

# LAST DAY OF SUBSCRIPTION COUPON OFFER

If Mailed Any Hour Today They Will Be Counted Under Special Inducement.

Fifteen Minutes' Time Will Put Any Energetic Person in Line for an Automobile.

### IT WILL NOT BE REPEATED

The Contest Department Desires to Emphasize the Fact that the Present Liberal Subscription Ballot of Twenty Thousand Extra Votes for a Single Subscription Will Positively Close at Midnight Thursday, February 5, 1914, and Will Not Be Repeated.

Subscriptions intended to count under the present subscription offer of Twenty Thousand Extra Votes for a single yearly subscription may be mailed at any hour Thursday from any postoffice in the Western part of the State. The postmark will be accepted as evidence that it was mailed before the expiration of the offer.

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF OLD PALMETTO STATE

Paper Read by Miss Nelle Cochran Before Dixie Chapter of Anderson—The Topography, the Geology, the Divisions of the State of South Carolina.

It lies between the 32nd and 35th degree north latitude and 1st and 8th degree west longitude. It is in the shape of an isosceles triangle, and equal sides being on the north and the southwest. The apex of the triangle rests upon the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains—the base extending with a gentle slope from the southwest to the northeast across part of the Atlantic shore of North America. The line is parallel with about one-half the coast line of the continents of the earth. Perpendicular to this direction the four great rivers that drain and irrigate South Carolina make their way from the mountains to the sea.

South Carolina is divided geologically into two divisions—the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain. The Piedmont, reaching back about 150 miles from the coast, is made up of the crystalline rocks, formed ages before the Pleocene. The line which these units is well marked. This line has during the entire past history of the State divided it socially, politically and industrially, as well as physically, into what has always been known as the up-country and low-country of South Carolina. This division is marked not only in surface, but in soil, in vegetable growth, in manners, characters, ancestry and even on the very tones of voice of the inhabitants.

Physical Division of State. Physically the state divides itself into seven great regions which extend from the mouth of the Savannah to the Little River on the North Carolina line. This coast is fringed with islands which, while they render most of the fine harbors of the coast useless, still in themselves produce quantities of the finest long staple cotton.

On the coast are two of the finest harbors in the world—Charleston and Port Royal. This belt consists mostly of swamps and here are found the rice fields which make South Carolina famous. Contiguous to and immediately inland from the coast region lies the lower Piedmont or Savannah section of South Carolina. This section comprises more than one-third of the State. Its physical features being strikingly like that of the coast region. Eight large rivers receive all the water that falls in South Carolina and a large portion of North Carolina, and furnishes more than 1,000 miles of navigable water.

varieties of oak, the live oak does not appear except as a cultivated tree. This is the northern limit of the magnolia in its wild state, and of the gray moss.

The upper pine belt slopes gradually up to an elevation of 300 to 250 above the sea level where it encounters a somewhat interrupted line of high hills. These hills rise 200 feet to 300 feet above the plane of the upper pine belt in the distance of a few miles. The general trend of these hills corresponds generally with that of the other regions of the state.

Red Clay and Sand Hills. Starting on the Savannah river near Hamburg, they extend across the southern and western portions of Aiken and Barnwell counties; west of the Santee river their course is more to the north and they constitute that remarkable line of hills traversing Sumter county, known as the "high hills of the Santee." While these red hills form a well marked belt across the state, below the sand hills from the southwest portion of Aiken county to the northeast corner of the state, they are continuous but are interrupted by the sand hills.

The whole region is remarkably healthy, no taint of malaria reaches it, and it is in an unusual degree free from epidemics of every description. For these reasons many localities, especially the "high hills of the Santee" were formerly much frequented as summer and health resorts by planters from all parts of the state, as well as from other Southern states.

Above this region comes the famous sand hill region which stretches across the state from Savannah and Augusta to the intersection of the North Carolina line by the Great Pee Dee river. The physical features of the region are somewhat aptly characterized by the term "pine barren."

