

THE INTELLIGENCER ESTABLISHED 1866.

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ADVERTISING

Rates will be furnished on application. No advertising discontinued except on written order.

The Intelligencer will publish brief and rational letters on subjects of general interest when they are accompanied by the names and addresses of the authors and are not of a defamatory nature.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to the Intelligencer intended for publication should not be addressed to any individual connected with the paper, but simply to The Intelligencer.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Swat the narrator of Ford jokes.

The state of Tabasco, Mexico, seems to be getting in the soup.

Colleges throughout the country are engaged just now planting next commencement's crop of graduates.

And soon it will be hard to distinguish some straw hats from autumn leaves.

Will somebody kindly tell us how to pronounce the name of the governor's new secretary.

Now that the home-coming at York, with all its feasting, is over, Bro. Bell should convey to the brethren of the perfunctory some of the "leavings."

The Clyde Steamship Company is to increase its sailing from Charleston. The more means of getting out of some places the better.

So many folks think they know how a newspaper ought to be run we wonder there are not more engaged in the newspaper.

During the month of August the dispensary sales in Charleston amounted to \$65,026.15. No report from "blind tigers" is available.

It's a pity some folks can't differ in opinion with a newspaper without charging the press with being subsidized.

Some day we are going to sit down and try and get out a paper that will please everybody.—Tugalooc Tribune.

And then we want you to take a day off and come down and help us try the same thing, Bro. Cossett.

That old-fashioned fellow who writes anonymous communications to the editor, just by way of being unpleasant, still lives in Spartanburg.—Spartanburg Herald.

And some of the same kind are over here.

Some of these days some good old prohibitionist is coming along in each town where there is a newspaper that passed up the Local Option League advertising and show his appreciation of the papers' act by doing some extensive advertising.

THE GERMAN EDITORS.

Germany's back-down in the submarine controversy has left the German-American newspapers in an embarrassing plight.

Our German editors have out-Germaned the Germans. They justified the Lusitania massacre, and some of them glorified in it. The widespread horror and indignation aroused in America by the von Tirpitz policy seemed to make no impression on them.

When the Arabic was sunk, the Chicago Staats-Zeitung said that the American victims suffered simply "the natural consequences of their recklessness." The Cincinnati Freie Presse declared that in destroying the ship without warning Germany had "performed a holy duty."

And now the editorial "super-Teutons" are left high and dry, ridiculed and made ridiculous by the German government whose cause they pleaded not wisely, but too well.

In their humiliation the more intelligent of these editors must now realize mournfully the great opportunity they ignored. And what a pity it is for everybody concerned, that this noble victory for justice and humanity, creditable alike to America and Germany, has been won not with the aid of the German-American editors who should have been mediators between the two nations, but won in spite of their bitter opposition!

FOREIGN LAW IN AMERICA.

The application of foreign law to American territory may yet prove to be a serious problem.

The first evidence of it was the order given by the Italian government for the mobilization of Italian reservists in this country. That order applied not only to the newcomers who still owe allegiance to Victor Emmanuel, but to tens of thousands of Italians who have become American citizens.

The latest manifestation of irritating foreign authority is of German origin. It appears that there has been a widespread effort in the United States, sanctioned by consular and diplomatic representatives of the German government, to apply to German-American citizens the German penal code for treason.

The code, of course, cannot be enforced on American soil; but it is made practically effective here by the explanation that any German who sells war supplies to the Allies or helps to manufacture them, will be subject to the penalty if he ever sets foot in Germany.

Needless to say, this is improper interference with the rights of American citizens and the sovereignty of the American nation, and deserves the careful attention of our government. We admit no such thing as divided allegiance. Even if some citizens are disposed to recognize alien authority, our government can acknowledge no such jurisdiction.

A New Sensation. "I believe," said the impatient man, "as he put aside the telephone, "that I'll go fishing."

LINE 'O DOPE

A letter received in the city from Henry Cason stated that he expected to report for work at Geisberg Bros. on September 15th.

