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MUST RAISE FUNDS TO BUILD MOUNTAIN ROAD

FROM ANDERSON TO THE BLUE RIDGE
MONEY IS NEEDED

Walhalla People Are Anxious For Highway and Want Some Aid From This City and County

Some time ago Porter A. Whaley, secretary of the Anderson chamber of commerce, was asked by the people of Walhalla to lend a hand in building a highway from Anderson to the North Carolina mountain via Walhalla. At this time it was explained that a portion of the road had already been constructed and was completed and that if some financial assistance might be expected from their section the entire undertaking could be put through in time to catch the early fall travel.

When the matter was first broached it was proposed that some of Walhalla's best known citizens would come here and assist in laying the proposition before Anderson people but this course was abandoned and it was feared that the entire plan might have been given up. Evidently, however, such is not the case as the following letter from W. M. Brown, chairman of the good roads committee in his county and written to Porter A. Whaley, will show:

"In reply to your favor of 22nd, I wish to thank you for your kind expressions in re the way our Walhalla people do things, when it comes to building good roads. "Since receiving your letter, I have been thinking the matter over, and have gone over it with some of our committee, and it has been suggested that possibly the best way to manage the matter of your helping us on the road, would be for you to take the matter up in your chamber of commerce and see what could be done in that way, and save us the embarrassment of going to your town in person to solicit money for the enterprise. Col. R. T. Jaynes, especially thinks that you might do us more good in that way, than we could do by going direct to the people. "It will take about \$1,500 to finish the road and the Highlands people are willing to put up half of the amount necessary to do the work, and the work is now being done under the supervision of Prof. Harbinson, of Highlands, N. C., and knowing the advantages this road will be to your people as well as to the people of the state, I believe that Anderson will do her part in this enterprise if properly put before her people, and we will appreciate anything that you can do for us and feel at the same time that you will be doing your people a great service, in that it will give them an excellent road to the mountains. "Thanking you for your kind offer to help us to make a personal canvass of your town, and hoping to hear from you again as to what you think will be the best way to work, I am, Yours very truly, "W. M. Brown."

DOCTORS WILL WAGE BATTLE

American Medical Association Will Change Tactics To Some Extent in the Future

Atlantic City, N. J., June 29.—To educate the public regarding medical matters in order to prolong life; the whole administrative power of the American Medical Association will be brought to bear during the coming year, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, the newly elected president of the association, made this statement at the close of the congress.

Dr. Vaughan said the work of the American Medical Association had grown from a mere gathering of physicians to discuss technical subjects into an organization of 4,500 practitioners devoted to the service of mankind. "During the coming year," said Dr. Vaughan, "the policy of the administrative branch of the association will be a definite one, we shall spend our time and money in education. Conditions have changed. Once it was simply a matter of a physician's duty to his patient. The field has broadened. The physician must now go to the public."

Dr. Vaughan said the association would expend large sums of money in preparing medical matter for the newspapers.

Shooting Moving Pictures.

Berlin, June 29.—The moving picture industry has been hurried to account by the army and navy. A portion of the soldiers' life, and work will be done with moving picture cameras. A test of the new contrivance at the Doberitz range gave good results, and the Emperor who witnessed the tests and himself fired a number of shots, was pleased with the innovation. Long rolls of paper replaced the usual film, and on them appear marching soldiers, cavalrymen, artillery in full gallop, cyclist troops and other moving objects. The instant a bullet strikes the paper the spot of impact is brilliantly lighted and the movement of the contrivance is arrested for nearly a second, giving an opportunity to see the full effect of the shot. It is believed that the invention will not only improve the soldiers' marksmanship, but will also prove valuable in training them to aim and fire rapidly.

TEACHERS ATTENDING UNIVERSITY SCHOOL

OVER THREE SCORE NOW IN COLUMBIA FOR SERIOUS WORK

Anderson People Interested In What Is Being Accomplished During Course

Anderson county is always interested in anything pertaining to education and is always ready and willing to lend her assistance in movements which go to make for better conditions in the State and particularly in this county. Therefore everyone in Anderson will learn with interest that a new plan of summer school is now being given a trial.

The first school of its kind in this State is now in session at the University of South Carolina. It is a school exclusively for high school teachers with the benefits of specialization. The attendance is over 60, which exceeds the most optimistic expectations. The school will continue until July 17 and in addition to the special courses in high school subjects and the departments of high school organization and administration the school sessions are furnished with training in athletics and manual training.

