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ESTABLISHED 1860.

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L. M. GLENN... Editor and Manager

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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. Anonymous communications will not be noticed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

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.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1915.

Reports of big harvests of sweet potatoes will soon be in order.

Isn't it about time for some more peace talk to get in the air?

We haven't counted 'em, but we heard somebody say there were only 43 shopping days until Xmas.

Kentucky has its night riders while in other states they are known as joy riders.

Thanksgiving is almost upon us and the Allies have not delivered that dressing for Turkey.

Now where's the fellow who boasts of asking his cold plunge every morning?

The Italians, from this distance, seem to be redeeming Trent and Trieste just about as fast as the British are redeeming Belgium.

The president of China is the father of 31 children. How would the job of president of China suit Booker, we wonder?

In Charleston county there is a postoffice named Lamb, but it is said that the people living thereabout are anything but lambs in their dispositions.

The unknissed girl might not be so ready to boast about it were she to pause long enough to reflect that perhaps she has a face that no one would want to caress after that fashion.

The new Serbian capital is Tchato-hax. That would seem to be defense enough for any country, but the Germans have captured cities with names just as formidable.

From the operations of General Pancho Villa in and around Arizona, it appears that unless of the United States intervening in Mexico, Mexico has decided to intervene in the United States.

A Japanese statesman touring this country says that Japan is delighted that the United States is going to create an army and navy worthy of our position among the world powers. Now it's up to the Germans to express their gratification.

LIFE INSURANCE AND FARM LOANS

That was a very interesting advertisement that Mr. M. M. Mattison, general agent of The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company for the State of South Carolina, published in this paper some days ago.

The total premium collections of that company in the State of South Carolina for the years 1912 to 1914, inclusive, was \$1,632,629.00, and for the same period his company disbursed in South Carolina \$2,317,429.00, or \$684,799.00 more than it had received in collections from this state. How did it do it?

It is interesting to note that during that period the company paid death claims, dividends and cash values to its policyholders of \$777,647.00. It paid taxes amounting to \$34,218.00, and paid physicians and agency expenses of \$214,963.00, and hence the balance of its South Carolina disbursements for that period, amounting to \$1,291,000.00, represents loans made to South Carolina people. Including loans on policies, the Mutual Benefit's total investments in South Carolina at this time amount, in round figures, to \$2,500,000.00.

This shows that this company, which stood the test of the severe investigation through which insurance companies were put some years ago without an adverse criticism, is a believer in South Carolina securities, as well as in the great number of citizens in this state whose lives it insures.

One item of its loans that is interesting to note is that this company has invested nearly a million dollars in mortgages of real estate in South Carolina. It seems that this big company has been one of the leaders in lending money direct to the people on land as security.

In this connection, it appears from the Insurance Commissioner's office that various insurance companies had loaned \$770,861.00 on mortgages of real estate in Anderson County up to June 30th, last, and from an investigation of the records, it appears that The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company has made more farm loans in this county than any other company, and that its loans amount to nearly as much as all others combined, and that, notwithstanding "wars and rumors of war," it is steadily lending its funds to the substantial and progressive farmers of this county; and we are informed that there is not a dollar of past due interest on any of its farm loans, either in Anderson County or in this section of the state. That speaks volumes for the class of men who have borrowed from this company, for it would seem that any man who can meet his obligations under conditions unexpectedly induced by the great European war would be able to meet his obligations under any circumstances.

Loans of this kind are of great help in developing the farming interests of the country for the reason that it enables the energetic, progressive young men to borrow money for a term of years at a reduced rate with which to buy and improve a farm, and it enables men who have already gotten a start to increase their holdings and add to their wealth. It is said that this company considers loans made to efficient and brainy farmers on lands receiving the benefit of their personal supervision as of the best of securities, and will not lend on any other class of real estate. It is well understood that outside companies will not lend in excess of one-half of the estimated value of a farm, and hence it is easy to understand why the best financiers consider loans on high class farms to first-class farmers as the best kind of security. The borrower has a clear margin as large as the sum borrowed, or larger.

