THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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. The Weather. South Carolina: Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

OUR DAILY THOUGHT.

There are ten things for which no one has ever yet been sorry: For doing good to all.

For speaking evil of none. For hearing before judgi sq. For thinking before speaking.

For holding an angry tongue. For being kind to the distressed. For asking pardons for all errors.

For being patient toward everybody. For stopping the ears to a tale

For disbelieving most of the ill re ports,-Selected

Doc Cook, Jack Johnson Sylvia Penkhurst, Harry Thaw, Henk O'Day Bob Gonzales. Ty Cobb, Connie Mack?

It looks as if somebody batted for the allies in the ninth.

Does anybody know?

"Tiarse" Henry Watterson knows good thing when he sees it.

The Greenwood Daily Journal tells us that 'possums are ripe. And we suppose that taters are fat.

By this time, it is probably rumored on the streets of Abbeville that Germany has declared war with England.

Put a grey horse or a grey mule where he can get a bite of grass and a drink of water, and watch him die.

One thing is certain, South Carolina and Charleston will have no race track gambling after January.

*Col. Ed. DeCamp and Mayor Ike Smith, of Thickety, are scrapping about some hickory nuts. Now it's up to Harold Booker to part them.

No matter if the nations of the Old World are pulling each other's hair. we are building a play house in Anderson, and it will be some theatre when it is finished.

Strange Works to Him. The hostess asked the solid man of her guest list to take a talkative young in to dinner. The girl did her best to keep up the conversation, ranging from Wall street to the crops and back. Only once did the solid man de-sert the unfalling affirmative, and that was when she asked, "Do you like Beethoven's works?" "Never visited them." he replied. "What does he manufache replied. "Wha

NOBILITY OF WORK. All work, even cotton aninning. is noble; work is alone noble.—

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well—Earl of Chestorfield.

We enjoy ourselves only in our work, our doing; and our best doing is our best enjoy-ment. Jacobi.

It is better to wear out than to rust out.—Bishop Horne.

ng is impossible to indus-

riever lile a moment, but britty and thoughtful of othern

THE PRESIDENT'S COURAGE.

Whether one agrees or disagrees with the president that it is not wise for the government to issue bonds to take care of the cotton situation in the South, no one will deny that he has exhibited rare courage in taking a stand for what he believes to be right. regardless of the fact that it may be blow to a section that he loves and a people who are his friends.

The president is thoroughly Southerner. He knows the South from early association and environment He began his career in the South, and the woman whose death was so universally mourned a few weeks ago, he wooed and wed in the South. He has nothing of the narrow prejudices igainst the South that have characterized some of the national leaders even within the Democratic party. Born and reared as he was, it would have been impossible to, him to have

formed such prejudices. The Southern people are his own. it was they who made possible his nomination for the high honor that he holds in Baltimore in 1912. He seected a larger proportion of his cabnet from the South than has any other president since feeling between he sections was divided over the old juestions. The evidence is unmistakable that the president loves the South nore than he dares to express in his present position, for fear that he may e called sectional and narrow.

Likewise, he understands the un ortunate condition in which the cotton states find themselves as a result of the war in Europe. He knows, as few in public life other than Southern congressmen know, just how hard is the lot of the small cotton farmer and how blue is the prospect before im. There is probably not kindier sympathy anywhere than in the breast of Woodrow Wilson for the sufferers in the South from the war which is not of their making.

But the president places principle bove sentiment. He believes-and all will admit@hat it is sincere and bonest belief-that it is not the province of the federal government to take care of farmers who have met with advercity, by issuing bonds and increasing he public debt. He believes that it would be an unfortunate precedenthat it might be followed by demand: made by grain growers of the Northvest and cattle-raisers of the South west that the government undertake measures for their relief when adver ity may meet them in the future. Believing thus, and realizing that the people of the South hold his destiny very largely in their hands, as regards his renomination in 1916, it is easy to see that he has exhibited a very high order of courage in opposing dederal aid to the cotton farmers. As he expressed it a few days ago when South Carolina congressmen conferred with him, he was trying to rely upon his head, and not his heart, in deciding what attitude he should take on the question. His judgment was placed above his sentiment, and one can well agree that this is the wiser course for a statesman who must meet appeals of every nature with decisions from the standpoint of the welfare of all the people.

MAULDIN PLAN ADOPTED.

