

Do It Now!

Make a small deposit each week in this Financial Stronghold, and by adding a little each week to your Bank Account you'll be surprised at the rapidity with which you can accumulate a snug sum—"Big Oaks from little Acorns Grow." The same applies to our

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

WHEN REVERSES COME

Your worry will be reduced to a minimum if you are in a position to meet all obligations with a check on

The Peoples Bank

LEE G. HOLLEMAN, President
D. O. BROWNE, Cashier E. P. VANDIVER, Vice-Pres.
Bleckley Building, Anderson, S. C.

WE HAVE

Several Farms

and houses and lots for sale in and near Townville, X Roads and Oakway.

Can give you almost any location, any size, prices right.

P. H. PRICE,

E. C. ASBELL,

Townville, S. C.

Make Your Deposits With Us

And Then

We Will Lend You Money

When You Need It.

Farmers and Merchants Bank

Farmers Loan and Trust Co.

Interest Paid on Deposits

Anderson City

Is "My Town"

Anderson County

Is "My County"

What About

Anderson College?

NO ARMISTICE

In reply to a request by the Germans for an armistice of 24 hours to bury their dead and care for the wounded the French authorities are reported to have sent this message: "We grant you that time to get out of France."

POORE IS GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

JURY OUT LITTLE OVER AN HOUR

INTERESTING CASE

Crowded Court Room Yesterday Heard Attorneys On Either Side Put Up Strong Fights

(From Saturday's Daily.) After deliberating for about one hour and fifteen minutes, the jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of the State versus Claude Poore, charged with murder. This case went to the jury yesterday afternoon at 6:15 o'clock and a verdict was rendered at 7:30.

When court convened yesterday morning 11 jurors had been secured to try the case and after some difficulty the jury was selected in the person of A. W. Bagwell, who was also appointed foreman by the judge. Poore was then brought into the court room and the trial was begun. The prisoner was neatly dressed in a suit of black clothes, his hair was carefully brushed and he seemed perfectly composed.

Anderson people are familiar with the facts in the case, which are that Poore, a policeman in Williamston, shot and killed Joe Kelly, formerly a policeman in the same town. The evening before the killing Poore had arrested Kelly and it is said that this led to the trouble. Williamston people were greatly interested in the trial and the court room was crowded throughout the day yesterday.

Dr. Frank Lander was the first witness called yesterday morning. He testified as to the nature of Kelly's wounds and he was followed by Capt. A. G. Pinkney, who was an eyewitness to the affair. He gave a very graphic account of the shooting, telling of what each man said and of Kelly's actions after he was shot.

Capt. G. W. Sullivan gave a touching account of the shooting, explaining that he was arrested on the same jail as the defendant and his gun raised to shoot again. He protested, saying "Claude, if you do, that will be murder." At the time Kelly was leaning up against the wall of a building and he started to come to Capt. Sullivan falling into that gentleman's arms.

Vance Cooley, mayor of Williamston, testified as to the facts leading up to the case, explaining that Poore had arrested Kelly on the evening before the final difficulty arose, and that Kelly had become incensed over this and cherished ill feeling against Poore. Other witnesses acquainted with the case were called and then the defendant took the stand.

In reply to questions put to him by the attorneys, Claude Poore asserted that he has been a resident of the town of Williamston for twelve years and that in that time he has acted as constable and policeman. He has also been a carpenter and has worked in the mill there at other times.

When he was 18 years of age he left his father's farm which is near Williamston and came into the town to go to work. He has lived there every since that time. On Saturday evenings and Sundays, Poore was employed by the city as a policeman. At the time of the shooting he had in his pockets several warrants that he had to serve.

