

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

Founded 1890

126 North Main Street  
ANDERSON, S. C.

WILLIAM BANKS, Editor  
W. W. SROAN, Business Manager

Entered According to Act of Congress as Second Class Mail 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.

Larger Circulation Than Any Other Newspaper in This Congressional District.

The Intelligencer is delivered by carriers in the city. If you fail to get your paper regularly please notify us. Opposite your name on label of your paper is printed date to which your paper is paid. All checks and drafts should be drawn to The Anderson Intelligencer.

Washington, March 9.—Forecast: South Carolina—Fair and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

Anderson is My Town.

The level headed man is the effective man.

Geo. W. Vanderbilt was the best of his race.

The next thing is to get the men that got Vergara.

Shucks. The legislature will have to meet again next year.

Peace in Georgia. Then why not in South Carolina and Mexico.

What is neutrality among Texas Rangers? Verily, nothingness.

Jim Craig and Kurtz Smith were not justiciable aspirants, anyway.

We nominate General Kelley, of hobo fame, to meet General Villa in open battle.

The biggest thing about Woodrow Wilson is that he will admit it when he makes a mistake.

How nice it must be to beat editorial "quibs" out of some government employ pensioned in a soft job.

Let's have the leguminous plant versus poor land as the issue in the campaign this summer.

The Chamber of Commerce expresses willingness to work for a commission government if somebody will start out.

J. P. Morgan said, "You can't scramble eggs." But Woodrow Wilson is doing something toward dissolving the trusts.

PLEASE DON'T EISS

Our Wallhalla correspondent in his zeal for his friend, M. C. Long, shows a little too much feeling, we are quite sure. He speaks of Oconee's claims to recognition in the matter of solicitorship. We please to inquire if Kurtz P. Smith has as much of an Oconee man as M. C. Long?

Mr. Smith was reared in Wallhalla, and was one of the bad little boys at the local school. That is where he learned to "chaw the packer," and if that isn't establishing a claim to nativity and citizenship, we would like to know what is necessary in and under the premises. The premises under Mr. Hick's celebrated school for boys at Wallhalla can testify to the accuracy of this statement that Kurtz Smith attended school there.

While it does seem a little bit one-sided for Oconee to have nothing in this new judicial alignment, we call attention to the fact that she is no worse off than she was before, and there is an opportunity for Oconee some time. Judge Prince is going to the supreme court bench, or if President Wilson is any judge of good material he will appoint him on the federal bench.

We are forced to admonish our correspondent that Greenville was not so sweet and "unselfish" toward Hickens, for Greenville had one candidate, perhaps more for the position of judge, and the only reason that his name was withdrawn was because it was seen that Tom Joe Mauldin, bag-pardor, Judge Manning, had the "place clinched" because of his fine record as a state senator.

Put up your knife, Oconee. Don't fall out with Anderson.

EVERY ONE CAN TAKE HOLD.

There is always one subject on which every one agrees. That is the desirability of "boosting the town." Movements of this kind always encounter the difficulty that many business men won't give time to them. Not merely that, but often they stand off and criticize those who are doing their best to push.

No town can go ahead far or fast where many people take that attitude. Also it is absolutely necessary for business men to be willing to give time to serve on committees and hold office in organizations formed to promote the collective interest.

Too often errors of this kind are made because they are left for a few to carry out. Mistakes are made, it is usually because a few have been left to shoulder the responsibility.

The growth of a town brings big dividends to all who own any property or any business there. If every business man would give a small fraction of his time to carrying on work for town advancement, there would result an uplift that would pay better dividends than can be earned in most callings.

THE LAW'S DELAYS

Representatives of the American Bar Association including ex-President Taft, Judge Alton Parker, Senator Root and others, have been asking congress for simplification of court procedure. Conscientious lawyers elsewhere will assent.

The lawyers have their big share of responsibility for existing conditions. But often the trouble lies in laws made by the legislatures. C. A. Smart, a district court judge of Kansas, told in The Outlook sometime ago the story of a murder case in that state. Defendant was sentenced six months after arrest. But the law gave him two years for appeal, and final action was not taken until a year after that, so the case was kept hanging three years.

