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WILLIAM BANKS, Editor W. W. SMOAK, Business Manager

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The Weather.

Washington, Aug. 5.—South Carolina, unsettled Thursday, warmer and generally fair; moderate east and southeast winds.

DAILY THOUGHT

Euripides was wont to say, silence was an answer to a wise man; but we seem to have greater occasion for it in our dealings with fools and unreasonable persons...

Don't rock the airboat.

Emotion is not patriotism.

Every lawyer with lots of suits is not a swell dresser.

Jingoism is the superlative of war—Sherman's definition.

War is progressing along correspondence school lines.

In Germany war seems to be "pure suit of happiness."

Fashion note—No patches on breeches in Europe.

When royal cousins fall out, the people shed the blood.

Some candidates running well—others showing flat wheels.

Did it require all this war to put an end to the tango craze?

Send an Anderson college postal card whenever you write.

The victory of preventing is greater than the victory of winning.

A foul fly—when a military air drops a bomb on a peaceful nation.

Many a poor fellow, like the candle, lights others, but consumes himself.

King Cotton is not mobilizing now, but will have an army in the field next month.

"No shrinkage of currency" sounds like they are not going to wash the filthy lucre.

It is difficult to find anything left in Mexico sufficient to base a government upon.

A cure by the laying on of hands—when the old man finds a chap sucking a cigarette.

War popularizes an administration, but Mr. Wilson prefers to seek the peace palm.

After a few days of fighting, nations nowadays remember occasionally to declare war.

Candidates will have to "electioneer" each other if they wish to get a majority of the vote.

The movies just can't give the thrill for the stay-at-homes that the European tourists are getting.

Entente cordiale—Evidences of good will and justice toward each other exchanged by the chief officials of two states.

Charlotteburg, a suburb of Berlin, is said to have 14,500 widows. Is the Kaiser trying to make things even in France?

Summer resorts in the United States can now say truthfully that they feed as well as the famous hostesses of Europe.

NOT A SUDDEN WAR

For three years, we have been told, German officers in drinking a stirrup cup at a social gathering, arose gravely and clinking their glasses exclaimed, "Der Tag," meaning "the day." Just what day is left somewhat to surmise, but is believed that they meant the day when Germany would start a war of conquest for the supremacy of the world.

In view of the above interesting information, the editorial comment in 'The Review of Reviews' during the spring and summer of 1912 is of peculiar moment at this time. The following under the heading 'Triple Alliance and Triple Entente,' published in June 1912, now appears like a prophecy—

"Well informed observers of the political, social and economic forces that count most in the progress of current European history are noting certain signs of uneasiness and instability in the relations between the great military and naval forces which, to their trained sense, portend a coming storm. The Turco-Italian war has distributed the delicate balance of European politics to a much greater extent than the man in the street realizes.

"Ever since 'Bismark's masterpiece', the Triple-Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy, was achieved in 1883, Europe has been fairly well divided into two armed camps. The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, the latter consisting of Great Britain, Russia and France are almost equal in strength, and this approximate equality has come to be a guarantee of peace, since it renders very doubtful the outcome of a war. The chief danger point in the political relations of the world powers at present is the rivalry between Great Britain and Germany."

While this war has come suddenly, like a cyclone in its intensity and fury, yet it appears the preparations have been going on quietly and with determination.

THE SOUTH'S OPPORTUNITY

As the first seriousness of the great war crisis seems to pass, the leaders of the south begin to take courage and to see, in what appeared to be calamity, possibly a great opportunity.

It is true that cotton is the great basis of exchange and of credit in the south, but is equally true that the south now has in the national capital a friend who will stand for her aid in meeting any emergency, and, because Europe is too busy fighting to need cotton for her spindles, is no reason why the manufacturing plants of the south should suffer indefinitely, for the demand for goods will come later.

The great battle for the industries of the south is to stave off the depression and to hold on with a tight grip until the turn in the tide comes, as come it surely will. At such a time, the manufacturer and the producer, alike will share in the new business.

But there is another phase which is causing the south to feel better, and that is the fact that we may now expect more from the Centra and South American republics. Mr. Bryan, in his wisdom, has endeavored to cement more closely the friendship between the United States and her sister American republics, and to gain the confidence and esteem of the rich states to the south of us. Now that the European ports are blockaded by the fleets of war, the fleets of commerce from South American ports will likely seek the Southern states for the trade that has gone to Europe, and the manufacturers of our southern textile plants will find new customers.

