

ANNUAL REPORT OF SOLICITOR SMITH

SHOWING NUMBER CRIMINAL CASES IN COUNTY FOR 1915.

TOTAL 116 CASES 90 CONVICTIONS

Made Out Yesterday and Sent to Attorney General—Figures for Oconee County.

Solicitor K. P. Smith yesterday made out his report to the attorney general which included an account of the criminal cases tried in court in Anderson county during the year 1915.

This report speaks well for Mr. Smith and proves that his work has been very commendable. Out of a total of 116 cases of various nature, there were 90 convictions. Including Oconee county, the other one in the tenth circuit, there were a total of 168 cases and 127 convictions.

The report of the cases in Anderson county is as follows:

Arson—Two cases, two guilty. Assault with intent to ravish—Two cases, one guilty. Assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature and with intent to kill—Fourteen cases, twelve guilty. Burglary—Two cases, two guilty. Concealed weapon—One case, one guilty.

Disposing property under lien—Four cases, one guilty. Housebreaking—Twenty-one cases, sixteen guilty.

Larceny of various kinds—Forty-nine cases, forty-seven found guilty. Murder—Sixteen cases, six convictions.

Obtaining goods under false pretense—Two cases, one guilty. Violations of dispensary law—Nineteen cases, seventeen guilty.

Disturbing public worship—Three cases, three guilty. Buggery—Two cases, two guilty.

Total number cases, 116; convictions, 90.

It will be seen that the work in Anderson county has been much heavier than it was in Oconee county, but this is due largely to the greater population.

Whitewash a Disinfectant.

"Whitewash is one of the best disinfectants for damp, dark places," says Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published in Springfield, Ohio.

"The best way to apply whitewash is first, to have it perfectly free from lumps, and then use a spray pump. Thoroughness is important in all kinds of disinfecting work. It is of no use to disinfect the walls of a barn unless you also disinfect the floors and mangers."

"One good point about whitewash is that its color tells you when you have thoroughly covered a surface. "Some of the coal-tar disinfectants not only destroy germs but also kill lice, fleas, parasites and, in addition, heal cuts and wounds."

"The best ways to disinfect yards, such as after a hog-cholera epidemic, are: First, take up all the trash and burn it. Then cover the yard three inches deep with straw and burn that. If you are not able to secure straw, sprinkle the ground with lime as a second choice. To disinfect posts and fences, whitewash or paint them."

"Disease germs shorten the average span of life by about two years. About 90 per cent of the common diseases are infectious, or 'catching.' Disinfection after disease is the first step for healthfulness, both for persons and live stock."

Wet Blanket Saved Crop.

"It was late in autumn," says a writer in Farm and Fireside, "when a sagrass field caught fire just over the fence from my corn crop. As it was a very dry season, the fire spread rapidly and my whole crop was in danger, also my buildings. The fire started from a neighbor's clearing. A strong wind was blowing and the fire was soon beyond control. Several men came to help me, and we tore down the fences to save the buildings. But all our efforts to check the fire proved unsuccessful until some one suggested this method."

"A large blanket was soaked with water; then two men on horseback took opposite ends and dragged it across the field, and back again in front of the fire. This was on the next my crop and buildings. After the grass was wet it would not catch fire easily, and we had no trouble to put it out."

"To prevent this fire I should have had a further amount of water and buildings three times to protect a crop and ten to protect buildings."

No Whiskey as Baggage.

Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 23.—Confirming the recent court ruling a general order prohibiting the acceptance of whiskey in West Virginia was put into effect by four railroads operating in this state.

President Stevens of the C. & O. speaking for his road and the E. & O. Kanawha and Mingo and Western Maryland lines told the prohibition department yesterday that his railroad desired to assist the department in every way to enforce law.

Essay Brings Forfeiture.

Yonkers, Dec. 23.—A residential decree has been forbidding taking reds, blues and other fancy breeds and permitting only the making of leaves of ordinary breed. The order does not apply to households.

DUTCHMAN COMMENTS ON BRITISH OPTIMISM

Was Much Impressed With Feeling of Self-Confidence in England.

Amsterdam, Dec. 23.—The "strong sense of power and of self confidence that seems to be the very atmosphere of England," is commented upon by Dr. Hans Vorst, a professionally neutral correspondent, in recounting his impressions on a recent visit to England and to the Berliner Tageblatt. He begins his article by telling of meeting a Russian government official in London, who, after a rather despondent review of the operations on the Russian front said: "At any rate, one feels quite at ease and heartened again after a few days in London."

This statement interested Dr. Vorst. He decided to make a closer investigation of the Russian's remark and found that he himself soon succumbed to the sense of London's might. In his words, he came under the spell of London's "silent demonstration of solid wealth, quiet strength and established power."

