THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

Founded August 14, 1860

128 North Main Street
ANDERSON, S. C.

WILLIAM BANKS - - Editor
W. W SMOAK - Business Manager

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

Semi-Weekly Edition—$1 50 per Year.
Daily Edition—$5.00 per annum; $2.50 for Six Months; $1.25 for Three Months.

IN ADVANCE

Member of the Associated Press and Receiving Complete Daily Telegraphic Service

A large circulation than any other newspaper in this Congressional District

TELEPHONES:

Editorial	827
Business Office	821
Job Printing	693—L
Local News	827
Society News	821-

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.

The Weather.

Washington, June 3—Forecast: South Carolina—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Seneca seems to have caught the Atlanta distaste for detectives.

—o—

Anderson people should send large delegations to the Clemson commencement.

—o—

Weather bureau seems to be trying to win a pennant on accuracy in its forecasts.

—o—

Sylvia Pankhurst says that she would lie on the steps of the house of commons.

—o—

We commend the concluding paragraph of our correspondent from Fant's Grove.

—o—

It would be better if all vessels had nothing more than a sham rock to go up against.

—o—

Costumes for seaside resorts are giving more concern than "Is the water warm enough for you."

—o—

The White Way seems to be receiving glowing tribute from friends in all parts of the State.

—o—

The more battleships the less fighting, seems to be the policy of the democratic administration.

—o—

Seems to us that too many colleges have been robbing the cradle roll. Give the high school a chance.

—o—

Two weeks hence the people of South Carolina will have a line on the political situation in the state.

—o—

A lot of annoyance is being caused by this chap Carranza. Will the United States be made to do as he says all the time?

—o—

Every democrat should see that his name is on the club rolls. This is really not as much trouble as going to the polls to vote.

—o—

Time for summer excursions is indefinitely postponed until after the rain puts the grass where it can be fought with the hoe.

—o—

We are printing today the entire rules of the democratic party and recommend that all democrats read the whole thing through.

—o—

Before the campaign opens every candidate should make up his mind to treat his opponent fairly and to accept the result in good grace.

—o—

Rev. S. A. Nettles seems to be on top technically, but there are some preachers who seem to think the Advocate will suffer under his return.

The Southern railway would do a big thing by South Carolina by building the Blue Ridge road through at least as far as the apple orchards of North Georgia.

—o—

One of the militant suffragettes in England, after knocking a man down with a hammer exclaimed that the suffs had been too lady-like. She had just finished ruining a painting entitled "Love Wounded."

—o—

Rock Hill man in town yesterday viewed 19 store buildings in course of erection and grudgingly admitted that Anderson is almost as good as his town. His name is George, not Washington, but Cowan.

BREAKING CONFIDENCE

One of the first rules taught by men breaking into honorable newspaper newspaper work is not to violate a confidence. It is often heart-breaking to a news gatherer to have things told him on honor and then to be unable to publish them, and to sit silently by and see some other paper in sheer luck stumble over a "story" which has been nursed for days.

While The Intelligencer feels a responsibility to give its readers the news, we also feel a pride in our professional reputation to such an extent that we would rather suffer a "beat" on an item than to publish it under circumstances that would appear base and would bear decent on the very face of it.

Tuesday The Intelligencer learned that the treasurer of Anderson county has tendered his resignation to the governor of the State. This paper was requested upon honor not to publish the information. In making inquiry about the matter some of the persons approached evidently "tipped it off" to the local afternoon publication, and as a result the treasurer told the reporter for the aforementioned that he would talk of the matter in confidence only. As a result of that confidence the following appeared:

Columbia, June 3. It was learned this afternoon that Governor Blease has received the resignation of Mr. C. W. McGee, treasurer of Anderson and it was said that Mr. McGee asks for immediate acceptance. No announcement has been secured from the governor's office as to what disposition he will make of the resignation. It is understood here that Mr. McGee intends to enter into another business and this is the cause of his resignation.

In some manner our curiosity was piqued and we wired the private secretary of the governor of the state to the following effect: "Did the governor's office today give out a story on the resignation of the treasurer of Anderson county?" In reply we received the following:

The Intelligencer,
Anderson, S. C.
Your wire. No newspaper story given out today on any matter today, as far as I know.
John K. Aull.

We know that the public is not interested in the shop talk and the other matters of newspaper offices. But this is a matter of deep significance to the newspapers trying to live up to a professional standard.

