

ANDERSON MILLS TO GET SOME DYE-STUFF

LONG EXPECTED SHIPMENT HAS ARRIVED

IS IN NEW YORK

Manufacturers in Anderson County Elated Over News that Certain Cargo Had Arrived

The best news that has reached the cotton manufacturers of Anderson in a long time is the item announcing the arrival of the steamer Rotterdam in New York with a cargo of dyestuffs.

The Rotterdam belongs to the Holland-American line, a neutral company, and came from the Netherlands. Her cargo is not an unusually large one, but the reason its arrival is hailed with delight is that it furnishes evidence that the American mills may be supplied with dyestuffs after all, regardless of the war.

The question of securing dyes has been the most serious problem that the war has brought to the mill men. It was feared that the supply would be absolutely cut off for an indefinite period, and plans have already been made by many mills to turn their attention exclusively to manufacturing white stuffs until the European situation is cleared up.

The dye men explain that the hopelessness of manufacturing our own dyes in this country is not due to any lack of chemical knowledge or technical skill but simply to the fact that the German dyestuffs are all by-products produced as side lines in the manufacture of other things.

Such being the case they can be produced at a very low cost—a cost so low that American manufacturers of dyestuffs exclusively could never hope to compete with it.

WAR TO BE FELT FOR A LONG TIME

Boston Banking House Shows Some of the Evil Effects of War

The Bank of Anderson has received from the First National Bank of Boston a very interesting and illuminating weekly letter discussing the effects of the foreign war.

From the business view-point there exists the hope that a partial disbarment may follow the struggle, resulting in the releasing of the people of Europe, in some degree, from excessive burdens in war taxes and military service, and the greater concentration of governments upon the progress in industry and commerce rather than upon the problems of war.

One effect of the war on this country has to do with the sharp restriction which the war must impose for a long time upon the foreign investments of the leading European countries, estimated to have an average of \$100 million in the average year.

Dyestuffs enter extensively in the manufacture of textiles, leather, paper, chemicals, essentially New England industries—as well as into a host of other products.

MR. WALTON TO BE BURIED TODAY

The funeral services over the late Thomas O. Walton are to be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock Mr. Walton died at 10:30 p.m.

PROMINENT CITIZEN GONE TO HIS REWARD

JOHN ESKEW DIED YESTERDAY MORNING

WAS A GOOD MAN

Had Done Years of Service For State and Country and Was Beloved Everywhere

From Friday's Daily. Untimely regret will be occasioned over the announcement that John Eskew is dead.

Mr. Eskew has been ill for a bout 16 weeks but his condition did not become serious until Monday. From that time on he steadily grew weaker and the end came yesterday morning at 6 o'clock.

Mr. Eskew was 73 years of age, was a Confederate veteran, was chairman of the county pension board and had always been active in the various undertakings of his county and State.

John Eskew was the fifth child of Katherine and Elliot Eskew and was born in Anderson county. He was married on December 1866 to Amanda E. Burris, the ceremony being performed by Rev. William Waters.

During the War Between the States Mr. Eskew was a member of Company D, Orr's regiment and he was a gallant soldier throughout the long conflict. It has been said of him by his comrades that he was absolutely fearless and that a better soldier never shouldered a gun than John Eskew.

Mr. Eskew is survived by his wife, one son, J. Thomas Eskew, three brothers, J. William Eskew, Joseph A. Eskew and S. Lawrence Eskew and the sister Mrs. J. H. Hutchison.

SPRING FESTIVAL BEING PLANNED

The Chamber of Commerce Has the Matter Under Consideration

An important meeting of the Trades Extension committee of the chamber of commerce was held last evening, chairman B. O. Evans presiding, and committee members R. J. Ramey, T. L. Cely, W. S. Ramsey, and L. Gelaberg, being present.

The matter of holding a merchant-wide spring festival in Anderson next year was considered and Mr. Sassen made an address on the matter to the committee. It is very likely that it will be decided to hold such a festival although the secretary was instructed to secure further information before the matter would be finally decided.

The committee endorsed the "Buy a Bale" movement and issued a special statement on the cotton situation as appears elsewhere in The Intelligencer today.

The committee authorized the secretary to meet with the members of the Anderson County Poultry Association to be formed in the rooms of the number of commerce on Sept. 26th, and to discuss with the nearly support of all business men in Anderson.

Anderson of the Charleston & Western Carolina railroad with regard to passenger service into this city.