In connection with the case in detail he testified:

"On Sunday afternoon I was sitting in front of the Gregory company store and heard Joe Kelly and Ira B. Holder joshing at each other in pretty bad language. Holder and Kelly both cursed each other several times, but neither had an attitude that was aggravating or which appeared troublesome. Finally Joe said, 'I'm going to lick you and then I am going home.' Holder said, 'Well, I'm here, come ahead.' They cursed a while longer and then Poore came out and told them to shut up. Holder shut up but with several oaths. Joe Kelly asserted that I had nothing whatever to do with him and that he was not going to obey. I told him to get off the streets or go home, and he said that he would do neither. I then told him that I would have to run him in if he did not be quiet. He said with an oath or two that I would have to run him in and that was sure. I then started with him to the jail, and about middle way he stopped and asked about his bond. I told him that I couldn't give him any bond but I'd let him go free if he wanted to. He refused to be let go, and said that I had arrested him, damn you now lock me up. I took him to the guard house and put him in the office of the council room and locked the door. I did not place him in a cell, but I did lock him in the office. I however did offer to let him stay there without being locked up, saying that I had confidence enough to know that he would stay there.

"I went on up to the home of Mayor Cooley and got him to come down to the jail. Here we found Kelly as I had left him and the mayor let him out on a bond of \$10. He left the place in company with the mayor and was making all sorts of threats against me. He cursed and abused me all the time. Mayor Cooley told him that if he shut up that he'd put him in jail.

"I met Joe once or twice more that night and each time he would abuse and threaten me. Chief Nelson was aware of the facts and he sent me up in the northern part of the town and then I went to bed.

"The next morning as I was coming to town, I met Holder, who warned me of Kelly saying that he was after me and that I had better look out for myself. Not wanting to have any trouble with the man I went back home and it was not until 10 o'clock

that I came back to town. My wife wanted some needles and asked me to come for them. I went down to the store and there I met Joe Kelly in front of Griffin's store.

Here Poore described the scene between he and Kelly about going out in the yard. "And when he said, 'You— you, you have got to settle it and right here, I turned and drew my pistol."

"What did you do then?" was asked, "I shot him."

"How many times did you shoot?" "I shot six times and then my gun was empty."

"Why did you load your gun again?" "I did not want an empty gun in my pocket."

Poore testified that he did not hear or at least did not understand anything that was said to him while he was shooting at Kelly. He asserts that the doctors pronounced him half blind in one eye and deaf in his left ear.

When the evidence was all in for both the defense and the state, the arguments began. Col. Julius E. Boggs, for the state, was the first speaker. Col. Boggs was followed by Capt. H. H. Watkins, of the defense, and Gen. M. L. Bonham of the defense, and Kurtz P. Smith, the solicitor, closed the case for the state at 5:30. All the attorneys delivered splendid arguments and the attention of every man in the court room was held until the arguments were completed.

Judge Memminger charged the jury as to the law, taking up about 20 minutes and then the indictment was handed to the foreman. The jury retired at 6:15 and at 7:30 they brought out a verdict to the effect that Claude Poore was guilty of manslaughter.

This was the only case tried during the day.

HOW WAR AFFECTS THE COTTON FARMER.

How War Affects the Cotton Farmer. The discussion on the editorial and business pages of the Examiner of the impact of the cotton farmers of the South from the European war has excited wide interest and attention.

Throughout the South and at Washington the conditions described in the Examiner have awakened practical action.

The cotton states' senators in the senate, with Hoke Smith as chairman of the executive committee, and the cotton states' representatives in the house, with Oscar Underwood as chairman, have organized to help the Southern farmer through the emergency created by the possible loss of a market for the 4,000,000 bales of cotton which have heretofore gone to Germany and the nations on the other side of it, with the reduced demand from England and France.

The cotton crop of the South is an enormous part of the nation's wealth. Its 14,000,000 bales, at about \$65 a bale, are worth over \$900,000,000, and the 8,000,000 bales that go to Europe make a trade balance of more than a half million dollars.

It would hurt the whole country to have panic and depression strike the Southern farmer, and have him rush his great crop to market at panic prices for fear of the paralysis of his great market for 4,000,000 bales in Germany and beyond.

And so the business statesmanship of the entire country joins with the business statesmanship of the South in protecting the great staple from unnecessary depression.

The first effort of the cotton states congressmen doubtless will be to reassure and stiffen the confidence of the cotton planter. He should be told that cotton is selling today in England, in the very face of the war, at 13 cents; and that England indicates no intention whatever to shut down its mills or throw its workmen out of work; that England's navy, that all-satisfying, all-protecting asset, guards England from financial and from physical panic.

