

THE INTELLIGENCER ESTABLISHED 1860.

Published every morning except Monday by The Anderson Intelligencer at 140 West Whitmer Street, Anderson, S. C.

SEMI-WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Published Tuesdays and Fridays

L. M. GLENN... Editor and Manager

Entered as second-class matter April 28, 1914, at the post office at Anderson, South Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES Telephone321

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Table with 2 columns: Period (One Year, Six Months, Three Months, One Month, One Week) and Rate (\$5.00, 2.50, 1.25, .42, .10).

Table with 2 columns: Period (One Year, Six Months) and Rate (\$1.50, .75).

The Intelligencer is delivered by carriers in the city. Look at the printed label on your paper. The date there shows when the subscription expires.

Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed, will please state to their communication both the old and new addresses.

To insure prompt delivery, complaints of non-delivery in the city of Anderson should be made to the Circulation Department before 9 a. m. and a copy will be sent at once.

All checks and drafts should be drawn to The Anderson Intelligencer.

ADVERTISING

Rates will be furnished on application. No advertising discontinued except on written order.

The Intelligencer will publish brief and rational letters on subjects of general interest when they are accompanied by the names and addresses of the authors and are not of a defamatory nature.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to The Intelligencer intended for publication should not be addressed to any individual connected with the paper, but simply to The Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1915.

Let's forget it, what has become of little Serbia?

It would take "some" army to beat the Russians beating it.

Who will be the first one to point out signs of a hard winter.

And sometimes the straightest man doesn't mind going on a bender.

Cows suffer from the cattle tick and speculators from the stock tick-er.

Mr. Hearst is against the proposed ally war loan, which makes us in favor of the proposition.

We suppose, by a stretch of the imagination, corset designers could be classed with the re-formers.

Henry Ford says he has invented a new kind of submarine. Wonder if he will sell them on the rebate plan.

When a divorced couple marries again we suppose it would be correct to say they have been re-paired. Hell-up!

Has the hot spell gotten your vitality?—Spartanburg Journal. Don't know about that, but it has gotten our goat.

The fellow who is always jawing about "personal liberty" usually doesn't concede that the other man has any.

If peace is a purchasable commodity, Henry Ford ought to be able to buy a lot of it with his \$10,000,000. And yet, Andrew Carnegie started preaching peace years ago with a far bigger fortune than Ford's, and look at the world now!

A Gaffney gardener carried to Ed DeCamp's newspaper office samples of a very prolific onion, he having gathered from 23 rows, 200 feet long, a total of 25 bushels. But what use will Bro. DeCamp have for those samples, now that the state is going dry?

It's queer how viewpoints change. The author of the "Hymn of Hate" says he's sorry he wrote it, and now the author of "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be Soldier" is sorry he wrote that. Soon the poet of hate will be writing a peace poem, and the poet of peace will be chanting hate.

GREENWOOD AND COTTON.

The Greenwood Journal is throwing a fit as a result of disturbing reports that cotton is bringing better prices on neighborhood markets than it is bringing on the market of that town.

In commenting on the matter the Journal records that Anderson is "all up in the air" about the cotton market at this place.

Here is what the esteemed Journal has to say on the subject:

"Every season complaints are heard about our cotton market. We are told that cotton is bringing more at other places, and that something should be done to save the day for Greenwood as the higher prices prevailing elsewhere are drawing business away from Greenwood.

"Now, we are just as anxious for Greenwood to pay as much for cotton as any other place, and if there is anything wrong with our cotton market we want the remedy applied, and we want it applied at once. But we find that other towns have had to contend with the same complaints in the past, and they no doubt are face to face with them now, so they are in the same boat with Greenwood.

"The first thing to do is to settle the question as to whether there is any real foundation for these complaints. If it should be discovered that these rumors are correct, then prompt action should be taken to put the Greenwood cotton market up to the place that it should occupy.

"We do not know, but we are strongly inclined to the opinion that the cotton market is as good here as it is at any other place. If it is not, we are ready to say so, and to do our part in making the market what it should be.

"We note from the Anderson papers that Anderson is all up in the air about her cotton market. Seneca, Hartwell, Georgia, and all the towns within reach of Anderson are reported to be paying a great deal more for cotton.

