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We are now ready to show you the highest perfection in tailored ready-to-wear in the new Autumn styles for Men and Young Men. Variety includes the dashing novelty effects in fabric, color and cut young men enthuse over, and the conservative models that dignify the tastes of their elders.

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R. W. TRIBBLE

The Up-To-Date Clothier

FEWER ACRES OR ELIMINATE

THE HOUSE WILL POSSIBLY FAVOR NO COTTON LAW

SCORES ALL BILLS

Senator Carlisle, of Spartanburg, Arraigns All Cotton Bills and Doubts Constitutionality

Special to the Intelligencer. At its morning session, the House engaged in jockeying, always to settling down in the race which will determine whether cotton is to be totally eliminated as a crop in 1915 or whether legislation shall be directed solely to curtailment of the crop. Observers regard the action of the house this morning in passing a resolution that a vote on the question should not be taken before one o'clock on next Thursday as significant. This was done for the purpose of allowing a full discussion of the select committee bill reducing the acreage devoted to cotton to six acres to the way in which the bill introduced today to eliminate cotton as a crop. The question of action by the House is rapidly becoming narrowed to curtailment or elimination of cotton. Those who are in close touch with the sentiment in the House would not be surprised to see the House pass the bill providing for the total elimination of the cotton crop next year. A strong lobby of farmers was at work in the State house today all of whom were apparently committed irrevocably to the idea of eliminating the cotton crop in 1915.

Announcing that he did not believe a single line of the emergency legislation proposed would put a dollar into the pockets of a single farmer, or any other South Carolinian, Senator Howard B. Carlisle, of Spartanburg, ridiculed the cotton storage warehouse bill sponsored by Senator McLaughlin in a two hours' speech in the Senate this morning. The Spartanburg senator gave notice that he would not stand for total elimination of the cotton crop and, if necessary, would talk against it until the terms of the present members expired. He rebutted all the measures now before the General Assembly for relief of the cotton crisis as being of no value and made it plain that he might vote for a restriction of the acreage next year, conditioned on its being referred to the people to vote on at the November election.

Senator Carlisle drew a colorful picture of what he believed would follow total elimination of the cotton crop. "Extended to upper South Carolina it would cause stagnation and industrial ruin," he exclaimed. He said his people did not want total elimination. The speaker also went into the constitutionality of the proposed measures for reducing the cotton acreage, seriously doubting the constitutionality of a statute of total elimination. He was firmly of the opinion that total elimination was unconstitutional and discussing the proposed acreage reduction bills doubted whether the police power of the State could be stretched by the most elastic minds to make such measures constitutional. The cotton acreage reduction bill

reported to the House by the select committee follows in full:

Text of the Bill.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina: Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, by himself, his agents or employees to plant or cultivate in this State in any year a greater number of acres of land in cotton than one-third of the total acreage of land planted and cultivated by such person in said year: Provided, however, that in no case shall any person plant or cultivate in cotton more than six acres to each regular work animal used in his farming operations in said year.

"Sec. 2. That any person violating the provisions of this act shall forfeit as a penalty a sum of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each and every acre planted or cultivated in excess of the number herein allowed, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in an action or proceeding brought in the name of the State; and said penalty when recovered shall be paid over to the county treasurer for the use of the county in which the said offense was committed, said penalty and the costs of the proceeding in which the same is recovered shall be a lien upon all of the property of the person adjudged to pay the same, subject only to liens existing prior to the passage of this act and liens for taxes: Provided, that the judgment for said penalty and costs be entered and enrolled in the office of the clerk of court of general sessions and common pleas at other judgments are now allowed to be entered and enrolled where the recovery is had in such court. And, provided, further, that where the recovery is had in a magistrate's court, the same be entered and enrolled in the office of the clerk of court of general sessions and common pleas as judgments of magistrates' courts are now allowed to be entered and enrolled in said office.