He should be told that of the emergency currency, which the common sense and vigor of the country has provided, more than \$300,000,000 will go to the South to enable its banks and money men to help the farmer carry his cotton through this uncertain period, and that the money that comes to the Eastern centers will help the South as well by relaxing the pressure of the money centers upon the Southern finances.

And the congress and the government should lend a hand to help the establishment of Senator Hoke Smith's proposed licensed government warehouse, whose very name as a depositories of any surplus cotton will give it dignity and credit.

If the Southern farmer can only be assured that the government is in full sympathy with the Southern business man in the protection of the great staple, confidence should take the place of apprehension, and the surplus cotton can be held until it is evident that there will be no surplus of the indispensable staple.

The Southern farmer is reasonably rich in the recent fast years of prosperous cotton behind him, and should with this stiffening of confidence be fully able to hold his surplus bales above the necessity of sacrifice to penal prices.

Germany Fleeing. Paris, Sept. 12.—An official statement issued tonight says:

"The German retreat is rapid. The pursuit is vigorous. The Germans have abandoned many mortars."

It Is Better to Have an Ad In the Home Than on the Fence. ADVERTISE In This Newspaper.

SOUTH SHOULD HELP IN CRISIS

Government Will Aid As Much As Possible in Financing the Crop

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 11.—After long consideration federal officials decided not to approve the valorization plans to aid cotton producers to meet unusual conditions caused by the European war. The treasury department has announced its determination to accept warehouse receipts as a basis for additional national bank currency, but friends of a plan for valorization of the cotton crop have not succeeded in convincing government officials of its desirability.

Officials who have studied the situation feel that any remedy to be taken lies in the cotton men themselves and in the state legislatures. Some of these students believe valorization of a part of the present crop by the cotton producing states is entirely feasible and would prove helpful. The idea is held here among government experts also that state legislatures, where able, should pass legislation to limit the crop next year and for succeeding years if desired.

It was pointed out today that further federal measures to aid the cotton men might bring down on the government a demand from other sections for similar assistance. Those familiar with conditions in the south say it has been demonstrated for years that a reduction in the amount of the crop would work no hardship, but to the advantage of the producers. Past efforts to insure such a reduction have failed and the chief hope now is in legislation which would tax overproduction.

QUICK RETURNS IN HOG RAISING

Livestock Man Advises Farmers of Anderson County That This Is Way to Solve Problems

According to J. O. Williams, livestock demonstrator for Clemson College and the United States department of agriculture, the way for the farmers of South Carolina to overcome the present financial stringency is by raising more hogs. Mr. Williams is enthusiastic over his plan and he told a representative of The Intelligencer that this will prove to be the explanation of the farmer's troubles if the farmer will but consent to try the plan.

Mr. Williams has mailed out hundreds of letters within the past week touching on this subject, a copy of which follows:

"Owing to the present crisis brought about by the European war, I think it is imperative that the farmers of this state turn their attention toward some phase of livestock production on the farm that will assure them of an income in the near future.

"I do not know of anything that would be more adaptable to this section of the state, or surer of quick returns, than the production of hogs on the farm, which can be done with very little outlay of money and on a small acreage of land. I am enclosing a pamphlet showing what returns can be expected from a small herd of hogs within a year's time, the figures being based on a ten year average.

"I would heartily recommend that all farmers start in the production of hogs, on a small scale at least, as soon as possible, and I will be glad to co-operate with you in every way possible towards this end.

"Very truly yours,
"J. O. Williams,
"Livestock Demonstrator."

FOREIGN FIRMS ARE ALL RIGHT

Anderson Men Get Information From Insurance Companies About Foreign Companies

Since the war scare arose in Europe and the financial outlook for foreign countries became so gloomy, a number of Anderson people have become somewhat concerned over the question of whether or not insurance carried with foreign countries was absolutely dependable. G. H. Geiger of the firm of Geiger & Wolfe of Anderson determined to find out for himself and he accordingly wrote the following letter to F. H. McMaster, insurance commissioner for South Carolina:

"Dear Sir: Please let me know if you consider fire insurance written in an English company safe. What effect do you think the war in that country will have on insurance companies? I have a policy in a Liverpool and Edinburgh company and have felt some uneasiness about it."