"The prosperity of German farmers is based largely on this system. Are American farmers, needing money and holding the best collateral in the world, less able than Germans to work together in the same way for their mutual interest?"

"Not a day should be wasted, but our people should take steps at once to have this question settled and settled right. If the market is not up to the standard let the reason for it be known and apply the remedy without delay."

The Journal makes reference to a communication from Mr. J. J. Fretwell appearing in The Intelligencer some days ago in which he reported that higher prices were being paid for cotton in Hartwell, Seneca and Westminster than were being paid in Anderson.

At the time The Intelligencer printed the communication from Mr. Fretwell and at the time it printed a news article quoting well known farmers of this county on the same subject, attention was called to the statements contained both in the news article and in Mr. Fretwell's communication, and an urgent invitation was extended to any person who could dispute these assertions, or show them up, to send in his communication to this paper.

The Intelligencer believed that there was some valid reason why the cotton markets in Hartwell, Seneca and Westminster were higher than the Anderson market, and called upon any person who could explain the matter to do so and thus clear up the misunderstanding and put an end to these reports, which are, no doubt, injurious to an extent. As yet, no one has seen fit to come forward and reply to Mr. Fretwell's card and tell the people differently. If the assertions made in his communication can be controverted, someone who is in a position to do so owes it to the community to point out the errors in Mr. Fretwell's card.

A free and frank discussion of the question by people who are in a position to give us the facts cannot, in our opinion, do any harm. It's a pity someone doesn't come forward and show up this cotton market bugaboo—if it is such—and thus put an end to the old row which has been bobbing up regularly for the past decade or longer.

Crazy censors who are crying for a law to require stenographers to be kept in steel cages evidently haven't thought of who will keep the keys.

MONEY FOR THE FARM.

It is pretty certain that the next congress, soon to assemble, will be asked to do something about the long-deferred rural credit system. Congress undoubtedly will have its hands full, what the demand for new measures of national defense, possibilities of foreign complications, and another presidential election coming on. Nevertheless, the national legislature would do well to take up this subject, regardless of politics or war, and do something about it.

It is surely absurd that, while Germany has had for 150 years, a rural credit system that enables her farmers to borrow money for long periods at about 3 per cent, the American farmer has to pay from 6 to 12 per cent for short-term loans—when he can get them at all.

The German system may not be applicable to this country as it stands, but the principle of it at least seems capable of adaptation here. It's simply a method by which farmers pool their credit. An American farmer seeking a loan has to go to a bank which represents organized money-lenders. The German farmer goes to an association representing organized borrowers.

A community of land-owners, called a Landschaft, takes out a charter under the German state and national laws. Each farm is registered according to its earning capacity. When a farmer wants money for carrying his crop or improving his land or buying stock, he applies to his Landschaft office for a loan. The Landschaft takes a mortgage for the amount agreed on, charges him a small fee and gives him a bond for the sum. He takes that and sells it in the open market, as other bonds are sold. And such is the rating of these farm credit bonds that they command normally a higher price than German government bonds.

This is because the Landschaft as a whole is responsible for the payment of the loan. If the borrower defaults payment the Landschaft can, without legal action, foreclose the mortgage, sell the land and pay off the debt. The borrowers, however, seldom default. There is little reason to. They have plenty of time for payment. And by paying an annual percentage no larger than the American farmer is accustomed to, they not only pay their interest charges but at the same time scale down the principal, by an amortization arrangement, so that gradually the principal itself is wiped out.

The prosperity of German farmers is based largely on this system. Are American farmers, needing money and holding the best collateral in the world, less able than Germans to work together in the same way for their mutual interest?"

LENDING OUR MONEY.

Would arguments be always to be expected on financial problems, but few persons could have expected the argument made by Senator Lewis of Illinois against the credit loan to the Allies.

The senator declares that we can't spare the several hundred millions wanted by them; we need the money ourselves. But, he adds, if we are determined to lend a lot of money to foreigners, let's lend it to Latin-American republics at a low rate of interest.

Against Senator Lewis were arguing the loan on the ground of neutrality, or the questionable morality of the munitions business which is partly responsible for the financial situation, he would be comprehensible, even though his reasoning failed to convince. But under the circumstances it's impossible to follow him.