Speaking of life in London, Dr. Vorst tells the people of Berlin that he found London has changed little during the war beyond the darkening of its streets. Nowhere in the warring capitals has street traffic suffered so little. In Berlin and Paris, motorbuses have disappeared. But in London, even those that were sent over to France in the beginning of the war have been replaced. Paris's hotels have reduced their prices to a war scale. But no such concession has been made in London. Furthermore, the stages of London are as resplendent as ever, evening dress is common in the boxes and orchestra chairs, except for officers in uniform, and the restaurants have lost none of their elegance.

Conversations with Englishmen, continued the writer, show that the English themselves are dominated by a sense of conscious power.

"This impression grows," he adds, "the more one talks with Englishmen." The hysterical behavior of certain English newspapers does not seem to me to reflect the nation's feelings in any way. On the contrary, I have always noticed a totally calm and objective attitude toward the whole business, for extravagant excitement is not a part of the national character.

So from my own experiences I am inclined to consider these last peace speeches in the house of lords as a sign of this conscious power. The English people still feels itself strong enough for anything, and is consequently not afraid to have such speeches exploited as signs of weakness, especially when they are an expression of what all nations without exception want at the bottom of their breasts—peace."

The Worst Thing for Good Roads.

"Perhaps the worst thing which could happen to the cause of good roads," says Farm and Fireside, "would be the building of all those now needed, with no provision for keeping them up after their completion. No 'permanent' road is permanent in the sense of not needing repairs and upkeep. We have shown in these columns that a concrete roadway 16 feet wide can be kept in condition for twenty years or more by the expenditure of from \$25 to \$35 per mile a year. There is probably no road, permanent or temporary, which can be kept in real, good condition for less."

"Some charge for maintenance there surely will be an every permanent road. When issues of bonds for better roads are voted on, this matter of maintenance should be provided for."

"In many cases the permanent road will be far easier to maintain by the ordinary tax levy than were the old unimproved highways. In such cases the new road, instead of adding to the local burden, will lighten it."

Sharp Wit.

Ellhu Root's wit was being praised at the Metropolitan Club in New York. The following story is related in the Hartford Courant:

Root's sharp wit has scored many a good point for him, a lawyer said. I remember once, years ago, I introduced a very important witness in a case against Root. My witness was a fat, red-nosed man and I said to the judge:

"That witness, your honor, is a very responsible citizen. He holds a most important position. In fact he is the superintendent of the waterworks."

"When Root came to cross-examine my witness, he said, first:

"So you are the superintendent of the waterworks, eh?"

"Yes, sir, Mr. Root."

"And you give satisfaction?"

"Yes, sir, I've given perfect satisfaction at the waterworks for seven years."

"Humph, said Root, mildly; you look like a man who could be treated with any amount of water."

Owes Her Good Health to Chamberlain's Tablets.

"I owe my good health to Chamberlain's Tablets," writes Mrs. E. G. New, Crookston, Ohio. "Two years ago I was an invalid due to stomach trouble. I took three bottles of these Tablets and have since been in the best of health." For sale by all dealers.

To Wed Kitchener



Countess of Minto.

The Countess of Minto is to be the bride of Lord Kitchener, if reports from London are true. He has been a bachelor despite the fact that he might have made a selection from among the most beautiful in Eng-

land. Lady Minto, who is more than forty years of age, is the widow of Lord Minto, once governor general of Canada and later viceroy of India. She holds the highest position in English society.

POLAND'S JUDICIARY WAS DISORGANIZED BY GERMANS

Warsaw, Let. 23.—Practically every Polish judge in Poland fled when Warsaw was evacuated by the Germans. The invaders therefore were confronted with a peculiar situation in their efforts to reestablish order, and the way the problem has been solved has been largely through the importation of German judges, and the appointment of German lawyers who had been wounded in battle to judicial positions.

Almost every Polish judge or lawyer who remained in the country declined to fill the vacant positions for fear of punishment by the Russians if the latter should return.

For centuries past Poland has had two kinds of judges, lay and professional. The lay courts, handling small and unimportant matters, were scattered all over the kingdom and their base rulings were mainly on common sense rather than technicalities of the law. The professional judges were located almost exclusively in cities.

Since the German occupation the number of judges has at no time been entirely sufficient to handle all cases and it has been necessary to alter the existing law in some particulars. The right of appeal to a higher court has been restricted somewhat in order to prevent congestion, and "a master in chancery system" has been evolved to lighten the work of higher justices.

The "Warsaw Trade Tribunal" was created as a sort of supreme court for civil matters and placed in charge of two judges who rule on all important cases and appeals for the entire kingdom. As assistance, the services of a number of expert civilians were enlisted who hear evidence just as masters do, and then report to the justices.