Now that it seems apparent tha the legislature may pass the bond saue providing for \$25,000,000 in bonds to create a fund for loaning the will be recalfed that this is practically the plan suggested by Pres. B. F. Mauldin, of the Bank of Anderson, in letter to the public published in The Intelligencer, September 16, which letter was mailed to the Governor and egislators of the state. In this letter Mr. Mauldin called attention to the fact that the "Ruy a Bale" plan and other measures offered were all good but did not go far enough; that they provided only a remedy but not

The following is quoted from this

etter: "I, therefore, venture to suggest hat the cotton growing states of the South call extra sessions of their re-spective legislatures and pass first a bill authorising the purchase by the states of say forty per cent of the cot-ton produced in each state at ten cents per pound, paying for it in half cash and the other half in state script, payable next fall, taking the crop grown in 1913 as a basis; and provide that this cotton shall be withdrawn from the market for at least twelve months. the market for at least twelve months.

"They pass a second bill restricting cotton acreage for the year 1915 to 50 per cent, taking the crop of 1914 as a basis. The purchase of the cotton by the states will, of course, necessitate the borrowing of a very large sum of money, and if I thought this would add to the bardens of our already overburdened creditors, the merchants and the banks, in New York and other business centers, I could not advocate it, but this money will have to be provided, not all at once but gradually, as the cotton is purchased and will go right back upon creditors, and thus it would be practically but a shifting of credit, on a more perfect security basis.

"Tor what could be better security

basts
"For what could be better security
then cotton warehoused and insured
on a low price basis? I do not know
that either of the bills sugrested for
relief would stand the test of the
cours, as I am not a lawyer, but the

matter is of so much importance that this should be investigated."

A reading of the act introduced into

the legislature and which is now engaging the attention of that body, foilows very closely the plan suggested by Mr. Mauldin. This act is published elsewhere in this issue of The Intelligencer in order that our readers may e informed on what is being done to provide for the relief of the farmers of the state. The Intelligencer will ot undertake to say that this law will, if passed, stand the test of the courts, but that is a matter for them o decide when it is presented to them.

THE FRIENDS OF THE FARMER.

The plan of the Saint Louis bankers o assist the cotton farmers of the South is a further indication of the nation-wide interest which is 'being manifested in the problems of the men who follow the plow.

The movement is not intended as a olan for purchasing cotton, but is designed rather to make available a fund of \$150,000,000 to loan on cotton at not to exceed six cents per pound for the purpose of making cotton a liquid asset, stabilizing its price and bringing about normal conditions

It has been said that it takes great calamities to develop our friends and he present crisis is proof positive that of industry who are willing to share is misfortunes and lighten his burlens. Strong men are strong only as they co-operate with other men, and the spirit of friendliness on the part of the business man towards the farmer augurs well for the future of the gricultural interests of the nation.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK BRIGHTEN-ING.

One sees evidences in many places hat the business outlook is improving and that times are getting easier. The following is the way The New York Herald puts it:

"The siness outlook is steadily rightening. 'Commerce which was suspended by

the first shock of war has revived and last month merchandise exports for the first time since March exceeded mports.
"With magnificent crops and high prices the myriad farmers of the West and Northwest are supplied with un-

precedented means to purchase man-ufactured goods and steps now being taken will place the Southern producers of cotton in comfortable position.
"This country, remote from the scene of strife and dowered with the richest natural resources, has an en-ergetic and enterprising population of a bundred millions whose wants must be supplied, and Europe is now calling upon us for various commodities in

OUR DAILY POEM

ncreasing amount

To Boyland.

It's a long way back to Boyland,
Where the voices sing and call,
But it is not so far in autumn;
When the ripened chestnuts fall;
When the chinquepins are open,
And the paw-paws ripe and sweet
Then I go back unto Boyland,
As if wings were on my feet

To Boyland, dreaming Boyland,
Where the voices sing and call
Through the golden mists of au-When the ripened chestnuts fall.

We forget the old road often. And the dust of toil and strife Hides the valley of its magic But it's not so hard to find it When again you chance to see To Boyland, loved old Boyland,

With its music and its thrall, When the frost has kist the pumpkins And the ripened chestnuts fall!

It makes our old limbs tremble When we think sometimes how far The road runs back to Boyland And its shining morning star; But the loved abode of memory Draws so close, so close again, When the dear old things in nature

> To Boyland, far-off Boyland, Why, it's just beyond the wall
> When October's in the woodland
> And the ripened chestnats fall
> —Baltimore Sun.

GOLDEN SILENCE.

Silence never shows itself to so great an advantage as when it is made the reply to calumny and defamation, provided that we give no occasion for them.

nce, when nothing need be said, is the eloquence of discretion.-Bovee.

Stlence is more elequent than

That silence is one of the great arts of conversation is allowed by Cicero himself, who says there is not only an art, but even

Be silent and safe; silence nev-er betrays you.—John Boyle O'Reilly.

