

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

Founded August 1, 1860. 126 North Main Street ANDERSON, S. C.

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Entered According to Act of Congress as Second Class Mail Matter at the Postoffice at Anderson, S. C.

Member of Associated Press and Receiving Complete Daily Telegraphic Service.

Semi-Weekly edition—\$1.50 per Year. Daily edition—\$5.00 per annum; \$2.50 for Six Months; \$1.25 for Three Months.

IN ADVANCE. A larger circulation than any other newspaper in this Congressional District.

TELEPHONES: Editorial Office 327 Business Office 321 Job Printing 693-L Local News 327 Society News 321

The Intelligencer is delivered by carriers in the city. If you fail to get your paper regularly please notify us. Opposite your name on label of your paper is printed date to which your paper is paid. All checks and drafts should be drawn to The Anderson Intelligencer.

The Weather Washington, Sept. 26.—Forecast for South Carolina: Fair Sunday and Monday.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

It is easy enough to be pleasant, When life flows like a song, But the man worth while is the one who will smile. When everything goes dead wrong, For the test of the heart is trouble, And it always comes with the years, And the smile that is worth the praise on earth Is the smile that shines through years. —Anon.

Buy a bale. Cotton must be currency.

The smaller the dog, the more vicious the bark.

Sympathy is the best of tonics, some old philosopher has said.

Hard times recall the days of rhabarber pies. Also pumpkin.

Most of the war trouble in the United States is psychological.

The Elks in Columbia are buying and storing ten cent cotton.

It is about time for old "Doc Cook" to discover that war in Europe.

Famous first lines—"Ty Cobb is now leading the American hitters."

Tag the bachelors and tax them. There are 50,000 of them in the state.

At any rate, there is work for the cotton pickers. The fields are white.

When the weather gets severe in Europe, the cold may extend to the feet.

The company has at last mustered out those five deficient companies of militia.

The average Atlanta person consumes \$30 worth of soda fountain drinks every year.

Let everyone wear cotton goods as much as possible, and don't cut 'em off too short.

When Carranza said "A new Era for Mexico is about to Dawn" he thought an uprising was a sunrising.

A single grain of indigo will color a ton of water. That is the way a lot of the blues spreads, too.

One of the notable things about the prodigal's return was that he had lost everything but his appetite.

We think that September Morn might feel a little more comfortable in cotton goods these cool mornings.

George McConnell and F. Fullenwider, the two South Carolina pitchers on the Buffalo club, have had a great season.

The way to end the war is to put it into the hands of the comic supplement men. The author of "Slim Jim" could fix it right.

One hundred million glasses of soft drinks sold in Atlanta annually. At one mill per, it would bring in some war tax revenue.

Commissioner Watson has little hopes of Congress settling the cotton situation. But if the several states must act, why in South Carolina the only one to have a meeting of the general assembly?

MASS MEETING CALLED

To the Citizens of Anderson County: As Governor Blease has called an extra session of the General Assembly for October 6th, and in view of the gravity and seriousness of the extraordinary and unusual conditions now confronting us, caused by the terrible and wide-spread war in Europe, affecting the financial interest of the farmers and others in the cotton growing states, especially as to the growing crop of cotton none being gathered, at the request of many farmers of the county, I hereby request our citizens, regardless of their occupation to meet in the Court House on Thursday, October 1st, at eleven o'clock a. m., to meet with the legislative delegation, so as to confer together as to what to do, and as to what our farmers want done by the General Assembly at the extra session.

In my judgment we ought to do what we can under the constitution to stop the sacrifice of the present crop of cotton, and to keep our people from becoming bankrupts. I hope that all farmers, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and men engaged in all other callings will attend this meeting.

GEO. W. SULLIVAN, Williamston, S. C., Sept 26, 1914. State Senator.

CLEMSON'S OPPORTUNITY

It is very seldom that I write directly for the papers in regard to Clemson college. Full reports are made to the legislature by the trustees, and only from these complete reports can an adequate conception be formed of the work, plans, hopes and finances of the college.

However, in the present agricultural crisis in South Carolina, I believe that our farmers should be made to know in every possible way that their agricultural college hopes to live up fully to its opportunities and responsibilities.