Lawyers ought not to be allowed to keep cases hung up so long, while they complete work they should have turned over to other offices.

In the year 1911 there were 148 murders in New York city, and but 13 convictions were ever secured. In London during the same year, a bigger city, there were 20 murders and 15 convictions. The probability of escape revealed by these eloquent figures leads the trade of gunmen to flourish, as recent tragedies have demonstrated.

VANDALISM PRACTICED IN CHINA

The Asiatic Republic Being Ruthlessly Plundered for Antiquities

New York, March 9.—In a monograph called "Plunder and Destruction of Antiquities in China" the Asiatic Institute of New York calls attention to the vandalism that has appeared in China by which she is being ruthlessly plundered of her antiquities. The statement places the responsibility for this situation on the development of the present European museum and collecting system. It constitutes an appeal to nations and organizations to call a halt to this widespread plunder, often involving bloodshed in the interests of science and of fair play for China and her coming generations.

The monograph contains private official and public papers. It voices China's protests thus: "The Asiatic Institute has received Chinese protests dating back six years emphasizing Chinese abhorrence of the European system, whose practices have now invaded China. These practices are widespread pillaging of temples and sacred places of the dead and other ancient works in Africa and throughout Asia, in the name of scientific civilization, punitive warfare, science or other subterfuge. They protest against the introduction into China of a foreign conception of time, of science and of history by newer nations whose sense of antiquity is peculiarly exemplified in their museum system enables them to participate in and foster the destruction and robbery of holy things."

The havoc and destruction referred to is specified as follows: "In the revolutionary interregnum between the winter of 1911-12 and the summer of 1913 sculptures and other antiquities native to China underwent destruction on a large scale by foreign and native vandals in the interest of foreign dealers and museums."

"In 1913 there was a general division among museums of the world including at least two American museums, of several hundred cases of sculptural fragments broken from their settings by one and the same body of vandals. This evil has grown up so suddenly—it has come about since 1908—that foreign peoples and their governments have not appreciated it. No one is aware of it except the museums involved, and their agents and intermediaries, and the allied Chinese."

In a statement made to The Associated Press, the secretary of the Asiatic Institute says: "All signs seem to indicate that the depredations have commenced upon the archeological and art wealth of China to an extent even greater than the vandalism with which Europe visited the art and beauty of the shores of the Mediterranean. The market for Chinese antiquities, particularly sculptures came with the close of the Russo-Japanese war, but no nation bears the stigma of being chief vandal in China. The market is an international one, and has been developed under Japanese and European direction with Paris as headquarters."

So well has the market been worked by the dealers that the increase in prices of Chinese sculptures in the past five or six years has been forty or fifty times. For example one piece of sculpture of North Wei times—ninth century A. D.—estimated to have cost \$400 in China, after passing through only two or three hands, is held by a dealer at \$15,000. One American museum has ten stone beads broken from statues in the interior of China all large museums of the world have on acquiring similar fragments. Collectors and museums in America are sending special representatives to China with large sums of money to buy. Similar expeditions are setting forth from Europe."

Realizing the menace to the sculptures of China the Asiatic Institute is co-operating with the China Monuments Society of Peking whose committee is composed of the foreign ministers at Peking of Great Britain, Russia, America, France and Japan—men who see the situation close at hand and are aroused by it."

One remedy which the Institute proposes in its appeal is the return to China by all responsible governments and institutions, of stolen Chinese antiquities in accordance with a precedent of the French government and of the Smithsonian Institution, which in past years set an example by returning to China archeological and historical objects of which she had been robbed, and which had come into its possession.

The Institute proposes also, the stopping of further indiscriminate purchasing especially of broken sculptures. In its appeal for the cooperation of libraries, museums, scientific societies and collectors, it says that the vandalism has reached the magnitude of a great crime, and should arouse international opposition.