In reply to that letter, Mr. McMaster wrote to the Anderson man as follows:

"You need have absolutely no fear of the safety of your policy in an English company. All foreign companies stand entirely on the assets which are held in America. No consideration whatever is given to their foreign assets. Practically though a company retains its English name it is for the purpose of insurance in this country an American company.

Very truly,
"F. H. McMaster,
"Insurance Commissioner."

Semlin, in Austria, across the river from Belgrade, has been taken by the Serbians.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY MUST BE KEPT OPEN

FRIENDS OF INSTITUTION ARE TRYING TO MAKE PLANS

THE AGREEMENT

The City Contracted With Mr. Carnegie To Maintain the Institution

The action of the city council in deciding to make an appropriation for the public library was variously discussed yesterday. Mayor Godfrey declared that the council has heavy responsibilities, but that the members are amenable to argument and are willing to receive information on any matter in which the citizens are interested.

The Intelligencer is informed by Mrs. Rufus Pant, president, that the civic association has not taken any position on this matter. The Intelligencer received its information from members of the association who stated that the ladies disapproved of the action of council.

At a meeting of the educational committee of the Anderson chamber of commerce Saturday this matter was brought up. The members of the committee feared that the library would have to be closed and were concerned over the proposition of getting funds to meet the expenses. The expenses of the library include pay for the librarian, lights, water, janitor, etc.

At the meeting Friday a general discussion was indulged in during which the members of the committee stressed the fact that the library is one of Anderson's chief possessions and that it is invaluable to the students of the city and to the business men of the city. They also took up a new feature of the case that it would put Anderson in a very undesirable light since the city is morally bound, according to this committee, to make the appropriation according to the terms of agreement with Mr. Carnegie.

The following, taken from the minutes of a trustees' meeting, held when the library project was under way, was cited in support of this contention:

"Mr. Carnegie agreed to give \$17,500 to pay for library building provided, the city council would pledge an annual appropriation of 10 per cent or \$1,750, for support funds. That sum was pledged in accordance therewith at a meeting of city council held on 16th of April, 1907 and Mr. Carnegie was so advised.

"Upon completion of the library building it was ascertained the cost of same was approximately \$1,200 more, making 18,700. Mr. Carnegie was advised of this fact and finally consented to give the additional \$1,200 provided the city council would increase the pledge by \$120 additional annually—which agreement was met at a council meeting held on the 16th of March 1908."

After considering the matter in all its phases and engaging in a lengthy discussion as to what might be done, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the committee on education of the chamber of commerce, feeling concerned as to the future of the Carnegie library, hereby expresses its hope that the trustees of the library and the city council will be able to devise a plan whereby the library may be enabled to continue its very excellent services to the community. It is realized that the present council is laboring under some temporary extraordinary expenses in the city government but feel sure a way may be found to handle the situation without compromising the future of the library."

JNO. WOOD SEES A LIGHT AHEAD

Writes Anderson from Roanoke, Va., Saying that Country Needs "To Hold Head Up."

In the words of one Anderson man, "it is indeed most refreshing to hear any words of optimism just at this time, when every neighbor on every hand is yelling 'hard times.' However, the calamity howlers may come and they may go, but John Wood, well known to Anderson people, is not in that class. In writing a letter to a friend in Anderson, Mr. Wood says that all this country needs is to 'sit tight with heads up.'"

Mr. Wood was formerly secretary of the Greenville chamber of commerce, and later secretary of the Spartanburg chamber of commerce. His letter to Anderson says in part:

"I have a sort of feeling that all these things are going to be worked out and while the shoe may pinch us temporarily, the resources of our country are too great and money too enormous to permit a long period of depression and if we sit tight and hold our heads up, we will have a period of tremendous prosperity. Meanwhile encourage the planting of every square foot of land in Anderson county in some sort of feed stuff that will come on the market as quickly as possible."