Among the visitors in the city yesterday were Messrs. W. T. McElroy, H. M. Bigby and Bagwell. Mr. McElroy has just returned from an extended tour in the northwest and the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Mr. S. C. Foster, who has been in charge of the Columbia Tailoring company for the past several months, has been transferred to Athens, Ga.

In yesterday's column of Line 'O Dope there were two references to the Peoples Bank. One was regarding a statement coming from Mr. I. H. Anderson about being ready to loan money at six per cent on cotton properly warehoused.

On Friday the proceeds of the Anderson theatre will be turned over to the ladies of the Catholic church, who will have charge of the house for the afternoon and evening performances.

Mr. George Sullivan, former state senator from Anderson county, was among the interesting visitors attending court yesterday.

Mr. Sullivan took dinner with his sons, Messrs. Joe and "Boots" Sullivan and during the dinner hour the Line 'O Dope man asked him about the new county proposition that is being promulgated around Williamston.

"Well, stated Mr. Sullivan, from the enthusiasm that is being shown, I see no reason why it will not be carried through successfully.

"I was chairman of the committee which 19 years ago attempted to get a new county including practically the same territory and we worked faithfully but were defeated, badly defeated too. I was in New York and

received a wire to come home and help with the matter. After attending to my business I came on home and went to Columbia before the constitutional convention in order to try to get the new county added.

In those days the operatives of the mills generally voted as the presidents asked them to, and they being opposed, this had a great deal to do with the new county proposition 19 years ago.

Mr. T. W. Blakely of Aiken, formerly a dispenser at the Aiken dispensary No. 1, was an interesting visitor in Anderson yesterday.

Alonzo Cherry, a 14 year old negro boy, was convicted in recorder's court yesterday morning of stealing brass from the city's engine.

For the past few months, since the price of brass has increased so much, vandalizing has been going on to a great extent.

There are two new groceries preparing for business just now, and both of them are rapidly getting in shape to bid for a share of the business of Anderson and vicinity.

Local Option League, which I regard as the effort of liquor men in disguise to play upon the term "local option," while trying to defeat prohibition, but the heavy expense of its advertising campaign points rather convincingly to its base supplies.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Intelligencer, in common with all other newspapers in the land, will publish brief and rational letters on subjects of general interest when they are accompanied by the names and addresses of the authors and are not of a defamatory nature.

ASKS SEVEN QUESTIONS

To the Editor of The Intelligencer: May I ask seven questions for the consideration of voters of your county?

- Why is the Flying Squadron in South Carolina?
Why are paid speakers of the Anti-Saloon League from Indiana and Ohio imported into this state for the purpose of trying to dictate their ideas of the best form of government for South Carolina and South Carolinians?
Why are ex-governors and reputed leaders of Indiana and Ohio attempting to thrust upon our state a system of government which they have never been able to pass in their own commonwealth?
Why have not these alleged leaders of public opinion in Indiana and Ohio first cleaned up their own states and placed "Their own houses in order?"
Why are these paid speakers pleading for state-wide prohibition in South Carolina, while their own states enjoy the Democratic privilege of local option?

- Why do they not practice?
Why do not these paid outsiders practice in their own home states what they are now preaching as the only safe policy for South Carolina to adopt?
Did Indiana or Ohio speakers overcome our assistance during the most critical period to work out our own salvation?
These are some questions which I respectfully ask of all true South Carolinians. Answer on both sides will be gratefully received and keenly appreciated not only by myself, but by many other Democrats who believe that South Carolina is easily able and competent to settle her own affairs with out outside interference.
(E. J. Brennan, Columbia, S. C., Sept. 6, 1915.)
Mr. Brennan, a well known business man of Columbia, is secretary of the Local Option League of South Carolina, an organization which by extensive paid advertising through certain newspapers of the state is waging a fight for local option as against state-wide prohibition, a decision

