

# KEOWEE COURIER

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—By—

W. S. SHELOR & SCHRODER.

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WALHALLA, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1913.

## WELCOME TO THE TEACHERS.

Next Monday the Summer school for the teachers of Oconee will convene at the High School building in Walhalla. We hope that there will be a large attendance throughout the session. The citizens of Walhalla are going to do their best toward seeing that the visitors shall have a pleasant time, and the instructors for the session will see to it that the four weeks spent within our borders will prove vastly profitable.

While from the educational feature of these gatherings—and this is of course the main object and central aim of the Summer School—no little importance attaches to the social feature, and this should not be neglected. Let us greet the teachers on their arrival with a hearty welcome, and let each see to it that no courtesy of attention that can make for their pleasure during their stay with us shall be forgotten or neglected.

Teachers of Oconee, come and be one of us during the four weeks of the Summer School. We hope your stay here will be of mutual benefit. A most cordial welcome awaits you, one and all.

## IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE.

While there is such an earnest interchange of diplomatic correspondence going on between the representatives of our own country and those of Japan, it is interesting in the extreme to take into consideration possibilities that lie just beneath the surface and but thinly veiled from public view. There is not, we believe, any great importance to be attached to the "war talk" that is being indulged in to no small extent in some quarters, but there is no questioning the main fact that the United States government to-day is in a state wholly unprepared for war.

Nevertheless we are at present having some very serious settlements to make with a number of nations, not the least interesting of which is that concerning Japan. The Jap is a wily individual, and his government is no whit less wily than he.

Showing our present delicate relations with the government of Japan in the light of the well-known characteristics of the people of that nation, it is interesting to entertain doubts as to whether they are best subjects of Japan who are best situated to reflect Japan's official attitude as regards our own government.

We quote from a recent article by John Temple Graves, which appeared in the New York American of June 2:

A remarkable story comes to me today from an authoritative source in the last Congress.

The American statesman to whom I refer was closely associated with the foreign affairs of our government. He was a particularly intimate friend of Baron Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador preceding Viscount Chinda.

One night after dinner with Baron Uchida, the American drifted into a discussion of future conditions that might make trouble between this country and Japan. Referring to Uchida, he said: "Japan, I am well aware from my official closeness to our foreign affairs that in case of war between our countries all the preliminary arrangements would be on the side of the Japanese."

Do not hesitate to say, which I am sure you know, that we of America are shamefully unprepared, in the conditions and equipment of our army, in our naval bases and our coast defenses, and even in our small and inadequate army, to cope with the splendidly preparedness of your trained and disciplined navy and of your veteran soldiers.

"Does my estimate of conditions agree with yours?"

Ambassador Uchida, the story goes, got up from his chair, and with evidence of intense interest and feeling, replied:

"You are a frank, square man, Mr. —, I like you, I trust you, and I will talk to you frankly."

"All that you say is true, and much more than what you say is true. Japan knows just exactly what it could do with America in case of war. Every official of the Japanese government knows we are prepared and have long been prepared, fully prepared. Since the Russian war ended we have had in our minds the possibility of a conflict with the United States and have carefully and specifically gotten ready for it."

"We know every detail of your defenses on land and sea, every bay, inlet and sounding on your coast from

Seattle to San Diego and down to Mexico. We know the weak spots in your five great transcontinental railroads between the Pacific and the Rocky Mountains. We know the defensible passes, the destructible bridges.

"In case of war Japan could undoubtedly take the Philippines without great expenditure of money or blood. We could take the Hawaiian Islands and Guam. We could batter the defenses of your Panama Canal and destroy the work of years in a few days. Moreover, we could undoubtedly occupy the State of California and your entire Pacific coast, and hold it against all comers for a year or more."

"But after this, what? Japan would be bankrupt, and we know it. Moreover, Russia in the north—with the knowledge of this fact, and with the engagement of our armies and navies on the American coasts—Russia would take advantage of the fact, drive us out of Manchuria, and, sweeping down upon Nippon, might drive our people out of Japan into the sea."

"Moreover, the boundless resources and energies of your people, which I know as well as you do, would rally, and in the sheer might of numbers drive our armies from the Pacific coast into the Pacific ocean."

"Within three years there would be no Japan."

While the story was being told, however, there sat beside me an American soldier and a diplomat.

"It will not do to trust too much to the assurance of Uchida, even in the friendly atmosphere in which he spoke. The Japanese are wily even between drinks."

Japan is seeking now to negotiate a treaty with Russia to hold hands off.

If Japan could do this, then we may expect an immediate change in its attitude.

The story has for me but a single moral: "Build more battleships, strengthen our navy, and make our coast defenses adequate for all emergencies."