For weeks the Extension Division of the Agricultural Department, which Division is charged with carrying the benefits of the college to the people, has been planning a campaign of education to help our farmers in their operations for the next crop year. Conferences of experts have been held, posters printed, bulletins and prose articles prepared. The assistance of bankers, chambers of commerce, ministers of the Gospel and others is being invoked to carry the gospel of help to our agricultural people.

Two months ago it was decided to extend our field teachings to colored as well as white tenants approaching their tenants through the landlords. To this work of demonstration and dissemination the college last July appropriated from its funds \$20,880, and the department of agriculture in Washington \$40,000. In addition, \$10,000 comes from the Lever fund and \$9,400 from chambers of commerce, bankers and others interested in the agricultural development of the State. This total of \$77,280 is spent to place at the service of the farmers the help and resources of Clemson college and of the United States department of agriculture.

The prosperity of Clemson college is directly linked with the agricultural prosperity of the State. The college faces an even more uncertain and ominous financial outlook as do our farmers. It is a mistake to suppose that the college has large resources upon which to draw to increase its present contribution of \$20,880 to this particular work. The fertilizer tax of last winter was drawn upon to support the college and carry on the public service of the fiscal year which closed on June 30, 1914. Owing to the unusual amount of the money collected, the college brought forward on July 1, 1914, a balance of \$67,192.84. Only \$1,365 has been received from the fertilizer tax since the opening of this fiscal year and this added to the above balance, and about \$20,000 from Federal and miscellaneous sources, constitutes to date the entire resources of the college. Usually during the summer and fall months the college operates on borrowed money. February, March and April during which months most of the tax is collected. Without the surplus mentioned above, the college might not have been able this fall to open its doors, because it is practically impossible to get advances from the banks.

It costs around \$150,000 to operate the college for a year, and \$103,000 to carry on the public work. The cost of fertilizer inspection and analysis, scholarships, veterinary inspection, etc., which required last year the expenditure of \$65,816.41, is required of the college by Acts of the legislature. To operate the college efficiently is a fundamental obligation both in law and morals.

After making allowance for the balance brought forward at the beginning of the fiscal year, of which about \$20,000 was spent on buildings and permanent improvements before the outbreak of the European war, and adding fifty thousand receivable from sources other than the tax during the year, it will require a fertilizer tax of \$156,000 (representing 634,600 tons of fertilizer sold), to meet the actual operating expenses of the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. Few of us are optimistic enough to think that we can end the year without a deficit, unless we drop some of the work now required or the legislature makes an appropriation to carry on some of the public work which the college is now required to do. To add in one direction would be to reduce in another, and hedged in as we are by State laws which direct a considerable part of our expenditures, such shifts are not practicable.

It is difficult to make clear to the public that while Clemson college has large resources, it has to carry large financial burdens as well. That it is not only a college but a great public service corporation as well. The suggestion that the college should limit or curtail the educational opportunities offered to sons of our people in order to divert more money to a more extensive program of public service, would, I believe, meet with the disapproval of our agricultural citizenship. The college has not necessarily stopped all new work, including a much needed infirmary, but the demand of her young men, for a technical education continues and it must be met. Already in spite of the financial depression the College has enrolled 733 students, which number will likely be increased to over 800 by the time the enrollment is completed by the coming of the One Year agricultural men on October 1st. The college has not advertised any general policy of giving financial assistance to its patrons, because practically all that is paid up by its students for their clothing and other living expenses, and not to swell the revenues of the institution, as is the case in most colleges where student fees are collected. However, I am glad to be able to say that no patrons has been refused financial accommodation, and so far as I know, no young man has been deprived of an education at Clemson of inability to make immediate payment.

In a crisis such as now confronts our agricultural interests, the first requirement is a leader to coordinate and inspire all forces that are working toward the common end. The college feels that in Mr. W. W. Long, Director of Extension, it has one of the best fitted men for his particular work to be found in the nation. We have no fears but that under his able and consecrated guidance, the benefits of the college will be carried to our people, and made practical and effective for better farming, better profits and a larger life.