Provides for Surveys. "Sec. 3. That after any proceeding has been taken against any person or persons for a violation of this act, it shall be the duty of the clerk of court of general sessions and common pleas for the county in which the offense is charged, upon application under oath of either party to such proceeding to issue a rule of survey in the case, giving three days' notice thereof to the opposite party, the costs of such rule and survey to be taxed in the bill of costs in the final adjudication of the case.

"Sec. 4.—That all sheriffs, sheriffs' deputies, magistrates, constables and rural policemen shall be charged with the duty of inspection, the production of evidence and the prosecutions for violation of this act.

"Sec. 5. That no person used in this act shall be held to include partnerships, voluntary associations and corporations.

"Sec. 6. This act shall go into effect immediately upon its approval."

Sighting in the Argonne. Berlin, Oct. 13.—Heavy fighting continues in the Argonne, two chains of hills in Northern France, according to an official statement received here today from the German general headquarters, under date of October 13. Violent attacks by the enemy east of Soissons have been repulsed, it is said.

Tacky Party. The Philanthropic class of the Presbyterian church of Iva, will give a tacky party at the Iva Skating hall Friday evening, October 16th, the public is invited.

PIEDMONT FAIR LAST OF MONTH

Greenwood County Fair Will Be Held Oct. 28, 29 and 30 at Greenwood.

Greenwood, Oct. 13.—Special: On account of an apparent misunderstanding as to the dates of the Piedmont Fair, the officers want it distinctly understood that the fair has been postponed from October 21-22 and 23 to October 28-29 and 30. The officers of the association decided to make this change when it became known that the State fair has withdrawn all premiums on live stock. The officers thought best to conflict with the State fair than with some others to be held in this section.

There is now absolutely no doubt as to the success of the fair. Word has been received from quite a large number of live stock men, poultry raisers and farmers from far and near and these have all stated that they will be here and have their exhibits ready. Preparations are being made to care for all exhibits, whether of live stock, poultry, agriculture or whatever they be.

It is impossible to foresee which of the three days will be the better. The program has not been arranged, nor can it be until a day or two before the beginning of the fair, but it is certain to be such that each day's happenings will be very interesting.

There will be horse racing on two of the days at least. Wednesday designated as "Agricultural and Industrial Day," and all exhibits in these departments will be judged on this day. Thursday is to be "Live Stock and Poultry Day," when all cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry will be judged. Friday is given very largely to the schools and colleges. There will be judging of saddle and harness classes on each of the three days, since it will be impossible to finish with these interesting classes in less time.

Governor-elect, Hon. Richard L. Manning, has been invited to be present on the opening day and he has expressed the hope that he may be here.

The Piedmont fair will be held in Greenwood, but the exhibits to be received are not confined to Greenwood county; on the contrary, the following fifteen counties will participate and on an equal basis: Anderson, Abbeville, Chester, Cherokee, Edgefield, Greenwood, Greenville, Laurens, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens, Saluda, Spartanburg, Union and York.

Brogan Mill. Visitors to the Brogan mills spinning department are at once impressed with the general good order maintained and tidy appearance of everything. The place reminding one much of a well regulated, big school. Mr. L. H. Thomas the overseer of spinning at the Brogan prides himself upon the moral and intellectual standard of his big force as well as upon the high grade of work turned out. Kindness and courtesy are the principle factors employed by Mr. Thomas in the management of his big force and much success is the result. His example is well worthy of emulation.

A VISITOR. Jack Johnson Fined Again. London, Oct. 13, 4:10 p. m.—"You and your motor cars take altogether too much room; there are others in London besides you," a police magistrate told Jack Johnson today on imposing another fine on the negro pugilist for obstructing the street. Johnson protested he could not prevent people looking at him but the magistrate fined the negro \$10 and suggested that he had better not repeat the offense.

OSTEND'S FATE HANGS IN THE BALANCE

(Continued from Page One.)

chance to ride. The hotels near the quay, which remained open, were crowded with refugees who had money and who begged for the opportunity to rent even a chair.

Tuesday night brought insistent reports that the Germans would enter Ostend Wednesday at dawn, with the result that few slept. At daybreak every street of Ostend was alive with Belgians making their way to the water front. Hundreds of fishermen took their families and friends away in their small boats, which sailed out of the shipping basin in a steady stream, loaded down with frightened women and children carrying their personal effects wrapped in tablecloths and blankets.