Austria's Loss Is Heavy. London, Sept. 12.—3.58 p. m.—A Central news dispatch from Rome says:

ANDERSON PLANTERS GIVEN GOOD ADVICE

W. W. LONG TELLS THEM WHAT TO DO

SAYS SCW GRAIN

In An Open Letter to 50,000 Farmers, South Carolina Expert Outlines Proper Work

The time has now come when the farmers has learned that the experts at Clemson college are not only willing to serve the people, but in the present emergency they are anxious to lead any possible aid. Therefore, Anderson farmers will be quick to take advantage of the information which they will derive from the circular letter sent them from Clemson.

Farmers of Anderson county are advised by W. W. Long, agent in charge of the federal farm demonstration service in this state and director of the extension work of Clemson college, to seed large areas in oats and wheat, building hog pastures and raise hogs, pay special attention to poultry and maintain good kitchen gardens, by way of preparing for the reduction of a cotton acreage which next year will bring.

Mr. Long has had printed 50,000 copies of a circular letter which he issued yesterday, embodying this advice; and with these he expects to placard the State from one end to the other.

"Our experts," he said in Columbia, yesterday, "are getting out special matter concerning the question of oats, wheat, hogs, poultry and gardening and are calling the attention of the farmers to our readiness to serve them."

The letter issued yesterday by Mr. Long was addressed "To the Farmers of South Carolina," is as follows:

"These are times when you must not let other do the talking. You can not afford to have your farm idle this fall and winter. It is the time when you must use the cold months for both making and saving money. Any one who tells you what to expect of cotton for the next year is just guessing. Nobody knows.

"After careful consideration we advise the following courses as profitable for you at this time. Do these things now.

"To farmers in the Piedmont counties: Seed large areas in oats and wheat. These crops can be made to bring considerable profit in cash or can be turned under next spring. Vegetable matter turned under makes the raw potato in the soil become more available. We will need all the available potash we can get next spring. In the event we use commercial fertilizers we will secure better results.

"To farmers of other parts of the state: Seed oats as a market crop and enough wheat to supply home consumption.

"On cotton lands these crops can best be seeded with one-horse grain drills, or certain makes of fertilizer distributors can be used to take the place of the drill. They can be used in October following the cotton picking.

"To all South Carolina farmers: Build hog pastures and raise hogs. Hogs can be put on the market within the next year at a big profit. Don't be afraid of hog cholera. Clemson will furnish serum at cost and a man free of charge to inject it, if you will notify the college as soon as you hear of an outbreak in your community. Pay special attention to poultry, which can be made a source of large revenue.

"Be sure to give attention to a winter garden. Nothing pays a farmer better at this season of the year than a good garden.

"To do the things suggested above will require the least amount of labor and money.

"The nations of war must be fed. We can take advantage of the high prices offered for foodstuffs and turn this period of depression into one of great profit.

"We have the men who can furnish the information in detail as to how to carry out the above suggestions. are anxious to serve you.

"Write me at Clemson College, S. C., or call upon any demonstration agent in the State and he will secure the information for you.

"The main thing is act now."

BARNWELL WILL BUY.

One Cotton Bale Movement Meets With Success.

Barnwell, Sept. 11.—The buy-a-bale-

of-cotton movement is being discussed in Barnwell and several individuals have already purchased a bale each of the fleecy staple, which will be held for not less than 10 cents a pound. It is said that the officers and employees of both of the local banks have bought cotton and, as the idea is contagious, it is spreading among the clerks of the stores, many of whom will invest a part of their savings in this glittered security.

Perhaps the youngest member of the buy-a-bale club in South Carolina is B. P. Davies, aged two and one-half years, who Thursday bought a 500-pound bale and "was named" in the office of the Barnwell Post-Office, of which paper his father is editor. It is tagged with a placard bearing the following inscription: "Bought by B. P. Davies, Jr., to be held for 12 cents. Have you bought yours?" A number of the parents here will take the savings of their boys and girls and invest in cotton. The plan is being agitated by both the local papers and it is very probable that several hundred bales will be retired from the market in this county.