We would not have said these things but for the fact that some weeks ago the publication referred to made a false statement to the effect that The Intelligencer had obtained a certain bit of news from the county treasurer's office and had violated Mr. McGee's confidence. We felt at the time like stigmatizing the allegation in the manner it deserved, but as the county treasurer himself repudiated the fling and requested that nothing more be said, we let it drop.

We wish to say here and now that The Intelligencer will ever fight to earn and to deserve and to retain the confidence of the people. We would, therefore like to ask the question: Did the purported story from Columbia published yesterday afternoon come from outside the city limits of Anderson?

There is more in this than the mere matter of a "beat" or a "loss" of a story, it is a matter of principle. If this story did not originate in Columbia, why does it bear a Columbia date line?

Post Script—Since the above was written, The Intelligencer has received the following from its Columbia correspondent, Mr. W. F. Caldwell.

The Intelligencer,
Anderson, S. C.
No resignation received here, so Mr. Aull announced. Governor Blease is in Charleston.
10:22 p. m. W. F. CALDWELL.

We believe that the case here is made quite plain. The Intelligencer does not wish to be very severe in this matter, but we wish for our readers to know that we try to be careful in the selection and printing of news and facts, although newspapers, like individuals, are prone to err and may be deceived by designing persons "riding" their columns.

THE OLD FIRE DEPARTMENT

We reproduce today from another paper an article written by that steady lover of Anderson, Andrew C. Todd, upon the history of the fire department of this city. This article is especially interesting as the firemen of the city have had hard work this year and their friends wish to see them get a trip to the State convenion at Florence.

What has become of the first horses of the Anderson fire department? That is a question which some might not stop to think of often, but we saw one yesterday. Old Charley. He had a bad sore on his side and the flies were bothering him a great deal This one time splendid old animal has done his part for the protection of the city—but today he is but a shambling old wreck. Are there any human prototypes?

ANDERSON JURORS

Look at the roster of jurors to serve in the Anderson county court. That lot of men could be trusted with any case. This county has the highest average in the state with reference to character, intelligence and fear of the law on the part of the petit jurors. And that is one of the things that has helped to make Anderson a great county.

Laracy divorce deposition of wealthy young Howard Dale against his wife, Dorothy, gives detailed descriptions of Swedish punches.

An Oakland, Cal., man arrested for violating the auto laws, argued the excuse that he was in an argument with his mother-in-law, which distracted his attention.

TODAY IN CONGRESS

Washington June 3.—Day in congress.

Senate:

Met at 11 a. m.

Foreign relations committee adopted the Sutherland resolution to refer the Panama toll, exemption dispute to arbitration.

Interstate commerce committee heard prominent railroad men on government control of security issues.

Senator Owen prepared a corrupt practices act and a presidential primary bill to be introduced shortly.

Passed a resolutoin authorizing the president to invite foreign governments to the National Star Spangled Banner celebration at Baltimore in September.

Adjourned at 6:25 p. m. to 11 a. m. Thursday.

House: Met at 11 a. m.

Miscellaneous bills considered under the calendar Wednesday rule.

Representative Jones prepared new Philippine independence bill and went to the White House to confer with the president about it.

Representative Wingo made an unsuccessful attempt to set aside the calendar Wednesday rule and take up the anti trust bills.

Consideration of the Watkins bill to codify and revise the judiciary laws was taken up.

Representative Sharp, Ohio, introduced a resolution requesting the president to invite foreign governments to participate in the international congress on education at Oakland, Calif, August 16-27, 1915.

Representative MacDonald, Michigan, introduced a bill to create a national employment bureau and make every postoffice labor exchange.

Bills introduced by Representatives Johnson of Washington, and Britton, of Illinois, to establish home for lepers.

Adjourned at 5:40 p. m. to 11 a. m. Thursday.

COKER-THOMAS

Married, Sunday May 31, by Rev. H. C. Martin at his residence at Belton Mr. Walter Thomas and Miss Minnie Coker, both of Belton.

STRIKING USE OF FLOUNCING.

Machine embroidery flouncing in colors on a cotton crape is beautifully developed in this afternoon frock for a fashionable summer toilet. The vogue for ribbon is indicated in the skirt and the sash, which is draped generously down the back.

THE BEAUTIES OF PISGAH FOREST DESCRIBED IN CHARMING MANNER

The Wonderful Land of the Sky Sold By Mrs. Vanderbilt to the Government To Be Kept Perpetually as a Playground for Nation

(Written For The Intelligencer by Donald Gillis.)

