

Your Best Opportunity to Secure

One of those TENNESSEE or OLD HICKORY Farm Wagons of which we have just received a CARLOAD, is right NOW.

The better Wagon made. This is well known and has been proven. We GUARANTEE every one we sell to be as GOOD if not BETTER than any Wagon sold on the market.

If you have not already tried one, now is the time to be convinced. We have just received a car of TYSON & JONES Buggies—"NUF SED." On our extensive repository floors you will also find a stock of MOYER, NORMAN, BABCOCK, ROCK HILL and other standard makes of vehicles, which offers you the LARGEST STOCK and BEST ASSORTMENT from which to select to be found anywhere in the STATE.

We have a GOOD LOT OF HORSES and Mules to show you, and at figures that will prove attractive.

Come to THE CHAUTAUQUA beginning April 28th and running through a week, and make our place your HEAD-QUARTERS. We will be glad to have you do so, at which time we hope to have the pleasure of showing you through our extensive stock of VEHICLES, LIVESTOCK, HOME-MADE HARNESSES, "Made in Anderson." We extend a hearty WELCOME to all.

PRICES and TERMS are Always RIGHT.

The Fretwell Co.

IF HAIR IS TURNING GRAY, USE SAGE TEA

Don't look old! Try Grandmother's recipe to darken and beautify faded, lifeless hair.

That beautiful, even shade of dark, glossy hair can only be had by brewing a pint of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray streaked and looks dry, wispy and scraggly, just an application or two of Sage Tea and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundredfold.

Don't bother to prepare the tonic; you can get from any drug store a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," ready to use. This can always be depended upon to bring back the natural color, thickness and lustre of your hair, and remove dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair.

Everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair has disappeared, and after another application it becomes beautifully dark and appears glossy, lustrous and abundant.—Evans' Pharmacy Agents. Adv.

IS IT RIGHT TO ADVERTISE COCA COLA

Men who play the wily game of politics have discovered that the best way to distract the attention of the public from their own shortcomings is to make a loud-mouthed sensational attack upon someone else. As the cattle-fish enters its pursuer by clouding the surrounding water with the contents of its ink sac, so the political adventurer takes advantage of the ignorance and prejudices of the people to escape from his indefensible position by muddying the waters of public opinion.

A case in point is the recent attack made upon the religious pros for carrying Coca-Cola advertising. This attack was made by a politician who was supposed to be an expert in chemistry but who, having brought a suit against the Coca-Cola Company, was humiliated by having no acknowledgment that he could not qualify as an expert. The court decided in favor of the Coca-Cola Company as it was clearly shown that the only essential difference between Coca-Cola and coffee or tea is that the former contains only about half as much caffeine as the latter and that the flavor is different.

The question as to whether it is right to advertise Coca-Cola seems to resolve itself therefore into the question as to whether it is right to advertise coffee, tea, chocolate, cocoa and other beverages of the caffeine group.

A GOOD MOVE.

Plans are being promulgated for a field day to be held in Spartanburg at an early date in which every mill in Spartanburg county will be represented by a team. These promotional movements are enthusiastic over the outlook and predict that the event will be one of the most largely attended of any athletic meets ever held in this section of the country as several mills have already signified their desire to enter teams to compete for the prizes which will be offered for the winners of the various events on the program.

It is thought by those interested in the movement that Spartanburg merchants and business men and other men of the county interested in the mills will be glad to offer prizes for the winners.

MRS. THOS. R. AYER DIED IN MACON

Formerly Lived in Anderson County and Was Well Known in This Section

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Messages were received in Anderson yesterday morning from Macon, Ga., to the effect that Mrs. Thomas R. Ayer died at her home in that city yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. She had been ill for a long time and relatives knew that she could not recover, yet they were not prepared for the great shock occasioned by the news of her death.

Mrs. Ayer was formerly Miss Kittle Burris of this county, a daughter of Milford Burris and many of her relatives still live in this section.

She was about 60 years of age and survived by her husband, one daughter and two sons, these being George B. Hatcher, Thomas and Robert Ayer.

The interment will take place some this afternoon in Macon and will be a number of the Anderson county relatives will be in the Georgia city.

THE MILITIA

According to the records of the war department, compiled from the Militia law of 1903 and amended in 1908, the militia consists of every able bodied male citizen of the respective states and every able-bodied male of foreign birth, who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, who is more than 18 and less than 45 years of age. The militia is divided into two classes, organized militia, known as the National Guard and the reserve militia.

Quotas of the States.

Table with 3 columns: State, Active, and Reserve. Lists states from Alabama to Wyoming with corresponding militia counts.

Noted Dramatic Baritone, Who Has Sung With World Famous Orchestras, Coming Chautauqua Week



MARCUS A. KELLERMAN

MARCUS A. KELLERMAN, who is to appear here during Chautauqua week, is one of the greatest dramatic baritones in America today. He has toured as vocal soloist with the New York Symphony Orchestra under Walter Damrosch, the Minneapolis Symphony under Emil Oberholfer, the St. Paul Symphony under Walter Rothwell, and his appearances with the Boston, the Theodore Thomas and the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestras have gained for him universal commendation.