Failure of the Germans to arrive at daybreak afforded only a slight relief to the anxious crowds. Rumors were current that German cavalry was less than twenty miles away and the appearance of the Taube in the sky was taken as an indication that the Germans were perfecting their plan for entering the city.

Practically no government of any sort remains at Ostend. The departure of King Albert and military headquarters left only the civil guard and policemen. They are attempting to preserve order, but there is lack of direction, as the burgomaster, head of the municipal government also has left.

The crowds mass about the gangways of the vessels, making the work of embarking the refugees more difficult. Women and children are trampled in the stampede, as of frightened animals at every rumor. Bundles of clothes, trunks and bags are stacked everywhere in confusion, preventing the free movement of the crowds.

"Women and children first," is the announcement the ship officers made in Flemish and French as the gangways are lowered. This rule has been enforced for several days, but with the greatest effort; women cling to their husbands and other male relatives, defiantly blocking the gangways. All attempts to persuade the refugees to drop their bundles and hasten aboard the boats are unavailing. "It is all we have left," was the reply of an aged and infirm woman, staggering under heavy luggage.

Ostend today is amazingly unlike the gay Atlantic City of Belgium, which formerly attracted most of the fashionable pleasure-seekers of the world. The shutters are closed on the great hotels facing the splendid bathing beach. Rich and poor alike, residents of Ostend and refugees of all classes from the interior of Belgium, are huddled together.

For days the food of women and children has been bread and coffee provided by committees which are attempting to keep down the hunger of the people in spite of the fact that all ordinary activities have been suspended. Now even bread is becoming scarce. The relief boats to Folkestone are so crowded and hurried that they have little time to consider the question of meals and frequently they are unable to offer even a cold lunch to the refugees crowded into every available inch of deck space.

Marked attention is shown the wounded soldiers by the refugees, who gather about the litters on the docks and on shipboard, offering cigarettes, chocolate and any other delicacy which the most empty lunch baskets afford. Many of the soldiers speak only Flemish, while their nurses know only English or French and must rely on refugees who understand all three languages to make known the wants of the sufferers. Little children often bridge the language chasm and with rare sympathy assist the nurses.

Belgian, English and French soldiers alike have endured such hardships during the recent campaign that the uniforms of the wounded soldiers are in tatters. This is especially true of the Belgians, whose once bright red and blue uniforms are now faded and in shreds—as unkempt in appearance as their unshaved faces.

"My poor Belgian boys have such disreputable looking uniforms when they come to me," a Red Cross surgeon remarked, "that I try to get some sort of civilian clothes for them to tone them up. Of course, we cannot get new uniforms now, but the poor chaps are disheartened enough by their injuries without having to hobble about in rags."

The same surgeon said the entire Belgian army should have six weeks respite to recover from the shock of its constant service under unprecedented hardships.

The American consul, Henry A. Johnson, has the affairs of the Allies under his care and is on the docks day and night assisting his charges. Americans are not numerous at Ostend, but a few have been coming in daily from Antwerp, Ghent and Bruges. The British consul left Ostend several days ago, the consuls representing the other Allies accompanying him.

Rains last night and today intensified the sufferings of the crowds which were shoved to the very edge of the pier where they remained without shelter in the hope of catching the next boat. Several persons were pushed off the docks by the surging masses, but all were rescued.

A dense fog last night cast further gloom over the dimly lighted piers with refugees trying to sleep. The fog guns were kept firing toward fishing boats off the reefs. Every report startled the fugitives, who were ready to believe that the expected aid of the Germans had begun.

From Nish, Serbia, comes the official statement that on Sunday night the Austrians made two attacks on the extreme right wing of the Serbian front between Svornik, Bosnia, and Lositz, Serbia. The attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the Austrians, it is claimed. On Monday the Austrians attacked the Serbians twice on the left bank of the Save river but were repulsed on each occasion with great loss.