The hills above up the Savannah river to a plateau about 600 feet above the sea level. These are the hills which form the dividing line between the more recent formations of the low country and the very ancient formations of the upper country. The growth is almost exclusively long leaf pine and on the more barren regions even this tree becomes stunted and sometimes yields place to the New Jersey oak plant. The land of the sand hills is dry and free from malarial influences. This has long been a winter resort for consumptives from northern latitudes.

Piedmont Region. North of us comes the Piedmont region, which, as the name implies, is at the foot of the mountains. This region is a plateau nearly equal in height to the upper country of the state. Its rocks are so similar to those of the Blue Ridge mountains that though they have been broken down, leveled off, and worn away by exposure during the countless ages to the vicissitudes of the seas, they are and always have been the foot hills of the Appalachian range.

The rocks of this belt are held to be the most ancient, and beneath the scattered rock are found the varied forms of the plant and animal life have succeeded each other here on this planet. Remarkable changes have occurred in the growth of the sporey since the settlement during the middle and earlier part of the 18th century.

The long drawn, beautiful valley and glorious highlands known as the Lord Cornwallis were then interspersed with forests, prairies and vast tracts of cane, the latter often stretching in unbroken lines of avenues for hundreds of miles. There was no underbrush and the woods were carpeted with grass and

the wild peavine, the latter growing as high as a horse's back. The cane growth was the standard by which the early settlers estimated the value of the land. If it grew only to the height of a man's head, the land was esteemed ordinary but a growth of 20 or 30 feet indicated the highest fertility. This cane growth not only filled the bottoms, but extended up the slopes to the highest hills.

Thus it is said that it was designed to place the first house built on the present site of the town of Abbeville, on the summit of a hill; but afterwards, when the tall cane that covered the whole place was cleared away, an error of more than 50 yards was discovered. This Alpine region occupies the extreme northern order of the state. It has a general elevation above the sea level of 1,500 feet. The bracing and healthful climate of this region, its beautiful scenery, the bold mountain outline, the rich luxuriance of every growth, no stunted plant on the mountain side or summit every part, even the crevasses of the rocks, covered with shrubs and trees of some kind, all full of life and vigor; the clear, swift streams that everywhere leap in a succession of cascades from crag and cliff have made it for generations a health and pleasure resort during the summer.

Leeds, the first English city to adopt overhead traction for its street cars, is mounting the cars on automobile type wheels so as to do away with the tracks.

In behalf of recently invented conical dippers for removing cream from milk bottles it is contended that its shape disturbs cream less than any other design.

### OPPOSES WAREHOUSE BILL

Correspondent Gives Some Very Strong Reasons on His Idea

Editor The Intelligencer: I do not claim to be a Solomon, or wise as our legislature men, or able to solve the difficult problems that present themselves from time to time.

But it does appear to me that some of the questions our law makers are called upon to work out could be clarified and more easily solved if it were not for the fact so many of us desire to fall in line with the class that wish to get rich quickly.

The warehouse bill for instance, I have no right to make on any one, or any set of men who are willing to take their own money and building warehouses; but I do oppose forcing the people, or any part of them to pay for the building of warehouses.

I have been a farmer all of my life, as well as having some side issues in the way of making a living. I have never felt any need of a state or county warehouse. Somehow I have always managed to have plenty to eat and wear such as I need. I have cotton to sell, I did so. If I wished to hold for a higher price, I held it, but more often for a less price.

During money panics I have heard

many men speak of the stringency of the money market and how hard it was to get money; claiming the government squeezed down on the money so a man couldn't get his just right. I was never able to detect the government squeezing any of the money; and they have kept a tight grip on her coin, but that was all. If I had a dollar then I could use it just the same, unless I had let some other fellow have it; then sometimes they would hold to it, but the banks never refused to turn over money that belonged to me when I called for it.

