

ANNUAL JUNE Underwear Sale!



SPECIAL for SATURDAY

Lot 1.

20 Dozen Gowns, lace and embroidery trimmed, low and high neck, six different styles, values up to \$1.50.

SPECIAL at 98c

Lot 2

10 Dozen Gowns, low neck, Special for Saturday 48c See Window Display.

SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION of GOSSARD CORSETS this week by Miss Gertrude King.

D. Geisberg

PUBLIC LAUGHS AT THE PLUMBERS

U. S. Government Accuses the Master Plumbers of Being Organized into a Trust

(By Associated Press.) Des Moines, Iowa, June 4.—Indictments were returned against thirty-six officials and members of the National Association of Master Plumbers and officials of state organizations in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa by the Federal grand jury here today. The indictments charge conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. It is specifically alleged that the National Association of Master Plumbers has been operating in violation of law ever since its organization in 1881 and that it is continually conspiring to interfere with the business of plumbers and plumbing supply houses.

JNO. E. SWEARINGEN ON STATE SCHOOLS

Makes Interesting and Instructive Address to Trustees at the Court House. Greenwood Journal. A plea for the seven-month school in South Carolina and a call upon the people of Greenwood county to improve the condition of schools in the rural districts featured an interesting and instructive address made by Hon. John E. Swearingen, state superintendent of education, at the court house Monday morning. Mr. Swearingen stated that he was proud of the record that is being made by the county superintendents of education and the 6000 trustees in the state, paying a special compliment to the latter who are working without stint and without money. He came to Greenwood to discuss the matter that his office and the county might get together. The chief draw back in the educational system of the state, said Mr. Swearingen is the short term school, the term for white schools last year being only 119 days and the average term three months short of the best. He believes that every school should run seven months and that is what the educational leaders are working for. We are proud of our state, our country and our homes' said Mr. Swearingen, 'but it should be our ambition to make our home school as good as any man's home school.' The state is now giving its children a fifth grade education. If the schools are made seven months there will be a 17 per cent increase in the time. To bring about the desired end local co-operation is needed. The proper interest is shown by the money that is put into schools. Over 100 schools in the state are now paying \$8 mills in addition to the constitutional tax. Mr. Swearingen mentioned a school in Horry county as an illustration of what can be done by proper community spirit. A district in that county where there are no manufacturing enterprises and not even a large mercantile establishment, the patrons erected a \$4,000 school building and secured the right to vote 17 mills in order to have a seven-month school next year. Mr. Swearingen gave interesting facts on the various schools in this state, from the one-teacher to the county high school, and made a plea for the people of Greenwood county to follow the example of other counties. In Anderson there are 26 consolidated schools and it is expected that ten more will be added by special tax elections. He urged that where 50 children may be sent to one school the hope to see at least six rural graded schools in this county by next year. A school with 50 pupils and two teachers gets \$200 state aid and one with 75 pupils and three teachers gets \$300. There are 240 schools of this type in the state. Mr. Swearingen stated that any district that desires a new building can get \$300 from the state and \$200 from the county if the district raises \$600. He recommends a lot of not less than four acres. Where schools are consolidated the state and county will give \$50 additional. Practically every school district in the county was represented in the audience that heard Mr. Swearingen. His address will no doubt increase interest in the school question in Greenwood.

"MOTHER" JONES BARRED

Is Not Permitted by Canada to Enter That Country. Seattle Washington, June 4.—"Mother" Jones, organizer for the United Mine Workers of America, today was barred by a Canadian immigration inspector from boarding a Canadian Pacific steamer bound for Vancouver. R. C. Chief Campbell, of the Provincial police at Victoria, decided she would be "a disturbing element." "Mother" Jones was on her way to Nanaimo to address striking miners. United Mine Workers of America officials immediately wired Secretary of Labor Wilson at Washington, asking him to see that "Mother" is accorded every right to which she is entitled as an American citizen.

A MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

Huerta Makes Appointment as If He Will Be Received. Guatemala, June 4.—Announcement was made today of the appointment by Provisional President Huerta of Benjamin Harrison as Mexican minister to Guatemala. Mr. Harrison is a Mexican citizen of English extraction and an international lawyer with a large practice among London concerns. Shake Off Your Rheumatism. Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. Try a twenty-five cent bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and see how quickly your rheumatic pains disappear. Sold by Evans Pharmacy.

Members of Mediation Board In Session at Niagara Falls

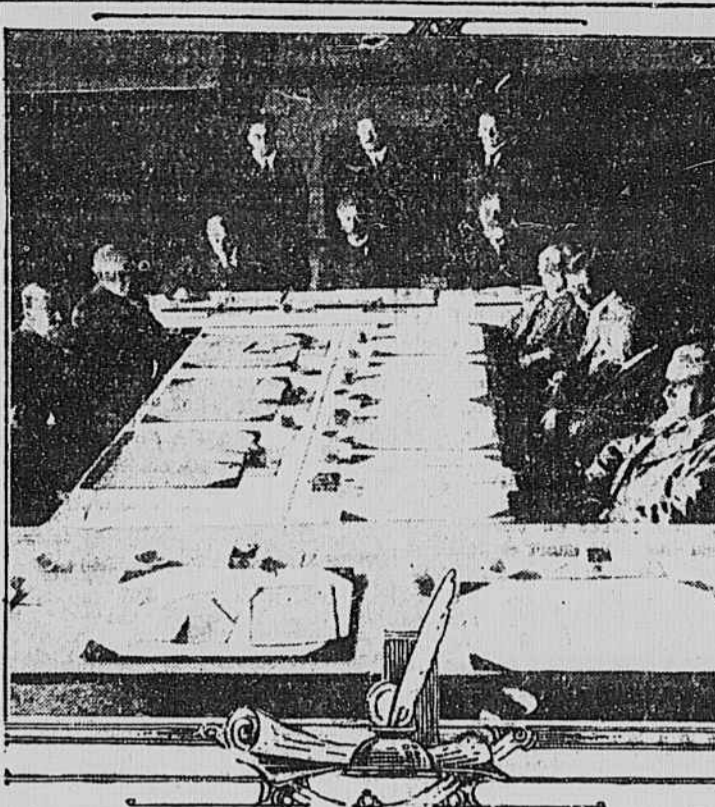


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THE mediation board, called to meet at Niagara Falls, endeavored to find a basis of settlement of the Mexican imbroglio which would prove satisfactory to all parties concerned. The board's members have expressed views that the results of the deliberations would prove of value to the interests of the Mexican public for all time to come. The photo reproduced herewith shows the mediation board in session. It was snatched in a reception room at the Clifton House in Niagara Falls. The men shown around the tables (left to right) are as follows: Frederick W. Lehmann and Justice Joseph R. Lamar, American representatives. In the rear, seated (left to right), are Romulo S. Naon, Doncelio da Gama and Don Eduardo Suarez, mediators. Behind them are their respective secretaries, Gil Moreira and Salinas. On the right, seated (left to right), are Augustin Rodriguez, Emilio Itabasa and Luis Elguero, Mexican envoys, and their secretary, Rafael Elguero.

TWO USEFUL SMITHS.

