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THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

"A word is but a breath of air.
'Tis heard or spoken without care.
Yet words in fierce profusion hurled
Upset the history of the world."

THE WEATHER.

South Carolina: Fair Saturday and Sunday, colder.

Something not to worry about—the weather.

If the English get hold of Werner Horn he will get the hook.

Wonder if Werner Horn will blow about what he has done.

A dispatch says Greece is mobilizing. They should guard against a slip up.

Quint Germany Be Humbled By War? asks a headline. Foolish question.

Villa proclaims himself president of Mexico. Proving it is another thing, old man.

When a count tells an helress he can't live without her, the gink is speaking the truth.

We hope Jup. Pluvius will stick around until we have that bond election for street paving.

Do you see anyone's "Italian hand" pulling the strings around the office of the attorney general?

Prof. Arctomys Monax, sometimes referred to as Ground Hog, hasn't been proven an absolute liar yet.

A man named Holiday committed suicide in jail at Hartsville. One vacation from which he will not return.

A merchant in a North Carolina town named Balm has failed. The creditors will find little balm in that.

A big water tank is to be erected in Spartanburg. Folk over there must be getting ready to install bath tubs.

Gold and Silver are Very Scant in Alsace.—Headline. First intimation we have had that we're living in Alsace.

We have worried so much about the weather and it has done so little good we've just decided to not worry any more.

An appropriation of \$500 for agricultural work in Anderson County is a wise investment on the part of the delegation.

If it will be of any comfort to those magistrates who lost out on reappointment, we will say that it is all in the game.

"Be Sellers, Not Buyers," advises an editor. Most of us would have to buy something before we would have anything for sale.

April 9 has been designated as "bird day" in South Carolina. Unless a goose is in that class some folks will be slighted.

The more shell fire our brethren across the pond indulge in now the more of that kind spelled without the "s" they will receive hereafter.

With Editor James H. Moore and Rev. Len G. Broughton both in Knoxville, we venture to predict there'll be warm times in that quarter some day.

Farmers in Anderson County got together—not in person but by agreement—and dragged fifteen miles of road. That's good community spirit.—Newberry Observer.

We are sorry for the magistrates who were not recommended for reappointment, but then it is best to have been a judge and lost than never to have been a judge at all.

A dispatch says the lower house has killed the land commission bill. That must have been the State's "landchaftsbund" bill spoken of some days ago. Might have known a bill with that name couldn't have gotten by.

The Retired Farmer
BY ELBERT HUBBARD.

Of all the mental misery that comes to mortals I know nothing quite so tragic as that of the retired farmer—and the people who have to live with him. Get enough retired farmers in a town and they will start a melancholia shop.

A prosperous farming community seems bound to produce a few of these malcontents. The very beauty and fertility of the soil make it possible for a man to save up a little money, move to town and live a life of gossip and growl.

A farmer who farms is fine, but a retired farmer is fierce. The town to avoid is the town made up of retired farmers.

In years ago I used to hear men say, "I intend to make my pile and retire from business and enjoy myself."

I am glad to know that anyone today who makes this remark is regarded as booked for the bughouse. The man who does not enjoy himself in his business will never know what happiness is.

The limit of rest is very soon reached, and then misery follows fast.

Well did Iago wail: "My occupation! My occupation's gone!"

When your occupation is gone, you had better throw your cosmic gripsack overboard and jump overboard after it.

Lack of occupation is not rest; a mind quite idle is a mind distressed.

We must arrange our work so as to get a little rest every day. But too much rest is almost as bad as too much food. The idea of devoting the balance of your life to rest is a beckon for Charon's muddscow.

Retired farmers are a blot, and a blight on the civic prospects of any town.

The farmer works hard until he is 50, 55 or 60. He has a few thousand dollars in the bank. The mortgage has been cleared off. He has an opportunity to rent his place, or his children will manage it for him. He buys a house in town, turns his farm over to the boys or to renters and looks forward to a long life of leisurely enjoyment.

His habit of life is to be up at 5 o'clock in the morning, feed horses, pigs, cattle and chickens, do his chores, looking after a great number of details that have to have his personal attention.