The faculty has been carefully chosen and those attending are a representative body of high school teachers, coming from all parts of the state. The students are there for serious work. The men and women are about equally represented among the students and the arrangement of the schedule has brought about the congeniality of college life. A reception was given them Tuesday night by Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Moore, and the parlors of Flint Hall, with Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Kinard in charge, have been thrown open for the convenience of the teachers and their friends.

Miss Mary Martin, of Marion, has charge of the manual training department, which is proving exceptionally successful. R. C. Burtis, of Greenville, has charge of the athletics and it is stated that 50 per cent. of the teachers are attending the gymnasium classes which are held from 8:30 to 9:30 in the morning and from noon until 1 o'clock each day. H. C. Ross, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., has extended the aid of the Y. M. C. A. in furthering the work in athletics, and exhibition games of basketball and volleyball will be given tonight for the benefit of the teachers.

The members of the faculty with their various departments are as follows: W. H. Hand, school administration; R. C. Burtis, athletics; Miss Mary Martin, manual training; A. M. DuPre, mathematics; A. G. Graesser, French and German; Lucco Gunter, Latin; Reed Smith, English; D. D. Wallace, history; A. C. Carson, physics and physical geography; J. W. Mills, chemistry; A. C. Moore, agriculture, and Patterson Wardlaw, adolescence and English grammar.

RAILROAD DIVORCE NOT YET ARRANGED

Massachusetts Has Failed To Approve the Plan For the New New Haven

(By Associated Press) Washington, June 29.—In less than a week the Massachusetts legislature speedily approves a changed plan under which the New Haven railroad may dispose of the Boston and Maine, the filing of a suit by the government to separate the two lines seems imminent. Chairman Howard Elliott, of the New Haven, was in Washington today and called at both the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Department of Justice to discuss New Haven affairs. The position of the New Haven directors was made clear in a recent resolution they adopted in Boston stating they would not be willing to have the Boston railway holding company dispose of Boston and Maine stock if the Massachusetts legislature insisted that each certificate should be stamped with the provision that the stock might be taken over by the commonwealth at price to be fixed by agreement or by a court.

The New Haven directors say this provision makes the shares unmarketable and would put the company in worse position than if it were compelled to sell the Boston and Maine stock under a decree of the federal court. July 15 is the time limit Attorney General McReynolds fixed within which the settlement must be effected.

Daniels Will Go. Washington, June 29.—Secretary Daniels will attend the centennial celebration of the battle of Plattsburgh on Lake Champlain, September 8 and 9. On the first day Mr. Daniels will appear on the Vermont side of the lake and on the next at Plattsburgh. President Wilson has promised to attend if possible.

Cotton Production In The United States

Washington, June 2.—The quantity of cotton ginned from the crop of 1913, counting round as half bales and excluding linter, was 13,982,811 running bales. With the exception of that of 1911, this is the largest cotton crop the United States has ever produced. Expressed in gross 500-pound bales the crop amounted to 14,158,486 bales, being 1,536,215 bales, or 9.8 per cent, less than that of 1911, but exceeding that of 1912 by 453,065 bales, or 3.3 per cent; that of 1909, the smallest crop in recent years, by 4,151,737 bales, or 41.5 per cent; and that of 1904, the fourth largest crop, by 718,474 bales, or 5.3 per cent. These figures are given in a bulletin on cotton production for 1913, which has been issued by Director William J. Harris, of the bureau of census, department of commerce. It was prepared under the supervision of William M. Stuart, chief statistician for manufactures.

The quantity of cotton ginned from the crop of 1913, prior to September 1, was 799,099 bales, exceeding that of 1911—the next largest—by 27,802 bales. Almost one-half of the total crop was ginned prior to October 18; by November 14 almost three-fourth of the crop had been ginned. This is practically the same as the average for the years 1902-1912, the highest percentage (89.5) being shown for 1909 and the lowest (69.9) for 1906.

The amount of cotton seed produced in tons, in 1913, was 6,305,000, with an estimated value of \$156,600,000. Of this practically 4,767,802 tons were crushed. The corresponding amounts for 1912 were 6,104,000 tons produced and 4,579,508 tons crushed; and for 1911, 6,392,000 tons produced and 4,921,073 tons crushed.

