THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

Founded August 14, 1860.
128 North Main Street
ANDERSON, S. C.

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W. W. SMOAK, - - Business Manager

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

Semi-Weekly Edition—$1.50 per Year.
Daily Edition—$5.00 per annum; $2.50 for Six Months; $1.25 for Three Months.
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A larger circulation than any other newspaper in this Congressional District.

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SOME PLATFORMS.

Says Eddie Smith, "I stand on cotton."

Jennings says Blease's planks are rotten.

Pollock comes along turkey-trottin'
And in six months all will be forgotten.

We hope so.

Tremendous shortage in the cook and washerwoman crop.

Echo from the bellow of the bull goose—"Me for President."

When the maid popped the question, she said, "this is so sudden."

Anderson needs a public market. Will nobody help us in our fight?

Swatting the house is better combination than the ordinary fly. Swat.

The crops are coming. Whipping Post was one of the most useful citizens in his day.

The new train on the Blue Ridge would mean more stops at the local hotels.

Anderson is the place for all the trade from Clemson College. Let's go after it now.

There has been no boom in Anderson—merely a steady growth. But we have one is starting.

This drouth is likely to affect the persimmon crop, and the country must have its 'possums.

Bryan is not known as much for the good things that he does as for the weak things he says.

Less than two months of this miserable political campaign. For that little bit much thanks.

The man who knocks his home town is as disloyal as a Benedict Arnold. We find none here now.

Greenville now has an excellent opportunity to become a health resore, with improved railroad facilities.

Everybody rejoices in the growth of every other town in the South. We are trying to keep up with us.

The man who accuses his wife of talking all the time is unjust. She's only talking some of the time.

In spite of anthropological and archaeological discoveries, Teddy hasn't proved that he is the biggest animal in the world.

When you get up in the morning look at yourself in the mirror, be sure to say to yourself, "Get in a boost for Anderson today."

It has been said that the altitude of Anderson is "mostly Baptis'" but this would be good territory for the great Methodist University.

Let's do something toward the name of Anderson on the campus of every man in the country. How about that Southern Methodist University?

When the day come when we will be down to the station to see the train lines go through—chair cars, Pullmans, dining cars, and all.

There is nothing that would make Anderson great more quickly than a market house where town and country could meet for exchange.

Each Daily will one of the campaign orators selected by the national committee to pull Woodrow Wilson's chestnuts from the fire.

Get Closer to Clemson

Well, it's threshing over old straw again. But sometimes we find that the first attempts didn't succeed. Now we are after the nourishing kernels of trade. We have heretofore seriously and frequently called attention to the fact that Anderson and Clemson College are too far apart. Not geographically but commercially and socially.

There was a time when Anderson got all of the trade from Clemson. Now a lot of it goes to Greenville. We concede that Seneca and Pendleton should get their share, but Anderson should get what goes to Greenville.

But we will never get it unless we go after it. It may not be within the limits of possibility to go after it this year, but Anderson should have a railroad to Clemson College, even if a branch line should have to be built from the brick yard above Pendleton to a point on the main line near Calhoun. This would avoid all heavy grades between Pendleton and Seneca, and would be a feasible line at low cost of construction.

But we think that the thing to be done this summer is to start a local parcels delivery and express system. Would it not be possible to arrange with Mr. Clinkscales, who is the general manager of transportation from the railroad to the college, to have some way to deliver parcels at a certain small fee per parcel? If this could be done the rest would be easy.

The packages could be put in shipping cases, such as bread or laundry are handled in . The ladies of Clemson could run down to Anderson, do their shopping and have the parcels sent up in a sealed case on the gas-electric and then Mr. Clinkscales could see that they were delivered at the homes in Clemson. To do this he might find it necessary to put in a neat combination passenger and express automobile 'bus. Some Anderson dealer with a lot of public spirit might be able to bring about the starting of such a 'bus line, and we respectfully suggest this to some of them.

If such a parcels delivery should prove successful, it would later on force the building of a spur to the college grounds, so that there would be no inconvenience in Clemson ladies, and the men also, coming to Anderson to do their trading.