No, the trouble with too many of us is we want the other fellow's money and give him only a promise to pay for it until it suits our convenience to pay it; and if we are forced to make the promise good before it suits our convenience, we think the world and every body else is against us. We too often want to show off on some other man's money; never taking time to consider that some day we will be forced to pay principal and interest for our false show or be driven to the wall.

If the cotton is ours, who is to hinder us from keeping it until we get ready to sell? If it belongs to the other man, why do we want to keep it? There is only one answer, covetousness.

No, the trouble with too many of us is we want to get rich quickly. We are living in a fast age and we let our mind run wild, building air castles, and we want the money with which to construct the castles, and we fall to rest it; we set up such a terrible howl that it often causes financial paroxysms. If we all would stammer down and be willing to live within our income, it would be worth much more to us than all the warehouses. It is very seldom a man who lives within his income and is strictly honest, pays his debts when due, but who can get money when so is in need of it. It's the man who shirks payment and fools away his time that makes hard times for himself and others. The warehouse will not remedy it either.

Brother farmer, when you place your cotton in the warehouse and they give you a receipt for it, how much better off are you? O, you say, I can draw money on it if I wish. You cannot draw as much money on it as you would have had provided you had sold instead of placing it in the warehouse. Then, if you draw money on it, it is no longer yours unless you redeem it, the other fellow will have a say so in selling it.

If you are in debt, either all some of it and pay your debt, or go see your creditor and have an understanding with him. This way we have of wanting to control his money as well as our own, is wrong. He may have need of his money as much as we have; and if we keep it against his will when we could pay it, we are not worthy of the confidence placed in us.

I hope the day is not far distant when we farmers will have managed enough within us to bring about our own independence by raising our supplies at home, and stop this way we have of running to the merchant to get him to sell us supplies to make more cotton, to depress the price, and then grumble because we do not get as much for it as we think we should. Just as long as we can lean on the arm of the merchant for support, just so long will we be little weaklings. The Bible teaches us the poor you have with you always; and if we desire to spend our money, or the other fellow's money if we can get it faster than we make it, that is our privilege; but we should cease finding fault with the man who saves his money as he earns it. If every body should spend it faster than they earn it, we would all be in a terrible fix. The poor should thank God all men were not like them. The rich should thank God for blessing them, and show their thankfulness by helping the poor that are unable to help themselves.

But I have left my subject, and took the liberty to say that you should afford to pay from one to five dollars a bale more for cotton if we let them have it. And very often we can make from one to five dollars a bale by selling it and properly using the money.

The warehouse necessitates more high salaried officers, and of course, the money to pay the officers will come out of the cotton stored away in the warehouse. If the state takes charge of the warehouses she will assess enough per bale to meet all expenses. Yes, but our cotton in the warehouse will all be insured. True, but take the cotton bale as a whole, and we pay out for insurance much more money than we receive for insuring our cotton. No, the trouble is we are too anxious to get rich suddenly. The wise man said, "The that hasteth to be rich hath and evil eye; and considereth not that poverty shall come upon him." Or he that hath an evil eye, he shall not be rich.

I suspect we are all guilty; some more, some less. There is a happy medium in which it would enter many claims debt is an incubus to industry. Debt has been the undoing of many a good man, and has sent ten to a premature grave. Because some men can wrap themselves in debt and upon come forth independent we need not think all of us can do the same. Neither should we think by making certain laws we can make all men rich. We can't do it, men are inherently constituted. Some men will spend their money as fast as they make it, even if they have to spend it foolishly, they seem to think it will do them no good.

If the legislature is desirous to wipe out all the laws on our statute books and reduce taxation nearly all have enacted call for more officers to see that the law is enforced. Let the laws be few and based on common sense, and we will all feel like our stock is increasing on the right line. M. C. SMITH.