All in all, it is a situation which will help the south, if handled properly, and if the emergency period can be passed successfully.

BATTLESHIPS CAPTURED

It was reported yesterday that the French fleet in the Mediterranean had captured three German battleships or cruisers. These were the Panther, the Breslau and the Groeben. From the statistics available, it cannot be learned how important are the Panther and the Breslau, but the Groeben, is one of the ten best boats of the German army.

It has twice the horsepower of the battleship South Carolina, which up to four years ago, was the largest in our navy, has a draught of 27 feet, can travel at a rate of 28 knots and has nearly 1,000 officers and men. A battleship of this kind usually costs between six and seven million dollars. This achievement by the French as well as the success of the French air fleet in repulsing the invading German war balloons shows that the war which Germany has waged, may not be altogether one-sided, and that France has been making some few preparations herself.

Where does patience stop and larceny begin?

All of Europe is likely to have a hunger strike.

OUR COUNTRY'S SORROW

This is a day of anxiety and sorrow for the people of this nation. That the heart of the president is laden with grief in a matter which will cause every loyal American to feel a keen response. But for the people of the south, especially will this be a day of sadness. Not only has Mrs. Wilson proved herself to be the ideal woman to be the wife of a democratic president, but she has been of great help and assistance to the president in all of his battles in life.

She has been the typical lovely and lovable Southern matron. She was a native of Savannah, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. I. S. K. Axton, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian church there, and if we mistake not, her marriage to Woodrow Wilson was performed by the late Dr. Thos. Hoyt, formerly of this state and a brother of the late Col. Jas. A. Hoyt, once of this city.

The bulletins, when this was written, indicated that Mrs. Wilson had but a few hours to live. We feel sure that the entire south will feel most keenly the loss of this beautiful, intellectual, humane and christian woman, whose presence in the white house has insured the south a warm friend and zealous advocate in the councils of the nation.

STEVENSON REUNION

On Saturday, the first day of August, the children, grand children, great-grandchildren and sisters of the late Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stevenson had the opportunity of again assembling at "Edgewood Farm" the beautiful grove, and home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stevenson, for their annual reunion, being about the center two miles place in all respects for this occasion, being about the center two miles west of Townville and being on the two counties.

They arrived between the strokes of nine and eleven o'clock and were invited in the house, where each one was soon engaged in a merry conversation. Laughing and talking were soon heard in the house and yard, and each one was enjoying themselves to the highest, talking of the present, past and the future times.

Just before dinner, fruits were served consisting of peaches, apples, grapes and figs, which was immensely enjoyed by all present. Soon after each one was kindly invited to the grove where a tempting dinner awaited them. The table 50 feet long, was laden with all kinds of good things, which pleased the old and the young. This was a very beautiful place to eat and was very cool, too, the large oak boughs were playing to and fro with the cool breezes. Just before the dinner was served the Rev. W. B. Hawkins was requested to give thanks, after which all began to devour the things the good ladies had so willingly prepared.

Iced tea and fruits were served while eating. There were about 100 friends and relatives to enjoy the eating. After they finished some remained in the grove and others went to the home, where they were entertained for quite a while with sweet music consisting of instrumental and vocal duets and solos. The music was gracefully rendered on the piano by Misses Jeanette Bolt, Lila and Inez King, Una and Fannie Stevenson. The little ones entertained themselves by playing in the little brook which runs near the grove. This was great sport for the little fellows and they were greatly charmed over the pleasure of playing in the cool water.

Rev. W. S. Myers surprised all of them by taking their picture. He also took one of the old ladies, Rev. W. B. Hawkins and the smaller children.

All the living sisters of the late Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stevenson were present to enjoy this reunion, these being Mrs. Matilda McKinley, sister of the former, Mrs. Adelia Haynie and Mrs. Jane Martin, sisters of the latter. All the brothers and sisters were present on this day but Mr. W. E. Stevenson and family, of Lavonia, Ga. They were hindered on account of sickness in the family.

They began to leave about 4:30 after a very pleasant day spent in eating, talking and laughing. The day will long be remembered as a great reunion of joy, peace and happiness on earth, but nothing to be compared with the one in heaven to be held by and among the number entitled there and we hope all can meet next year for the annual reunion. Those that enjoyed the day were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stevenson and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McPhail and family, Mrs. T. A. Bolt and children, Mrs. Jane Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. King and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Goeben, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Reeves and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Cromer and baby, of Cross Roads.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Weiborn and children of Hopewell. Mrs. Matilda McGuckin and daughter Miss Beley of Starr. Mrs. Adelia Haynie, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Mitchell, and family, Miss Weezy Cobb, Messrs. Geo. W. Mason and Mitchell, of Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Newton, Jr. and Mrs. Thos. P. Hobson, Miss Alma Hobson and brother of Sandy Springs. Messrs. Leon Harris and Laurens Sheldon of Fair Play.