Conditions Affecting the 1913 Crop. The cotton crop of 1913 began with an increased area planted, the revised estimate of the department of agriculture being 37,458,000 acres, as against an estimate of 34,766,000 acres for the crop of 1912. The 1913 crop as a whole got a late start, but good stands were obtained in practically the entire cotton belt other than the Atlantic coast states, where much re-planting was necessary—probably 25 per cent of their total cotton acreage. During May and June favorable weather conditions prevailed in all sections, offsetting to a degree the loss of the crop and permitting the very late replanted cotton to get a good start. Favorable conditions continued for the most part in the Atlantic states and in the greater portions of the Middle Gulf states, enabling the plants in these sections to mature and fruit and converting the early discouraging prospects into an excellent harvest. On the other hand, what proved to be a large yield in the area west of the Mississippi was reduced by prolonged drought and excessive heat to a poor yield, considering that a large percentage of the increased acreage was in this section. The effects of the drought and heat were especially severe in Oklahoma and only slightly less so in Arkansas and in the northern and western portions of the cotton growing area of Texas.

The cotton crop of 1913 in general was less seriously affected by insect pests than the previous one, although certain large sections suffered more severely than ever before. With the exception of certain sections in northern Texas where there was some recession in the territory invaded by the weevil, there was an advance all along the line as compared with 1912. The total territory now infested is estimated at 296,800 square miles, including 22,800 square miles invaded for the first time in 1913.

Cotton Crop of the States. The cotton crop of 1913 as compared with that of 1912 showed a gain in each of the cotton belt states with the exception of North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia. The production in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee was the largest ever reported for these states except for 1911. Arkansas made its record crop in 1913 and Louisiana showed the largest amount ginned from a single crop since 1908. While the crop in Texas was nearly 1,000,000 bales short of the record crop of 1912, it was exceeded only by two others—those of 1906 and 1911. A large part of the increase in the production of cotton in recent years has been due to that in Georgia and South Carolina. The production of cotton in Georgia in 1913, while showing an increase of more than half a million bales, as compared with the previous year, was still 452,026 short of the record crop of 1911. The crop of 1913, however, was, in that state greater than that of 1906 by 24,029 bales, or 45.6 per cent, and in South Carolina by 591,683 bales, or 57.3 per cent. The production of cotton in Louisiana decreased steadily from 1906 to 1910, though since then there has been some increase. In 1906 the production of the state amounted to 987,779 bales, while in 1910 the amount was only 245,648 bales. This rapid decline was due largely to the ravages of the boll weevil and to the consequent diversion of cotton lands to the cultivation of sugar cane, rice and other crops.

The Imperial Valley in southern California seems to be well suited to the cultivation of cotton. This section has a rich soil, a warm climate, a long season, and situated as it is on a lower level than the Colorado river, the further advantage of being easily susceptible to irrigation. The high cost of labor for picking cotton, however, is a drawback, while the suitability of the land for other crops undoubtedly restricts, to some extent, its culture. Cotton has been grown in this locality on a commercial basis for only a few years. There were 5,936 bales ginned in 1910, 9,790 in 1911, 8,215 in 1912, and 23,838 in 1913. It has been reported that the acreage planted in cotton in 1914 in the Imperial Valley will show a large increase over that in 1913, while the probable production is variously estimated from 50,000 to 100,000 bales.

There were 2,299 bales reported as ginned in Arizona from the crop of 1913. The largest part of this has the same characteristics as that grown in Egypt, having been propagated from seed brought from that country. The cotton is grown on irrigated land and the average yield is high. The area to be devoted to this staple in 1914 shows a large increase over that of 1913, the amount being variously estimated from 12,000 to 16,000 acres.

The sea-island cotton crop of 1913 amounted to 77,563 bales, or 29,840,000 pounds gross weight. While slightly larger than the preceding crop, it was one of the smallest produced since the inauguration of the ginning reports of the census bureau in 1899. The average quantity of sea-island cotton produced each year (equivalent to about 75,000 bales of 500 pounds each. Of this amount about 25,000 bales are exported and 50,000 bales are consumed in this country. The best sea-island cotton produced in the United States is grown off the coast of South Carolina, by planters who have for many years paid the most careful attention to seed selection. The sea-island cotton now being grown in the West Indies is said to surpass the average American product and competes with that grown in South Carolina rather than with the less valuable varieties grown in Florida and Georgia. However, the total exports of sea-island cotton from the British West Indies for the year ending September 30, 1913, were only 4,309 bales of 500 pounds each.