Advertisement for B. O. Evans & Co. featuring a man in a suit and the text: 'Here's something big in the cravat world at 50c. Pure silk, new patterns, exclusive in designs and extreme quality. Tie up here for your ties. Our six-day-in-week buyer keeps this store up to the New York standard. There's nothing like a new spicy cravat to brighten up that old suit 'till time to don the new one. Ties up to \$1. A special offering of 25c values at 3 for 50c. Stetson hats to meet the seasons call. Styles the fashion decrees and you want. Stetsons \$3.50 to \$5; Evans Specials \$2 and \$3. B. O. Evans & Co. SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS "The Store with a Conscience"

which is to be made by the voters of the state in a referendum September 14th.—Ed Intelligencer.

FOR PROHIBITION

Men of Anderson County:

The prohibition question comes before us this year not as a political issue, but as an opportunity for every qualified elector to vote against a present social evil, and for such a bettering of conditions now and hereafter as may conduce to remove from the path of our children the commonest and most costly pitfall of youth.

There has appeared a publicity bureau, styling itself "Local Option League of South Carolina," which I regard as the effort of liquor men in disguise to play upon the term "local option," while trying to defeat prohibition.

Local Option League, that is whoever is standing behind the contributors of all that money and the people of the state, has appealed to the voters to vote against prohibition for the following reasons, as copied from their big, expensive advertisements:

- (1) To vote for prohibition "will depart from the true ideals of Jeffersonian Democracy."
(2) The county is the best unit for prohibition;
(3) Because fifteen states (beginning 1855 to 1903) have voted out prohibition;
(4) Because if you have prohibition conditions will be as "prevails in Tennessee and West Virginia;
(5) Because prohibition will be voted for by blind tigers and their allies;
(6) Prohibitionists are not "governed by expediency;"
(7) "Should this state vote state-wide prohibition, for the continuance of the liquor traffic it will be expedient to put those in power who will wink at the illicit selling of liquor?"
(8) A majority of the legislators from the wet counties voted for the referendum election;
(9) That if we have statewide prohibition the fifteen counties now wet will agitate for state sale of liquor;
(10) "There are thousands of men in South Carolina who are tipplers. They will be averse to prohibition because they rightly think it is interfering with their personal liberty."
(11) Because the liquor men will try to defeat prohibition "next year and counties now dry may be invaded by "whiskey sellers;"
(12) If a law-enforcing administration should not be elected next year, the prohibitionists would be responsible "for a period of disorder, corruption, and crime with open if unlawful barrooms."
Now let us consider these objections in order:
(1) The chief tenet in Jefferson's political creed was his belief in the wisdom of the masses, the good sense of a majority. If a majority favor prohibition how are we departing from the "ideals of Thomas Jefferson." The Local Option League appears to be playing with names and

words of whose connotation it is ignorant.

(2) The county is the best unit for prohibition. The legislature doesn't consult a county about the operation or enforcement of general acts; why should this be such an exception? Again, dry counties have found that neighboring wet counties prevent the full effect of prohibition from being enjoyed, although many of the evils of liquor are felt.

(3) We are not alarmed by that. In 1855 even our ministers had their tiddies. Times have greatly changed since then, haven't they? The last state to vote it out was in 1903! Since then eighteen have voted for prohibition. That is impressive. Everybody knows that the greatest impulse to prohibition has been within the last three years! With Virginia voted dry and nearly all of Kentucky try why go back to 1903, not to mention 1855!

(4) What are the conditions in Tennessee and West Virginia. In West Virginia arrests for drunkenness decreased seventy-five per cent; arrests for other offenses were reduced fifty per cent. This is the official statement just issued. If South Carolina can say as much shall we not be happy? With regard to Tennessee I take the liberty to quote a friend who was there recently: "I am not a prohibitionist, but I tell you what I saw. I went to a town of fifteen thousand inhabitants and there was just one policeman! When I asked the policeman how he could keep order without assistance he replied that since Tennessee voted prohibition he seldom had to make an arrest, and the only cases of drunkenness are those of tramps."

