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J. S. FOWLER

ANDERSON, : SOUTH CAROLINA

What Is a Treaty?

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which was ratified in 1901, has the following provisions:

1. It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, either directly, at its own cost, or by loan of credit, or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present treaty, the said government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

Article 2.

The United States accepts as the basis of neutralization of such ship canal, the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention of Constantinople, signed the 28th of October 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez canal; that is to say:

1. The canal shall be free and open to vessels of commerce and war of all nations observing these rules or terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the condition of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.

2. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor shall any act of hostility be committed within it. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

3. Vessels of war of a belligerent [illegible] stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary, and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service.

Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

4. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or warlike materials, in the canal, except in the case of accidental hindrance of the transit and in such case the transit must be resumed with all possible dispatch.

The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent, except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within 24 hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

6. The plant, establishment, buildings and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this treaty, and in the time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents, and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of [illegible]

Article 4.

It is agreed that no change of territorial sovereignty or of the international relations of the country or the countries traversed by the before-mentioned canal shall effect the general principle of neutralization or the obligation of the high contracting parties hereby by present treaty.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The above treaty superseded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 which declared in part:

The governments of Great Britain and the United States have not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the Isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the interoceanic communications, should the same prove practical, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama. In the meantime, however, their joint protection is to be extended to any such canals or railways as are by this article contemplated, when they are completed, if it be found that they can be advantageously used by the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms, shall also be open on the terms to every other state which is willing to grant thereto such protection as the United States and Great Britain engage to afford.

THE NEXT STEP PRELIMINARY

TO ORGANIZATION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING SYSTEM

NOW BEING TAKEN

Hot Debate Between Southern Senators Over Matter Of Reserve Cities

Washington, April 8.—Banks applying for membership must take the next step preliminary to the organization of the new Federal reserve banking system.

Treasury officials were hopeful tonight that the appeal for prompt action would meet with a response from the banks.

Under the law banks have thirty days after notice to subscribe but officials do not believe that this time limit will be taken advantage of by many institutions, since banks which intended to enter the system have been preparing for this step for the past few months.

After hot debate between Southern senators, the first move to investigate the selection of the twelve regional reserve cities of the new banking system was made in the senate today; Senator Hitchcock, democrat, introducing a resolution calling on the organization committee for its data, and the reasons upon which it based its conclusions selecting the reserve districts. Under objection by Senator Swanson, democrat, it went over until tomorrow.

No Action Unless Evidence is Found

Washington, April 8.—Unless the department of justice agents uncover new evidence in connection with the alleged control by the so-called American Beef trust of beef imported from the Argentine Republic, it is not probable that action will be taken under the Sherman anti-trust Act against the packers to curtail their South American activities.

Investigations of contracts which American packers have for shipping space in steamships plying between Argentine and the United States, it was said tonight, have failed to show violation of the anti-trust Act.

Carranza Favors Action of Villa

Juarez, Mexico, April 8.—General Venustiano Carranza tonight gave out a statement dealing with the expulsion of the Spaniards by Villa's action and stating that Spanish property would not be confiscated. A similar statement by the military governor of Chihuahua was made by Isidro Fabela, Carranza's minister of foreign relations. Points made by Fabela are included in the Carranza statement, which reads:

"The Spaniards have been deported from Mexico because of their active participation in the movement in favor of Huerta. This expulsion of the Spaniards has been done as a favor to them to save them troubles of a serious nature. Their presence in Mexico tended to inflame our soldiery. In case of Mexicans who have assisted the Huertistas the penalty is death.

"So far as Spanish property is concerned, it will not be molested, as to do so would be contrary to the principles of the revolution. General Villa is justified in his action in driving out these obnoxious persons, and his act is in accordance with our laws, as Article 33 of the Constitution says that all pernicious foreigners shall be deported from the country, because we recognize an absolute neutrality of foreigners in the affairs of the country. [illegible] investigation, if it is found that any of these Spaniards have never meddled in political affairs, they will be allowed to return to Mexico.

"It is known all over the republic that the Spaniards have taken no secret part in the politics of Mexico. They conspired in the overthrow of Madero, and after that held a public manifestation and banquet at Vera Cruz in celebration of the event. Hundreds of them have come out openly and taken part with Huerta. One of the principal ones, who might be named is Manuel Pelaez Gallarde, commander of the Rurales, who is a Spanish subject and retains his title of our country, the cling to their nationality for the protection it has afforded them in oppression of our people. They rarely become Mexican citizens, although they mix actively in our politics."

NEGROES AND WHITES

(Newberry Observer.)