Tired and worn with this multiplicity of things to look after, he decides to throw up the whole job, and he does.

Now he can get up any time that he wishes. He can lie abed until noon. There are no chores, no responsibilities, no horses unfed, no cattle mooing for him to come and minister to them. His occupation is gone.

His soul becomes corroded with discontent. He wanders around from the grocery to the post-office, then to the blacksmith shop.

He stops and masticates the textiles. But the joy has gone out of life and his existence becomes one gradual, growing growl.

Luckily for the world, such men do not last long. The man who lasts is the man who sticks to his job.

WE SHOULD RAISE PLENTY OF FOODSTUFFS.

If the farmers of the South needed a lesson regarding diversification of crops, or the raising of foodstuffs, the present situation should be sufficient. We have an overproduction of cotton, with a resultant low price, and a terrible European war, which necessitates our feeding not only the non-combatants but the very armies of these nations at war. This has already run the prices of foodstuffs up almost out of reach of the laboring classes.

And if the war ceased today, the United States would have to feed these people for a year or more until they could get their affairs adjusted sufficiently to enable them to prepare their crops, plant, and harvest them.

Remember this—that if the war stopped today, this country would have to feed them for another year at least.

And if the prices of foodstuffs continue to rise, what will the non-producer of foodstuffs do about meeting the high prices of the necessities of life, unless the government places a limit to the prices to be charged in this country.

The moral for the farmers of this section is to raise as large a crop of foodstuffs as is possible, putting in every acre available.

TO HELP SOUTH CAROLINA'S ILLITERATES.

Judging by the reports which reach us from Columbia, we are fearful that the Swearingen county unit compulsory education bill may not become a law at this session of the legislature.

There seems to be quite a number of different plans for stamping out illiteracy, and if the law makers could settle on any one plan, no doubt it would pass easily; but if the friends of education in the legislature fall out among themselves as to the best means of accomplishing their object and become divided, the enemies of compulsory education will defeat the bill just as certain as day follows night.

With South Carolina standing next to the bottom in the list of States in illiteracy, it would be a crying shame for this Swearingen county unit bill to fail to pass. This law gives each county the right to decide whether they want compulsory education in their county or not, and that to our mind appears fair.

From the latest figures obtainable, there are only FIFTEEN illiterate children to each thousand children in the United States, but in this State it is estimated that at the present time there are EIGHTY-FIVE illiterate children out of every thousand children of school age.

Do you wish to help the cause of these illiterate children?

If so, write or wire your representative and senator TODAY, asking them not only to vote for the Swearingen bill, but to WORK for it until it is passed.

THE FARM DEMONSTRATION AGENT.

The county adviser, county agent, or farm bureau movement as it is variously called is receiving widespread attention throughout the United States and Canada and the prestige it now has and the progress it is making indicates it will only be a short time until every county in the country will be affected by it. There are now 214 county advisers in the Northern States. There are 40 in the province of Ontario while in the South in a different form county men are working in nearly 800 counties. It is worthy of note that no county with a farmers organization back of it has dispensed with the services of a man, once one has been employed.

The forerunner of this movement can be traced back ten years to a few counties in Texas and Louisiana where men were employed to teach better methods of farming in the face of boll weevil conditions. Although this work was kindergarten in its nature as compared with that being done by the county men in Illinois, it has been productive of much good. With the support of the federal government, the general educational board and the local people, it spread throughout the South until now most counties have county agents. Alabama with one hundred and two counties has one hundred and two county men. The men first used in the South were usually practical farmers with an ordinary education, who carried to the farmers the lines of work planned by the leaders of the demonstration work.

This work consisted in giving instructions and making demonstrations in growing acre plots of corn, cotton or other crops. As the movement progressed from year to year, other lines were taken up and as far as possible better men were secured. Now in many cases well trained college men with wide experience in agriculture are being employed and the work is being placed on the highest possible plane as fast as it is feasible to do so.