Asheville, N. C., June 3. The recent decision by the U. S. Forest Reservation Commission to purchase from Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt 86,700 acres of land near Asheville, N. C., will soon make the United States the owner of a vast and beautiful forest in the heart of the Southern Appalachian mountains, only 16 hours ride from Washington and 13 from Atlanta. It is believed that by next year congress will convert it into a national park to serve as a playground for the thirty-five million people to whom the railways make it accessible in a day's journey. Its center is 17 miles in a Southwest direction from Asheville from which its nearest point is only six miles distant.

Containing 134 square miles, it formed the bulk of the land which the late George W. Vanderbilt acquired in the past 23 years in connection with his princely Biltmore House, the finest country place in America. "Pisgah Forest," he called this cherished possession, and this name has been adopted by the commission. Conserved by the first scientific forestry practiced in America, it is the finest and most extensive hardwood forest in the Eastern states, and it will be the largest area owned by the United States East of the Mississippi.

Pisgah Forest is a princely domain of mighty mountains and crystal streams. Lacking the barren grandeur of the Rockies, it is a great green garden of wooded heights and grassy glades, impenetrable thickets of rhododendron and azalea making masses of bloom in spring and early summer. In its bounds are giant peaks, some grassy "balds," other balsam-clad domes, and rock capped summits with granite precipices sheltering bear and wolves, culminating in the sharp spire of Pisgah's pyramid 5757 feet above sea level.

Abundant rainfall ensures luxuriant vegetation. Noble trees of poplar, oak, spruce, hemlock, balsam, hickory, walnut, maple, birch, cover the slopes. A thousand high placed springs send their cold waters through ferny dells to form the hastening streams. Cascading over rocky bottoms they foam against great boulders, swirl in dark pools, spread like a silver curtain on rock tables and plunge, as at Looking Glass, sheer down for sixty feet. It is a land of singing brooks and white-crested streams.

Game and fish abound in the forest. It is estimated that there are 3,000 deer, besides bear, wolves, foxes, raccoons, opossums, squirrel, rabbits, quail, wild turkey, native phesants and the descendants of the Chinese and English phesants with which it was stocked years ago. The clear, cool water is the native habitat of the speckled or mountain trout and in the larger streams are the rainbow or California variety. Wardened religiously for many years the trout are as plentiful as the ardent fisherman could desire.

One may reach the heart of this wilderness in a two hour's ride from Ashville, and the greater part of it may be overlooked by a scenic road believed to be unequaled in America; a road nearly a mile in elevation and an automobile road at that. It was built by Mr. Vanderbilt exclusively for use by his automobile in reaching his hunting lodge on one of the "ears" of that "rat" which, as seen from Asheville, the imagination pictures as climbing to the sharp summit of Pisgah.

This road extends from the end of the county macadam, 20 miles from the city, and ascends 2500 feet by a steady grade of 3 to 7 per cent 7 miles to the lodge, and then continues 10 miles along Pisgah ridge. It circles great peaks, hanging over steep precipices and crests heights over 5000 feet high and then becomes almost level for several miles. The speeding car unreels new scenic marvels each moment. In front, above, below, an ocean of greenery seems to rise and fall as far as the eye can see, to the dim blue of the Appalachian giants, the mass of the Great Smokies guarding the Tennessee line, and Northward the dark pinnacle of Mt. Mitchell, highest land East of the Rockies. Far below gleams the water-mirrored face of a stone pinnacle that stands sentinel in the river valley and through the widening vista of encompassing ridges shows the distant escarpment of the Blue Ridge, reaching from Georgia to Virginia.

An extension of this road 12 to 15 miles to Brevard would connect it with the state road to Asheville, affording a circling 60 mile ride. From it two roads lead down to the valleys where are many miles of well graded roads along the streams which at slight expense could be converted into automobile highways. It is the plan of the Appalachian Park Association, whose head-quarters are in Asheville, to have the government convert the most suitable parts of the lands, which like this, it acquires under the terms of the "Weeks Act" for conserving the water supplies of navigable streams, into national parks, and to connect these by automobile roads that they may be easily accessible to the people. These roads would link the various reserves in the mountain sections of the South.