Out of the present conditions may come untold support to the teachings of our agricultural workers who for years past have earnestly preached a reduction and more intelligent use of commercial fertilizers, the waste of money involved in buying potash for the Piedmont soils, and above all the advantages of the diversified system that will make our agriculture less dependent upon cotton and more dependent upon good farming. The college believes that its first duty is to preach a doctrine that will bring prosperity to our farmers, whatever may be its effect upon the revenues of the college from the fertilizer tax. The college looks forward to a steady reduction of its income from this source as the people give heed more and more to the advice of its agricultural experts.

The college can only advise the farmers what to do. It has no power to compel compliance with its instructions. It is hoped, however, that at this critical juncture they will follow expert advice as never before. If this habit is formed, we will indeed have a silver lining to the present dark cloud of agricultural depression.

W. M. RIGGS, President, Clemson College, Sept. 26.

LET'S DROP IT

The Daily Intelligencer is in receipt of numerous communications making comment upon the outcome of the recent primaries. There is no real harm in the letters, some of which are in rhyme and under other circumstances might be amusing.

But the wish and purpose of this paper has been to do everything possible to stamp out factionalism and to keep the people in good humor. During the campaign this paper published nearly everything offered for publication. We gave space in these columns to communications and to news articles which we really deplored, but it was our wish to let "each side" air its grievances up to a certain limit. Some of the articles that were personal attacks we had to decline. Judged by a measurement of inches, this paper in publishing in full Governor Blease's speech at Walterboro, in which he laid down his plan of campaign, gave "his side" in that speech more space than to "the other side" in the whole campaign.

We believe in letting the people judge for themselves, calmly and rationally, and in accepting the verdict rendered at the polls. And after the election is over we believe in the acquiescence of the minority and in the magnanimity of the majority. We do not believe in gloating any more than we believe in making false and scandalous charges against people.

The people, we believe, are tired of politics for awhile. Let's give the thing a rest for awhile.

It shall be the purpose of this paper to let every man have a "square deal" and no man will be denied the right to present his side in these columns, if he does so calmly and without taking too much space.

It shall be the purpose of this paper to discuss public issues and to condemn the wrong, but not to abuse anybody, not even if we know he or they are wrong.

There is only one way and that it is to be as fair and humanly possible to every man.

FACING MEAT FAMINE

Economic reports of the Federal government are giving the high cost of living problem thoughtful consideration and are investigating the high prices of meat. The Department of Agriculture has just completed a census of the meat producing animals of the United States and finds that there has been a decrease of 4,133,000 head and an increase of 176,530,000 in value during the past year. On January 1, 1914, the herd numbered 146,507,000, compared with 148,630,000 head a year ago.

The bulk of the nation's decreased meat supply is in the swine herd. Compared with last year the number of hogs in the United States has diminished 2,185,000 head; cattle 175,000 head and sheep 1,763,000 head. This major portion of the increased values is credited to the beef animals. The value of all cattle, excluding milk cows, when compared with last year, shows an increase of \$166,688,000; swine have gained \$9,342,000 in value, while sheep have depreciated \$1,476,000.

DEMOCRATIC HANDBOOK

The National Democratic Handbook for 1914, is out. It contains among other things the record of the Wilson administration. The Charlotte Observer says that it is the best record any political party ever went before this country with. That is a strong statement, but it is correct. When the difficulties which the Wilson administration has encountered are considered, it is not too much to say that it has made a phenomenal record. If President Wilson continues on his present course he will be written down in history as the man who has made the biggest success of being President of any man who has filled the office in the first one hundred and forty years of this country's national existence.

FIREWOOD CONSUMPTION

There are 2,631,720 cords of wood valued at \$5,210,796 consumed on the farms of South Carolina annually, according to a report which has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The total yearly firewood consumption in this State is 3,020,494 cords with a value of \$6,329,856. The consumption in the cities of this state is 373,000 cords and 58,191 cords are used in the mineral operations of South Carolina each year.