There are two "schools" of thought represented to-day in our national legislative halls, the one standing with the white-winged dove of peace ever in the foreground, passing up all questions relating to war or preparations for war as antiquated and belonging to a time when civilization was not as universal as it is to-day. The other "school" still clings to the safe old theory, "In time of peace prepare for war."

The former is unquestionably a school whose principle we all hope to see prevail, but in dealing with a nation so wily and treacherous as that of Japan it might not be amiss for our government heads and Congress to consider that in times past discretion has proved to be of untold worth. Let us preach peace, but let us not forget that a state of preparedness for war is the strongest argument we can advance in favor of that much-desired condition—at least so far as it concerns our own nation.

## MARKS OF BEAUTY.

E. H. Aull, writing in the Newberry Herald and News, after a visit to several cities at a distance, takes occasion to say:

"And talk about your clean city, your clean streets, and your beautiful parks and trees—Washington is the place to see them; all these things, and more. Columbia had beautiful trees and streets and small parks in the streets—I say had them, because I noticed the other day when I was there that the beautiful shade trees, that it took generations to grow, and that it will take generations to replace, were being cut down. In Washington, in the same class of streets, the trees are being planted and are being protected."

The officials of Columbia ought to be ashamed of themselves. They ought to know that the trees of a municipality are public property; they ought to take a trip out into the world and note how thinking people look after Nature's beauties. What a pity the officials of our Capital City are so short-sighted and provincial!

## JUST FRIENDS.

I had a friend—  
I loaned him ten;  
I haven't seen  
My friend since then.  
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

I had one, too—  
I went his ball;  
I wish he now  
Was back in jail.  
—Boston Transcript.

A friend of ours  
Endorsed our note;  
You may be sure  
We "got his goat."

Last Monday the thermometers in Walhalla dropped from knee-length and sleeveless B. V. D.'s to full length "heavies" and overcoats. Some drop, believe us!

Headline over dispatch from Stamford, Conn., June 10: "Unfrocked clergyman weds Floretta Whaley." Deucedly bad form, doncher know—to say nothing of the cool weather prevailing over the country on the 10th.

Charles H. Cramp died at his home in Philadelphia last Friday. He was one of the best known shipbuilders in the world and the foremost in America. Among the great battleships of our navy that were produced under his direction were the Olympia, the Brooklyn, Indiana, Massachusetts and the Oregon. His shipbuilding career dates back prior to the Civil War, he having been the builder of "New Ironsides," which was the flagship of the fleet that blockaded Charleston harbor, and which was known as the most powerful of the navy's ships at that time.

## JAPS SEEK LAND IN GEORGIA.

Little Brown Men, Forced Out of California, Make Inquiries.

(Atlanta Constitution, 10th.)

Does Georgia want a colony of Japs? That is a question which the people of this State may have to answer for themselves in the near future.

Governor Brown is in receipt of a letter from B. Johnson, president of the Johnson American and Foreign Land Exchange, of Washington, D. C., inquiring whether or not Georgia had a law prohibiting the alien ownership of land or placing any restrictions thereon. Mr. Johnson said that he represented a colony of thirty or forty Japanese, who were being forced out of California by the alien land ownership law recently enacted in that State, and who were seeking a location in Georgia.

The writer said further that he had been in correspondence with the owner of a large tract of land in this State who was willing to sell to the Japs. He wanted to know whether the laws of the State made any discrimination against them, and also whether there was any public sentiment against their settlement here.

The letter added that the eyes of "the little brown men" were now being turned to the South, since things had been made so difficult for them in the Pacific Slope States, and he did not doubt that there would be a colony of several hundred to locate here in the near future, provided there was nothing in the way of their acquisition of land and their coming was not displeasing to the people.

Governor Brown said that he did not know of any law on the statute books of Georgia that would prevent the Japanese, or anybody else who had the money to buy it, from acquiring land in this State, but he would refer Mr. Johnson to the Attorney General for an expert opinion on the subject.

## Minnesota Wins Rate Case.

Washington, June 9.—The State of Minnesota won a substantial victory in the Supreme Court to-day when, in the Minnesota State rate case, Justice Hughes, for the court, held that the rates of the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad were confiscatory and unconstitutional, but that the rates of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern were valid.

The decision was a victory for the State on the inter-state commerce phases of the controversy and upon the confiscatory features with the exception of the portion affecting the Minneapolis and St. Louis.

In effect the Supreme Court's decision upholds the right of the Minnesota commission and the Legislature to prescribe a passenger rate of 2 cents a mile and a maximum freight rate, provided always these rates are not confiscatory.

## Dynamite Caps Mangle Boys.

Jesup, Ga., June 8.—Just before noon this morning the 15-year-old son of Bud Kennedy, a farmer living near this place, was probably fatally wounded when a box of dynamite percussion caps exploded in his pocket.