The county work in the east had its beginning in Bedford County, Pennsylvania in 1906. A. B. Ross cooperated with about 65 farmers for three years doing this entirely at his own expense. On March 1, 1910, he was employed by the office of farm management as an experiment to find out what effect such a man would have on agricultural conditions. On the first of July 1910, he was cooperating with 218 farmers and a year later with 741 farmers. Most of his preliminary work was done in Bedford County, but extended into all adjoining counties.

Following the appointment of Mr. Ross in Bedford County, the work had its next development in Broome County, New York and from those two counties, it has spread throughout the Northern States.

A county should be fully prepared before placing a man in the field. Much trouble will be avoided if this policy is pursued. The work should be planned for at least three years. One year's time is too short to make a fair trial. By the end of three years, if well handled, the results will be such it will have established itself with the people.

The adviser should be a college trained man or its equivalent with thorough practical experience in farming and of good personality. The supply of such men is not over abundant. These men should have training in soils, as soil fertility is fundamental to successful farming. To carry the work farthest, an adviser should have training in both soils and livestock or some other line adapted to the agriculture of the county.

The work should be planned to meet the most important problems within a county. When questioned as to what these problems are, farmers have included the following in their replies: Soil fertility; higher yields of crops; how to make a success of alfalfa; smut in grains; increased production from cows; hog cholera; how to prevent failures of red clover; how to organize the farm to make it pay better; what crops to grow when clover fails and how; what kind of machinery to buy for certain purposes; when is a silo needed and what kind; what to do with the farm orchard; sweet clover growing; what crops to grow and in what proportions in a given system of livestock farming; how to tile drain a marsh; how to grow veal on sandy land; how to market the crops better; the tenant question; poor labor conditions; what type of farming to follow; how to grow clover seed; insect injuries; better roads; what to do with hilly land; how to feed livestock; etc.

These and many others serve to show the pressing needs. As a solution to some of these problems there is information in South Carolina which if applied would not only keep the soils from wearing out but would in most cases increase the fertility. It would practically double the average yield of cotton, corn, oats, wheat and clover; it would put successful fields of alfalfa on the greater percentage of farms; it would produce much better seed and eliminate the smut in grains; it would increase the production and profit of cows; it would eliminate 90 per cent of the losses from hog cholera; it would increase the certainty of red clover, and give a better seed crop; it would systematize the farm in such a way the labor, stock and machinery would be better utilized, thereby increasing the profits, it would enable farmers to grow soy beans and cowpeas when clover fails; so on down the list, there is information available which if applied would mean immense profits to the farmers.

One of the chief functions of the adviser is to bring this information to the farmer in workable form. He himself gets the facts from his practical experience in farming, his college training, the department of agriculture, the experiment stations, his contact with the farmers, and various other sources. He is not supposed to know it all, however. He must frequently call on the department of agriculture and the experiment stations, and when there are important problems he cannot handle, it is his business to put the specialist and the farmer in touch with each other. He must also aid in directing agricultural movements, such as alfalfa campaigns, organizations to control hog cholera and others.

The above is a brief summary of the work which is being done by farm demonstration agents, and which Anderson County needs. This is our reason for being so insistent that our legislative delegation provide means for supplying this county with the services of such a man as W. D. Garrison.

DEMOCRATS ARE MORE HOPEFUL

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

gressive Republicans, for support in that plan.

Few of the Democratic leaders have now much hope of breaking the Republican filibuster, however, and there were many rumors today that the bill might be laid aside after another week of strenuous efforts to pass it and appropriation measures taken up.

Today the senate was enlivened by speeches of insurgent and regular Democrats rehearsing the revolt over the bill. Senators Hardwick and Vandaman defended their positions in a revolting, and assailed Senator Stone for his attack on them. Senator James again criticized the insurgent Democrats, particularly arraigning his colleague, Senator Camden.

"The senator from Mississippi, Mr. Vandaman, declares we went to the Republicans as well as they," said Senator James. "There are two kinds of Republicans. The difference is that you went to the standpatrois while we went to the Progressives for aid, but not until, like a shot from a submarine, you fired upon our party."