(5) If I favor prohibition as a moral principle and an economic benefit why should I stultify myself because I do not approve some others who may vote? But I wonder just how much truth there is in that charge. I offered to take one tiger at his word when he said he would give five hundred dollars for prohibition, but he hasn't produced the money. In fact, he had no more to say. But let us go to the bottom of this. If tigers think they can set the law at naught would it be quite courageous and manly to surrender? If we fall to pass a law because we fear such parasites and leeches our manhood must be pretty weak. If we are to decide between decent citizens and blind tigers it should be easy to side with the upright men and strike the tiger.

(6) Prohibitionists are governed by a lofty principle. They are sustained in mind by the knowledge that they are advocating the conservation of our greatest resource—our people; the promotion of the economic development of the state; the larger and truer happiness of all our people. Expediency is never to be set up in favor of community evil.

(7) Very likely the liquor men want liquor men elected. Probably they will spend money again. But it is not likely that a prohibitionist can be frightened by such a bogey. If the liquor men die hard, they die just the same. If we have to whip them again, we can do it. But to urge a prohibitionist not to vote prohibition because of some future activity of liquor men is to ask us to surrender in advance.

(8) Truly this is awful. See how the men from your county voted. Are they blind tigers, or are they in sympathy with tigers? If you know your representatives you know whether they are secret allies of the tigers,

as this "League" would have you believe.

(9) This has been answered, I think. But are twenty-nine counties to surrender in advance? That "League" must think we are a craven crowd.

(10) We have the time-honored principle of law that the welfare of the people is the supreme law. Since a man's rights are given by the government, he must not complain if the good of all requires some surrender of his liberty. All law involves surrender of the individual for the community. But the protection of the government is what creates "rights;" otherwise every man would retain his property only by strength. If "ardor for good government means tiddies, what ardor has the moonshiner, who distilled liquor because in that way he received a few dollars for his little corn? Shall we have stills, or do without some ardor?

(11) Already answered in other paragraphs. (12) "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Just now we are voting prohibition; next year the question of officials will come up. But is it not dangerous doctrine to declare that we should have only such laws as some officials favor? If that is true this must be an autocracy. All these years I thought the white men were free. Do we have to ask officials what laws we may have; or shall we ask them what laws they will enforce; or shall we permit them to disregard laws we pass?

Prohibition has affected some beneficent changes in conditions where it has had a fair trial. In the state of Kansas which has enjoyed thirty-three years of prohibition there are twenty-seven counties which had not a single criminal prosecution last year. The tax levy in Kansas has been reduced from 5.5 mills (under license) to 1.2 mills (under prohibition). Why is that? Because money not wasted for liquor became a part of the permanent wealth of the state and thus in time a lower levy on greater wealth will produce the amount now raised for the maintenance of the state. The savings banks of Kansas show more savings per capita than any other state. After one year of prohibition Russia has an increase in saving of \$900,000,000, or 600 per cent. And this notwithstanding the war and the removal of five million producers from the front to the trenches? It pays us in dollars, men; but in happiness, contentment, health, vigor, efficiency, and moral worth it will pay tremendously more.

Wake up Carolina! Let the free men rule the state. J. K. BREEDIN, Secretary Business Men's Committee for Prohibition.

Mean Husband. They were as loving as any couple could be, even if they have been married more than five years, but one day last week Friend Husband made what he considered a bright remark, which his wife resented, and up to the present time things are not entirely smooth.

It happened during housecleaning. During the day the wife had been rearranging the pictures on the wall, and in driving a nail the hammer slipped and struck her finger. When the husband came home that evening she told him of the accident. He sympathized with her and even kissed the bruised finger. "Harry," she said, "how can I keep from pounding my fingers. I'll have more pictures to hang tomorrow!" "Hold the hammer with both hands," he promptly replied. Columbus Dispatch.

There isn't very much danger in proposing to a young widow—if you really want to marry her.