A playmate of the boy slapped him striking the caps and causing them to explode.

The boy's leg was almost blown off and the thigh bone was shattered. The leg will have to be taken off just below the hip joint, although the physicians state that he has small chance to recover.

The explosion also took two fingers from the hand of the other boy, wounding him badly.

## Yeggmen in Tar Heel State.

Greensboro, N. C., June 8.—The post office safe at Kernersville, a small town 18 miles from here, was blown open this morning, presumably about 2 o'clock, and \$1,263 in stamps and \$50 in money taken. The theft was discovered this morning at 6.30 o'clock when the postmaster entered the office. Post Office Inspector Hodgins of this place, was notified and went to the scene, but secured scant clues. Some people in the town heard a rumbling noise about 2 o'clock this morning, and it is presumed this was the explosion that blew the safe. The post office inspector believes the robbery was the work of professional yeggmen.

## Wisconsin Man Starves Wolves.

LaCrosse, Wis., June 9.—Starving out a band of eleven wolves by lying in constant watch outside the entrance to their den for four days and four nights, Owen Hughes, of Angelo township, finally had his reward when the wolves, driven by hunger, dashed from their refuge and were killed one by one as they emerged. Hughes came to town to-day, collected a bounty of \$100 and treated himself to the first meal in more than half a week.

Hughes, who is a professional hunter, was almost exhausted as he made his way into town, climbed feebly up the high steps to the court house and fell into a chair as he presented his proof to the county clerk.

## Many Servians Killed.

London, June 10.—Many Servians were killed to-day in a serious encounter between the Servian and Bulgarian troops near the small town of Makres. News of the encounter came in a special dispatch to Belgrade, forwarded here.

More conflicts are expected in the same vicinity, as the Servians on Monday sent a note to the Bulgarian commander giving him until 7 o'clock in the evening to evacuate the town of Volodan, failing which the Servian general declared he would bombard Istip, now occupied by the Bulgarians.

## Paradise Park is Destroyed.

New York, June 9.—All of upper Manhattan was illuminated and its residents excited shortly before daybreak to-day by fire which swept the summer resort known as Paradise Park at Fort George. The blaze started from causes unknown. The loss was estimated at upwards of \$100,000.

## ENDS LIFE WITH CARBOLIC ACID

Hugh F. Buist, Wealthy Citizen of Greenville, Commits Suicide.

Greenville, June 6.—A small glass with a bit of carbolic acid left in it, a quill and another glass partly filled with water, sitting in a chair beside his bed, and a letter found on his desk, in which he gave certain directions as to the disposition of his property and prayed God to have mercy on his soul, is all that the world knows to-day of the death of Hugh F. Buist, one of Greenville's wealthiest and most prominent citizens, and a former professor in Winthrop College, who was discovered dead in his bed early this morning.

Mr. Buist's death caused a profound shock throughout the city, for of all men it was thought he would be the last one who would have ended his own life. He was the possessor of some of the most valuable property in the city and was just completing a magnificent mansion, to which he had planned to bring his bride, a young lady of 22 years of age, of Toocoo, Ga., this month. He was 62 years of age, being a widower for the past year or so.

Mr. Buist was a native of the city, and during his life-time was quite active in political circles, having held several offices of public trust.

He was a son of the late Rev. E. T. Buist, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and is survived by two sisters and one brother. These are Mrs. Emma Anderson, of Spartanburg; Mrs. Lula Buist Clyde, of Greenville; and Prof. G. A. Buist, of Furman University. Mr. Buist was a member of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention of 1895, being a Representative from Greenville County at that time. He was also a member of the General Assembly when this county for several terms. When Winthrop College was established he accepted the position of horticulturist at that institution. Some five or six years ago he returned to this city, and since that time had been active in efforts to preserve and beautify its parks and trees.

Statement of the Condition of THE BANK OF WALHALLA, located at Walhalla, S. C., at the close of business June 4, 1913.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	\$244657 69
Overdrafts	5138 15
Bonds and stocks owned by the bank	15000 00
Furniture and fixtures	1700 00
Banking house	1500 00
Due from banks and bankers	13446 13
Currency	4130 00
Gold	1610 00
Silver and other minor coin	1373 84
Checks and cash items	540 40
Total	\$289096 21

Liabilities.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 50000 00
Surplus fund	12500 00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	15565 94
Due to banks and bankers	2732 41
Individual deposits subject to check	61790 37
Demand certificates of deposit	6500 51
Time certificates of deposit	135006 98
Bills payable, including certificates for money borrowed	5000 00
Total	\$289096 21

State of South Carolina, County of Oconee.—Before me came W. L. Verner, Cashier of the above named Bank, who being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of said bank.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of June, 1913.

(Seal) JOHN P. CRAIG, C. C. P. Correct—Attest: S. L. VERNER, J. W. BELL, J. W. SHELOR, Directors.