It can do no good to be comparing negroes with whites. Let's take some things for granted. There are bad negroes and there are bad whites. [illegible] race as compared with the Canadian, and because the whites have always been free and the negroes have been free only a half century, it is natural to expect more of the white than of the negroes.

There are many good negroes and always have been. The behavior of the negro slaves during the long four years of the Civil War will always stand as a record it should never be surpassed by any race. And there are faithful negroes today—lots of them—who do their duty as they see it, and who ought not to be judged by the bad men of their race, any more than the whites judged by the bad men of their race.

There is no sense in calling negroes "brute" for they are not brutes but human beings. They are not made any better by unkindness, and no worse by kindness. The fact that they are an inferior race ought rather to appeal to the sympathy of the white race and secure their help in every reasonable way. Even the lower animals respond to kinder treatment; certainly a negro will do as much.

This is indeed a white man's country, and The Observer does not believe in negro suffrage; but it does believe in justice and fairness and kindness to the negro.

As to social equality, if it should ever come, it would be the white man to blame, not the negro. The negro knows his place and will keep it if the white man will keep his.

Let the two races be entirely apart in their churches and their schools; it is better for both. But since both races have got to live in this country for certainly many generations to come, it is better for both that there should be a friendly and kindly feeling between them, the white men setting the negroes a good example to follow in industry and obedience to law.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS

(Taken from Exchanges.)

According to an official announcement, 10 of the 12 match factories in Sweden which have remained outside the so-called Swedish match trust, the Jonkoping och Vulcans Tandsticksfabrik, are now to be found in a single corporation known as Aktiebolaget Forende Svenska Tandsticksfabriker.

How large is your school ground? Henry S. Curtis in a bulletin just issued by the United States Bureau of Education, declares that every school building should have at least one full block of ground, whether the block is the city block, or two or three acres, or one of 10 acres as in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Most of the Smyrna figs now come from Syria. It is gathered and piled into great sacks, where it remains until it is thoroughly dry. It is then taken to the factory to undergo certain processes. The finished product is used for flavoring confectionery and [illegible] as enters into the make-up of many brands of tobacco.

Egypt is solely a producer of raw material. Its entire needs of manufactured goods and [illegible] material are met from abroad. The cotton represents four-fifths of the total value of its exports [illegible] and cotton seed four-sixths of the remainder. The public debt [illegible] amounts to $[illegible], and is almost wholly foreign holding.

A company organized in England for the purpose of [illegible] of seaweed in the [illegible] fabrics at various kinds has [illegible] to grief through financial troubles. It was said that the plan is perfe[illegible] and that among other [illegible] excellent blankets were made by the process at a cost far below that of the usual article of this character.

A Kentucky [illegible] declares that for simplicity [illegible] deserve the blue ribbon. Discussing the matter of breakfasts, he says: "The standard Kentucky breakfast has been from immemorial times fixed by tradition. It is simple, manly, stimulating, and above all, free from ostentation: Rise at 5:30 a. m.; three cocktails, a chew of tobacco, coffee.

A stranger in Batavia, N. Y., bought a bag of potatoes and a 15-pound hen at a grocery store the other day and left them on the backdoor step of an aged resident named Thompson Thorne. With the supplies was the note: "This is returned to you today in honor of the fifty-first anniversary since you gave the same to an old, hungry soldier at Valley Springs, Va., during the Rebellion."

The Canadian Pacific is considered one of the first railroads of the world, but it is not so generally known that this company is the largest railroad in the world. Despite the sales of millions of acres from the original grant of [illegible] acres, the railroad still possessed at the opening of the year more than 11,000,000 acres, worth on the basis of sale in 1912, at least $175,000,000.

Henry C. Tillman Is Not In the Race

There have been numerous political rumors afloat here recently. One was to the effect that Henry C. Tillman of Greenwood would enter the race for congress. Another was that Mr. Tillman had withdrawn from the race in favor of Mr. Gossnick. The Daily Intelligencer has received the following reply from Mr. Tillman in answer to a direct inquiry:

"As I had never entered the congressional race any report that I withdrawn from it in favor of anybody is false. About two weeks ago at the request of several friends, both here and elsewhere through the district, I did consider the question of entering this race, but after considering it I decided that I would not get into congressional politics at this time.

"I do not see how such a report as the one you indicated in your telegram could have gotten started. I have not yet determined even who I will support in the race and I will not until the entries are closed and all the cards are in the ring."

Home of Uncle Remus.

Atlanta, Ga., April 8.—Governor John M. Slaton will dedicate "The Wren's Nest" the old home of "Uncle Remus," early in May, when the old place is formally turned over to the Uncle Remus Memorial Association to be kept as a monument to the famous author.