THE FERTILIZER LAWS MAY RECEIVE CHANGES

ON ACCOUNT OF SHORTAGE OF GERMAN POTASH

USE MORE SEED

Is the Advice Given by Some Who Regard It As a Substitute

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 16.—It looks as if the legislature when it meets next in extra session is going to have to do something in regard to the readjustment of the fertilizer laws to meet the situation caused by the cutting off of the German supply of potash.

A few days ago Commissioner Watson of the State Department of Agriculture received from Commissioner Kolb of Alabama a letter in which Capt. Kolb said:

The war in Europe has to a great extent cut off the supply of potash that has heretofore entered largely into the making of a complete fertilizer. The factories are up against it as the laws of our State (and I presume other states have similar laws), provide that a complete fertilizer shall not contain less than 14 per cent of available plant food; that is: Soluble phosphoric acid, nitrogen, potash.

Director Yorborough, when he filled that position on the band, closed a contract with the State fair officials for this well known band to serve during the fair and it is understood that at that time the local band furnished better music than the visitors to the fair had ever enjoyed before.

It is believed that the local band has a good chance to win out and Director Hendrickson is so confident that this band could do as well as any other band in the state that he has issued a challenge in which he says that he will enter a contest with any other band or bands of the state and let it be decided which is the best organization.

At an election held here Tuesday, S. E. Leverett was elected intendee over S. S. McKee, by a vote of 61 to 19. Wardens were also elected as follows: W. R. Lewis, W. P. Cook, M. A. Chapman and F. C. Jackson.

CIRCUS COMING

HERE OCTOBER 8

Cawdy Posters Going Up, Giving Anderson For State of Mammoth Show to Be Seen

The circus is coming! That translates into city which is itself is a delight to man, woman and child, with its elephants that appear as large as houses, to the youngsters, its half-raising trapeze and tight-rope acts in mid-air, and its various sideshows of wild men, bearded ladies, giants and midgets, is to make its appearance in this city on Thursday, Oct. 8.

For years the Ringling Brothers' circus has been the delight of American audiences and spectators. It has long been the joy to the hearts of the young folks. In fact, the name "Ringling" has developed into a household word. Many new unique features are promised this year, and a "bigger everything" is the slogan.

Proceeding the circus program proper, a stupendous spectacle, "Satanism and the Queen of Sheba" will be presented. This mammoth production is said to have cost \$1,000,000 to build and requires a cast of 1,250 people, 255 horses and a ballet of 300 dancing girls.

The manager is made up of departments of forest, soil, and jungle that are, in fact, the elements representing an aggregate weight of 255,000 tons, 25 camels broken to harness and a nursery of wild little youngsters that are over under the watchful eye of their ferocious mothers.

ANDERSON MUSICIANS ISSUE A CHALLENGE

SECOND REGIMENT THROWS DOWN GAUNTLET

A SPLENDID BAND

Anderson Band Wants Chance To Show What It Can Do At Coming State Fair

It is probable that the directors of the South Carolina fair association will meet within the next few days for the purpose of selecting the bands to furnish the music for the Fair which is to be held this year during the latter part of October.

Among the applicants to be considered is the second regiment band of Orr mill in Anderson and it is said that this band will be one of the strongest contenders for the honor.

Director Hendrickson yesterday enlisted the aid of some of the influential business men of the city and also the Anderson chamber of commerce and took steps which will put the Second Regiment band in the running.

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IVA NEWS

Iva, Sept. 17th.—The Iva High School will open next Monday with Prof. Clegg-D. Coleman as principal, and the following teachers: Miss Kate Hamby of Hodges; Miss Nannie Pearson of Woodruff; Miss Nellie Wyatt of Enley; Miss Thompson of Seneca; Miss Howell, of Hartsville; Mrs. Sadio Wright, of Hartsville, and Miss Annie Halford of Blackville.

Mrs. J. A. Cook of Anderson was a business visitor here last week. Mr. J. B. Harty of Ellenton was the guest a few days this week of his friend Mr. T. R. Miller.

ANXIETY FELT

Steamer to Long Port—No News Received as to Whereabouts

(By Associated Press.) New York, Sept. 25.—Concern over the whereabouts of the steamer Kaituma which left Georgetown, S. C., September 12 for New York, and is now overdue, was expressed by her owners, the Atlantic Coast Steamer Corporation, tonight. No word has been received from Norfolk, Cape Henry, or any other point along the coast since the vessel left.

Armenians and horsemen from over the sea, the Borzoi, rolling globe, the Miflow, sensational swinging wire performers, boxing and wrestling kangaroos, three troupes of status horses and dogs of snowy white, and many other startling features are the inducements of the big show this year.