To plunder and destroy China's antiquities, says the appeal, "tends to break down Chinese society. It impedes research and education, and retards progress. American influences have shaped the Chinese revolution and are working for the conservation of life in China. To American institutions of civilization is given the chief opportunity of combating in China destructive activities of Western origin. Upon these rests the chief responsibility of using those means available to friendly peoples for promoting the welfare of Chinese society. The Asiatic Institute further emphasizes the fact that this plundering of China is a peculiar crime since it will complete European civilization's spoliation of the whole chain of ancient civilizations and will destroy the very basis of modern civilization."

FASHION LETTER

New York, Mar. 9.—Every feature of the fashion review points to the gorgeous spring, especially from the standpoint of color. Dame fashion is doing her best to make gowns simple in effect and in a great many instances she is succeeding beautifully, but frills and furbelows are also making a fight for supremacy, and the question is reducing itself largely to one of occasion and personal taste.

Tier skirts are gaining in favor and one finds them on models for ordinary street wear as well as upon dressier designs. Separate skirts to be worn with shirtwaists of silk, satin or linen have the upper sections formed into tunics of almost every shape and length. There is demand for a conservative as well as popular for effects that round away from the front and lengthen to a point at the back. Very tall women can have the tunic quite short at the front, but this has no analytical consideration by shorter women, especially if they are inclined to be stout.

A great deal of attention is paid to shoulder effects. The long drooping line is graceful and the sleeves, whether elbow or wrist length are as a rule, of the one-piece variety and close-fitting. Sleeves cut in one with the English shoulder yoke are exceedingly smart. Seldom are they trimmed, unless with a narrow frill at the wrist. Much attention is paid, however to the finish of the seams.

We hear so much about the tango that it is getting tiresome, yet what else is one to talk about when new modes are constantly being introduced in connection with the much-discussed dance? Among the latest offerings in the shops are tango vests, tango belts and tango handkerchiefs. These little details are designed to give chic to spring and summer costumes and are to be found in delightful shades of red and blue.

Nearly all combinations are called by cubist or futurist titles, and they are exceedingly effective.

The latest of the checks are called cabaret checks, for what reason one is at a loss to explain except that they are popular.

Blues of an artistic quality, and browns are exceedingly the leading colors of the coming spring, and skirts of either of these hues can be worn with the smart costume of brocade or velvet, which are just now a fetish courtesies. Nocturne blue is a lovely new shade, a bit grayer than Wedgewood blue. The new blue crop and pussy willow tulle for a graceful afternoon frock, show the new becoming blue.

There is great variety in the shades of coats, some are semi-fitted to the figure in front and loose only at the back, others are cut away from the front to display a very ornamental bit of vest near the waist beneath; other coats are wrapped over at the bust and the rest of the skirt, the side and back seams are covered to fit the figure loosely. But, among the variety, the short, sleek, practically shapeless little coat is prominent, and it is here that pockets are appearing openly, and regarded as being decoration as well as utility.

It is quite probable, though, that the cozier and bolero will take precedence in the coming season.

The three-flounced skirt, the cross-over fish into the corsage, the wide, carefully wound sash, and the tucked

up policeman are details of the new modes.

Draperies that bring about a bunched appearance after the genre of panniers and much drawn in about the feet are effected in a variety of ways.

The draped skirts and the loose, flopping little coats that are the growing fashion afford facilities for concealing a small pocket in the folds of a seam or boldly affixing a tiny patch to the outside of the coat.

Greek and oriental are the keynotes of fashion.

Some of the chiffon velvets are printed in oriental designs of wonderful blending of color—orange, red, blue and violet. These are made up with a tulle bodice of the colors intermixed, held in place by jewels of one dominant hue—sapphire, amethysts or whatever they may be.

The farsighted young woman who had a pocket patched suit made for European travel last summer, did not realize then that she was in advance of the style. But she was comfortable and enjoyed thoroughly her ample pockets; four in the coat and two in the skirt.