It is a great thing for the State of South Carolina, and Anderson County in particular, to have a great insurance company doing business in our midst, not only insuring the lives of our people against the day of death, but securing the funds that it holds for the purpose of paying its death losses direct to the splendid men who do so much to build up a country and make it prosperous, namely, the farmers, who have only been termed "the backbone of the country."

Mr. Mattison represents a great company, and has a tremendous amount of experience in force in South Carolina, regarding which in his recent advertisement he has this to say: "Our policyholders have attested their satisfaction in such substantial ways that the company's business in this state has increased year by year, until on January 1st, 1915, it amounted to within a fraction of \$12,000,000."

MAKING GUARDSMEN REGULARS

Every friend of the National Guard is pleased with the present tendency to give that useful and patriotic body the recognition it deserves.

The guardsmen have had a long, hard struggle against public indifference, lack of funds and actual discrimination against them on the part of employers. But all that is rapidly changing, with the new interest in military matters inspired by the demand for better national defense.

The secretary of war has taken a stand which, if maintained, will give the militia vastly increased prestige. He announces that, as part of the administration's plans for re-organization of the army, he proposes to give the national guardsmen the status of regular soldiers. Any militia detachment, if his plan goes through, may be taken over just as it is, the officers keeping their commands, and every member, whether officer or private, having the title and salary prescribed for the regular army.

All this is excellent. There is another reform, however, which has been tentatively suggested and might be even more fruitful of good results. The chief stumbling block of the national guard has always been the liability of guardsmen to serve as police in suppressing riots, putting down strikes, etc. The frequent use of the militia in labor disputes has given labor organizations a strong prejudice against it, and that prejudice interferes seriously with the proper development of the militia as an adequate auxiliary to the regular army. The opposition of union labor has co-operated with the natural objection of most citizens to such duties, and thus kept down the enlistment.

Nothing, perhaps, would do more to raise the militia to real honor and popularity than the elimination of this disagreeable function.

It has been charged, with considerable appearance of truth, that the use of the militia in labor disputes is unconstitutional anyhow. The federal constitution says merely that "the congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." It is held that the various states have simply got into the habit of diverting the national guard from its lawful work.

If this is the case, it is a strong legal argument added to the argument of human nature and common sense. In any event, the necessary police work might more appropriately be done by other bodies organized definitely as state police, after the models of such organizations in Pennsylvania and New York.

GETTING RID OF DOPE

Excellent results have already been obtained under the Harris act passed by the last congress for regulating the traffic in habit-forming drugs. The effort to curb the evil has naturally been most successful in the states that have enacted laws supplementing the national law. New York, whose drastic Boylan law has now been effective for nearly a year, is congratulating itself on the efficacy of the double system of regulation.

In New York City alone more than 700 convictions have been obtained since January 1 for violations of this law, which forbids the sale of any habit-forming drug without the numbered and recorded prescription of a registered physician. Many unscrupulous druggists who formerly made big profits by supplying "dope" to all comers have been put out of business. Great numbers of vendors who secretly furnished the deadly drugs to junkies of the underworld, and multiplied the harm by tempting novices into the drug bondage, have been given salutary punishment. And better still, thousands of victims, most of whom had become "dope fiends" ignorantly or accidentally, have been sent to hospitals for treatment, at public expense if they could not afford to pay for it, and redeemed from this most wretched of slaveries.

It is possible still for those who "know the ropes" to get "dope." But the activity of the police "dope squad" has so restricted the illicit drug traffic in New York that cocaine, which two years ago could be bought on the street for twenty-five cents a "deck" now costs the stealthy purchaser \$5, and twenty-five cents worth of heroin or morphine when similarly bought without a prescription costs \$2. The result is that few new victims are created, and the old habits are gradually discovered, rounded up and given curative treatment.