"The senator from Kentucky, my colleague, maintain is pledged to support this bill, and I wish he would come back to his party. I am willing to put my arms around him and pray with him to get back into the Democratic party."

Senator James read from a campaign speech by Senator Camden in which the latter was quoted as saying that, if elected, he would "uphold the hands of President Wilson."

"What the senator from Kentucky meant," it now seems, Senator James asserted, "was that he would hold up the president's hands while the Republican party tied them."

Senator James also read from a speech made by Mr. Hardwick last year when he was a member of the house. The speech was aimed, Senator James said, at Speaker Clark, who opposed the administration's effort to pass the Panama Canal tolls repeal, and Mr. Hardwick addressed himself to "those who had deserted the administration," declaring they had "stabbed the party in the back."

Senator James asked the Republicans when their sudden fear that President Wilson would thrust the country into war had come to them. For two years, he said, Republican senators had attacked the president because of his policy of watchful waiting in Mexico. President Wilson, he said, was the greatest advocate of peace, "since the Prince of Peace was on earth."

"It's not a war between man and man that you fear," he said, "but a war on the confiscatory rates charged by the shipping combine upon American commerce."

EYES OF WORLD NOW ON WARSAW

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

mans alternate with those of the Russians under an artillery fire whose violence has never been exceeded.

In the meantime the Russians are making slow progress in East Prussia and are withstanding the attempts of the Austro-German forces to take the offensive on the River Nida in southern Poland and on the Dunajec River in Galicia. The Austrians admit the loss of Tarnow, Galicia, an important center, Russian possession of which insures the main line of communications in Western Galicia.

In the midst of the snows of the Carpathians the two armies still are contending for the passes which lead into Hungary. The Austro-German forces drove the Russians back from the passes which they had occupied on their extreme right west of Dukla Pass, but elsewhere the Russians claim to be making progress, or, at any rate, to be holding their own.

Artillery engagements, and a few small infantry attacks make up the sum of the operations in the west. There are indications however, that the Allies are preparing the way for an offensive in the Arras region, where their artillery has been busy and where they have captured German trenches. In the Argonne region, too, the French claim to have improved their position.

The failure of the Turks in their preliminary attack on the Suez Canal gives satisfaction to England, as it is felt that territorial and Australasian troops engaged there have proved their metal. Military men express the belief that the Turkish attack was in the nature of a feeler and that an organized assault will be delivered when the Turks collect their main strength within striking distance. Correspondents at Cairo say that a warm reception awaits it from the ships and troops.

Germany's threatened submarine blockade of England and Ireland still occupies the public both here and in neutral countries such as Holland and Scandinavia, which have important shipping interests. It is being taken calmly by ship owners, who are promised that the admiralty will take steps to contract it and are reminded that if it were possible the Germans before this would have sunk transports taking troops to France.

WINTER DOUBLES WORK

In summer the work of eliminating poisons and acids from the blood is helped by perspiration, in cold weather, with little out door work or exercise to cause sweating, the kidneys have to do double work. Foley Kidney Pills help overworked, weak and diseased kidneys to filter and cast out of the blood the waste matter that causes pains in sides or back, rheumatism, lumbago, stiffness of joints, sore muscles and other ills resulting from improper elimination. Evans Pharmacy.

THINKS GERMANY ONLY BLUFFING

Shippers But Little Alarmed and Will Not Affect Movements of Steamships Between New York and British and French Ports.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.—While the German threat of a blockade had created a great wave of indignation among the newspapers and the public, it is regarded by many high officials as a bluff. It is claimed that with her small number of war vessels, Germany cannot make the blockade effective and it is argued that had Germany been able to interfere with British transports carrying troops to France she already would have done so.

Shippers appear to feel little alarm. At Lloyd's underwriters viewed the threat calmly and made little change in the war risk rates.

Inquiries at Liverpool, Glasgow and other ports show that no change in contemplated in sailing schedules, most of the companies saying it is their intention to carry on business as usual unless stopped by admiralty orders.

Great interest is shown in the question of how neutral countries will view the threat and extensive extracts from comments in American and other newspapers are published here.

