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Anderson Intelligencer.

ONLY
29
More Shopping
Days
Before X'mas.

The Weather.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—South
Carolina; Fair Wednesday and Thurs-
day.

Thought for the Day.
He who would bring tears to other's
eyes must himself show signs of grief.

OUR DAILY POEM

The Twilight of Kings.
The hellish crash of shells that
speed to kill.
The red shrieks that rend the war-
cursed air.
Foul slaughter's sounds from every
vale and hill.
Ten thousands dying while ten
thousands cheer.

Oh kings, these are your death knells,
these on high
Scream to a world that you must be
no more,
Wail that the despot's twilight time is
nigh,
Inscribe your fall with every drop
of gore.
Each moan that rises from a widow's
heart.
Each sob that shakes a virgin
sweetheart's breast.
Each tear that falls as child and fa-
ther part
Proclaim your sun is drowning in
the west.

Your needless holocausts fill all the
place,
Advancing armies stumble o'er their
dead.
But in the agony of every face
The fate that waits for each of you
is read.

This is the last of all the king-made
wars.
The reckoning is near and you have
done
The most that ever emperors, kings
or caesars
Will do: your day is sped, your
race is run.

Peace waits without with weary, bitter
tears
And mourns in silence for a world
in blood;
But Liberty, far-seeing through the
years,
Stands by her side and sees the ulti-
mate good.

The world will not die now; the world
is old.
It knows a hundred horrors full as
great.
From untold ages tales of war are
told.
Since man was man, man's heart
has harbored hate.

The world is old; and yet the day is
new
And in the east ascends a freer sun.
At last, oh kings, God's judgment
waits for you.
It is your twilight time; your race
is run.
—Sidney S. Rittenberg.
Clemson College, S. C.

The Admit It.
In an address at St. Louis Miss
Jane Addams said that "Chicago wo-
men have met the greatest amount of
chivalry from Chicago men since they
acquired the right to vote." From the
Chicago politician, certainly. "For a
woman is only a woman, but a bal-
lot, he goes, is a vote!"

Not Even Born.
Little Eric had dropped a basket
containing some eggs on his way home
from the grocery.
"How many did you break?" asked
his mother.
"I didn't break any," replied Eric,
"but the hens came off two or three."

FIRST, PAY DEBTS; THEN ESCAPE
BONDAGE.

The first duty of the southern farmer
in a year unprecedented since
the Civil War is to sell enough cotton
to pay his debts.

The second duty, and it is hardly
less emergent, is to plan to escape
next year the bondage of all-cotton
by raising foodstuffs at home,
reducing cotton sharply and using as lit-
tle as possible to produce even his
minimum of cotton.

These are the flat terms of the
South's emancipation.
The Constitution makes the state-
ment, advisedly, that the salvation of
the South is in the hands of the farmer;
and we say further, that the land-
lord who compels the tenant to
overplant in cotton, or who himself
holds too much cotton, or who will
not permit the tenant to plant food-
stuffs, is a public foe!

If cotton were a crop that were
raised debt-free, it would be legiti-
mate to hoard it indefinitely.
Cotton is not raised debt-free.
Most of it is raised on credit.
That credit influences starts at the
cross-roads grocery store and stretches
up to the pay envelope of every
man in every city in the South. That
is just how tyrannical and all-pervasive
cotton is.

The landlord, therefore, or the farmer
who is hoarding cotton and not
paying his debts is hoarding the cotton
of other people; he is paralyzing
the current of activity all along
the line; he is affecting people living
hundreds of miles away who never
heard of him.

That is why The Constitution says
the first duty of men who control cotton,
and it isn't always the bona fide
farmer, is to sell enough to clear
debts. What cotton is left can be
hoarded.

The Constitution realizes and sympa-
thizes with the disappointment over
low-priced cotton. The Constitution
knows, too, that cotton, intrinsically,
is worth more than the price it will
now bring. But the South must, as it
has on previous occasions, face the
situation as it now exists, not as we
would like it to be. We have the nerve
for that process. We must get about
it. We must recognize that the cotton
market is readjusting itself to a level
that, while it will postpone many of
the things the South hoped for, will
permit a good, sound living, added to
the accustomed surplus of many
years of good prices. Next year, the
indications are that we will return to
normal. But we are dealing now with
this year. And we must act accordingly.

