

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

Founded August 14, 1860.

126 North Main Street ANDERSON, S. C.

WILLIAM BANES, Editor W. W. SMOAK, Business Manager

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

Member of the Associated Press and Receiving Complete Daily Telegraphic Service.

3-mt-Weekly Edition—\$1.50 per year

Daily Edition—\$5.00 per annum; 50¢ a week; 15¢ for Three Months.

C. L. VANCE.

Investigation into any other subject of the Congressional District.

RECEIPTS:

Subscription \$3.27, Advertisements \$93.11, Local News \$3.27, Society News \$3.21

The Intelligencer delivered by carrier in the city. You fall to get your paper, please notify us. Opposite numbers on label of your paper, state to which your paper is sent. All checks and drafts should be drawn to The Anderson Intelligencer.

The Weather.

Washington, July 9.—Forecast: South Carolina—Partly cloudy; probably scattered thunder showers Friday and Saturday.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The crowd of cares, the weightiest cross; Seems trifles less than light; Earth looks so little and so low, When faithfulness full and bright.

—Father.

Peaches and cream.

The day of the election bet is at hand.

What a difference it makes—just a little rain.

Dog days are at hand—and hit arajin'!

The water courses got full yesterday for once.

Work and lots of it is necessary to make a success of any town.

Freedom is won through obedience to truth, says William James.

We hope there will never be any "end seat hogs" in the new theatre.

The hound dog song got nobody any where. Nor will the houndin' song.

Use the split log drag on the political ring to smooth the rough places.

The greatest increase is in the states that have compulsory education laws.

Why not have a Postal Telegraph office here. Would add to the pay-off.

Looks like business on the site of the new \$60,000 theatre. Excavating.

"Made in Anderson"—Let us have a permanent exposition of things made here.

Our sympathy to the good citizens of Anderson who have suffered from the hail.

The Williamston Farmers' Chautauqua should be a big thing for the county.

This is the kind of weather in which you can hear the corn grow. We have heard of it.

South Carolina from this day forth will have a greater estimate of Anderson college.

We know of one or two fires that Anderson has not had that would improve the city.

Corn is flourishing these days and soon the farmers must flourish the hoe at the grass.

Just one laugh a day, the man who can give that to the world is greater than Carnegie.

Some men would look cheerful and smile even when the umpire is robbing the home club.

If Mexico should be Orientalized, that certainly would be a chop-suey for your hot tamale.

The national bureau of animal industry claims to condemn annually several millions pounds of beef. And then missees some.

Some people seem to think that the Clafin failure in New York was due to Wall street refusing him credit in order to injure President Wilson's new-currency plan.

JUST NEEDS A START

Farmers have learned how to double the crop, but sometimes this halves the profit—as an example, the big cotton crop of 1911-12. What is the benefit to the farmer is he even ever so "successful" if he must sell at market prices fixed by gamblers?

Isn't it a little bit singular that the farmer, especially the farmer of the south, has always allowed others to dictate the prices of his crops? The problem now is not one of producing but of distributing.

The problem is to make the demand meet the supply. The south is the one section where more than one crop can be produced in the same year on the same piece of land. The farmers of the south have been ground under the cruel heel of necessity. Coming home from the war, they had to resort to every makeshift to exist.

They accepted whatever loans they could get and whatever prices they could get for the little dab they produced. Now it is different. The farmer who doesn't have to borrow is no longer the exception to the rule.

But the matter now is how the farmer may sell to advantage. It is shameful that such soil as ours should be devoted to one mone crop. The great Pee Dee is ahead of us. They sell tobacco in July and cotton in September. But could they sell tobacco in July if they didn't have their warehouses and markets and buyers? By combining in sufficient numbers they are enabled to get buyers to come to them.

If our farmers of the Piedm. should combine in sufficient numbers, why should they not be able to have a distinctive crop? It just needs a start.

Farmers as a rule do not look upon innovations or experiments. But if some day the responsibility of managing markets should be thrust upon them we know that they would measure squarely up to the responsibility and the reputation of this section for something else than cotton production would be established.

What is required is purpose. Then purpose should be shown in organization. And organization would be futile without fidelity. We can see Anderson a great produce market. We wish we could make others see it.

ADVERTISING IN POLITICS

There is one politician in this state who is deserving of success, and that is Wm. F. Stevenson, of Cheraw. He proposes to get elected to congress by using the newspapers in evenhanded manner. He is advertising his merits, his record and his policies just as a merchant would advertise his stock of goods.