For a Great City

At the risk of being accused of too much earnestness in the matter, we wish to talk some more upon our hobby—marketing.

A public market in Anderson would stimulate trade.

It would encourage truck gardening in half a dozen counties around here.

By guaranteeing arigid inspection of foodstuffs it would protect health.

We may be dreaming, but we flatter ourselves to say that it is vision—and we accordingly make the prophecy—that if Anderson should, build and maintain and manage properly a municipal market, this city would in 10 years have 50,000 inhabitants.

Once with such a market and heralding to the world, "the low cost of living town" then small industries would come flocking here.

Let us extend the idea for a moment. There is no hope of ever accomplishing anything without cooperation. Dumping loose earth across the passageway of a stream would be ineffective as a dam, but tie the earth and stone together and the dam is efficient. Twenty-five farmers in different parts of Anderson county might produce each 500 chickens a year and might be forced to take just any old price for them. But let these 25 men get together and agree on a date and bring 12,500 fowls to Andercar for Atlanta or Savannah—and the son and put them into a cold storage farmer would get what the fowls are worth.

To carry the market idea a little further—why would it not be feasible to band together the citizens on certain rural routes and let them agree to produce a certain definite commodity as a side crop?

For instance, let them agree upon Irish potatoes. Gold nuggets are hardly more rare in New York and shiploads have been brought in from Scotland. If the farmers upon a rural route should produce a carload of Irish potatoes and should market them simultaneously, they could get a car placed to handle the crop. But what would be the sense of shipping a few bushels of potatoes? That is wherein the farmer gets discouraged. He sells little dabs of produce and gets less than he expected.

By combining their funds, men have built railways, have conducted banking institutions, have erected schools and colleges. Why should not farmers combine their interests, form community clubs under the direction of a man in whom they have confidence and market their produce in carload lots for shipment to northern markets? The local market could be a sort of clearing house or exchange for handling the shipments.

The city of Atlanta is contemplating this very move. The city of Baltimore, despite great conflagrations, gets greater every year—because it is a place in which living is cheap on count of its market house The town resident cannot produce arden truck sufficient for his own needs. Negro labor is getting more and more trifling every year. We have been told that when the city of Anderson was begging for vegetables, the people in the county were throwing such produce away. Yesterday a prominent business man was stating his grievances, that he could get no vegetables at all, for everything is sold in the suburbs before reaching the city.

The beautiful old Southern spirit of sharing with your neighbors and thinking it a breach of hospitality or gentility to sell any growing thing—except cotton—is too archaic for these days. The Southern farmer has begun to learn that he has a right to sell the things that he produces—now let him expect to get full returns for his labor and his enterprise. The way to accomplish this is by clubbing together.

And let Anderson have a market house to handle the produce.

GET YOUR NAME ENROLLED

We wish to call especial attention to the following notice from the chairman of the county democratic executive committee, Mr. S. Dean Pearman:

"On July 28th, 1914, the club rolls will close. After that date no name shall be enrolled. All democrats are urged to enroll at their nearest club without delay. If any qualified voter fails to enroll he can blame only himself. Write your full name on the club roll and do it now. All clubs except Cox Mill, Grove school and Slabtown have sent in the names of their enrollment committee. These clubs are urged to send them in without delay.

"The secretaries of all the clubs will send in the club rolls between the 28th of July and August 1st, and the executive committeemen from each club is requested to see that this rule is complied with.

"The time for filing pledges and paying assesment of candidates expires on August 7th, at 12 o'clock sharp. The pledge is to be filed with the secretary and the assessment paid to him.

The correspondent of The Intelligencer at Barnes has a very timely appeal in this issue and every person throughout the county should spread this information as quickly as possible so that every man will have a chance to enroll his name.

POLITICAL NOTES

Another candidate for the house appears in this issue of The Intelligencer, Mr. W. F. White, of Easley. He is said to be in every way capable and suited for the responsibilities of the office, and is a man who has strong backing in his section.

The card of J. Macduff Rogers for commissioner in Section No. 2, appears in the paper today.