In Continental United States the annual consumption of firewood will amount to \$5,337,000 cords, valued at \$250,000,000. Of this amount 69,931,000 cords are used on the farms, 14,222,000 cords in the cities of the nation and 1,751,000 cords are used in the mines of the United States. The average value of wood consumed in the United States is \$2.91 per cord and \$2.07 in this state. The average consumption per farm in the United States is 11 cords per acre.

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HIGHLY BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS EXHIBITED AT LIVESTOCK SHOW BY E. M. SPEARMAN

At the Livestock Show Wednesday next, there will be on exhibition fifteen pure bred Berkshire pigs, bred and owned by Mr. R. M. Spearman of near Piedmont, S. C. Mr. Spearman is one of Anderson county's leading breeders of pure bred hogs; in fact he has shipped quite a number of pure bred Berkshire to many of the northern states within the past few months. Every year adds thousands of the most progressive farmers of this country to the raising of finely bred hogs, cattle, etc. Let a thinking farmer look into this question of the raising of pure bred hogs, and stock, and nine times out of ten he takes it up, and in the course of a couple or three years is an enthusiastic raiser of well bred hogs and cattle.

"The Grand Sire of these fifteen Berkshire pigs which Mr. Spearman will have on exhibition at the Live Stock Show was 'Haron Duke, 170th,' and their Great Grand Sire was 'Rival's Champion,' both winners of the Grand Champions in the American Berkshire Congress in the years of 1908 and 1911. These are the first prizes in the strongest shows in the United States, so Mr. Spearman has a strain of hogs that he may well feel proud of.

"Champion Lady Goods" the Grand Dam of these fifteen pigs, the littermate of "Champion's Royal who sold as a yearling for \$760.00. "Bacon Premier, 50th," sold by his breeder N. E. Gentry for \$750.00 was also a Grand Sire of these pigs.

"Duchess 24th," the Grand Dam of these pigs, was one of the THREE sows on whom Mr. Gentry would not cut a price.

In addition to this their ancestors included such illustrious names as "Lady Goods," "Charmers Duke 25th," pronounced by Mr. Gentry as one of the best boars he ever owned. "Lady Premier 62d," daughter of the Grand Champion Boar of the St. Louis World's Fair. "Premier Longfellow," Grand Champion of the St. Louis World's Fair, and ten of his sons sold for an average of over a thousand dollars each. "Premier 24th," dam of the best boar, "Mr. Gentry sold for \$2,750.00. "Loretta Premier's Rival," said to be one of the best Berkshires ever produced, and a half interest selling for \$2,000.00. "Longfellow Duchess," daughter of the two Grand Champions of the St. Louis World's Fair. "Royal Goods 5th" sold for \$1,000.00 by E. J. Barker of Thornton Indiana.

This small history of the ancestors of these fifteen Royalty bred Berkshires should interest every farmer in Anderson county sufficiently to make him look at these pigs with a view to raising pure bred hogs. If it can be shown that it is a profitable business.

LIVE STOCK MEN TO HOLD MEETING

Notice was issued yesterday by J. O. Williams, livestock demonstrator for Clemson college, to the effect that there will be a meeting of the Anderson county livestock association on Wednesday, September 20, to discuss the various matters of importance to the farmers and the stock-breeders. The meeting will be called to order at 1 o'clock and will take place in the rooms of the Anderson chamber of commerce. In his letter which contains the call for the meeting, Mr. Williams says, "I desire to urge you to be at the meeting and also to tell your neighbor about it. There will be several talks on livestock subjects and discussions on matters of vital importance to you."

BACK TO NATURE

A Hen is not supposed to have much common sense or tact.

Yet every time she lays an egg, she cackles forth the fact.

A rooster hasn't got a lot of intellect to show, But none the less most roosters have enough sense to crow.

The mule, the most despised of beasts, has a persistent way

Of letting people know he's around by his insistent bray.

The busy little bees, they buzz, but bellow and cows moo,

And watch-dogs bark and ganders quack, and doves and pigeons coo.

The peacock spreads his tail and squawks, pigs squeal and robins sing

And even serpents know enough to hiss before they sting.

But MAN, the greatest masterpiece that nature could devise,

Will often stop and hesitate before he'll advertise.

—I. S. Meek, in T. P. A. Magazine.