China Goes Back to Confucianism

Pekin, March 15. — Accompanying the mandates which have just been promulgated prescribing the worship of Heaven and of Confucius by the President and certain provincial officials, there is one explaining that this does not mean that China has adopted a state religion. The documents attract wide interest because of the long controversy to which they come as at least a temporary termination. They are taken as a declaration on the part of the President and while his government intends to worship in the way that Chinese governments have been worshipping for centuries, it will not interfere with the religions of those who believe in worship in another form. The mandates read in part as follows:

"Religious liberty is observed throughout the world. Our Republic is composed of five races, Chinese, Manchus, Mongolians, Mohammedans and Thibetans, and their historical traditions differ. Their religious beliefs are difficult, therefore, to unify. It would not be easy to adopt a state religion, for such a step might be contrary to the wishes of the people. But sacrifices offered at the proper seasons to the ancient saints and the sages, as prescribed in the laws of the late Ching dynasty, did not touch the question of religion. Since they are not in conflict with a republican form of government they should be continued as a token of respect on the part of the succeeding generations. It will become generally known that the ceremonies now prescribed are performed, and there is no danger that the ceremonies will be construed as the beginning of the establishment of a national religion. It is therefore necessary to make known the principal which prompted the restoration of the ancient rites, and to state that they are in response to the wishes of the majority and to express their reverence and veneration for the saints and sages and preserve the traditions of thousands of years. The choice of religion is still left to the choice of the people. This is according to the liberty guaranteed by the constitution and in accord with the practice now in vogue of the world. The order is issued to avert possible misunderstanding and suspicion.

What Is Confucianism?

In promulgating the decision of the Administrative Council, the President, after repeating the Council's report, says:

"I, the President, am aware that the ceremony of sacrifice-offering to Heaven has been held in great reverence since remote times and prescribed by the government of China through successive ages. For the people to fast and cleanse themselves and pay profound respect to the Deity, is rational; and no clause has ever existed in the institutions of the country prohibiting or restricting the observance. I hereby order that the sacrifice-offering to Heaven shall be made a universal ceremony. The recommendations of the Administrative Council regarding the place and time of sacrifice are hereby approved. The Ministry of the Interior is ordered to [illegible] of famous or renowned authorities and decide upon the special designs for the ceremonial hat and costume, the character of the ceremony, the articles to be used, etc., and to submit them for consideration and approval."

The place chosen for the worship on the part of the President is the famous Altar of Heaven, where the Emperors of succeeding dynasties have knelt and offered thanks and supplication to the open skies. The altar is a vast circular marble disc, where the Emperor formerly knelt as son of Heaven and mediator between his people and Deity, being considered in former days the center of the universe.

On two sides of the altar are rows of open furnaces of wrought iron and CONFUCIANISM—RUNNING [illegible] a large one of masonry where the ox is sacrificed. It has been several years since the Emperor bowed upon the Altar in person, and it is not planned that the President shall perform the ceremony till the winter solstice in December next, for the rite is an annual service. The altar, also the Temple and the Imperial buildings in the grounds, have been neglected and are now in need of repair and are overgrown with weeds so that the pathways are almost impassable.

Not only has time been permitted to put its mark upon the places, but the vandal has [illegible] his work. Valuable things have been taken away, in many cases stolen, and only a splendid throne surrounded by a dragon screen, such as is only to be seen in the Forbidden City, remains. Huge pieces of the carved marble have been whacked off the Altar and the Temple, and much of the wrecking has been done by foreigners, but not all; the Chinese themselves are to some extent guilty.

The place has been almost totally neglected since the Nanking Government proclaimed the Republic. The young republicans were ashamed of many things that differed from things of the Western world, Manchu customs, customs and even historic places. The Temple and Altar of Heaven came under the ban.

The place has never been restricted to the presence of the Court only; foreigners and some Chinese had been permitted to visit it even in Manchu days. Since the Republic was proclaimed it has become a sort of public park, and considered a relic of the dynasty that has past. Nor would it be fair to give the impression that the neglect has come entirely with the Republic. The Manchus were also negligent. They took indeed little care of the grounds, and only once a year was the enclosure put in order for the rites.

Now, under Yuan Shi-kai—if he is permitted to fulfill his project—this neglected place is likely to be kept up. It is well known that the present President is a protector of China's monuments and works of art. Since he has come to dictatorial powers, orders have been issued on several occasions tending to protect and preserve historical places, monuments and treasures.

It is also noticeable in the winter palace, which he occupies, that what is known as smartness has taken the place of wreckage, dirt and decay. Fresh paint has covered the buildings which had not been refreshed since the death of the renowned Empress Dowager weeds have been rooted up and replaced by flowers; uniformed soldiers have taken the place of eunuchs and servants with clean linen gows have displaced filthy ones.