Cotton Bond Issue Bill Is Before Legislature

Relief Measure Drafted by Joint Committee From House and Senate is Introduced in Both Branches-Provides for Twenty-five Million Dollar Plantation.

Features of Bond Issue Bill

Amount to be yoted, \$25,000,000 of 5 per cent, 5-year coupon The question to be submitted to the people at the general election,

To be approved by two-thirds of the votes of the qualified electors

Bonds shall then be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100 and The State will purchase cotton outright. The price to be paid is 10 cents a pound for middling, the sinking fund commission to determine the price for lower grades.

One-tenth of purchase price is to be retained to pay interest on bonds and expenses. Two-year loans may also be had on cotton held in security, upon the presentation of receipts for cotton properly warehoused and in-

Loans are made on basis of middling cotton at 9 cents a pound. One-tenth of the face value of the note is retained to pay interest in advance.

Cotton thus held cannot be sold within three years without the consent of the maker of the note.

Distribution of benefits will be upon basis of pro rata share of

county production in 1913 and 1914, as nearly as can be approximated.

Benefits of the law will be contingent upon conformity with acreage reduction legislation. The acreage reduction bill which has already been passed by the

house and sent to the senate provides that not more than one-third of the land under cultivation shall be planted in cotton, and in no case more than six acres to the plow.

The text of the cotion bond issue in the State treasury for the purpose bill introduced simultaneously in the of paying the interest on said bonds two houses of the South Carolina gen-

\$25,000,000 in 5 per cent. coupon bonds of the State, to be known as South Carolina cotton bonds, and to submit the question of the issuing of the same to the electors at the next general election and to provide for the payment of interest and their retirement and to prescribe the terms and manner of issuing and delivery

"Be it enacted by the general as

"Section 1. That the State of South Carolina issue \$25,000,000, if so much be necessary, in 5 per cent. coupon bonds, bearing interest from the date of issue, payable annually for a term of five years, and with the option to the State to call the said bonds or any portion thereof by number for payment at any time; said bonds to be issued in form and manner and for the purposes hereinafter set forth: Provided, That the question of issuing the said bonds be submitted to the qualified electors on the 3rd day of November, 1914 for the consent of the people of the State; that at said election there shall be provided a suf-ficient number of ballots as follows: ficient number of bailots as follows:

'For the issuing of not exceeding \$25,000,000 South Carolina coupon bonds to be exchanged for or loaned upon cotton by the State. Yes,' and a sufficient number of bailots shall be provided as follows: 'For the Issuing of not exceeding \$25,000,000 South Carolina coupon bonds to be exchanged for or loaned upon cotton by the State. No.' Only such notice of the State. No.' Only such notice of said election shall be required and

said election shall be required and extended by advertisement as may be practicable after the passage of this act. That in case two-thirds voting on the question of said issue shall vote 'yes,' then the said bonds shall be issued as provided in this act.

"Sec. 2. That said bonds shall be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$1,000 and shall be executed as now provided for by an act entitled. 'An act to provide for the redemption of that part of the State debt known. An act to provide for the redemption of that part of the State debt known as the brown consol bonds and stocks, approved December 22, 1392. and exts amendatory thereof. Said bonds shall be issued in such form as shall be prescribed by State sinking fund commission: Provided, That the cottent taken in sychange for said bonds. ton taken in exchange for said bonds shall be pledged for the payment of same and interest collected under the provisions of this act shall be held by the State treasurer for the pay-ment of said bonds except as oth-

erwise herein provided.

Disposition of Bonds.

"Sec. 3. That the sinking fund commission shall deposit said bonds with the State Treasurer and shall dispose of them as hereinafter pre-scribed. In exchange for South Caro-lina produced cotton, evidenced by certificates or receipts from bonded or State managed warehouses, showing the weight, grade, mark and number of bales of such cotton, according to the standard prescribed by the federal government, the staking fund federal government, the siaking fund commission shall deliver warrant or warrants in the sum represented by the value of said cotton at 10 cents per pound on the basis of middling, the price of the basis of middling, the price of the basis of middling, and in no case at a higher price than 10 cents per pound, Provided, That the person receiving such warrants shall be the producer of the cotton represented by such certificates or receipts or the owner of the land upon which it was produced, or the holder thereof for the benefit of the producer of land owner, and shall deposit in cash with the sinking fund commission 10 per cent. of the face of such warrant, to be held in the State treasury for the purpose of the payment of interest on said bonds and expenses. mmission shall deliver warrant or

holder thereof for the benefit of the producer of land owner, and shall deposit in cash with the sinking fund commission 10 per cent of the face of such warrant, to be held in the State treasury for the purpose of the payment of interest on said bonds and expenses.

