

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

Founded 1860

126 North Main Street ANDERSON, S. C.

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Entered According to Act of Congress as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Anderson, S. C.

Published Every Morning Except Monday Semi-Weekly Edition on Tuesday and Friday Mornings

Daily Edition—\$5.00 per annum; \$2.50 for Six Months; \$1.25 for Three Months. Semi-Weekly Edition—\$1.50 per annum; 75 cents for Six Months; 50 cents for Four Months. IN ADVANCE

Member of the Associated Press and Receiving Complete Daily Telegraphic Service. A Larger Circulation Than Any Other Newspaper in This Congressional District.

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The Weather. Washington, Feb. 24.—Forecast: South Carolina—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, warmer Thursday.

THE NATION'S FOOD.

The fact that the population of the United States is increasing more rapidly than its production of food is of peculiar interest to the south, for it is in the fertile resources of this section that the solution of the problem lies. There is enough uncultivated land between Maryland and Texas to yield crops of vegetables ample for all the American people through centuries to come, lands ideally suited to truck raising. There are enough idle acres in the same territory to make up the present shortage in the country's meat supply and also to relieve, in large measure, the ever increasing demand for grain. Without touching this vast reserve of soil, the farms of the south today, if conducted on scientific lines, can do much to replenish the dwindling food supply.

But the South, like the country at large, has fallen short of its opportunity in this regard. The Manufacturers' Record interestingly notes that "if fifteen southern states—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia—in all but two of which cotton is raised, were raising as much corn in proportion to population as was raised in that area before the war, the south's annual crop would be a billion bushels instead of eight or nine hundred million, and if proportionate production obtained as to wheat its annual wheat crop would be one hundred and twenty-three million bushels instead of ninety or a hundred million." We are told furthermore that in 1859 the south raised 52 per cent. of the corn of the country, but that in 1909 it raised only 30 per cent. of the total, while the per capita production of the latter year was twenty-three and forty-six hundredths bushels compared with thirty-five and fifty-four hundredths bushels fifty years before.

It is thus evident that in the production of grain the south has not even kept pace with its ante-bellum record. Despite the far-reaching improvement in agricultural methods and the great incentives which recent years have brought, this section is comparatively less productive of food stuffs now than it was half a century ago. This situation may be variously accounted for, as the Manufacturers' Record suggests. It is due in part, no doubt, to the attention that has been given to cotton growing, the increase in the cotton crop in the fifty years having been at the rate of one hundred and forty-two and two-tenths per cent. The section's rapid industrial growth is another factor that must be considered. "The number of wage earners in southern factories," as the Record shows, "increased between 1900 and 1909 at the rate of fifty and eight-tenths per cent; the number of wage earners in mining increased between 1902 and 1909 at the rate of ninety-eight and seven-tenths per cent; while the increase in the number of persons operating farms was only thirteen per cent."

The important fact, however, is that our population has multiplied far more rapidly than our food production. To whatever this condition may be due, it must be changed if the south is duly to prosper and win its rightful place in the nation's economic affairs. More corn, more wheat, more of all the necessities of life, must be raised. The wondrous variety of our agricultural resources must be turned to better account. Thus the south will become the country's great store-

house and will attain the power and usefulness to which she is naturally destined. That this idea is now astir among our people and is already yielding fruitful results, no one who observes present tendencies in the south can doubt. The Boys' Corn club movement alone is fast increasing our output of grain; the developing interest in truck farming is adding to our food supply. The forces of progress are at work and their effect will become more and more manifest.

THE TEXTILE SCHOOL.

We do not know what has become of the bill by Representative Haynesworth of Greenville to provide for textile schools in the state. The house of representatives passed the bill and the senate committee on education made a unanimous favorable report. We wish to see this bill become law. The experiment now being conducted by Secretary Burnett of the Young Men's Christian Association proves the worth of the plan. "Fibre and Fabric," the well known textile journal, has this encouraging editorial on the subject:

"Under the provision of the bill the state will appropriate the amount of \$5,000 to the school when the county in which the school is to be located furnishes the land and equips the school building and raises by taxation or subscription a like amount.

"The idea of such schools as these is to serve as a basis for industrial education which is so much needed in South Carolina at this time. It will give the boy, who is ambitious to rise in the mill business, a chance to improve his mental powers during his leisure hours.

"With a growing industry and a scarcity of good hands the lawmakers have made this important move which will be far-reaching in its influence, not alone in South Carolina, but all through the south.