Not all the criticisms of the President's present action is hostile. Confucianists, of course, are generally pleased. For, besides the worship of Heaven, the President and certain of the government officials will burn incense and offer sacrifices in the Temple of Literature twice a year to the spirit of Confucius.

A Great White Way for Canal

Panama, April 8.—When the Panama Canal is completed and the first ship is piloted through from Cristobal to Balboa or the other way, it will be as near fool-proof as it is possible to make it. In every possible way has the safe navigation been provided for by the construction of almost countless aids to navigation.

The first thing the pilot of an incoming vessel sees ahead of him as he reaches the entrance of the canal is a huge light tower which in conjunction with another, [illegible] towards the breakwater of rocks at either end. On either side of him as he proceeds he finds innumerable lights and unlighted buoys and beacons that indicate the limits of the channel.

The locks themselves will be as [illegible] on the "Great White Way" itself and the passage of a large ship, herself brilliantly lighted from stem to stern with electricity, is expected to be a [illegible] of the most spectacular features of an inter-oceanic voyage. Then comes the passage through the canal itself, its innumerable range light towers on either bank, its beacons and buoys, all of them showing either a white, red or a greenlight.

There are all along the canal, 20 acetylene lighted range towers, 12 electric lighted ones, 45 electric lighted beacons, 3 acetylene lighted beacons and about 57 acetylene lighted buoys. The range lights mark a line 125 feet on either side of the middle of the channel, forming a lane 250 feet wide. Floating on the water along the side lines of the channel are the acetylene buoys and on the shore marking the various turnings of the channel are the electric beacons.

The approach of Colon harbor, on the Atlantic side, is lighted by the main light on Torro Point which is visible 13 miles or more on a clear night. Then there are the beacons on the seaward end of the 2 1-2 mile breakwater that protects the harbor from the high seas that usually run in the Atlantic.

On the Pacific end of the canal there are numerous buoys and beacons besides the range lights that indicate the canal channel. By day the channel is not only marked by the buoys, but also 60 spar buoys and many concrete tripods, painted a brilliant white. By day the range light towers are easily seen due to the brilliant white they are painted.

Near to the all, Captain Hugo Heinemann, U. S. N., superintendent to operation, has just completed establishing the locations of a number of signal towers along the canal route. They are to be used in signaling from station to station the coming and going steamers and to arrange meeting places. The signalmen will practically functionate on the lines of the railway with dispatchers.

Gov. Glenn Invited To Speak in Anderson

Dr. W. H. Frazer stated yesterday that he is were much encouraged by the work of the Anderson Fitting School this year and he hopes that it will some day be as big an asset to Anderson as Anderson college. He is greatly pleased with the success of Buller Military Institute at Greenwood and would like to see Anderson have a school of equal importance and he knows that it can be done. The school has done well this year considering the difficulties surrounding it.

Dr. Fraser is in correspondence with Governor R. H. Oleen of North Carolina, Congressman Heflin of Alabama and others whom he wishes to come here to make addresses in connection with the school.

DRAPER NOT IMPROVED

For a Time He Appeared to Be Losing Ground Yesterday.

Greenville, April 8.—The condition of Ex-Governor Draper, of Massachusetts, who was paralyzed here Tuesday morning, is not improved, said an attending physician tonight. For a time this afternoon the stricken man appeared to be losing ground.

Kerosene Kills Child.

Williamston, April 8.—A 4-year son of Will Odom, at Remerton, two miles south of this city, is dead from drinking kerosene. He got hold of a quart bottle of oil and drank two ounces. It was sometimes afterward before his parents had discovered his condition and a physician did not reach him until three hours after the child had swallowed the poison. Efforts were made to save the child's life but it died soon.

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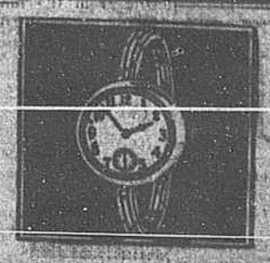

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Condensed statement of the financial condition of

The Bank of Anderson

Anderson, S. C., at the close of business, March 9, 1914, as shown by statement made to the State Bank Examiner:

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	$ 1,038,641.02
Overdrafts	16,037.36
Bond and Stocks	6,630.00
Real Estate	26,540.00
Due from Banks and Bankers	53,554.70
Cash and Cash Items	24,919.90
Total	$1,176,972.98

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock Paid In	$ 150,000.00
Surplus Fund	150,000.00
Undivided Profits	70,459.81
Dividends Unpaid	244.00
Individual Deposits, Subject to Check	706,269.57
Deposits, Bank	53,999.40
Total	$1,176,972.98

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