It was the wish of Mr. Vanderbilt that the nation should become the owner of Pisgah Forest and last spring he offered it to the Forest Reservation Commission. 69,000 acres were priced at $5.75 an acre, this tract being subject to a contract which he made two years previously with the Carr Lumber Company by which it could cut trees of a diameter over 16 inches, for which it was to pay him $12.00 an acre. 17,000 acres of virgin timber were offered at $17.00 an acre.

The commissioners inspected the property in the early part of June, 1913, but on returning to Washington decided not to buy. The generally accepted reason for their declination was their belief that Mr. Vanderbilt would preserve the tract and thus the government would have the essential advantages of a reserve without purchase. The death of Mr. Vanderbilt in March showed the hazard of this plan. Individuals offered several dollars an acre more for the entire tract than the price named to the commission.

Mrs. Vanderbilt wrote to the commission the first of May that her husband wished the forest to be owned by the nation and that price might not be an obstacle to effecting his wish she would sell the entire acreage at the price of $5.00 an acre. This represented a saving of $200,000 to the government and the commission accepted the proposition. There is excepted from the sale, as there was by Mr. Vanderbilt's offer, 500 acres surrounding the hunting lodge. Neither offer included the 12,000 acres which form the Biltmore House property which under the terms of the will was inherited by fourteen year old Cornelia Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, the only child.

HOW NINETY SIX WAS THUS NAMED

History of Old District and Its Famous Indian Legend.

(Paper From Edgefield Chapter.)

The origin of names of various towns and places is of interest to us, being always a matter of more or less curiosity and not less often quite a source of information. I feel that I can make no better introductory remarks in connection herewith than by relating the incident, very pathetic and touching, that gave rise to the name of the district of Ninety Six.

Ninety Six derived its name from a strikingly peculiar, though to a certain extent, quite a natural occurrence; and all will join in the opinion hearing the story, that the name is both appropriate and suggestive.

Many of the names of our States, towns, rivers, etc., are derived from the Indians, because they are almost invariably very pretty names and because they preserve aboriginal history and legend.

Ninety Six, however, is of course of our own English language. The name arose from the legend of the beautiful devotion of an Indian maiden to her white lover, an early settler, of that section, whose life was in the hands of her who loved him best.

The home of this Indian maiden was some distance from that of her lover, it being near the subsequent location of Fort Prince George, and was known as Keowee, an Indian village of the Cherokee tribe, but it was also in this same district. Chiquola—for that was her name—having learned of a contemplated attack upon the small band of whites by the Indians, rode with the speed which only love could have made possible, just in advance of the attacking Indians, covering the distance between Keowee and the home of her lover—96 miles— in 24 hours. The whites, rejoicing in Chiquola's bravery which saved them from destruction, named their settlement Ninety-Six—the distance of the memorable ride. Eighteen and Twenty-Three mile creeks of the same section derive their names from this legend also.

As shown by Chapman's history of Edgefield county. Ninety-Six was settled about 1748. As early as 1734 this section was thinly settled with whites, and needing a fort for protection, against the Indians, who continually massacreing men women and children and stealing horses and cattle, the colonists petitioned the parliament of Great Britain to build them a fort in this section. After years of delay, however, the province had to build this fort at its own expense, and the council directed the purchase of land from the Indians with the order that the fort be built as near the Indian town of Keowee as possible. Gov. Glenn bought the territory in 1753 and built the fort at Keowee, which was given the name of Fort Prince George, the land acquired by this purchase being a part of the Ninety-Six district.

Before the year 1785, Edgefield county was a part of the Ninety-Six district, which included a large territory in the upper part of the State, and was by an act of the legislature, March 12, 1871, divided into the counties, afterwards called districts, of Edgefield, Abbeville, Newberry, Laurens, Union and Spartanburg.

Previous to its occupancy by white people it was in possession of warlike tribes of Indians, known as Cherokees. For many years before any permanent settlements, the upper country was traversed by roving traders who bought skins and furs from the Indians, making large profits by giving in exchange a few worthless trinkets.

Buffaloes, bears, wolves, etc., were as numerous then as squirrels and rabbits are now. Until after the Revolutionary war there was no Edgefield—it was Ninety-Six district. Education had never been neglected. Doubtless there has been individual neglect, but at all times, from the first settlers, those who desire an education could procure it. One of the earliest teachers was Charles K. Johnson, a graduate of Yale, who was afterwards the founder of the Female college at Anderson.

The village of Edgefield was incorporated a town in 1880, the village was made the county seat in 1791 and the first court was held here in 1792.