The evil exists in every state, and perhaps in every city in the country, and is said to be especially menacing in prohibitory communities. The habit is usually acquired innocently, and once fastened on its victim is almost impossible to get rid of without the use of drastic measures. It permeates all classes of society and all ages and occupations to a far greater degree than the general public suspects. It would be a blessing to the nation if every state in the Union would adopt and enforce a Boylan law.

YOU notice we say, again and again--we want it thoroughly understood--that we mean to have everything you buy in this good B-O-E store satisfying to you. We guarantee satisfaction, without any reservations; without any statute of limitations; you find out by wearing the goods whether they're satisfactory or not; "money cheerfully refunded" is as much for our sake as for yours.

There are no values anywhere to equal these men's and young men's suits at \$15 and \$18.

You can get an idea of the amount of extra value to be had in these suits when we say they would measure up to the B-O-E quality standard were they priced at least \$3 more. It's our policy to give you the advantage of our every over-value purchase of which this lot of suits is one of the best for your advantage. Suits for men and young men at..... \$15

Another evidence of the wonderful buying power of this store is found in the suit values at \$18. We offer you, we think, values that in every instance would be hard to duplicate for less than about five dollars more; we bought them underpriced and the advantage is passed on to you. No wonder we can guarantee satisfaction with such values as these. For men and young men, at..... \$18

Always the utmost in quality and style in men's and young men's suits at \$10, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25.

Men's Shoes Men's Hats Underwear

You find here shoes that meet your every idea of what a shoe ought to be. Our shoe department is ready with a very complete showing of splendid shoes in many different styles at from \$3.50 to \$6.50. We believe you will be particularly interested in our showing of Snow shoes in blacks and tans; button and lace, box or English lasts. Our shoe experience tells us they're without an equal at..... \$3.50

We've proven again and again that our hat section is without a peer; unlimited assortments, extreme values and always a painstaking service. Stetson's most favored shapes and shades, coloring, in fact, you may find here exclusively, \$3.50 up. Evans Specials in duplicate styles and shades; blues, greens, tans, gun metal. They're known for their wonderful wearing qualities. Prices at \$3 and \$2

We present in underwear for present and winter wear, many new ideas never before offered you. Doubly elastic knit goods, fleeced cantons; cotton, cotton and wool, wool and linen fabrics. All union suits with the most successful closed crotch, heavily reinforced at all points of strain. One and two-piece suits, \$6.50, \$3.50, \$3, \$2, \$1.50, \$1 and..... 50c

B O Evans & Co
SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS
"The Store with a Conscience"

It is not impossible to get rid of without the use of drastic measures. It permeates all classes of society and all ages and occupations to a far greater degree than the general public suspects. It would be a blessing to the nation if every state in the Union would adopt and enforce a Boylan law.

THE EMBEZZLING TOURISTS

It is notorious that American citizens regard Uncle Sam as an easy mark. And yet it seems as if patriotism, decency and plain gratitude ought to impel those whom Uncle Sam helped home when the war started to pay back the money advanced them.

The list of delinquents, recently made public by the federal treasury department has given the country a shock. If the citizens thus pilloried are not ashamed of themselves, the nation is ashamed of them. It was the nation that provided the money. The stranded tourists were in Europe for their own business or pleasure; it was an act of gratuitous benevolence for the nation to lend them funds to bring them safely home. The advances were accepted as loans. But it seems that a great many citizens, even while promising to repay them, really regarded them as gifts. The most shameful thing about it is that so many hundreds of the tourists gave fictitious names or addresses. Their action was plain embezzlement. The committee that disbursed the \$2,750,000 provided by congress may have been careless, but it was hard to be careful in such an emergency. The committee trusted to American honor--with the result that Uncle Sam is out several hundred thousand dollars, and will be far less willing next time to help citizens in distress. There is no undue pressure or unpleasant publicity for those who recognize the obligation and want to pay when they can; but the others richly deserve having their names printed and having suits brought against them.