J. H. Wright, a substantial man from Section No. 2, has announced his candidacy for commissioner for Cenerville, Rock Mills, Pendleton and Fork Townships.

HORRIBLE CRIME IN OCONEE

Fiend is Now in the Walhalla Jail.

Seneca, Farm and Factory.

News of a horrible and barbarous occurrence in the Salem section of the county was received in Seneca this morning. It is said that a young lady is dead at that place as a result of having been ravished and beaten by her brother-in-law. Particulars in connection with the affair are hard to obtain, the telephone connection between Seneca and Salem being bad.

The assault is said to have been committed the first of the week and the young lady was the daughter of a prominent family of the upper section of the county. The name of the man concerned could not be learned but it is said that he is now in jail at Walhalla, and a preliminary examination in connection with the death of the young lady is to be held tomorrow. It is said that the woman was mentally unbalanced and suffered agonies before her death last Thursday.

W. M. U. at Honea Path.

The W. M. U. of Saluda association will hold its annual meeting with the Honea Path Baptist church, July 15 and 16. All delegates are urged to send their names to Mrs. W. J. McGee, chairman of hospital committee.

JUDGE GARY BURIED

Was the Senior Judge of the Circuit Judge in the State.

Columbia, July 1.—The funeral services of Judge Ernest Gary who died here yesterday were held this afternoot at 6 p. m. at his late residence. The interment was at elmwood cemetery.

Judge Gary was the senior judge of the circuit court of the State. One of the highest econmiums that could have been paid him was the following editiorial from The State, a paper which had never been friendly to Judge Gary in politics:

"In his twenty-two years on the circuit bench, the service of Judge Ernest Gary, who died at his home in this city yesterday, was marked by unwavering endeavor to put down lawlessness and punish crime. A capable lawyer and a man of firm character, he clearly discerned the injury that the State suffered from the absence of a pervading respect for the law, and he was watchful and assiduous in the exercise of judicial power to make it respected.

"No reflection upon his brethren of the bench is intended when we say that among them he was conspicuous for his determination to make the criminal class, without discrimination as to color, wealth or social standing, dread the consequences of crime.

"He was widely known and greatly liked in every part of the State and hundreds of devoted friends will hear with sorrow of his death."

OFFICERS NAVY BOARD PICKED ARE EFFICIENT

(Continued from Page 1.)

Commander William S. Whitted, Inspector Cramp Shipyard, Philadelphia, Reidsville, N. C.

Lieutenant Commander Walter M. Falconer, collier Leonidas, Springfield, Ohio.

Lieutenant Commander Ulysses S. Macy, in charge of navy recruiting station, Philadelphia, Adrian, Mich.

Lieutenant Commander Carlton R. Kear, gunboat Alcano, Washington, N. C.

Lieut. Frank W. Osborn, Jr., gunboat Castine, Eugene, Oregon.

Lieut. William J. Moses, cruiser Raleigh, Seattle, Wash.

In addition to the plucking board's list, Secretary Daniels announced that the following six officers had been placed on the retired list at their own request.

Retired Voluntarily.

Captain Harrison A. Bispham, navy yard, Philadelphia; commander Emmett Ft Pollock, battleship Vermont, Bloomington, Ill.; commander Irvin V. G. Gillis, battleship Michigan, Washington, D. C.; commander Raymond Stone, battleship New Jersey, Mobile, Ala.; Commander Simon P. Fullinwider, battleship Connecticut, Raton, N. M.; Commander Edwin H. Delaney, waiting orders at Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Tenn.

A number of other officers had asked for voluntary retirement Had all applications been accepted the board would not have had to do any "plucking." But last year the president decided not to permit the volunteer retirement of any officer who has not seen twenty years service after graduating from the naval academy. The law requires the creation of forty vacancies annually with fifteen compulsory retirements if necessary.

Included in the list of "plucked" are the names of some officers whose prominence in naval circles has caused great surprise among their colleagues at their retirement.

Captain Gibbons has been superintendent of the naval academy and naval attache to the American embassy in London, assignments given to officers of the highest ability. Captain Hill became prominent through his outspoken criticism of defects in the emplacement of armor on the older battleships, which led to radical changes in the designs.