(By A. M. Barnes.) Though so many jokes have been made at the expense of the name Smith, it is a good sterling old name despite the punsters. People by the name of Smith have done some mighty big things in this world and some mighty fine ones. I am thinking now of two Smiths, both of whom lived in South Carolina. Though neither did anything wonderful in the way of notable achievement and neither name has conspicuously placed on the roll of fame, still each was a benefactor in his way and left the world largely in his debt. First of all was Landgrave Thomas Smith, of Charleston, S. C., then Charles Town, in Carolina. Despite his somewhat high-sounding title and his goodly store of worldly possessions, Landgrave Thomas was an ardent son of the soil. He gave industrious attention to his many acres on Cooper river. Although he had his town house and lived there in much style, he liked to be known as a country gentleman. We would all like to be a farmer now. Before coming to Charles Town, Smith had spent some time in Madagascar and had seen rice growing. He believed that it could be successfully cultivated in the cleared swamp lands. He tried for a long while to produce some seed so as to experiment with it, but was unsuccessful until one morning a ship, that had come to grief in a severe storm, put into Charles Town harbor for repairs. Now it chanced that this vessel was from Madagascar, and the captain proved to be an old acquaintance of Landgrave Smith's. Mr. Smith told him of the desire he had long cherished to possess some rice seed. The captain was pleased that he could oblige him, though he expressed regret that the stock-board of the valuable cereal had run low. A portion of rough rice was finely obtained from the cook's galley, placed in a small canvas pocket and presented to Mr. Smith. Then Landgrave Smith departed in triumph, bearing his precious sack of rice seed and publishing the good news along the way from the wharf to his home. As elated as he felt, even he could not foresee the great results to spring from that tiny bag of seed. This was in 1693. Mr. Smith planted the first seed in a moist spot in the garden of his town house. When the crop was harvested he carefully sorted the seed, did them up in small packages, and distributed them to other planters. At that time the people of Charles Town and vicinity were sorely pressed for food supplies. The colony was barely twenty years old. The lands were wild; to a considerable extent they were marsh lands. The modes of agriculture were crude. The chief sources of revenue at that time were tar, pitch, oak and pine boards, and barrel staves. These were sent to England and to the West Indies, whence the goods to the food supply were received in exchange. When Landgrave Smith planted his first crop of rice, and shared with his neighbors and friends the seed from his first harvest, his one thought was that by the cultivation of this valuable cereal they might have another and a most substantial article of food. He never dreamed of the source of wealth it was to become. By 1734 the soil sufficient to feed the people was being raised in the colony, and in addition from twenty to thirty thousand barrels so fit were being exported. Ten years later the export had increased to seventy-six thousand barrels annually—a noble result truly to come from one man's foresight and patient labor. All honor, then, to Landgrave Thomas Smith and his little sack of seed rice! The other Smith was Dr. J. Lawrence Smith. He, too, lived in Charleston, S. C. He was a studious boy and was always looking out for useful things to do. He had, too, a bright, inquiring mind. He wanted to know the why and wherefore of things. He took nothing on chance; he studied it out. He fired no random shots. He waited till he was sure his sight was aimed true at the target, then fired away. He had the gift, too, of seeing the importance of little things—that is, of things seemingly little, but really of momentous import. After he grew up and graduated, he went traveling. He visited various parts of the world and kept his eyes open. He saw many wonderful things, and he knew how to write about them so that other people could see them too. He attracted the attention of the Sultan of Turkey, who offered him a tempting salary to come to come and act as his geological surveyor. He made many interesting discoveries adding new laurels to his name all the while. Finally he was sent to Asia Minor to teach the natives how to grow cotton. While there he discovered the famous emery mines. After a while he came back to his native state, to the city of his birth. He hadn't been there long when he began to tell the planters and others that their seemingly worthless swamp lands held a source of wealth far beyond what any crop on their finest soil could yield them. Finally he waxed so eloquent on the subject that two or three started out to dig for the treasure, when, lo! the richest phosphates deposits in the history of mining were unearthed. This, however, isn't the chief reason that Dr. J. Lawrence Smith is to be remembered by the people of his native city. It was a little thing, after all, a little thing with far-reaching results, like Landgrave Thomas Smith's small sack of seed rice. When J. Lawrence Smith came home from his delving among the rocks and minerals of Turkey and elsewhere he brought with him from Smyrna some rootlets of the celestial fig. He was sure it would prove a prolific grower in Charleston and he was right. In the garden of his home on Meeting street were cultivated the first celestial figs ever grown in America; and from those first few rootlets have come the luxurious growths with their wealth of sugary sweetness that makes Charleston, S. C., renowned the country over for its delicious figs.