If cotton were not a debt-raised
crop, the South today would be faced
by no problem.
One of the big lessons of the present
emergency is, henceforth, to raise cotton
with as little debt as possible; to
broaden our agricultural program to
include foodstuffs. The country that
feeds itself need fear nothing. The
South can feed itself. It can produce
every pound of meat and every other
article of food necessary to the suste-
nance of man and beast.

And yet, the anomaly is presented of
this enormously versatile section
sending annually fortunes away for
the necessities of life, and for the
bills, saddling a mortgage on cotton.
The wonder is we have done so well,
despite this self-created and main-
tained handicap.

The time is come to escape this
bondage. The lesson of the war in Eu-
rope ought to hammer home the wis-
dom of an immediate beginning.
1. Sell cotton enough to clear
debts!
2. Blaze a way out of the system
of bondage.—Atlanta Constitution.

Willing to Take a Tip.
"Look here," said the sophomore's
father, "how do you expect to do any
studying if you're going to be out
tearing around every night until 11
to 2 o'clock?"
"Ah, if I know, dad. I wish
you'd put your mind to work on the
matter and let me hear from you if
you succeed in working anything out."

Will Sail With
Cargo of Cotton

(By Associated Press.)
SCAVANN H. Ga., Nov. 17.—The
steamship Carolyn, flying the Ameri-
can flag, is expected to sail from S-
cavannah within the next ten days with
a cargo of cotton for Bremen. This
will be the first cotton shipment from
this port to Germany since the out-
break of the European war. Exporters
today said other shipments probably
would follow.

Wireless Operation Resumed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Commercial
communication between Germany and
the Tuckerton, N. J., station being op-
erated by the United States govern-
ment was resumed today, according
to an announcement here. The plant
was closed for commercial business
November 5 because it had become
congested with messages of an official
nature.

Town in Two Districts.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 17.—Officials
of the Fifth District regional reserve
bank, upon receiving \$20,000 in gold
from the Dominion National Bank of
Bristol, Va., became aware of the sin-
gular fact that the First National
Bank of Bristol, Tenn., (the main
street divides the two cities) is send-
ing its reserve gold to Atlanta.

Plan Peace Jubilee.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Plans for a
peace jubilee between Union and
Confederate veterans of the siege of
Vicksburg were announced by F. A.
Rozene, president of the Vicksburg
Veterans' Association. The reunion
is to be held at Vicksburg during the
week of October 13, 1915.

Nothing to Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—President-
Wilson today characterized an idle in-
vention report that American Am-
bassador Gerard would resign his
post in Berlin as a result of his defeat
in his candidacy for the United States
senate from New York.

Reported That Launch From U. S.
Cruiser Was Fired On By Turks

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.—(9:06 p. m.)—
A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph
from Athens says:

"A launch from the United States
cruiser Tennessee which was enter-
ing the Gulf of Smyrna to arrange for
the cruiser to come into the harbor,
was fired upon by the forts and com-
pelled to return to the Tennessee.

"The commander of the Tennessee
informed the Vail that he had orders
from his government to enter the har-
bor of Smyrna and had decided to do
so."

Refuse to Be Alarmed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Officials
here tonight refused to credit or be
alarmed by the dispatch saying the
cruiser Tennessee's launch had been
fired on by the Turkish forts at Smyr-
na. Secretary Daniels said if any such
incident had occurred the department
would be informed fully tomorrow.
Meantime he did not think it neces-
sary to make a special effort to
communicate with the cruiser.
Mr. Daniels said the Tennessee had

not been ordered to go into Smyrna
harbor; that the commanders of both
the Tennessee and her sister ship, the
North Carolina, had only general in-
structions to remain in Mediterranean
waters and look out for American in-
terests. He was satisfied neither of
the commanders would take any step
that might involve the United States
in international difficulties.

All sorts of rumors concerning the
cruisers have reached Washington
since they went into the Mediter-
ranean. A report that the North Car-
olina had landed marines at Beirut,
Syria, stood without being corrected
for nearly a week while cable com-
munication was interrupted. Then
came the rumor that the North Car-
olina had been destroyed by a mine,
which was proved to be a pure inven-
tion when communication with the ves-
sels was finally restored.

At the Turkish embassy it was said
the Smyrna report probably was un-
true, but if there had been any diffi-
culty it must have resulted from a
misunderstanding which quickly
would be cleared up.