With few exceptions the Napoleonic laws, especially those governing civil matters, commerce, marriage, parentage, inheritance and so forth, have been retained, and the imported German judges rule accordingly. The principal exception concerns debt enforcement proceedings, which constituted one of the most difficult of the legal problems which the Germans found themselves confronted with.

Napoleonic and hence Russian law provides that in case of a debt action, a notary with two witnesses must go to the debtor, take his statement and rule against him when the evidence warrants and payment is refused.

The exigencies of the war, however, long before the arrival of the Germans, had altered the system. The notary no longer went personally to the debtor, and sent his witness, merely because witnesses were scarce, and the notaries were too busy to be able to spare the time.

The Germans, therefore, were confronted with the dilemma of conducting this branch of law, and becoming party to it, or changing the law. The latter course was adopted, and the German system applied to debt matters was introduced.

Up to the time of the arrival of the Germans a moratorium had existed. The conquerors decided very quickly that this was having more evil effects than good, and raised it almost at once. This step was easily given up since existing Polish law gives all cases the power to grant individual moratoriums when they seem to be necessary. With the abolition of the moratorium in Poland a widespread attitude of feeling of debt

by men well able to pay—was done away with.

The criminal law in effect in Poland had for years been looked upon as the antiquated and archaic that the Russian government in 1903 recodified the statutes. The revised laws, however, for one reason and another, never has gone into effect. After consultation with Polish legal authorities, the Germans at once made the recodified statutes effective.

For a century, the prevailing language in country courts in Poland has been Polish, and in the higher courts, Russian. The latter language has disappeared almost entirely from the entire kingdom, as much it is declared because of any ruling of the conquerors.

The Germans ordained that Polish and German should become the official court language with, however, the additional provision that cases should be conducted in that language in which principals were best versed. In consequence almost every civil or criminal case carried on in Polish. The German judges who have been "imported" speak Polish in an astonishingly large number of cases, and even Poles who know German are able to testify in their native tongue.

Make Your Orchard Fruitful.

In Farm and Fireside is the account of a simple expedient that made money for a New England apple grower.

Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh bought a farm in New London county, Connecticut, in 1913. An old apple orchard graded—or, more properly speaking, disgraded—the place, for it bore no apples and paid no rent for the land occupied. In the fall of 1913 he pruned the trees, but they bore no fruit in 1914.

In October, 1914, Mr. Fitzhugh decided it was time for a shake-up, and what was fitting to use for the shake-up than dynamite?

"Four holes were made twenty-four inches deep and six feet away from the trunk of each tree. Then the holes were filled with a small charge of the big 'noise-maker.'"

"In 1915 the trees bore a crop of extra fine fruit, and present prospects seem to be good for a vigorous future production of the trees thus treated."

"There is no mystery about it. Blasting accomplishes the same purpose as deep plowing. Root expansion becomes easier and the soil is broken up; new stores of plant food are made available; the soil is aerated and the movement of moisture promoted. In short, the tree is given a chance for its life by giving it favorable environment in which to grow and perform its function of making fruit."

The Lights of Paris.

Paris, Dec. 23.—Paris is no longer invisible from a distance at night in spite of the radical measures that have been taken to restrict lighting. Inhabitants of the suburbs are far distant as fifteen miles say the night glow over the capital is almost as distinct as when all lights are going full blast. Under normal conditions the glow over Paris can be seen from a distance of thirty miles.

The measures adopted for darkening the streets and diminishing the light reflected from the interior of buildings seems to accomplish little more than to make the location of certain buildings difficult.



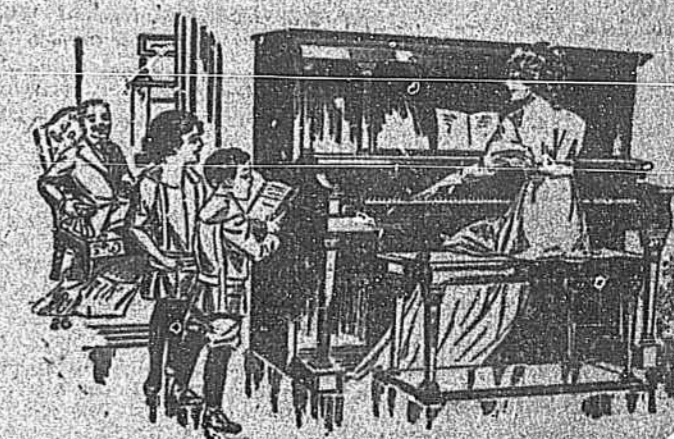
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