London, Oct. 13.—While it fully is expected the Germans will reach Ostend and other ports in the northwest of Belgium, if they have not done so already, they will meet a stubborn resistance in their attempt to enter the right wing of the main front through Pass de Calais to the French northern coast. The fact that they have fallen back in this region is the mark of the Allies' offensive.

A few days ago German cavalry were fighting as far west as Hazebrouck and Lens, but today, according to the French official communication issued late today, the front of this battle extends from La Bassée through Estaires to Halluin on the Belgian frontier, while across the border the Allies have completed their preparation for the final offensive. This is a distinct gain for the Allies and shows that the German attempt to work around their left has failed, the German right being bent back toward Lille and Courtrai, both of which places the invaders hold with strong positions.

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will be the more crushing in its effect the longer it is delayed." German reports coming through Rome say that the real struggle is just beginning and that, if necessary, 5,000,000 men can be called upon for compulsory service, while many volunteers also are available.

Vienna makes the claim that the Russians have evacuated Lemberg, while the Russians yesterday denied a similar report that they had given up the siege of Przemysl. It would not surprise military men if the Russians withdraw from Galicia to concentrate all their forces for the supreme struggle which, with the advance of the Austro-Hungarian armies into Poland, is now upon them along the Vistula from south of Warsaw to their southern boundary.

There was every indication today that Turkey and Portugal would be drawn into the war. Portugal has not declared war on Germany, as was reported earlier in the day, but a partial mobilization of her forces will be ordered tomorrow and martial law has been declared in Portuguese Congo.

Portugal has an alliance with Great Britain, but this is purely a defensive one and was negotiated for the protection of Portugal and not with the idea that Portugal ever should be called on to come to the assistance of Great Britain. However, the sympathy of that country is known to be with the Allies and she has had some small difficulties with the Germans in Africa.

A short time ago a German officer, suspecting that the Portuguese were instigating unrest among the German natives of East Africa, roused into Portuguese Nyassa Land and killed a Portuguese sergeant and four natives.

The former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which sought refuge in Turkish waters when driven out of the Mediterranean by the British and French warships, may be responsible for the involvement of Turkey. Although these ships ostensibly were sold to Turkey, they still are officered and manned by Germans and have been cruising off the Rumanian and Bulgarian coasts of the Black Sea, where the Russian-Black Sea fleet has been for some days. Should the Russian warships sight the Goeben and Breslau an engagement would be possible.

Church Advertising. The old custom of publishing free church notices in the newspapers once a week on Saturdays, has pretty well died out because times have changed and churches have found a better way, viz., they pay for their advertising and in that way get better display when they want it and just as they want it. The ancient habit still prevails in Syracuse, but some clergyman are getting out of it and are doing effective advertising. The Episcopal churches have combined in one attractive advertisement every Saturday. The cost is comparatively small and thousands of people have authoritative information as to the hours of service, etc. The newspapers gladly publish news of the churches, but the church will be better satisfied when they buy space for their official announcements. And persistent advertising always produces results.—Syracuse Journal.

Changes Have Been Made in the Schedules on the Blue Ridge Railway Which Affect Anderson.

The Intelligencer has been requested by the Blue Ridge railroad to announce that a number of changes will go into effect on its lines on Sunday, October 18. Some radical alterations have been made and those interested in train connections and schedules and the traveling public will do well to see what is proposed by the line.

No. 29, motor train, morning connection for Atlanta and west, now leaving Anderson at 7:20 a. m. will depart at 7:55 a. m.

No change in train No. 12 from Walhalla for Columbia. Passes Anderson at 8:31 a. m.

No change in train No. 19, arriving and leaving Anderson at 11:50 a. m. from Charleston and Columbia to Atlanta and west.

No change in motor train No. 24, arriving at Anderson at 2:25 p. m., except trip between Anderson and Belton is cut off.

Motor train No. 24, now leaving Anderson at 3:45 p. m., will leave at 3:10 p. m., making connection at Seneca with Southern train No. 38 and No. 31 for the north and south.

The Money Market

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