As a matter of fact, the money isn't going out of the country at all. It's merely a question of a "credit loan," to put international money exchange on a sound basis and enable the European nations to pay our merchants and manufacturers for goods they have already bought here and other goods that they expect to buy. It's a measure meant primarily in the interest of American business and credit, and will benefit England and France only incidentally. If we don't give them credit, they won't buy nearly so much foodstuffs and manufactures here, and we'll all lose by it.

As for lending big sums to Latin-American countries, it's not a bad idea, if our bankers want to take the risk, and don't mind actually parting with American gold. But let's not confuse that matter with the immediate need of providing banking facilities for our remunerative and legitimate business with Europe.

Farman Smith, the seedsman, stated yesterday that he feared "that the people were going to lose their first crop of turkeys. The weather has been so hot and it has been so dry that all of the turkeys have been parched up."

"There is no reason, however," stated Mr. Smith, "for anyone being

CARD FROM MR. FRETWELL.

Anderson, S. C., Sept. 21st, 1915. Editor The Intelligencer: I returned this afternoon from Fork township, where I talked with a mail carrier who distributes mail matter all over that section, and he told me he had talked with farmers who had been to Lavonia, Ga. earlier in the day with their cotton and received 11-16 cents for it. Today I received a telegram from Mr. Walter Mason, a cotton buyer of Lavonia, telling me that cotton was bringing 11 cents there.

I call attention to the fact that cotton is selling at Lavonia, Hartwell and other nearby markets at 50 to 60 points higher than it is on our own market. I think it is shame, and if the local buyers cannot do any better than they are doing they ought to quit buying altogether and let the farmers store their cotton.

Yours truly, J. J. Fretwell.

The Intelligencer was criticised for printing some days ago a card from Mr. Fretwell along lines similar to the one above. We took it for granted, of course, that the average person knows a newspaper cannot close its columns to a responsible person who desires to contribute a signed communication discussing briefly, rationally and in proper language any subject of general interest. The communication appearing above is printed for what it is worth, and responsibility for the statements therein is, of course, not assumed by The Intelligencer. Any person not pleased with Mr. Fretwell's card, and who thinks he can show wherein it is misleading, has but to commit his thoughts to writing and convey it to The Intelligencer and the same will be given the same consideration as to publicity as is given Mr. Fretwell's card.—Ed. Intelligencer.

A LINE O' DOPE

Weather Forecast—Fair and cooler Wednesday; Thursday fair.

T. L. Cely and company have about finished installing one of the latest improved Grand Rapids hat cabinets which has a capacity of approximately 350 pieces of men's headgear. This cabinet is something new in Anderson and is worthy of inspection. Few concerns in the south have them and this is the only one in this section.

The cabinet is about four by six feet, is finished in mahogany, has revolving doors and the racks inside are so constructed that they may be pulled out and at a single glance one may see every hat displayed. Mr. Cely stated yesterday that he was well pleased with the cabinet and had bought it so he could accommodate all the hats he carried in stock. Hats placed in this cabinet have no possibility of getting out of shape, are kept free from dust and yet at the same time are on display all the time.

Tomorrow, September 23, the day and night will be of equal length all over the world since it is one of the two times of the year when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, or the two places wherein the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect each other. One of these points is the first point of Aries and is called the vernal point; the other is in the first point of Libra and is called the autumnal point, the one which the sun is now entering.

The equinox is generally marked by equinoctial gales, storms and changes of temperature. It does not seem that this section is to be visited by a storm of gale right at this time but there was a marked change in the temperature last evening. A report last night from Pittsburgh, Pa., stated that it was too cold for a baseball game scheduled there and it is believed that this section will soon enjoy much cooler temperature.

The presbytery of the Presbyterian church of Anderson, Oconee and Pickens counties is in session at Liberty. Yesterday Rev. D. W. Dodge and Mr. J. H. Anderson went from Central Presbyterian church of this city and Dr. W. H. Fraser, Mrs. Joe Shelor and Mr. A. P. Johnstone from the First church. Others attending are Rev. W. H. Hollingsworth and Mr. John R. Raley of Midway church. The presbytery will be in session three days.