"Our Southern friends are wonderfully free from the undesirable foreign help of the north, and it is evident that they plan to educate their boys and girls in textile lines so that mill work will be profitable and attractive and the foreign hands will not be needed.

"Cities like Fall River, New Bedford, Lowell, Lawrence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket and a dozen more in New England could make no mistake in copying the South Carolina idea."

Premium Offer. Any one who will send us three yearly subscribers at \$1.50 each will receive a year's subscription free and FREE PIEDMONT MAGAZINE. Address The Piedmont Magazine, Anderson, S. C.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

FEBRUARY 24, 1914. Senate. Conference of the Alaska railroad bill again postponed. Norris' resolution for certain information on the New Haven re-organization was warmly debated. Adjourned at 5:38 p. m., to noon Wednesday. House. Urgent deficiency bill again debated. Hearing on the La Follette Seaman's bill before the commerce committee. Rivers and harbors bill, carrying \$43,000,000, reported from committee. Representative Green gave notice of his intention to speak on his resolution for investigation of Rock Island Railroad financial affairs. Adjourned at 5:30 p. m., to noon Wednesday.

INCOME TAX.

Atlanta, Feb. 24.—If you are among the happy or unhappy few who make over \$3,000, if you are single or over \$4,000 if you are married, it is up to you this week. You've got to come across with the facts. You had better, for if you don't Uncle Sam will get you sure. Less than one week remains to make your income tax returns, and after March the first, the heavy penalty prescribed by law will fall on the delinquent. Not only must the individuals come across, but in addition every corporation in Georgia, whether it made millions or lost money during the past year is required to file a return with A. O. Blalock, collector of internal revenue, at the federal building, this city, before the first of the month. Aside from corporations every individual in Georgia whose net income is \$3,000 per year, or \$3,500 for the ten months of 1913 during which the law was in operation, is required to file a return on a blank supplied by the government for the purpose. The only thing that will let you off is a bona fide case of illness, and as will actually prevent you from making the return.

WHITE SLAVE ACT UPHOLD.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 24.—Constitutionality of the Federal white slave act again was upheld today by the supreme court in the Wilson case from Chicago. The point whether the law is limited to commercial vice was not involved. Conviction to Be Reviewed. Washington, Feb. 24.—Formal application today was made to the supreme court to review the conviction of Frank Ryan and other bridge union officials on the so-called dynamite indictments at Indianapolis.

SITUATION IS A PUZZLING ONE

(Continued From Page One.)

body was produced by the rebels, and it is probable that it immediately will be turned over to the widow, she should immediately have competent surgeons examine it.

That the interest the American government is taking in the Benton episode is pleasing to Great Britain which was indicated after the British ambassador had conferred with Secretary Bryan.

The ambassador had been instructed to obtain from Secretary Bryan what amounts to the safe conduct for British consul Perceval, who will investigate first hand the circumstances of the killing. If it should become necessary for him to go into Mexico he will have all the protection the state department can obtain for him, according to Mr. Bryan's promise to the ambassador.

Consul Letcher today reported his inability to locate Gustav Bauch in Chihuahua.

May Establish Marine Guard.

Secretary Bryan today intimated that he was considering the possibility of establishing a marine guard for the American legation at Mexico City, following the example of some of the European governments and Japan. In Senate circles the Benton incident was again a frequent subject of discussion and it was asserted tonight by several senators that the Senate would adopt a resolution calling on the secretary of state for information if it is withheld much longer. Such a resolution was not completed last year by the executive department on the ground that it was "incompatible with public interest." The Senate foreign relations committee will meet tomorrow to consider the Mexican problem among other things, and secretary of State Bryan will appear.

EL PASO HEARS VILLA WILL NOT EXHUME BODY.

(By Associated Press.) El Paso, Texas, Feb. 24.—Gen. Francisco Villa at Chihuahua today refused to give up the body of William S. Benton, a British subject executed in Juarez several days ago. His reasons embodied in a private telegram, have aroused bitter feeling along the border.

"I will not give up the body out of respect to the dead," Villa's message said. "It was interred with all religious observances and a cross erected over it and I will not allow the sacrifice of its removal."

This word came in response to a telegram sent by one of Villa's subordinates at Juarez informing him that no personal idea should keep him from permitting the transfer of the body to the widow and informing him that perhaps he was not familiar with the storm of criticism that had greeted his failure to do so.