American Breadstuffs Crossing
Atlantic From Every Port In U. S.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—How Eu-
rope's cry for food is being answered
by the United States was set forth in
statistics made public today by the
bureau of foreign and domestic com-
merce. They showed that during last
month exports of breadstuffs amount-
ed to \$38,247,570, an increase of near-
ly 25,000,000 dollars over those of Oc-
tober 1913. Exports of fresh beef last
month were more than double those of
October a year ago, the figures this
year being \$83,940 as against \$36,863.

In spite of the tremendous increase
in food shipments, however, exports
as a whole did not measure up to last
year's figures. The total for October
as recorded at the country's ten chief
ports was \$83,513,466 as against
\$147,833,016 the previous year. The
districts selected handled nearly 80
per cent of the nation's exports trade
in favor of this country on interna-
tional trade stood last Saturday at
\$32,392,214 for the first half of Novem-
ber.

It was said at the commerce bureau
the increase in November exports
probably would show breadstuffs and
fresh meat were still in greater de-
mand than during last month. Officials
also pointed to the increase in cotton
exports as a significant feature of
the situation.

So great has been the European de-
mand for breadstuffs that wheat, corn,
barley, oats and flour are going across
the Atlantic from every port in the
United States. Huge shipments have
been made from San Francisco via the
Panama canal. The total of breadstuffs
exports for the ten months ending
with October this year was \$204,216-
478 as against \$170,220,519 for the
like period of 1913.

Export trade in mineral oils showed
a marked decline last October,
probably because of the seizure of
many oil laden ships by British cruis-
ers. The decrease in all exports for the
ten month period of 1914 was \$212-
326,321. Cotton exports for October
1914 were valued at \$20,420,043 against
\$107,375,197 in October, 1913. The de-
crease for the ten month period in
cotton shipments alone between 1913
and 1914 amounted to \$127,180,748.

NO INDICATION THAT PEACE OFFER
WOULD BE FAVORABLY RECEIVED

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Efforts to
bring peace to Europe still are awaiting a time when
one or more of the big belligerents
indicates a willingness to accept medi-
ation.

This became known authoritatively
today from persons who have lately
discussed the European situation with
President Wilson. The President's
position is that the United States, hav-
ing already in a formal as well as in-
formal way shown its readiness to
act as an intermediary, now should
await the initiative of the belligerents.
He feels that the American govern-
ment, by pressing for peace, might
impair its ultimate influence.

The President said today he had not
the slightest hint, formal or other-
wise, from any of the European bel-
ligerents that a peace offer would be

favorably received. There has been
much discussion among the neutral
countries, such as Holland and Spain,
of the desirability of concerted action.

With the varying tide of conflict,
the President is very anxious that the
attitude of the United States in making
a move for peace should not be re-
sented. He is unwilling that the Amer-
ican government should be the means
of placing before any of the nations,
of its own accord, an offer of peace
which it might feel bound, because
of a national interest to reject, but
which might place it before the world
as an obstacle to peace.

American ambassadors and minist-
ers abroad are familiar with the atti-
tude of the Washington government
on this point and are on the alert for
any move which could be construed
as a desire on the part of any of the
belligerents to accept mediation.

\$170,000,000 IN LAWFUL MONEY
SHIFTED TO FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—How
\$170,000,000 in gold and lawful money
was shifted without a hitch yester-
day from the banks which are mem-
bers of the federal reserve system to
their reserve banks was told in to-
day's reports to the federal reserve
board. Between \$70,000,000 and \$80-
000,000 is yet to be transferred to
meet present reserve requirement.

The first day of the twelve reserve
banks apparently has devoted largely
to the usual ceremonies accompany-
ing the launching of a new organiza-
tion. A few million dollars worth of
commercial paper, however, was re-
discounted.

Officials tonight predicted large
amounts of rediscounts in the near fu-
ture. There is close to \$300,000,000
of emergency currency and possibly
\$100,000,000 clearing house loan cer-
tificates outstanding or in the hands
of banks and all secured by paper
which officials believe in most in-
stances would be subject to rediscount
by the reserve banks. It is pointed
out that there is more currency in cir-
culation than it needed, and treasury
officials probably will use their in-
fluence to avoid further issues.

Under the new law the banks can
obtain federal reserve notes by re-
discounting with reserve banks the
same sort of commercial paper they
put up for emergency currency. No
demand was made yesterday, so far
as reports here show, for federal re-
serve notes. About \$20,000,000 have
been printed and are in the hands of
the different reserve banks.

The board to day began collecting
data designed to give the reserve
banks a central credit bureau with
valuable information concerning bor-
rowers.