The World's Production of Cotton. As compiled from various sources, the world's production of cotton in 1913, exclusive of linters, measured by the factory supply—that is, the quantity entering commercial channels—was 22,225,000 bales of 500 pounds net. In this comparison with 20,976,000 bales in 1912, 21,269,000 bales in 1911, and 16,241,000 bales in 1909. The United States is the only country which has provided an adequate statistical service to ascertain the quantity of cotton produced each year. The governments of India, Egypt, and Russia compile and publish estimates from time to time during the season, and it is said that the Indian government proposes to establish a system of enumerating the bales at the press. In arriving at the production in foreign countries, it was therefore necessary to rely on consular reports, trade publications, special correspondence, and other miscellaneous sources.

Of the total world production of commercial cotton in 1913 the United States contributed 60.9 per cent; India, 17.1 per cent; Egypt, 6.6 per cent; China, 5.4 per cent; and Russia, 5.4 per cent. Some idea of the importance of cotton production in the United States from an economic standpoint may be had when it is considered that, next to corn, cotton is the most valuable crop grown in this country and that cotton is the largest single item of export. The value of the cotton crop of 1909 represented 15 per cent. of the total value of all the crops of the country. The value of cotton exported during the fiscal year 1912 amounted to \$547,357,195, or 22.5 per cent of the total value of all articles of domestic merchandise exported during the year.

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WAY DOWN IN GEORGIA.

Legislature Spending the Time Under the Electric Fans.

Atlanta, Ga., June 27.—With a big electric fan whirling, palm leaves helping a bit and plenty of ice water tinkling in the tall glasses the Georgia legislature is trying to attend to business and forget the thermometer.

One of the attaches, thinking of conferring a favor on the members, kindly brought a large thermometer to the house today and the ante-room is called. One of the South Georgia members who has not seen his knees in a decade on account of an abundance of avoidfuls, became intently interested in it. He consulted it every five minutes and with every advance of a degree became more disgusted. "If it goes up to 98 I'm going to pack my grip and go home," he declared. Then he went in to answer a roll call. When he came out again for another look the mercury had climbed to 105. "Me for the wiregrass," he said. He was on his feet to request a leave of absence when a friend explained to him that a mischievous page had burnt a match under the mercury and sent it up a few notches.

REVIVAL AT ORRVILLE

Being Conducted by Rev. Robert G. Lee.

Rev. Robert G. Lee, who is now conducting revival services at Orrville Baptist church, was born at Fort Mill, S. C. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Lee who now reside at that place. Early a desire to preach possessed him. When he grew to manhood, he left, at 21 years of age, for South America where he spent one year in the service of the United States government. Returning to his home, he entered Furman University, becoming a classmate of the pastor of Orrville Baptist church. He graduated with high honors in June 1913, winning the gold medal for the best senior oration, and the gold medal for the best contribution to the college magazine. During his college course his fellow students elected him to many of the highest offices in the peer of the student body. He is now pastor of Long Branch Baptist church, one of the leading churches in the Saluda Association, of White Oak church of Greenville, and of Waterloo Baptist church of Waterloo, S. C.

Conley Refused New Trial.

Atlanta, June 27.—James Conley, the negro factory sweeper, sentenced to serve one year in prison as an accessory after the fact to the murder

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A TRAVELING salesman, while in Nashville, took a large order, promising delivery in ten days. It would take two days for the order to reach the Home Office by mail. It took him only a few minutes to telephone the order from a pay station of the Bell Telephone system.

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Scholarship Examination.

The University of South Carolina offers a Teachers' scholarship to one young man from each county. The scholarship is worth \$100 in money and exemption from all fees, amounting to \$158. (\$158.)

The examination will be held at the county seat Friday, July 10, 1914. General entrance examinations will be held at the same time for all students.

The University offers great advantages. Varied courses of study in science, history, law and and business. Write at once for an application blank to

The President University of South Carolina Columbia, S. C.

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when provided with a clip that fits your own nose. Glasses that won't shake off are a specialty with us, and you don't have to tie them on, either. That's one of our advantages. The best is that we fit them accurately to your eyes. We are experts in testing eyes. For the glasses we charge from \$3.00 to \$5.00 and upward, according to the style and frame. Repairs on frames and parts 10 cents and upward.

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of Mary Phagan, for which crime Leo Frank is now under sentence of death, today was refused a new trial by Judge Ben Hill, of the Fulton superior court. Conley's attorneys did not attempt to support his motion by argument, and immediately served notice of appeal. The matter will come before the higher court at its October term.