A definite refusal to give up the body was received by a consular representative of the United States late today and forwarded to Washington. Many persons here today said the refusal indicated to their minds that Benton was shot by Villa, and that he feared to deliver the body lest his condition indicate the manner of death as other than by court martial.

It is hoped that within a day or two the statement of a competent witness to the shooting, alleged by enemies of Villa to have taken place in his headquarters, may be obtained. Americans and representatives of the Mexican federal government are working to this end.

Makes Serious Charges.

A telegram in which General Villa at Chihuahua charged the late William S. Benton with being a cattle thief and having committed four murders was received at military headquarters today. The telegram follows:

"I expected the scandalous American press to attack me about the execution of Benton. But I did not have any other remedy to avoid the attempts of the foreign Huertistas who, protected by the flag of their country, believe they are authorized to commit the greatest of crimes. Benton was all his life a criminal of the worst kind. In the times of Terrasas and Creel, protected by those men, he killed more than four men without any provocation whatever. Then, after taking of Chihuahua, in common with the above named individuals, he appropriated more than 1,000 head of cattle which did not belong to him and, furthermore, the day he came to see me, he attempted to kill me. Fortunately I anticipated his move and disarmed him. All these motives, and especially the last named one, forced me to act severely against Benton without taking into consideration the fact that he was a foreigner. But these are crimes that I did not care to leave unpunished. Therefore he was executed with all justice and I am disposed to give an account of the execution to the entire world. Please make the above declaration to Mr. Carothers and to the American press. (Signed) "FRANCISCO VILLA," "General in Chief."

Including Eric Forbach. United States secret service men today received information indicating that Gustav Bauch has met a fate similar to Benton's. Thomas D. Edwards, consul at Juarez, repeatedly has been assured that Bauch was safe in Chihuahua awaiting a review of his case wherein he is charged with being a spy.

Meanwhile Martin Letcher, consul at Chihuahua, after search of jails and barracks and diligent inquiry, has been unable to find Bauch. Villa in an interview last night refused to answer newspaper men that he had not taken the German-American from Juarez at all.

It is predicted that within the next four months 55,000 ex-Greeks war-cows will arrive in the United States.

OPERATING DAIRY INSTRUCTION CAR

Realizing the need of the South for more and better dairies and the large profits which can be made by dairymen who will fill the great demand of the cities for dairy products, the Southern Railway Company, following its custom of furthering in every way the growth and development of its territory, equipped a special "dairy instruction car," which since February 1, 1912, has been touring the length and breadth of this great system, spreading the doctrine of more and better dairies and by means of lectures, demonstrations and exhibits doing everything possible to develop and improve dairy industry along its lines in the Southeastern States.

Hundreds of communities throughout the state of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Illinois and Indiana have been visited by the car, a stop of an entire day devoted to lecture and demonstration work being made at each point. As a result of the action of the Southern Railway in carrying practical information in this manner to the doors of the people along its lines, the most intense interest has been aroused in dairying throughout the South, and to follow up the work effectively, the late President Finley enlarged the scope of the company's efforts to develop dairying in the Southeast by appointing agents under Dr. C. M. Morgan, to do personal work in the field among dairymen and farmers.

The dairy instruction car is a complete little farm dairy in itself, having on board all the apparatus necessary to the economical production of milk, cream and butter, together with interesting exhibits and charts showing the world's best dairy animals and giving valuable information on feeding and breeding dairy cattle and the proper methods to use in handling milk and making butter. The dairy equipment includes a separator, churns of various types, testers, sterilizers, Pasteurizing apparatus and exhibits of various kinds of improved machinery for dairying. On the walls of the car are charts and large views dealing with dairy subjects, showing the fundamental principles of breeding dairy types, feeding animals, the care of dairy cattle and pictures of famous dairy cows. No feature has been omitted for instruction in better dairying. The car carries a stereopticon lantern and slides, permitting illustrated lectures at the various stops by the corps of expert dairymen who accompany the car. The testing of milk brought to the attention of the public is another important feature of the work by means of which practical advice based on actual conditions can be given each man. Cows are examined and reported on and instructed as to their care given.

Besides the expert dairymen representing the Southern Railway, the car is accompanied from State to State by representatives of the various State and federal departments of agriculture and from the various agricultural colleges and extension departments, the plan being to have the utmost co-operation of all forces for the campaign which will inevitably result in larger profits and increased prosperity for southern dairymen through a better knowledge of their special problems and how to meet them.