BOYS' SUITS AND MEN'S ODD TROUSERS

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AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW

The Effect of the War Upon the Cotton Manufacturing Industry of the South

David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C., is of the opinion that the war in Europe will bring prosperity to the cotton manufacturing industry of the south and says editorially:

As much as we may, from a humanitarian standpoint, deplore the war, our mind, like that of every cotton manufacturer, is asking: "What effect will the war have upon the cotton manufacturing industry?"

Temporarily the effect will be bad because financial and shipping arrangements will be demoralized, but these will soon be adjusted and to our mind the cotton manufacturing industry of this country will have a period of prosperity greater than it has ever known.

We are now in round numbers, exporting annually about 8,700,000 bales of cotton and consuming about 5,500,000 bales.

The consumption of American cotton in the countries involved in the war is approximately as follows:

England.....3,300,000 Germany.....1,250,000 Russia.....375,000 France.....800,000 Austria-Hungary.....625,000 Italy.....550,000 6,900,000

While involved in the gigantic struggle which now appears certain, these countries will be unable to consume anything like their normal amount of cotton and a market must be found not only for a large portion of the 6,900,000 bales of American cotton, but also for approximately 3,000,000 bales of Indian and other cotton that is annually consumed by these countries.

With such a surplus of cotton it is almost inevitable that low prices will prevail all a five or six cent price is not impossible.

The same cause that will tend to lower the price of cotton will at the same time tend to advance the price of goods.

We are now importing about 200,000,000 of cotton goods from the countries engaged in this struggle and while the larger portions are specialties, and fine goods not manufactured in this country, our mills will have to supply the demand caused by the im-

porters' inability to secure his supply abroad, and our fine goods mills will be especially benefited.

The number of spindles in the countries at war is as follows:

England.....55,600,000 Germany.....11,200,000 Russia.....9,300,000 France.....7,400,000 Austria.....4,900,000 Italy.....1,600,000 93,000,000

There are approximately 143,000,000 spindles in the world today and it will therefore be seen that 65 per cent or almost two-thirds of them are in the countries at war.

Of the 50,000,000 spindles outside of war territory 6,000,000 are in India and can only be operated upon coarse fabrics, while 2,000,000 are in Japan, and are now being operated day and night, or to the full limit of their capacity.

It is therefore apparent that the 32,000,000 spindles in the United States must at once be depended upon by the world for much of the goods as they are now being supplied by the 93,000,000 spindles in the war territory.

Of course cotton manufacturing will not be entirely suspended in the war territory, but there will at least be a partial suspension and business and financial conditions will be such that it will be difficult to market their products through the usual channels.

The difficulty of securing a supply of cotton will also be a considerable factor in forcing curtailment in these countries.

As it appears to us, cotton must decline because the war countries which now consume 6,900,000 bales of American cotton will not be able to use any thing like their normal amount.

Cotton goods will be in great demand because the 65,000,000 of imported goods, part of which we can supply, will be removed from competition with our home mills and our 52,000,000 spindles must supply goods to fill the vacancy caused by curtailment of 93,000,000 spindles in the war countries.

German Steamer Captured.

London, August 5.—Confirmation has been received of a report that a French warship has captured the German steamer Porto, off Guernsey, Channel Islands. The Porto, which belongs to the Oldenburg Portuguese Steamship Company, is a vessel of 4,800 tons and plies between Hamburg and Portuguese ports.

ECONOMICAL men --- k e e n buyers of clothing---look forward eagerly to this notable mid-summer event.