SUGGESTIONS MADE FOR COUNTY SCHOOLS

RURAL SUPERVISORS ARE HARD AT WORK

MISS HITE'S PLAN

Working Together with Miss Garlington Here, Work Will be Accomplished in Country

Miss Mary Eva Hite, president of the state rural improvement association and Miss Maggie J. Garlington, supervisor of rural schools for Anderson county, are working on plans for the advancement of their undertakings in the rural districts in this county.

With Miss Hite and Miss Garlington working in conjunction it is believed that the already splendid county schools of Anderson will have reached a higher stage of perfection by the end of the present school session than ever before.

School Improvement Plans. Now that the many rural schools of the state are beginning their year's work, it is well to call attention to some of the plans of the South Carolina school improvement association.

This organization stands for the minimum school term of 7 months, a local tax in every district, the enrollment of every child of school age, the regular attendance of every pupil at least one teacher to every 50 pupils modern buildings with modern equipment, and hearty co-operation between the home and the school.

It is along these lines that the president of the association in co-operation with the county superintendent of education and the county organizer, has worked one week in each of the following counties—Darlington, Kershaw, Cherokee, Lexington, Oconee, Abbeville, Fairfield and Edgefield. It is indeed gratifying to find such keen interest shown in the betterment of the county schools as has been found in these 8 counties.

1. FAIR EXHIBIT.—At the state fair next month there will be an educational exhibit under the management of the school improvement association. This display will consist of the county exhibits from Laurens, Newberry, Dorchester, Kershaw, Oconee, Anderson and possibly other counties together with a booth fitted up as a model school room with ideal equipment. Through this is the first attempt at an exhibit of this kind, yet there is every reason to believe that it will prove one of the most interesting features of the fair.

2. CLEAN-UP DAY.—"Clean-up Day" observed in the schools of South Carolina last year, served as a great factor in the improvement of educational conditions. Again, this year, we will observe "Clean-up Day" in the schools on the first Friday in November. Every community, every board of trustees, and every teacher should co-operate in observing this day as early in the session as practicable.

3. PRIZES.—Through the support of the state department of education, the school improvement association, is able to offer \$1,250 in prizes to be awarded in 1914. This amount has been divided into 40 prizes and will be given to the schools of the state showing the greatest amount of improvement during the given length of time. There will be 10 first prizes of \$50 each, and 30 second prizes of \$25 each. Regulations governing the award of these prizes is as follows:

1. Improvement must be made between Oct. 1, 1913 and Dec. 1, 1914. 2. Only rural schools can compete for these prizes. Districts barred by the state high school act or by the state graded school act are ineligible to enter the contest. 3. Prizes will be awarded by the state executive committee of the school improvement association immediately after the entries close.

4. All applications must be sent through the county superintendent of education, the rural school supervisor, or the county organizer of school improvement associations. 5. Prizes will be awarded in checks sent from the office of the state superintendent of education to the county superintendent of education. The money will be deposited to the credit of the district in which the prize winning school is located. This money must be spent for the further improvement of the school winning it. 6. All reports must be made on the printed blanks furnished by the school improvement association. 7. In making application for a prize, the clean-up day score card, a photograph, and any evidence of improvement should accompany the regular prize score card.

Last year in response to our offer of prizes we received applications from 147 schools, whose valuation of improvements aggregated \$297,799.55. Is it too much to hope for at least a 50 per cent increase this year?

(Signed) MARY EVA HITE, Pres. S. C. School Imp. Ass'n. STAGED IN BIRMINGHAM Athletes Will Compete for Championship in the City of the South. Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 18.—The American champions for all round athletics will be determined in Birmingham tomorrow when the 15th annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union is to be held.

Anderson City Is "My Town" Anderson County Is "My County" What About Anderson College?

Warring Against Cheap Loan Scheme

Some one recently remarked that it was astonishing how hard some men were willing to work in order to make a dishonest living. The field of rural credit is already producing a number of examples. Certain companies are actively at work promising farmers cheaper money than anybody else is able to get on equally good security.

The eagerness with which some are accepting the bait is one indication of the need there is for a sound system of rural credit. It is not wholly the fault of the farmer who is taken in. A great deal of mental energy, expended in preparing soul-compelling circulars which seem to promise the farmer everything, but really promise him nothing. If much thought and skill were exercised in trying to convert sinners, we should be very near the millennium.

Stripped of verbiage and words which darken rather than enlighten, the scheme is essentially as follows: Such a company offers to lend you money on good security at, say, 2 per cent interest, and to allow you to repay the loan in easy monthly installments on the amortization plan. This sounds alluring, and if you are not too persistent in asking what you are to get and when you are to get it, you sign an application for a loan on these favorable terms. In a few days you receive from such a company a contract for the loan for which you applied. The contract which you receive is duly signed by the officers of the company. Then you realize that the application signed by you and the contract signed by the officers of the company together constitute a valid contract, and that you are now in for it.