Statement of the Condition of THE WESTMINSTER BANK, located at Westminster, S. C., at the close of business June 4, 1913.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	\$356622 49
Overdrafts	1167 84
Bonds and stock owned by the bank	200 00
Furniture and fixtures	1 00
Banking house	5000 00
Due from banks and bankers	27777 06
Currency	1473 00
Gold	91 00
Silver and other minor coin	1341 51
Checks and cash items	684 11
Total	\$394358 01

Liabilities.	
Capital stock paid in	\$100000 00
Surplus fund	10000 00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	24621 43
Due to banks and bankers	170 04
Dividends unpaid	48 00
Individual deposits subject to check	68521 27
Time certificates of deposit	97477 30
Certified checks	571 03
Cashier's checks	438 94
Bills payable, including certificates for money borrowed	92500 00
Total	\$394358 01

State of South Carolina, County of Oconee.—Before me came P. P. Sullivan, Cashier of the above named bank, who being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of said bank.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of June, 1913.

(Seal) J. G. BRAZEALE, Notary Public, S. C. Correct—Attest: W. P. ANDERSON, M. S. STRIBLING, D. L. NORRIS, Directors.

SEE

# HUNTER

AT SENECA.

For the latest in Men's Special Fine Shirts at \$1.50. Can't be surpassed for beauty and value.

We still handle the "Vindex," the old reliable, for \$1.00.

New line Men's Ties, all kinds, 25 and 50 cents.

"Marathon" and B. V. D. Underwear, both in Union Suits and Single Garments.

Try a pair of True Shape Socks. You will like them—Lisle Thread, 25c.; Silk, 50c. All colors.

We keep our Gent's Furnishings right up.

Come and see us when you want something nice in this line.

## Hunter's, Seneca, S. C.

## HARDWARE AND FURNITURE HINTS.

### -FOR SUMMER TIME-

Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Fly Screens, Fly Swatters, and Porch Rockers.

## OIL STOVES,

Ovens and Enameled Ware.

Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Shears, Fruits Jars, Rubbers and Tops.

Base Ball, Bicycle and Automobile Supplies.

Fishing Tackle, Hooks, Reels and Rods, Lawn Mowers, Garden Plows and Rakes.

Paints, Oils, Roofing, Doors, Sash and Blinds.

Mantels, Builders' Hardware, Carpenters' Tools and Plumbing Supplies.

# FURNITURE,

## Ballenger Hardware and Furniture Co., UNDERTAKERS, Seneca, South Carolina.

Assessments Increased \$1,333,155.

Columbia, June 7.—The property of railroads operating in South Carolina was increased for taxation by \$799,822 by the State Board of Assessors at the meeting held here, according to a report issued to-day. The value for taxation of express companies, Pullman car company, telegraph and telephone companies was increased by \$533,332, making a total increase of \$1,333,155.

Guaranteed Eczema Remedy.

The constant itching, burning, redness, rash and disfiguring effects of eczema, tetter, salt rhum, itch, piles and irritating skin eruptions can be readily cured and the skin made clear and smooth with Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. J. C. Eveland, of Bath, Ill., says: "I had eczema twenty-five years and had tried everything. All failed. When I found Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment I found a cure." This ointment is the formula of a physician and has been in use for years—not an experiment. That is why we can guarantee it. All druggists, or by mail. Price 50c. Pfeiffer Chemical Co., Philadelphia and St. Louis. adv.

## NOTICE OF DRAWING JURY.

The State of South Carolina, County of Oconee.

We, the undersigned Jury Commissioners, for the County and State aforesaid, will draw in the office of the Clerk of Court, on June 17, 1913, at 9 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as possible, thirty-six (36) Petit Jurors to serve the first week of the July Court, commencing Monday, July 7th, 1913, in accordance with the law now in force governing the drawing of Jurors.

June 7th, 1913.

JOHN P. CRAIG, (Seal.) Clerk of Court.

D. A. SMITH, (Seal.) County Auditor.

W. J. SCHRODER, (Seal.) County Treasurer.

Jury Commissioners.

June 11, 1913.

# Brick! Brick!

We are now prepared to ship Brick promptly on short notice. We have first-class clay and make first-class, good shipping Brick—little waste. Orders solicited.

## Hannon Brick Co., T. J. HANNON, Pres., Pendleton, S. C.

# THE NETZOW PIANO

### An Instrument of Superior Quality.

There is no flaw in the Netzow scale; it has a treble clear as crystal; is sympathetic as the human voice in the middle register; and full, resonant and rich in the base. The action of the Netzow Piano is so finely balanced and even that it gives the performer a means of the most accurate interpretation. For sale on right terms and at right prices.

R. W. GRUBBS, Walhalla, S. C.