Some people have a remarkable way of getting free all of the newspaper advertising that they need, but Mr. Stevenson is advertising in a way that compels respect for his candor and his liberality. The Rock Hill Herald of recent date says:

Bill Stevenson, of Cheraw, who is opposing our Dave Finley for Congress in the Fifth District, is setting an example for other politicians which all should follow. He is advertising in the newspapers—not in the way which is so attractive to politicians and so fruitless of publicity for them—he proposes to pay his good money for the space. Now, Bill may not succeed in defeating York County's favorite man, but he will certainly accomplish one thing worth while—he will win the respect of the newspaper men of the Fifth District. That may be worth something to him in the future.

The Herald is just a little bit lacking in veneration in speaking so personally of Mr. Stevenson, as "Bill," but he happens to be a man of powerful personality and can stand it. We wish that the others in political life would be as practical as he and would pay for what they get out of the newspapers.

LAW OF THE ROAD

The laws of the road and sidewalk are noticeably disregarded by the public, both riding and afoot, driving their automobiles, buggies or wagons on either side of the street most convenient to them, without the slightest regard to the safety and the rights of others using the streets.

The traveling public should have more regard for the safety and privileges and rights of their fellow men and "drive to the right" at all times. There is very little difference in the quality of the left and the right sides of any street, and should one side be better than the other, if you do not wish to drive along that side when you should, the safe and advisable step is to bring the matter before the city council for action or use another street, of which there are a large number to be found in the city of Anderson and thereabouts.

"Drive to the right," "Walk to the right," and always "keep to the right," and you'll be right.

CONSTRUCTIVE MEASURES

The Greenwood Index declares that it has priority in the matter of giving endorsements to the inheritance tax bill. Very good. It was enlisted in a good cause. The Index says: "The Index says:

The Anderson Intelligencer comes strong on the inheritance tax and recalls that it was fighting for it last winter and rather than so doing in the State. The Index has been an advocate of this tax for to these many years and cited that Utah case, getting it from the Springfield Republican, before the Daily Intelligencer was born, with a deferential bow. Just as in the case of the Torrens system of land registration. The Index files of fifteen years ago will show that it was doing all it could to arouse interest in this system. The daily papers then had other fish to fry and would not heed our appeals for help. It is good to see recruits coming in.

The Index should not weary in well doing, but it should keep on in the fight. The two measures to which it refers would benefit South Carolina vastly. But, as our neighbor says, consideration of such progressive measures is lost sight of in the personal equation into which our political condition has drifted.

The Daily Intelligencer learns that Clemson college will endeavor to put into practical operation one of our pet schemes, to organize poultry clubs. An expert is to be brought on from Washington.

It is the duty of every good citizen to aid in law enforcement so that never again will there even be the slightest excuse for a dispensary election.

A murder is committed in New York every 34 hours. In London there are far fewer crimes. Too much indiscriminate immigration for New York.

After peeping at Spartanburg and visiting Greenville, we feel proud of our neighbors—but prouder yet to claim Anderson.

The attendance upon schools in the last 10 years in the United States has increased 80 per cent.

Fall Irish Potatoes.

Editor Southern Cultivator: Complying with your request I herewith give to the readers of your paper the benefit of my experience in growing fall Irish potatoes. When I say fall potatoes I mean a variety that will not make when planted in the spring.

I usually plant on land where I have grown wheat and oats. I prepare my land thoroughly—good and deep. Lay off rows 24 to 30 inches wide with scotter and Johnson wings. Follow with guano distributor using from 600 to 1,000 pounds of some good fertilizer per acre. Then run the scotter furrow after the guano to incorporate the fertilizer with the soil. Drop potatoes about 12 inches apart as you would corn. There is no sowing in turning the eyes up or down. Cover deep. When potatoes are well sprouted run a section harrow over to smooth the ridges down. After they are up run a furrow in the middle with a plow just large enough to push the dirt around the spouts. Repeat this in about ten days with a large plow ten or twelve days thereafter run a furrow with a plow large enough to hill them up good. This will necessitate only three plowings. One furrow to the row which will require only about six hours to cultivate an acre. I seldom ever hoe as we have but little grass in the fall unless it is a very wet season. I plant from July 10th till August 10th, governed according to the seasons; using about 10 bushels of seed per acre. Dig your potatoes after the first frost. Put them in a cool, dry place on a false slatted floor about 4 inches from the ground surface in order to afford perfect ventilation. I keep them in my potato cellar to the depth of four and five feet in perfect condition from October till the following July.