Were Good Officers.

Some of the officers had been regarded as in somewhat unsatisfactory health, though not in a condition to warrant medical condemnation.

Secretary Daniels explained there was nothing on the records of any of these officers to show that they were not fitted for any naval service in the matter of habit, temperament and professional ability. He pointed out that the plucking law sometime ago had resulted in the elimination from the navy of officers who were palpably disqualified, but now the naval lists were in such shape that the board was confronted with the task of determining not who was unfit to be retained in the service but rather who could best be spared out of the list of thoroughly competent officers.

The secretary added he hoped a bill could be prepared before the meeting of the next congress for the readjustment of the personnel of the navy, which would eliminate objectionable features of the present law.

PRIMARY IS THE SUBJECT FOR DISPUTE

(Continued from Page 1.)

when he was tried and convicted for violating the speed ordinance and was speedily protected by the Governor, was injected into the senatorial campaign by candidate Pollock here today. "It all depends on whose negro it is," said Mr. Pollock.

Mayor Jennings denied that "Portland Ned" had been convicted twice of the same crime as claimed by Senator Gonzales. Mr. Jennings again attacked the Governor in connection with the investigation into the affairs of the State Hospital for the Insane.

Gov. Blease branched out on the immigration question and hit at Senator Smith on this question. He declared that he was opposed to opening the gates of this country to the worthless class of foreigners. The Governor paid a tribute to Judge Ira B. Jones, his opponent two years ago, and commended the work of Dr. T. J. Strait, a resident of this county, as physician in charge of the asylum.

Up under the collar--the Seal

LIKE buying a Government bond, it carries the seal that assures its value—here you get two seals in clothing that assures you of value and service value.

Sewed into every suit you buy here you will find our label—up under the collar lining you will also find the label of the maker.

The Stein-Bloch label means "59 years of knowing how."

Have you seen our Summer showing of Stein-Bloch Smart Clothing? $18, $20, $22.50, and $25.

Other interesting values, $15, $12.50 and $10.

Order by Parcel Post.
We prepay all charges.

B. O. Evans & Co.
"The Store with a Conscience"

Enjoy the 4th of July in one of our suits.

MEDIATION IS CALLED ENDED BY BRAZILIAN

(Continued from page 1)

This would clear up all points of international difference and fix a date for the recognition of the new government.

As future meetings of the mediation board and delegates probably will be held in New York or Washington today's luncheon was in the nature of a farewell.

The mediators late tonight delivered a note to the American and Huerta delegates, declaring that inasmuch as General Carransa had asked for more time to consider the question of sending delegates to an informal conference for the solution of Mexico's internal problems, there was no further need of metings here.

The note sets forth that there will be no further need of sessions of mediation until the two factions have chosen a provisional president. When the Constitutionalists are ready to send delegates the note says the work of mediation will be resumed.

DUBOIS OFFERS CLEAR ANSWER TO ROOSEVELT

(Continued from Page 1.)

is a blackmailing agreement in his interpretation of the document. He declares that while negotiating for a treaty he made the Colombian authorities understand the United States would not apologize to any nation for a political act; but in his informal conversations he suggested that an expression of regret that anything to mar the friendly relations between the countries might later be included in the treaty.

This expression of regret, the statement says, would have served as a balm for the wounded feelings of a once friendly nation, which had been humiliated before the world, whose credit had been destroyed, whose borrowing ability had been annihilated and whose persistent appeals for arbitration had been ignored.

The opposition to this feature, on the ground that it is an apology, is not just and is not in the true interests of the United States. If the Panama Canal is to live to accomplish the [illegible] on this continent, there must [illegible] as well as [illegible]

[illegible] with the [illegible] providing a [illegible] Roosevelt [illegible] Colombia's claims for the [illegible] nuities on the cession of the trans-Isthmian railroad company, the reversionary rights in the Panama railroad and Panama portion in the Colombian national, all of which in his opinion should be met by the United States.