"Sec. 4. On delivery of note or notes of any person except as herein limited, subject to such rules and regulations as the sinking fund commission may prescribe, made out and executed in such form as the sinking fund commission may prescribe, made out and executed in such form as the sinking fund commission may prescribe, made out and executed in such form as the sinking fund commission may require, for the phyment to the Salte of a fixed amount two years from the date thereof, with the interest after the maturity thereof at the rate of 5 per cen, per annum, accompanied by a cash payment of 16 per cent of the face of such note or notes to cover the purposes of which shall be held shall be paid from the payments relatively of the note which shall be held shall be paid from the payments relatively of the note which shall be held shall be paid from the payments relatively.

eral Assembly Monday night is as a basis of 9 cents per pound for mid-follows:

"A bill to authorize the issuing of cotton as the sinking fund commission may prescribe—upon delivery of said note or notes with warehouse receipts or certificates attached thereto, evidencing cotton of grade and quality and indicating the marks and number of each bale as aforesaid, the sinking fund commission shall cause to be de-livered to the maker of said note or livered to the maker of said note or notes warrant or warrants on the State treasurer for bonds as prescribed in the preceding section of this act. The payment of said note of notes shall not be required until the cotton pledged to secure the same shall be sold for a price sufficient to pay the face of the note or notes and interest from the date thereof and all carrying charges on said cotton: Provided, That the cotton shall not be sold by the sinking fund coumission within three years from the date of such loan or notes without the consent of the maker of the note. When the cotton is sold, amount of the note the cotton is sold, amount of the note and interest due the State and expenses on said cotton shall be deducted and the note or notes returned to the maker, together with the surplus proceeds, if any, from the sale of said cotton.

Purpose is Stated.

"Sec. 5. It is the purpose of this act in order to promote and safeguard the general prosperity of the State and its people to retire and withhold from the market a sufficient amount of the cotton crop of 1914 to give value and stability to its sale and to give immediate relief to those producing it, and the said bonds given in exchange thereof shall be distributed as near as practicable according to the 1913 production among the counties of the State to the producers of the 1913 production among the counties of the State to the producers of cotton, landowners upon whose land the same was produced, or holders of cotton for the benefit of producers and landowners in proportion thereof and landowners in proportion to the cotton produced in each county, during the year 1914, and within a county shall be distributed among the producers, landowners and holders for the benefit of producers and iandown-ers in proportion to their production; it being the intent that such persons shall be entitled to deliver as far as practicable at least one-third of their cotton to the State under the terms of this act, and the benefits of this act shall extend only to resident pro-

was produced and holders of cotton for the benefit of producers or cotton for the benefit of producers or landowners. Such persons shall have the option of selling the said cotton to the State under section 3 of this act, or of procuring a loan thereof under section 4 of this act, in proportion to the cotton they produced or con-

the cotton they produced or con-trolled so far as may be practicable.

"Sec. 6. That the sinking fund commission shall sell said purchased cotton, or any portion thereo', at such time and price as may be deem-ed for the best interest of the State, except as herein inhibited: Provided, That it shall not be sold for a price changed therefor and accrued interest together with the expenses of ware-housing and holding the same and the expenses otherwise incurred under this act.

this act.

"Sec. 7. That upon presentatio: of any such warrant or warrants to the State treasurer he shall deliver to the holder bond or bonds as nearly equal in amount as possible to the amount of such warrant or warrants and his receipt for any difference between the sum of such warrant or warrants, which receipt shall always be without interest and receivable in part exchange on account of bonds at part exchange on account of bonds at its face value.

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quired to be made to the said commission under this act. It shall be the duty of the sinking fund commission duty of the sinking fund commission to inquire into and require the cotton sold to the State, or held by it on loans, to be properly insured for the benefit of the State by the State warehouse commissioner or the bonded warehouse issuing said warehouse receipt; and said cotton shall not be insured in State insurance fund.

"Sec. 10: That all persons obtaining the benefits of this act shall enter into an obligation to the State that he will conform to all legislation of this

will conform to all legislation of this State regulating cotton acreage and production. "Sec. 11. The State sinking fund commission is hereby authorized and

directed in its discretion to perform all and singular the acts necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of this act, not herein specifically given or provided for in terms, and which may not be inconsistent with the provisions and purposes the intelligencer covers

thereof.

"Sec. 12. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed so far as may be necessary to carry out purposes of this act.
"Sec. 13. This act shall go into effect immediately upon its approval."

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