Little Effect on Shipping.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 5.—(via London, 11:30 p. m.)—Although Germany's notice concerning the danger to merchant shipping in British waters has not called out much comment in the Dutch press, diplomats and business men are discussing it with animation.

In shipping circles it is declared that the notice will have slight effect on Dutch vessels, most of which are expected to continue their voyage according to schedule, although some ships may take the risks, especially liners engaged in East Indian traffic, which would be greatly inconvenienced if compelled to abandon their original routes.

In diplomatic and other circles the view is expressed that the notice is

aimed principally at vessels carrying supplies from America, whose constant arrival with cargoes from countries allied against Germany is said to have aroused the greatest indignation in that country.

The Dutch government thus far has declined to express an opinion.

Possibilities of Serious Risk.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Representatives of shipping companies expressed belief today that the German admiralty communication declaring waters around Great Britain and Ireland, including the entire English Channel, a war zone after February 18, would not affect movements of steamships between New York and British and French ports. Some agents admitted there was a possibility of serious risk, but no one was inclined to believe there was anything to call for diplomatic action by neutral governments.

Germany Must Be Punished.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Daily Telegraph in an editorial today considers Germany's declaration of the waters around Great Britain and Ireland and the coast of France and The Netherlands as naval war zones to be proof of the economical pressure the British fleet is exercising and that "the German ship of state is on its beam ends."

"We could, of course," says The Daily Telegraph, "make reprisals, for we possess twice as many under-water craft as Germany; but we could not descend to such a depth of infamy. The German proclamation consists of empty words, but it is self-revealing and Germany must be punished for this threat of frightfulness. We are convinced that any action in this direction the British government, for and on behalf of the Allies, may take, will receive the support of the civilized world."

ABANDON UNION STATION

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 5.—Railroads entering Cincinnati prepared tonight to abandon the Union station tomorrow because of a predicted flood stage of 55 feet. Passenger traffic will be handled through suburban stations, but freight movements will not be interfered with seriously.

Thirty-eight coal barges, most of them loaded, tore from their moorings today and were swept down the flooded Ohio. The government snag boat E. A. Woodruff and several shanty boats were caught by the barges and swept before them. Some of the shanty boats sank and their men and women occupants had narrow escapes.

Highest in Half Century.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Wheat sold at 60 shillings a quarter on the Lincoln corn market today, the highest price in upwards of half a century.

Has Used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for 20 Years.

"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in my household for the past twenty years. I began giving it to my children when they were small. As a quick relief for croup, whooping cough, and ordinary colds, it has no equal. Being free from opium and other harmful drugs, I never felt afraid to give it to the children. I have recommended it to a large number of friends and neighbors, who have used it and speak highly of it," writes Mrs. Mary Minke, Shortsville, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.

NEW HIGH RECORD MADE IN WHEAT

May Option Climbs to \$1.67 Something Like Selling Stampede Ensues.

(By Associated Press.) CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Wheat advanced swiftly today to a new high record war price. It only took a brief time for the May option to reach \$1.66 1/2, a jump of 2 3/8 cents compared with last night. The previous top notch quotation was on February 3, \$1.66. Most of the trading today, however, was in July delivery, in which the upturn was not quite so radical. Something like a selling stampede ensued after May wheat had climbed to \$1.67. Seaboard offers to resell wheat in Chicago surprised bulls and there was also an element of depression in the fact that corn was not keeping pace upward with wheat. The result was a sudden drop of more than 3 cents from top figures attained by wheat.

Ordered to Watch For Johnson.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 5.—Immigration authorities along the international border have received instructions from Washington to watch for Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, and to apprehend him should he attempt to pass through the United States to Juarez, where he is expected to fight Jess Willard March 6.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE

TODAY HAZEL DAWN in "ONE OF OUR GIRLS"

Open at 10:30 A. M. EVERY DAY A PARAMOUNT FEATURE

"If you owned a Goose that laid golden eggs, wouldn't you insure her if you could."

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

M. M. MATTISON, General Agent, C. W. WEBB, District Agent, J. J. TROWBRIDGE, Special Agent