Naturally the upper coat pockets were not conspicuously large, but the lower ones she had made to fasten securely with snaps and carried in them her books of travels' checks. She declares that no trip was ever more satisfactory and all owing to the presence of those pockets.

But now fashion decrees that women must have pockets to be smart. They may be concealed in puffs and panniers or they may be in evidence. They may appear in coats, in trim waistcoats or in skirts. They are shown on both plain and dressy creations, but they are a necessary part of the tailor suit for smartness as well as comfort.

In skirts they seem to appear immediately below the waist line in front. In the straight, more or less plain skirt the pockets are mere, slits, trimmed by braid and buttoned slits, to be sure, for the pocket must advertise itself. Many of this variety have the over-flap fastened with clasps.

THERE IS STILL HOPE!

(From the Keowee Courier of Wallhalla.)

The new president of the Southern Railway was in Anderson last week and not a little interest was centered in what he would have to say regarding the possibility of extension of the Blue Ridge Railway through the mountains to Knoxville and to the West. While there is little in what President Fairfax Harrison has to say upon which to build a stalwart hope of a near resumption of work along the once heralded "line of the railway through to the West," still there is that to be drawn from his remarks which impels us to believe that hope is not utterly lost.

It is evident that the president of the Southern Railway is following a general plan of procedure in his predecessors—a plan the wisdom of which our people of this section of country have never been able to fully agree with, for it is a plan that works to the benefit of the Southern Railway while adding nothing to the country that has stood backoning to the Southern for these many years for relief from the bottled up condition. Our people have never been able to understand the comparatively small amount of work necessary to connect up the broken links in the great chain to the West should not have precedence over some of the work that has been done in the recent past, and that is being planned for the near future, especially when the connection of the links would do much toward overcoming the congestion on the present lines of the Southern, to which end the Southern seems to have been bending all energies.

As viewed from the standpoint of the people of this section, the completion of the Blue Ridge road is the only other great possibility in the way of new business for the Southern, but would have the effect of lessening the dependence upon the Southern's line now operating from the West. Mr. Harrison's point is well made from the point of view of the Southern, but it is far from being a position unanswerable when the needs of both of the railway system and the population and commerce of a great section of country are considered in connection therewith.

Nevertheless, the people of the section to be traversed by the proposed extension are not blameless in the matter. We have sat idly by and waited for the Southern to do something, when we should have been busy in season and out of season trying to impress upon the Southern Railway officials the absolute necessity of this line for the well-being of the country and at the same time for the interest of the railway itself. There are few of us who are willing to acknowledge that such necessity does not exist. Why, then do we not go at the thing in such a manner as to force this idea upon the railroad officer is himself? It can be done, we believe, if we go at it with determination that brooks no rebuff, but we will have to "keep our feet" until something moves. The Southern is not the only hope in the matter of completion of the Blue Ridge, but it is the logical system to build the road. This territory is naturally the territory of the Southern, and that railway's position at present is that of a dog in the manger. It will neither build the road nor let any other road do it until it is forced to do one or the other. But it is up to us to show the Southern that it is to their interest to build the road. If we can convince the Southern of that, it will either have to build it, or some other road will do so. The Southern cannot occupy its present position indefinitely.

A supply of individual business cards and prospective traffic cards has been furnished to all passenger conductors on the Blue Ridge and on the Charleston and Western Carolina Ry. The individual cards bear the words: "If this railway be our desire, we desire your trip. Please show me the prospectus of your train."

BACK TO FLOUNCES

Old fashioned gowns have come back with the modes of the spring and many of the old-fashioned styles are being worn with a vengeance.

Advertisement for B. O. Cranstead & Co. featuring a picture of a man in a car and text describing their business and products.

Advertisement for Piedmont Insurance Agency listing various insurance services and contact information for C. Eugene Tribble, Mgr. & Treas.

Advertisement for Dr. M. R. Campbell, a physician located at 112 W. Waller St., offering medical services.

Advertisement for Charleston & Western Carolina Ry. The Augusta Short Line, providing arrival and departure schedules for various routes.