Prof. Harper Will Deliver Address.

Clemson College, Feb. 23.—President W. M. Riggs and Prof. J. N. Harper of Clemson College, are among those who will make addresses at the 15th annual convention of the association of Southern Agricultural Workers to be held in Montgomery, Alabama, Feb. 24, 25 and 26. This body, consisting principally of the various commissioners of agriculture and experiment station workers of the southern states, ranks as one of the foremost agricultural associations in the country.

At the general sessions of the Montgomery meeting Prof. Harper, who is director of the South Carolina Experiment Station, will speak on "Some Common Errors or Mistakes in Conducting and Interpreting Field Experiments," pointing out to experiment station workers the large and numerous navigators under which field tests are made in the south and the necessity for all experiments to be carried on through a number of years and with many duplications. In this address, he will recommend the use of plots as small as one-fiftieth of an acre for field experiments, which will allow space for duplications which are very much needed. The average size of the plot used at southern stations today is about five times as large as this. In the section on "Field Crops and Fertilizers," Prof. Harper is scheduled to speak on "Soil Building in South Carolina." This is the problem to which the agricultural forces of Clemson College are devoting most of their attention now.

Dr. M. R. Powers of Clemson College, state veterinarian, is also to attend the convention and he will report on the progress of tick eradication work in South Carolina.

One of the principal aims of this association is to co-ordinate the work of the southern experiment stations. As Prof. Harper's address will point out so much duplication is necessary to secure conclusive results from crop and fertilizer variety tests that the only feasible method of working is for each station to concentrate on a few main problems. At the conventions of this association, the station directors outline the work they are doing and in this way avoiding needless work on the part of other stations, permitting concentration of effort and saving time and a large expense.

(By Associated Press.) New York, Feb. 23.—Two million pounds of Argentine beef and a large consignment of Argentine butter today arrived here on the steamship Vandrek.

"Thought in Action" is Your Best Help Now.

Four more days and this satisfying event—our Half-Yearly Clearance Sale passes into history; four more selling days and only memory will linger to remind you that you let the opportunity "slip" to buy that suit, overcoat, pair of trousers or shoes at these splendid reductions.

Table with 2 columns: Men's Suits and OverCoats, Men's Odd Trousers. Lists values and prices for various items.

Table with 2 columns: Boys' Suits and Overcoats, Men's Shoes. Lists values and prices for various items.

This sale has paid us because it has brought us new friends and customers. Put your "thought in action" and make it pay you by saving from \$2.50 to \$7.50 on a suit—the quality kind—the only kind we sell.

Send us your mail orders. We prepay all charges when check, cash or money order accompanies order. Your money back if you want it.



MENTAL HYGIENE. Raleigh, Feb. 24.—The State Society for Mental Hygiene is declared by Dr. Albert Anderson of Central Hospital for Insane here to be lining up its forces just now for a vigorous campaign of education along the line of mental hygiene in all parts of the state with a view to prevention of insanity. Approved literature bearing on the subject is being circulated as widely as possible. Dr. Anderson is the originator of the movement that has resulted in the recent organization of the society. The officers are: W. A. Erwin, Durham, president; Dr. Ernest Bullock, Wil-

lington; Dr. L. B. McBrayer, Asheville; Miss Daisy Denson, Raleigh, vice presidents; Joseph G. Brown, Raleigh, treasurer; Dr. W. W. Faison, Dr. John McCampbell, R. D. W. Copner and Clarence Poe, executive committee. Commissioner of Insurance Young is being urged by authorities in Washington in close touch with the work of the congressional committee on rural credits legislation to prepare a statement of his proposed adaptation of the building and loan principle to rural credits for this country and lay it before the committee, to be considered along with the other rural credit systems proposed. The building and loan adaptation proposed by Mr. Young is said to be the most complete co-operative plan yet proposed. Mr. Young will prepare the statement in time so that it may be laid before the congressional committee with the least possible delay.

Writing from Kansas, N. H. Day, John S. Littell suggests that Americans who like "Onward, Christian Soldiers," write to its venerable author and tell him so. He is Rev. S. Barling-Gould, Lew Trenchard, Devon, England, and he was 80 years old last Wednesday.

Ford Car advertisement featuring the Ford logo and text: "BUY it because it's a Better Car - Not because it's Cheaper." Includes name Archie L. Yodd and address W. Earl Street, Anderson, S. C.