ANNAPOLIS GRADUATES

Annapolis Md., June 4.—At a meeting of naval academy graduates today the following officers were elected. President, Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur, '47; board of control, Colonel R. M. Thompson, '68; Commander, G. H. Burrage, Lieut. Commander, William Phelps, '88; Lieut. Commander, J. F. Hines, '92; secretary and treasurer, Prof. D. M. Garrison. The national and brigade flags were presented to cadet Lieutenant Commander J. N. Laycock commanding the eighth company of the brigade of midshipmen at the dress parade today.

SAYRE & BALDWIN ARCHITECTS

Bleckley Bldg., Anderson, S. C. Citizens National Bank Bldg., Raleigh, N. C.

\$5 Plates and Up. Big Reduction FOR NEXT TEN DAYS!



\$15 Gold Dent Plates \$12. Our Specialty \$12. \$7 Crown open face \$5. Avoid indigestion and improve your HEALTH by having us FIX YOUR TEETH. DR. H. R. WELLS & CO. Electrical Dental Parlors... Over Farmers & Merchants Bank. Phone 517. Lady Attendant

RAIN DRENCHED BLUE AND GRAY

(Continued from page 1.)

Confederacy, who received it on behalf of that organization. Mrs. Stevens in turn is to present the shaft to the government, President Wilson, accepting it.

The actual ceremony of unveiling the shaft began soon after the bodies of 267 Confederate soldiers were gathered in a beautiful section of Arlington, with the name of each soldier, wherever it was possible, placed on a marble headstone. The R. E. Lee Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, which had been formed in this city to raise money for the monument soon had obtained \$1000 and the Stonewall Chapter a similar sum. On November 8, 1906, Mrs. Margaret S. Thompson, president of the Daughters of the Confederacy of the District of Columbia, asked all Confederate organizations in Washington to take an active part in the work and the Arlington Confederate Monument Association was formed, with an executive committee, the present membership of which is as follows: Col. Hillary A. Herbert, chairman; Mrs. Marion Butler, vice-chairman; Wallace Streator, treasurer; Mrs. Drury Conway Ludlow, recording secretary; Mrs. William Oscar Rooms, corresponding secretary and Judge Seth Shepard, Capt. John M. Hickey, Atner H. Ferguson, Mrs. Maxine S. Thompson, Mrs. Rust Smith, Mrs. Jas. E. Mulcares, Mrs. Archibald Young, Mr. B. Claughton West, Mrs. Mary T. Wilcox, Mrs. Jennie L. Munroe Mrs. Leonard G. Hoffman, Mrs. Marcus J. Wright, Mrs. Lindsey L. Lomax, Mrs. William Anthony Wayne and Mrs. Fannie W. Weeks. An advisory board also was organized. In 1907 a considerable sum had been raised and at their annual convention in that year the Daughters of the Confederacy, which has chapters all over the south and in many northern states, took over the work and formed a monument association of their own, the executive committee at Washington, however, being continued. In November, 1910, a committee of design was formed and Sir Moses Ezekiel, the Virginia sculptor, whose studio is in Rome, Italy, was called before it at a meeting in Washington and submitted a design for the monument which was accepted. The cornerstone was laid in November, 1912. The monument, including the base, is entirely of bronze and stands on a foundation of dark gray, highly polished, Woodstock granite. A heroic-sized figure of a woman typifies the south. In her extended hand there is a laurel wreath with which to crown the dead; her other hand rests on a plowstock, while underneath, on a circular base, are thirty-two life-sized figures representing the heroism and sacrifices of the men and women of the south, as well as the enthusiasm that was aroused when the touch of war was sounded. The soldier who went to the front is shown, the officer leaving his child in the care of an old "mummy," the blacksmith who has forged his own sword and the bride putting the sword and spear around her husband's waist. Inscribed on the monument is: "To Our Dead Heroes by The Daughters of the Confederacy. They have beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks."

Legality. who received it on behalf of that organization. Mrs. Stevens in turn is to present the shaft to the government, President Wilson, accepting it. The actual ceremony of unveiling the shaft began soon after the bodies of 267 Confederate soldiers were gathered in a beautiful section of Arlington, with the name of each soldier, wherever it was possible, placed on a marble headstone.