Farman Smith, the seedsman, stated yesterday that he feared "that the people were going to lose their first crop of turkeys. The weather has been so hot and it has been so dry that all of the turkeys have been parched up."

"There is no reason, however," stated Mr. Smith, "for anyone being

Sold on Approval EVERYTHING we sell here is sold on approval; our specialists are so thorough in their knowledge and careful scrutiny of the things we buy---men's clothes, young men's clothes, boys' clothes, hats, shoes, haberdashery---that we are always ready to say to a customer-- "If it isn't as you want it, bring it back." Value, style, price, wear---everything you can expect of such merchandise is there; and we offer our unqualified guarantee that you shall be satisfied. We're really backing our own judgment, rather than taking a chance on yours, Money cheerfully refunded at any time. We feature these quality lines--- B-O-E Suits for men and young men Manhatten and Eclipse Shirts Hanan Shoes Arrow Collars Stetson Hats Roundtree Luggage B.O.E. Suits Co. SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS "The Store with-a Conscience"



without a turnip patch this fall and winter if it rains any time soon. Seed planted immediately after a rain come up in a very short time and it is not yet too late for them to make a good crop.

"Now is the time for those who wish winter gardens to get busy also. As soon as it rains seed ought to be put in the ground. Among the things that can be planted at this season are turnips, all varieties; radish, both fall and winter; lettuce, kale, mustard, spinach, onion sets by all means, esse rape and sweet peas. People who wish to have a green patch for their poultry should plant a mixture of barley, rye, rape and crimson clover. This will give the fowls something green to feed on and will make the hens lay better."

Mr. S. Rosenthal of New York was in Anderson yesterday calling on the jewelry trade. This salesman only makes five towns in South Carolina, Anderson, Greenville, Spartanburg, Columbia and Charleston. He carries nothing but cameos and yesterday was showing a very pretty line in this city.

Henry Cason is back in the city and has returned to his position with Gelsberg Bros. Shoe company, after an absence of about three months. He left Anderson because of being ill and while away went to Chester where he underwent an operation, only getting out of the hospital last Friday. Mr. Cason says that he is glad to be back in Anderson and will be glad to see all of his old friends.

Mr. G. H. Balle has secured a sub-agency for the Buick automobiles. This is one of the best known popular price automobiles on the market and has a good reputation. Already three sales have been made in Anderson, Messrs. P. E. Clinkscales, Cliff Green and Swillen McFall having bought Buick machines.

Speaking of automobiles it might be said that Messrs. Lindsay and Watson have the agency for the Cole car. This is also a very substantial automobile that has made good. These agents received the first car yesterday and it is a beauty. It is not known what territory their agency covers.

Probably the last excursion of the season over the Southern from Anderson was run yesterday to Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla. About 12 people from this city took advantage of the low rate.

Mr. H. S. Williamson, who has made his home in Anderson for the past several years left yesterday for Miami, Fla., where he will engage in the insurance business. Mrs. Williamson will remain in Anderson for the present.

Mr. R. E. Ligon, general manager of the Equinox Mill, yesterday accepted the street lights at that mill which were recently installed. The lights were turned on for the first time Saturday night and it seems that

they are going to give satisfaction. They were installed by Mr. A. E. Holman of the Southern Public Utilities company, from which the power is bought. There are seventy-eight 80 candle power lights being used and it is estimated that the cost will be about 46 cents a night.

The street flusher, recently bought by the city, arrived yesterday morning after being delayed in shipment for several days. This flusher will take the place of the old street sprinkler and sweep cleaner and will be much more sanitary. It will be used on all the paved streets of the city.

The people of Anderson will read with interest the announcement of the engagement of Mr. L. T. Towers to Miss Carstairs of London, England. Mr. Towers is a cousin of Mrs. Mary Towers Ligon, Miss Annie Belle Towers and Mrs. Claude Townsend of this city.

The following is in part a story of the courtship and engagement of Capt. Towers as carried in The Atlanta Georgian yesterday: "The engagement is announced of Lily Carstairs, only daughter of Charles Carstairs, of Mayfair, to John H. Towers, United States Navy.