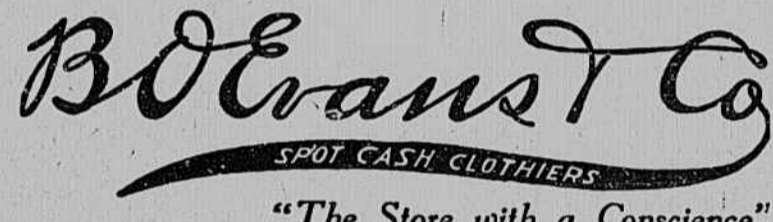
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MR. POLLOCK WAS AT HOME

CONTINUED HIS ATTACK UPON THE RECORD OF THE GOVERNOR

PLEA FOR PEACE

Senator Smith Urges the People To Stand Together in the Crisis Caused by the War

(Special to The Intelligencer.) Chesterfield, Aug. 5.—Senatorial candidates here today met the most demonstrative crowd of the entire campaign. The meeting was practically void of any semblance of heckling and partisans were stilled in their enthusiasm for the different candidates.

Senator Smith and W. P. Pollock were the favorites in the quartette. The senator was hauled to the court house again today astride a bale of cotton, the wagon being drawn by six mules. Mr. Pollock was on his native heath and had many admirers in the audience. At the conclusion of his speech a gold headed cane was presented to the Cheraw candidate.

In acknowledgement, Mr. Pollock promised that he would continue to brandish the big stick, breaking the head of Bismarism in every county in the state.

Smith's Plea for Union. Senator Smith, who spoke first today, announced that he would go to Washington Saturday to urge that the regional reserve bank system be put in operation at once, that farmers may be able to hold their cotton while cotton is so disorganized. He would go, he said, not as a candidate for the United States senate, but as a cotton grower.

He pleaded that all factional differences be forgotten and for united efforts to withstand the threatened demoralization of business throughout the country. It was only through union, he urged, that anything could be accomplished.

The senator introduced a new feature in his speech today when he pointed out that the cost of bagging and ties had been cut practically in half as a consequence of the investigation of the bagging and tie trust. Senator Smith said that it was he who introduced the resolution that this investigation should be made.

The three remaining speakers made their talks from a wagon in front of the courthouse, that all might have the opportunity of hearing. Governor Blease said today that he had not said a word for or against any man's candidacy for governor. He was fighting no man's fight. He had begged no man to run. However, when it came to the second race, and there should be a Blease man in this, the governor said in that event,

he would consume every minute of his two weeks' time in the Blease man's interests. His machine cost him nothing, he said as each commit-tee man paid his own railroad fare and hotel bills.

In defending the parole system, the chief executive said this was the most effective Keely cure yet discovered. He had not heard, he said, of a man's taking another drink when the man has been released on the condition that he let whiskey alone.

L. D. Jennings made his usual speech pointing to the particular cases of pardoning which have created so much interest recently, the Richey case in Abbeville and the Emerson case in Anderson. Mr. Jennings said that there was not a blind tiger in South Carolina who wasn't working night and day for the governor. The same was true, he said, with reference to the race track gamblers.

If it were not for the benefit of these, they would not be lined up so unanimously, Mr. Jennings explained. This candidate prophesied that Bleaseism would be swept from South Carolina into eternal defeat on August 25, despite the political machine of which the governor had boasted.

The governor got a gold handled umbrella today from admirers in this part of the state. This was delivered by T. W. Bell, who in his remarks, referred to W. P. Pollock, the candidate from Cheraw. Mr. Pollock answered this by characterizing the aforesaid Bell as a "magnificent specimen of a long eared quadruped with skinned tail swinging on to the coastlands of Colo. L. Blease which I have already cut off."

This speaker made his usual scathing arraignment of the governor's record and was heartily applauded by the Chesterfield crowd.

On each stump, Mr. Pollock has been displaying the spread-eagle Republican ticket of 1880, which contains the name of J. P. Gibson of Bennettsville, along with those of several negroes of radical time fame.

It was rumored here today that Col. Gibson was chafing under this, and that some little mix-up may be expected when the ticket is flung at Bennettsville's Friday.

Mr. Pollock says that he will not vary his speech in the slightest to suit the convenience of one, and those who know him best take him at his word.

Blease on Peonage. In his speech at Camden, Mr. Pollock stated that there is virtually a state of peonage in South Carolina, pardoned convicts working on the farms of people throughout the state. Governor Blease today challenged the United States district attorney, Francis H. Weston, to make an official investigation, for peonage is a violation of the United States laws. The governor said he would grant a full pardon to any pardoned prisoner in order to get any evidence on the subject.

Woodmen Unveil Monument. The uniformed team of Willow camp, W. O. W., went to Cheddar on Sunday morning and unveiled a monument at the grave of Sovereign Col. Thos. W. King, 32 members of this team which was led by Sergeant J. T. King, in the absence of Captain J. A. Cook.