Under the terms of the contract you are to begin at once paying off the debt of, say, \$1,000 at the rate of \$10 a month. But you have not got your \$1,000 yet. Moreover, you do not know just when you will get it. The only thing you know is that you have got to go right on paying \$10 a month. You have, however, the promise that whenever the company has the money to spare, you will get your loan. Another way of saying the same thing is that when your turn comes, you will get it. This means that such a company has not got the money now, and that there are several other gentlemen whose turns come before yours. As fast as the company gets money it lends it out to these men each in his turn. When your turn comes, if the company lasts that long, you will get your money.

Now, where does this kind of company get the money which it is going to lend to you and the other gentlemen who have signed these contracts? Why, it gets it from you and those same gentlemen, and from no one else. Speaking to all of you collectively, it says, in effect, "Gentlemen, this company has no money of its own, but if you will pay your money into its treasury, we will then be glad to lend it back to you, if you will give good security, on very favorable terms, indeed."

If such a company ceased getting new contracts, it could not lend you your thousand dollars until you had paid in a thousand. It has no other source of income, and it can not create something out of nothing. If it continues to get new contracts after yours, then it can take the money paid in by those who follow you to lend to those who precede you. In this way your turn may come before you have paid in quite the full amount which you expect to borrow. But those who follow you will have to wait still longer on that account. If new applicants should sign up rapidly and in large numbers, and begin paying their good money into the company, the company may then be able to give you your loan tolerably early. But that you will postpone the evil day, those who follow you in such numbers, will have to wait longer and longer, unless the applicants should continue increasing in a geometrical ratio, but the longer this sort of thing goes on the greater will be the smash when it comes.

Unless you have been initiated into the mysteries of geometrical progression you may imagine that this sort of thing can go on indefinitely; but if you will take your lead pencil and figure a while you will find that in order that you may get your loan within a year there must be about 13 times as many applicants next year as there were this. In order that they may get their loans within a year, there must be 10 times as many applicants the following year as next year, and so on indefinitely. Now, if there are 1,000 applicants waiting for loans this year, in 10 years there would have to be, at this rate, 10,000,000,000,000 new contracts in the tenth year. This is nearly seven thousand times the present population of the earth.

But if you and all the applicants are willing to wait five years for your loans it would not take 1,024,000 new contracts in the tenth year to keep the company going. By the thirteenth year there would have to be 8,192,000 new applications. There are about 6,500,000 farms in the United States. If there were several companies like this operating on our farmers, you can see that the competition among them would be very keen indeed. But why mince matters? Everyone who has ever studied the question knows perfectly well that this sort of business is destined to failure. There are only two possible conditions under which it can possibly last, and both these conditions assume a degree of foolishness on the part of the American farmer of which even his worst enemy would not accuse him. One is that he will be willing to accept his monthly installments into the treasury of the company until he has actually paid in as much as he expects to borrow back. A savings bank would be better because it would allow him interest on what he pays in, and when he draws out what he has paid in, he does not have to pay any interest, not even 3 per cent. The other is that so many of those who begin paying in their monthly installments will get tired of their bargain and quit, so to enable the company to take their money and make loans to the few who stick to it. If 99 out of every 100 who pay in money stop before they get their loans, the company may then make its loans within a reasonable time to the troublesome one who sticks to them. Under no other condition whatever can such a company last many years. One can predict its failure with the same certainty that one can predict the death of a human being. In neither case can one predict the day and hour, but that the event itself will occur, is a namable period is absolutely certain.

If, instead of paying \$10 a month into the treasury of one of these companies, one were to deposit \$10 a month in a savings bank, which would allow him interest month by month on all his deposits, the following table shows what he would have to his credit at the end of each year.

PRESENTED WITH CHECK FOR \$1,000 Southern Road Showed Appreciation of Long Service Rendered By Capt. Billy Smith

In recognition of the love and splendid railroad service of Capt. William G. Smith, officials of the Southern road yesterday presented Capt. Smith with a check for \$1,000. The presentation was made to Capt. Smith's widow at Weirhall, and it took her entirely by surprise as she had received no intimation of such a thing.

The voucher accompanying the check was in connection with the presentation read: "GREATLY in recognition of the long, unbroken and faithful service of her late husband, extending over a period of 15 years, who was honorably relieved from the service as conductor, Columbia division, with an unblemished record on January 1, 1912."

It is understood that the appropriation from the railroad was secured by W. F. Fordner, who was a lifelong friend of Capt. Smith.