You remember Jack Towers, don't you? That handsome young fellow from Rome-Rome, Georgia—who looked so well in the navy uniform? Yes; the same Towers who went up in an airship over Chesapeake Bay with Ensign Billingslea a couple of years ago, fell into the water and was rescued after floating about the bay all day. Billingslea was killed, you remember.

Well, he's going to wed Miss Carstairs, of Mayfair. Wehn you say Mayfair in London, you know, you say everything. It's wealth and family and all that sort of thing.

Lieutenant Towers was on duty in England when he was invited to a shooting on somebody's estates near Edinburgh, Scotland. Miss Carstairs, of Mayfair, was there, too. She liked the young American officer and thought it a pity he was doomed to be spread out over the landscape some day when his plane skidded, and the only way to stop him was to become his superior officer, so she promised to marry him.

Lieutenant Towers took Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels for a flight two years ago and brought him safely back to earth. In 1912 he broke the American record for continuous flight by staying up six hours and ten minutes. He is attached to the aviation corps of the navy.

The New York banks are charging five per cent interest on a joint obligation of Great Britain and France, but Anderson county borrowed money a few days ago from a New York bank at 3-4 per cent. The necessity of Great Britain and France must have been greater than those of Anderson county. But that was the lowest rate a New York bank ever named for a loan to Anderson county. A few months ago when money was not as plentiful in New York as it

is now, a bank in New York offered the city of Anderson \$45,000 at a rate almost as low, but on account of some legal requirements this bid was not available, and the next bid was accepted. It looks as if the credit of the county of Anderson and the city of Anderson is as good as anybody's or any country's credit.

Moore-Wilson Co., have an ingenious mechanical contrivance in their show window that shows a nice little pussy cat playing with a spool of the famous Corticello silk that is attracting considerable attention. It is very life-like, and several kiddies were heard to say yesterday that they would like to play with the kitty.

THE DISEASE-CARRYING CAT

Many cats are a serious menace to human health and life. Medical literature sets forth how the infections of diphtheria, grippe, the common cold, pneumonia, tuberculosis, mumps, measles, scarlet fever, ringworm, typhus, typhoid, and relapsing fevers, cholera, dysentery, summer complaints, surgical infections, foot-and-mouth disease, tapeworm, tetanus, and rabies have been transmitted to humankind by cats.

Nearly 6 per cent (5.9) of cats are reported to have cancer, and there is also a well-defined cat asthma—the paroxysm of difficult breathing, gray face, and blue lips being brought on by the inhalation of cat emanations.

Cats are disease carriers, either by having infectious germs nesting cozily in their fur or by harboring the fleas, lice and other insects that convey to man the specific causes of typhus, plague, relapsing fever, or cats in sick rooms become infected by prowling about the discharges of typhoid fever patients, and the like, or cats themselves suffer diphtheria, tuberculosis, and grippe, and spread the germs of such infectious diseases—by coughing, sneezing, or spitting (as they do in anger) or germs such as those of tetanus may traverse the human skin that is scratched or laid open by the cat's bite.

Then, again, the germs (as of foot-and-mouth disease) are likely to be in blisters or sores in the cat's mouth, to be smeared in his spittle with its paws, then rubbed over its face and its body the familiar way. Not a few children have contracted disease from cats being handled up in their arms and allowed to lick their faces.—Dr. John B. Huber in "Collier's."

Golf or Croquet. It was during a golf game in Scotland. The first player who drove was very bow-legged. The second player, unmindful that his opponent was directly in front of him, struck the ball, and it whizzed between his opponent's legs. "Toot, toot," said the bow-legged one in anger, "that's nose golf." "Aweel," said his opponent, complacently, "of 'is nose golf 'is gude croquet."—Ladies Home Journal.

Fear Fellow. Vagrant—Sir, I was captured in infancy by the Indians and reared in ignorance of all civilized usages. "Well, what of it?" "Why, I don't know how to lie, cheat, steal, boast, bluff or tondy, and I'm starving to death.—Life.

Brown—"Did I leave an umbrella here yesterday?" Barber—"What kind of an umbrella?" Brown—"Oh, any kind at all. I'm not fussy."—Boston Globe.