DAMAGES. Section 2.—Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate the provisions of Section 1 of this act, shall be liable to the said County, for all damages done to any bridge therein.

The above act was passed at the 1914 session of the General and will be strictly enforced. J. Mack King, County Supervisor Anderson County. 5-17-tf—Dw

NOTICE

PENALTY FOR DAMAGING ROADS. If any person shall wilfully destroy, injure, or in any manner hurt, damage, impair or obstruct any of the public highways, or any part thereof, or any bridge, culvert, drain, ditch, causeway, embankment, wall, tollgate, tollhouse, or other erection belonging thereto, or any part thereof, the person so offending shall, not more than six months, or pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall be further liable to pay all the expenses of repairing the same.

Notice is hereby given that the above law will be rigidly enforced. J. Mack King, Supervisor, Anderson County. 5-17-tf—Dw

NOTICE

Complaint having been filed in this office regarding the speed at which automobiles are being driven through the Sandy Springs village at a dangerous location in the road, I hereby publish Section No. 601 and 602 crim code 1912 Vol. II.

No person shall operate a motor vehicle on a public highway at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper at the time and place, having regard to the traffic and use of the highway and its condition or so as to endanger the life, limb or property of any person, or in any event at a greater rate than fifteen miles an hour. Upon approaching a crossing of intersecting public highways or a bridge or a sharp curve, or a steep descent and also in traversing such crossing bridge, curve, or descent a person operating a motor vehicle shall have it under control and operate it at the rate of speed not greater than six miles an hour, and in no event greater than is reasonable, and proper having regard to the traffic then on such highway and the safety of the public.

Whoever shall violate the provisions of the above sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be fined not less than Ten Dollars nor more than One Hundred Dollars or imprisonment for not more than thirty days. J. MACK KING, County Supervisor.

MELLEN'S TALE WAS DISPUTED

(Continued from page 1.) "While I was in Europe in 1906 Boston and Maine stock ... Mr. Mellen and I ... I asked Mr. Mellen if the sale were outright or a 'dummy' transaction. He told me the sale was made outright." "The following January the Massachusetts legislature asked the New Haven board for certain information regarding the Billard matter. At the meeting in January, I again asked Mr. Mellen as to the sale to Billard, and he told me that it was a bona fide transaction. "I asked who Billard was and he replied 'he is a wealthy Connecticut man.' I asked why the sale was made to Mr. Billard and Mr. Mellen replied that it was because Billard was a 'friend of the New Haven interests.' I then inquired why this was not mentioned in the reply to the Massachusetts legislature. Mr. Mellen became excited. He seemed to think I was showing lack of confidence in him. Later, the answer to the Massachusetts legislature was amended in accordance with my suggestion.

Referring to Mr. Mellen's letter to the district attorney at New York, Mr. Ledyard said: "I am not qualified to say in most unqualified terms that Mr. Mellen did not offer himself as a vicarious substitute for Mr. Morgan. It was a letter of a man accepting responsibility; it was a letter of a man claiming innocence; for it was a letter to the district attorney stating that as he was the only one who conducted whatever the negotiations were, as he was the only one who knew what had been done, therefore he desired to go before the grand jury and tell his story of what those negotiations were." "With Mr. Ledyard's statement uncompleted the hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

Advertisement for home improvement products featuring a house illustration. Text includes: 'HOME OF YOUR OWN IS A HOME INDEED', 'Cool Nights Mean good sleep.', 'FOR HOMES, SEE JOHN LINLEY & COMPANY'.

Advertisement for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Text includes: 'We are pleased to announce the services of an Expert Watch Maker and Engraver, Mr. Henry Shaefer, of Decatur, Indiana. If a watch can be repaired we can do it. Yours for service.—WALTER H. KEESSE & COMPANY—THE LEADING JEWELERS—' and details about the medicine's efficacy.