A FUTURE CLEAR AND BRIGHT
(Continued From Page One)
dealt with like the great embarrass-
ment in selling our immense cotton
crop, which all the world needs but
against which, for the time being, the
markets of the world are in danger
of being artificially shut. That situation
the bankers of the country are meet-
ing so far as possible in a business-
like fashion and in the spirit of the
new time which is opening before us.

The railroads of the country are al-
most as much affected, not so much
because their business is curtailed as
because their credit is called in
question by doubt as to their earn-
ing capacity. There is no other in-
terest so central to the business well-
fare of the country as this. No doubt
in the light of the new day, with its
new understandings, the problems of
the railroads will also be met and
dealt with in a spirit of candor and
justice.

"For the future is clear and bright
with promise of the best things.
While there was agitation and sus-
picion and distrust and bitter com-
plaint of wrong, groups and classes
were at war with one another, did
not see that their interests were
common and suffered only when sep-
arated and brought into conflict. Fun-
damental wrongs once fought, as
they may now easily and quickly be,
all difficulties will clear away. We
are all in the same boat, though ap-
parently we had forgotten it. We now
know the port for which we are
bound. We have, and shall have
more and more as our new under-
standings ripen, a common discipline
of patriotic purpose. We shall ad-
vance, and advance together, with a
new spirit, a new enthusiasm, a new
cordiality of spirited cooperation. It
is an inspiring prospect. Our task is
henceforth to work, not for any single
interest, but for all the interests
of the country as a united whole."

Advertisement for B. O. Evans & Co. featuring a cartoon of a man holding a large number '9'. Text includes: 'If we were to tell you that there was five dollars concealed in every one of our Evans Fifteen Suits, we'd probably have to ask the police to keep you in line. Now, while there is not five dollars in currency, there's just about that much additional actual value in each of our \$15 suits and overcoats, which can be seen even at a glance. That is why we cite you to this store for your greatest clothes buy. The quality is always higher than the price whether you pay \$10 to \$25.' Logo: 'B. O. Evans & Co. The Store with a Conscience.'

Advertisement for Anderson Bankers at Group Meeting. Text includes: 'ANDERSON BANKERS AT GROUP MEETING HELD SESSION WITH GREENVILLE CAPITALISTS. LARGE BANQUET Regular Meeting of Group Number From All the Surrounding Cities.' A financial table follows with columns for Assets and Liabilities.

At the call of A. L. Mills, chairman of Group Number 1 of the South Carolina Bankers Association, the bankers of this immediate section gathered yesterday afternoon in Greenville. The meeting began yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock and after the business deliberations had been concluded some splendid addresses were delivered. Prominent bankers from Richmond, Baltimore and other points were in attendance and each of these made a few remarks. The Federal reserve system came in for considerable attention and all the bankers took a hearty interest in the meeting.

The last meeting of the local group took place in Anderson and therefore the bankers of this city were more interested in this meeting than might otherwise have been the case. Practically every bank in Anderson had some representative present at yesterday's session.

Last night at 7 o'clock a splendid banquet was served to the visitors at the Otteray hotel and bankers returning to Anderson last night said that they had never experienced a more enjoyable group meeting. The following table, showing approximately the business done by the

BEAUFORT, N. C., Nov. 17.—The captain and ten men of the crew of the schooner Henry W. Camp, of Boston, were rescued from an open boat to which they had taken refuge after their wrecked and water-logged craft landed safely today near the Core Banks life saving station by the captain and crew of the schooner Aja M. Hudson and the life savers.

There is plenty of land for sale, but land is essential to life, why should money stand between men and women and children and their "bread" life?

Advertisement for The Anderson Intelligencer Job Printing Department. Text includes: 'When you want ENGRAVED VISITING CARDS, WEDDING INVITATIONS, STATIONERY. See THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT. Agents for HARCOURT & CO. Louisville, Ky. MANUFACTURING ENGRAVERS. Prices Quite as Reasonable as Consistent with Quality.'

Advertisement for Roderick Lean All Steel Spike Tooth Harrow. Text includes: 'RODERICK LEAN All Steel Spike Tooth Harrow. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION—Simple in construction, built entirely of special steel, rolled for the purpose, and well braced, it is practically indestructible. No castings or malleables are used. Roderick Lean Harrows have more than 100 less parts than any other Spike Tooth Harrow on the market. If you want the BEST buy the Roderick LEAN. Sullivan Hardware Company Anderson, S. C., Belton, S. C., Greenville, S. C.'