...THE POINT IS JUST THIS...  
**I Want An AUTOMOBILE But Cannot Afford To Buy One**

**NOMINATION COUPON**

To enter the contest fill out this coupon and send to the Anderson Daily Intelligencer Contest Department. Each contestant is entitled to one nomination, good for

**1,000 VOTES--1,000**

In The Anderson Daily Intelligencer Popularity Contest.

I hereby nominate

Mrs. or Miss .....

Street No. .... District No .....

Postoffice .....

Signed .....

Address .....

Profession .....

Only one nomination will be credited to each contestant. Under no circumstances will the name of nominator be divulged.

**VOID AFTER FEBRUARY 5, 1914**

Fill out the above Coupon, mail it to The Intelligencer Office and find out how you can easily get an AUTOMOBILE FREE.

**10 FREE BALLOT 10**

GOOD FOR TEN VOTES IN THE ANDERSON DAILY INTELLIGENCER POPULARITY CONTEST.

Candidates Name .....

You may send in as many of these free ballots as you can get, each one will count ten votes.

This free ballot must reach the contest office not later than Feb. 7-14, 1914.

**VOID AFTER FEB. 7, 1914**

...Last Chance...  
**VOID TO-DAY**

To Win Extra Votes in The Anderson Intelligencer Contest:

**20,000 Votes**

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With one yearly subscription and receive 20,000 Extra Votes.

In addition to the regular ballots. Only one of these coupons will be accepted for any candidate and the subscription must be for not less than one year to the Daily Intelligencer and must reach the Contest Office not later than Feb. 4, 1914. No other extra votes will be offered during the Contest. Do not fail to take advantage of this great offer.

Subscriber .....

Address .....

Candidate .....

Address .....

**VOID AFTER FEBRUARY 5, 1914**



General Passenger Agent, Greenville, S. C.  
Reduced Round Trip Fares from Anderson, S. C.  
RICHMOND, VA. .... \$12.75  
Account of National Education Association: Tickets on sale Feb. 21, 22, 23, with return limit March, 4th, 1914.  
New Orleans, La. .... \$19.65  
Pensacola, Fla. .... \$15.90  
Mobile, Ala. .... \$15.45  
Account Mardi Gras Celebration, Tickets on sale Feb. 17th to 23rd, with return limit March, 4th, 1914.  
For further information call on City Ticket Agent, or write  
C. S. ALLEN,

### SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Premier Carrier of the South  
IN CONNECTION WITH BLUE RIDGE RAILWAY.

Schedule Effective Jan. 18, 1914.  
N. B. The following schedule figures are published only as information and are not guaranteed.

Arrival and departure of trains from Anderson, S. C.  
16. Arriving From Time  
20 Greenville and Belton. 8:30 a. m.  
22 Greenville and Belton. 11:50 a. m.  
15 Charleston, Columbia and Belton, through sleeper to Belton. .... 11:50 a. m.  
12 Atlanta, Walhalla and Seneca. .... 8:21 a. m.  
25 Greenville and Belton. 1:25 p. m.  
10 Atlanta, Walhalla, and Seneca. .... 4:52 p. m.  
Seneca. .... 6:52 p. m.

17 Charleston, Columbia and Belton, Through coach from Columbia to Walhalla. Leaving For  
20 Belton, Greenville. 7:40 a. m.  
22 Belton and Greenville. 9:20 a. m.  
23 Belton and Greenville. 3:25 p. m.  
19 Belton, Charleston, Greenville and Anderson.  
12 Belton, Columbia, Charleston and Greenville. 8:21 a. m.  
Seneca, Walhalla and Atlanta. .... 11:50 a. m.  
11 Seneca, Walhalla through coach from Columbia. 6:52 p. m.  
No baggage will be handled on these trains.

Connections made at Belton for Southern trains and for trains to Atlanta and beyond. For further information, apply to Sales Agents at  
W. B. Tabor, P. O. Box 4, Greenville, S. C.  
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