"Under the contract of 1867 the [illegible] says, Colombia ceded the trans-Atlantic railroad company to the Panama railroad company for 99 years, for which she was to receive $250,000 annually during the life of the contract. When Panama separated, there remained sixty-four annuities unpaid, amounting to $16,000,000. The concession also insured to Colombia reversionary rights in the Panama railroad at the expiration of the contract in 1967.

"The physical value of the railroad shortly after the revolt was placed at $16,446,000. In addition Colombia claims that she is entitled to several million dollars for that part of her national debt incurred in the interests of Panama before the revolution, a claim recognized in the 1909 treaty made under the Roosevelt administration. Altogether these claims total about $36,000,000.

Rights Recognized.

Though Colonel Roosevelt asserts all civil rights, titles and pecuniary interests of Colombia passed to Panama at the separation, Mr. Dubois declares these rights had been virtually recognized by the Roosevelt administration itself.

"Colombia," he says "by an agreement contracted a $3,000,000 debt with the railway company, amortizable in 29 years by the company's $250,000 annual payments. The amortization actually proceeded and the debt would have been liquidated in 1909 [illegible] but as the United States prevented by physical force the suppression of the insurrection on the Isthmus by Colombia six years before the debt could be paid and never attempted to exact the six missing installments they recognized Colombia's right to ownership."

"These and other material claims of Colombia," says Mr. Dubois, "justify the indemnification article of the treaty, to say nothing of the tremendous territorial loss and humiliation Colombia has sustained."

MAKE LIND TALK

Or at Least Make Public His Written Statement.

Washington, July 1.—Representative Kahn, of California, today introduced a resolution to direct the secretary of state to transmit to the house, if not incompatible with the public interest, correspondence with John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico.

He specified [illegible] to assurances given by Lind to [illegible] tain S. G. Hopkins of this city, or [illegible] other person, to the effect that [illegible] Mobile, Secretary of State [illegible] Mexican vessels in Cuba, [illegible] courts might be altered to the mouth of the Rio Grande and that the [illegible] would be no interference with [illegible]

[illegible] Kahn's resolution [illegible] committee.

Gets Good Position.

Mr. Harvey Todd, who recently graduated in pharmacy at the University of Maryland, has been given a very responsible position with the Hazlett Drug company of Baltimore. This is quite a compliment to this young man's ability, and shows that he made a fine record while at college.

CARRY CONTEST INTO CONGRESS

Women Are Not to be Content With President Wilson's Refusal to Act

Washington, July 1.—Women suffragists, determined to wage their fight before congress in spite of President Wilson's refusal to aid, were busy today about the capitol and house office building, scouting and telephoning in vain efforts to assemble the house rules committee. They were informed that a meeting of the committee to discuss special rules for immediate consideration of the prohibition and suffrage question called for today had been postponed until August 1, and that neither suffrage nor prohibition would get before congress before the December session.

The suffragists, many of whom came here yesterday for the visit to [illegible] Wilson, were headed by Miss Essie Hill, of Norwalk, Conn. They took possession of the rules committee room regardless of assurances of the clerk that the meeting had been postponed, and some held chairs, while others went scouting. Chairman Henry is campaigning in Texas for re-election, and Representative Pou, of North Carolina, the acting chairman, was not to be found, though his office and the route to the capitol were watched and his telephone kept jingling steadily.

Finally, the suffragists called in their sentinels and left the capitol, announcing that they proposed to continue their fight throughout the session.

GOT THE PRIZE MONEY

Window Display of Anderson Paint and Color Co. a Winner.

The Anderson Paint and Color company whose unique and novel window displays have been quite favorably commented upon from time to time are in receipt of the following letter from Boston, Mass.

[illegible] mainly [illegible] and [illegible] display [illegible] good shape [illegible] really think you are entitled [illegible] prize for making such a display [illegible] and endorse [illegible] your [illegible]

[illegible] when there is prize money to [illegible] are going after it good and strong.

Changes at the Dime Bank.

Work remodeling work is being done at the Dime Savings bank today. The outing office will be changed giving the public much more room. At present the work is being carried on as usual and everything will be straight in a few days.