Railroads as Viewed in Early Days, Express Gazette.

Alexander Wells, an old citizen of Wellsville, Ohio, has a copy of an interesting and novel document issued by the school board of the town of Lancaster, Ohio, in 1828. The question of steam railroads was then in its incipient stage, and a club of young men had been formed for the purpose of discussing their value and feasibility. They desired the use of the schoolhouse for purposes of debate.

This was looked upon by the members of the school board as an innovation of the school board—college, as indicated by their reply to the request, which is the document in possession of Mr. Wells. It reads as follows:

"You are welcome to the use of the schoolhouse to debate all proper question in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossibilities and rank infidelity. If God had decreed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour, by steam, He would clearly have foretold it through His only prophet. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to hell."

Talks About the Home City. "Teach the facts about your home city in the public schools," urges the bureau of municipal research, New York city.

FEDERALS ROUTED WITH HEAVY LOSS

(Continued From First Page)

Oregon today informed F. S. Elias, border representative of the constitutionalists, that he had captured the city Wednesday morning and routed 12,000 federals commanded by General Miel, federal governor of the state of Jalisco.

Five Thousand Captured. In a fierce battle extending over a zone of eighty miles, the federal army was cut to pieces by Oregon's force of less than 10,000 men. Five thousand federals were captured, Oregon said, along with all the artillery and ammunition of the enemy. General Blanco was sent to cut off all communication with Mexico City. He tore up the railroad line and prevented the federals moving stores from the city.

Few of the attacking force were killed or wounded, Oregon reported. He informed Elias that he led his forces personally into Guadalajara. The city went wild with enthusiasm over the entrance of the revolutionary forces. Oregon's telegram to Carranza said: "At this moment, 11 a. m. I telegraph you from the governor's place in this city. The column sent out by the federals to meet us was disastrously destroyed. General Blanco was sent to cut off all communication with Mexico City. The losses of the federals, I am unable to compute as yet. The battle covered a distance of over one hundred kilometers and the dead are scattered all over this territory.

Enemy Routed. Those who escaped are in flight or dispersed entirely. For three days we fought with more than twelve thousand of the enemy. Have virtually captured all artillery and ammunition held by the enemy. Very few of our men are wounded or killed. Enthusiasm reigns in the city."

Celebrate Victory. Celebrations are going on tonight in all the towns of Northern Sonora where news of the victory was received. Guymas, which has held out against the constitutionalists for more than a year, is about to be evacuated, according to information received today.

WARD 2 CLUB ROLL Ward 2 enrollment book is in o Rast's Furniture store Foster o Fant, secretary.

STATE CAMPAIGN Edgelsfield—Saturday, July 11. Aiken—Tuesday, July 14. Bamberg—Wednesday, July 15. Barnwell—Thursday, July 16. Hampton—Friday, July 17. Beaufort—Saturday, July 18. Ridgeland—Wednesday, July 22. Charleston—Friday, July 24. St. George—Tuesday, 28. Orangeburg—Wednesday, July 29. St. Matthews—Thursday, July 30. Winnsboro—Monday, August 3. Chester—Tuesday, August 4. Lancaster—Wednesday, August 5. Yorkville—Thursday, August 6. Gaffney—Friday, August 7. Spartanburg—Saturday, August 8. Union—Tuesday, August 11. Newberry—Wednesday, August 12. Laurens—Thursday, August 13. Greenwood—Friday, August 14. Abbeville—Saturday, August 15. Anderson—Monday, August 17. Walhalla—Tuesday, August 18. Greenville—Thursday, August 20. Pickens—Wednesday, August 19.

SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN Greenwood—Saturday, July 11. Abbeville—Tuesday, July 14. Anderson—Wednesday, July 15. Walhalla—Thursday, July 16. Pickens—Friday, July 17. Greenville—Saturday, July 18. Laurens—Wednesday, July 22. Columbia—Thursday, July 23. Lexington—Friday, July 24. Saluda—Saturday, July 25. Edgelsfield—Wednesday, July 29. Aiken—Thursday, July 30. Camden—Tuesday, August 4. Chesterfield—Wednesday, August 5. Bonnettsville—Friday, August 7. Darlington—Saturday, August 8. Bishopville—Monday, August 10. Florence—Tuesday, August 11. Dillon—Wednesday, August 12. Marion—Thursday, August 13. Conway—Friday, August 14. Kingstree—Saturday, August 15. Georgetown—Monday, August 17. Monck's Corner—Tuesday, Aug. 18.