A LINE o' DOPE

Weather Forecast--South Carolina: Fair Friday and Saturday.

Boone Cary, the young man who has recently been employed at the Cigar Stand of Hotel Chiquola is at home, suffering from an attack of appendicitis. Mr. Cary went to his home last week and complained of not feeling well. He grew worse very rapidly and the physicians stated he had a severe attack of appendicitis. It was not deemed necessary to operate. Mr. Cary is doing nicely.

Mr. Harrison A. Fowler, recently recommended by the county delegation for magistrate of Brushy Creek township, has received his appointment from Governor Manning. The appointment of Mr. Fowler was made to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. D. Sisson, Governor Manning made one other appointment at this time, naming Mr. Thomas G. McLeod, of Blakelyville, as special judge for the court at general sessions at Greenwood, vice Judge Spain who is ill at his home and is unable to preside.

piece of Mr. Winston Smith, county auditor, and for several months was employed in Mr. Smith's office. Mr. Dargan is a brother to Mrs. W. F. Cox and Mr. C. C. Dargan of this city. The wedding was a very quiet one and was a complete surprise to most of their friends.

Dr. John E. White will preach at Neal's Creek church Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to be present.

William T. McClure, E. B. Mahoney, D. J. Hicks and R. E. Keys are to be tried on charges of peonage in the United States federal court in Greenwood today. They were arrested some time ago, and were taken to Greenville by the United States officer. Here they were required to put up a bond of \$5,000 each. The charges of peonage were brought against these men shortly after the trial of Mr. McClure and others of the Fair Play section for rioting during last December, they being charged with the death of Tom Spights, a negro. The trial was set for yesterday morning, but the United States attorney declared the court was about a day behind with the work and the case would have to be postponed until today. There is quite a bit of interest in this case, and several Anderson people went in Greenwood yesterday to attend the trial.

Smart Yacht.

History Professor--Why are the Middle Ages known as the Dark Ages?

Wife True--Because there were so many knights--Wisconsin Spin.

Sold!
Foolish--Have you finished that story you were working on?
Wright--Oh, yes.
Foolish--Has it a happy ending?
Wright--Sure! I've sold it.--Yonkers Statesman.

MRS. TOM THUMB IS 74 Celebrates By Dedicating Boulder to Revolutionary Ancestor.

Countess Lavinia Magri, better known as Mrs. Tom Thumb, observed the seventy-fourth anniversary of her birth at her home in Warrentown today. Many relatives and friends called. Aside from her birth, of course, the Countess dedicated a boulder in memory of her ancestor, Richard Warren of Revolutionary fame.

There was an orchestra in attendance and addresses were made by Thomas Weston of Boston, who recently wrote the history of Middleboro; George W. Stetson and Harry Leighton Sampton, both of Middleboro. The countess herself gave a short sketch of her work and the reason for placing the boulder to be dedicated.

Oklahoma's Spouting Dragon. (Richmond Times-Dispatch.) Oklahoma's latest wonder is a spouting dragon that runs along the tracks of Oklahoma's principal railroad. The dragon blazes, burns and scatters anything in its way. Primarily, it was constructed to clear the tracks of weeds and noxious plants, but it is performing a further service. Oklahoma abounds in snakes and other creeping horrors, and these gather along the tracks, and sun themselves and brighten the citizens. When the dragon comes down the road spouting fire, it lifts these reptiles high in air and by specially constructed machinery sets the snakes on fire. When it is known that the dragon is to have an outing, Oklahoma society turns out in masses of course, and watches the conflagration that heats any prairie fire that ever reddened the skies of that section. The destroying element of this dragon is gas generated from gasoline, and there is nothing like it in any other state. If an Oklahoma Indian can't get his "fire water" from the government agent on the reservation, he wraps his blanket about him, goes out and waits to ride the spouting dragon. It has the same effect as "fire water," except that it doesn't leave a headache.