COL. C. J. OWENS ON DRAINAGE

An Address Made Before the National Convention At Savannah Saturday

Savannah, Ga., April 25.—Dr. Clarence J. Owens, managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress, in his address tonight before the National Drainage Congress, in session here, said in part:

"In the United States there are approximately 80,000,000 acres of swamp and overflowed lands that are not only unproductive but a hindrance to the general welfare and a menace to the public health. Three-fourths of this acreage is located in the Southern States. Practically all of the land is held in private ownership, and it is necessary to have the consent and cooperation of the owners in order to inaugurate a complete system of drainage reclamation. The reclamation of these swamps and overflowed lands will be of great benefit to the owners and to the state in which the land is situated, and also to the federal government because of the improvement in the public health, the construction of the public highways, the increase in the agricultural produce of the country, and therefore, will react in the interest of the entire commercial life of the South and the nation.

"The Southern Commercial Congress has inaugurated a plan for reclamation of these unproductive acres and an educational campaign to set forth to the people of the United States, as well as the owners of these lands, the economic value of their reclamation. It is making these lands fit for agriculture."

to embrace in the plan an examination of the soil of the swamps, showing its value from an agricultural standpoint and its adaptability for the growth of profitable crops.

"Unless the drainage problem in our state is solved they will not reach the maximum of agricultural and commercial development that is possible for them. The question involves the preservation of our forests, the preventing of the erosion and the flooding of soils, and the control of vast water power now going to waste. The destruction of our forests strikes at the heart of this timber and lumber industry. The erosion of soils destroys the fertility of the lands, rendering vast areas unfit for cultivation; the flooding of great acre renders this vast asset wholly unproductive; and due to lack of control, millions of horse power are going to waste."

"Planks were admitted also, pledging the Democratic Party to the question of federal control of the Mississippi River and the condition of the drainage and of overflowed lands with respect to their survey and supervision of the work of construction."

NAVY OF MEXICO BUT SEVEN CRAFT

United States, Has Thirty-Nine, Fourteen of These Being Modern Types

Navies of the United States and Mexico compare as follows, according to the latest edition of The World Almanac, the figures for which are from official sources:

Comparison table between US and Mexican navies. Columns: Vessels, United States, Mexico. Lists ship types like battleships, cruisers, etc.

FOR NEEDED REFORMS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

John J. McMahan Discusses Unity and Purposes of Tax Levies, Inequalities and Evasions of Tax Burden, Exemption of Property From State Tax and Need of Comparative Study of Systems of Taxation.

Editor of The Intelligencer: For the clearer understanding of those not familiar with the subject, it should be stated that property now pays taxes under several different levies and in different units of government, to (1) The state, (2) The County, (3) The Township, (4) The city or village, (5) The railroad or other public utility, (6) The school district, (7) The school district if it has voted an extra levy to lengthen the term or has issued bonds for a building and (8) the municipality, town or city.

Thus we have the state levy of 6.1-4 mills (thousandths) on the dollar, the county levy (constitutional) of 3 mills for school purposes and the township levy (legislative) at a rate to provide for the necessary annual expense for ordinary purposes and for the roads and bridges and any other special levies—this levy varying (like the state levy) according to the improvements undertaken, the efficiency of the public management and the assessed values and other sources of revenue.

The county government tax levy in 1913 was 2 1-2 mills in Alken and in Richland, 3 mills in Florence, 9 in Pickens, 9 1-2 in Greenville and Kershaw and 11 3-4 in Lancaster. The three first named counties had a special source of revenue in the profits of the sale of liquor, while in the other counties the people taxed themselves heavily rather than subject their weak neighbors to the ravages of unscrupulous speculators.

Multiplicity of Taxes. Besides these state and county taxes universally levied there are some townships bond levies of 1-2 to 2 mills, in—probably most—school districts extra levies of 1 to 3 mills, and in every city and every town a municipal levy—in Columbia 18 mills.

The township and school district taxes are collected by the county treasurer also with the state and county taxes. The municipality has its own collector—an unnecessary expense, and also an inconvenience to the taxpayer (cumbered with an additional receipt to keep and to exhibit when he registers or votes) and to the purchaser of land (burdened with the necessity of examining an additional record to make sure there is no lien for unpaid taxes). One office of record and one receipt for all taxes is the admirable system in some states.

One piece of property thus pays and in many cases four or five divisions of the state—to say nothing of the taxes paid to the United States government (and its protected partners) by everybody through the operation of tariffs and the new federal tax on individual incomes in excess of \$3,000 (\$4,000) if married.

The aggregate taxes—State, county, township, school district and municipal—for taxation are more than 40 mills on the dollar—34 on the basis of \$10 on the \$1,000. If the property is worth twice the assessment or \$2,000, and the net annual income should be only 5 per cent, or \$100, the tax would be one-fourth of the income which is too heavy.

The usual explanation of defense of the prevalent undervaluation of property for taxation not only points to the constitutional 3 mill school tax as an insuperable barrier, but recognizes the state levy (5 1-4 mills) as a serious obstacle upon the assumption that each county fears the other counties are slaying at this tax and systematically keeping down assessments in order to minimize their contributions. It is believed that the county that is just will be alone and will consequently bear an undue proportion of the burden of the state government. These conditions combine to make it impossible for the counties at least as low as other counties are expected to put theirs.