Washington, July 9.—Crops in the United States July 1 were in about 1.4 per cent better condition than the ten year average of that date. "Last year," said a department of agriculture bulletin today, "the July 1 condition of all crops was 1.7 per cent below the ten year average, but prospects declined as the season advanced, the November, or final reports last year, being 6.7 per cent below the ten year average. Present conditions consequently are about 3.7 per cent better than the outturn of crops last year."

Biggest Rubber Tree of All. What is believed to be the largest rubber tree in the world stands in the Brazilian territory of Acre, on the frontier of Bolivia. Its stem is 27 feet 7-10 inches in circumference at the base. For 120 days every year this colossus gives 22 pounds of rubber a day. At present prices this brings in \$2,150 a year, or a fair interest on about \$50,000, to its owners, a family of seven Seringueiros.

Crop Report

Washington, July 8.—The first idea of the size this year of the country's greatest farm crop, corn, was given today when the department of agriculture issued its report showing the acreage, condition and estimate of the number of bushels of corn which condition reports indicate will be produced. More definite figures as to the size of the great wheat crop, the largest ever grown, also were given, as well as the first idea of the size of the potato, tobacco and rice crops.

Details of the acreage, condition on July 1, indicated acre yield and total production, interpreted from condition reports, of the various crops, follow:

Wheat: Area planted, 35,387,000 acres, compared with 31,699,000 acres last year. Condition 94.1 per cent of a normal, compared with 82.7 per cent on June 1, 81.6 per cent on July 1 last year, and 80.2 per cent the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield 18.5 bushels per acre, compared with 16.5 bushels last year 15.6 bushels the average for the past five years. Estimated total production 530,000,000 bushels, compared with 438,000,000 bushels, the June forecast, 523,561,000 bushels produced last year and 441,000,000 bushels, the average for the past five years.

Spring Wheat: Area planted, 17,990,000 acres, compared with 18,485,000 acres last year. Condition, 92.1 per cent of a normal compared with 85.5 per cent on June 1, 73.8 per cent on July 1 last year and 84.4 per cent the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield 27.5,000,000 bushels, compared with 15.3 bushels per acre, compared with 13.0 bushels last year and 13.3 bushels, the average for the past five years. Estimated total production 375,000,000 bushels, compared with 262,000,000 bushels, the June forecast, 230,819,000 bushels last year and 245,000,000 bushels the average for the past five years.

All Wheat: Area planted, 53,377,000 acres compared with 50,184,000 acres last year. Condition 93.4 per cent of a normal, compared with 93.7 per cent on June 1, 78.6 per cent on July 1 last year and 81.7 per cent the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield 18.5 bushels per acre, compared with 15.2 bushels last year and 14.7 bushels, the average for the past five years. Estimated total production 530,000,000 bushels, compared with 438,000,000 bushels, the June forecast, 523,561,000 bushels produced last year and 441,000,000 bushels, the average for the past five years.

The amount of wheat remaining on farms July 1 is estimated at about 23,876,000 bushels on July 1, 1912.

Corn: Area planted 107,067,000 acres, compared with 105,820,000 acres last year. Condition, 85.8 per cent of a normal, compared with 86.9 per cent on July 1 last year and 84.7 per cent the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield 27.3 bushels per acre, compared with 23.1 bushels last year and 25.9 bushels the average for the past five years. Estimated total production 2,868,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,456,988,000 bushels, last year, and 2,450,000,000 bushels, the average for the past five years.

Oats: Area planted, 38,383,000 acres, compared with 38,399,000 acres last year. Condition 84.5 per cent of a normal compared with 89.5 per cent on June 1; 76.3 per cent on July 1, 1913 and 83.7 per cent the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield 28 bushels per acre, compared with 29.2 bushels last year and 30.6 bushels, the average for the past five years. Estimated total production 1,201,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,216,000,000 bushels, the June forecast, 1,192,000,000 bushels last year and 1,131,000,000 bushels the average for the past five years.

Barley: Area planted, 7,258,000 acres, compared with 7,499,000 acres last year. Condition 92.4 per cent of a normal, compared with 95.5 per cent on June 1, 1914, 76.8 per cent on July 1 last year and 84.4 per cent the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield 28 bushels per acre compared with 23.8 bushels last year, and 24.3 bushels, the average for the past five years. Estimated total production 211,000,000 bushels, compared with 206,000,000 bushels, the June forecast, 178,000,000 bushels last year and 182,000,000 bushels the average for the past five years.

Rye: Condition, 92.9 per cent of a normal, compared with 93.3 per cent on June 1, 1914, 88.6 per cent on July 1 last year and 89.5 per cent the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield 17.2 bushels per acre compared with 16.2 bushels last year and 16.1 bushels the average for the past five years.

White Potatoes: Area planted 3,708,000 acres, compared with 3,669,000 acre last year. Condition 83.6 per cent of a normal compared with 86.2 per cent last year and 87.7 per cent, the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield 96.1 bushels per acre, compared with 90.4 bushels last year and 97.1 bushels, the average for the past five years. Estimated total production 356,000,000 bushels, compared with 332,000,000 bushels, last year, and 357,000,000 bushels, the average for the past five years.

Sweet Potatoes: Area planted 592,000,000 acres, compared with 625,000,000 acres last year. Condition 77.1 per cent of a normal, compared with 85.5 per cent last year and 87.3 per cent the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield 84 bushels per acre, compared with 94.5 bushels last year and 92.7 bushels, the average for the past five years. Estimated total production 50,000,000 bushels, compared with 59,057,000 bushels last year, and 68,000,000 bushels, the average for the past five years.

Tobacco: Area planted 1,151,000 acres, compared with 1,216,000 acres last year. Condition 66.6 per cent of a normal, compared with 68.8 per cent last year and 84.5 per cent the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield 636.9 per acre, compared with 784.3 pounds last year and 815.1 pounds the average for the past five years. Estimated total production 730,000,000 pounds, compared with

Advertisement for B.D. Cranst Co. featuring straw hats and Panama hats. Text includes 'YES, we are making a big cut in straw hats. Every good kind is here and every one cut 1-2 in price.' and a list of prices for various hat styles.

BATTLE FOR FREEDOM OF MRS. CARMAN BEGUN

Continued From Page One.) to prepare his case. But before it adjourned it indicted Meyer Newman for carrying a revolver. Newman says he is a leader of a band of New York gunmen, is the man who told District Attorney Smith that George Anderson, a member of his band, carried a revolver from New York to Preoport and back again last year. Mrs. Carman had used it to shoot Mrs. Bailey. A revolver was found in Newman's pocket today. He was arrested, pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence. He may be given the maximum sentence—seven years in jail.

To Make Statement

Unless other arrangements are made Mrs. Carman will be taken to Preoport Monday for a hearing before a District Attorney Smith tonight declared he was not sure he would allow Mrs. Carman to tell her story before the grand jury. If he does she will be forced to sign a waiver of immunity, he said, and will not be placed under oath.

Held on Bail

Bardes was arraigned today before a justice of the peace here and held in \$2,000 bail as a material witness. Frank J. Ferrel, alias Callen, also was held under \$1,000 bail. Ferrel is a tramp who said he was at the Carman garage on the night of the murder. He told the authorities he heard a crash of glass and saw a woman walk rapidly from the west side of the house, where Dr. Carman's office is located, around and back, and then toward the front of the east side.

AN EXAMPLE

(Greenville Piedmont.) The Piedmont has frequently said that the mill workers in South Carolina are a splendid people, of a good strain of blood and capable of high development. In a speech at Seneca last Saturday, Mr. L. W. Parker emphasized this same point and illustrated thus: "Ten or eleven years ago I used to see a little boy sweeping in the Victor mill at Greer. If any boy ever had a poor chance it was this little fellow. He was the mainstay of a widowed mother and a large family, yet he graduates next week from the State University with honors. What he can do, any of you can do also." Mr. Parker was referring to Geo. W. Ward. What Ward did, any boy in any mill village can do and he will find those who will help him when he shows ambition and capacity. But the kind of boy who loafs around the "Ape Yard" and similar places will never develop into a Ward.

Cured of Indigestion.

Mrs. Sadie P. Clawson, Indiana, Pa., was bothered with indigestion. "My stomach pains me night and day," she writes. "I would feel bloated and have headache and belching after eating. I also suffered with constipation. My daughter had used Chamberlain's tablets and they did her so much good that she gave me a few doses of them and insisted that I try them. They helped me as nothing else would have done." For sale by All Dealers.—Adv.

And Seen Nothing Better.

"Say, did you ever know a woman to buy what she wanted at the first store she came to?" "Yes, my wife frequently does—that is, she returns to it after she's been to all the other stores."

Daily Thought.

However mean your life is, meet it and live it; do not shun it and call it hard names.—Thoreau.