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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. 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.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1916.

The Allies are determined to defend Serbia even if it takes the last Serbian.

There's going to be considerable sober second thought about this preparedness business.

Nobody seems to know any more what General Villa is fighting for, and probably he doesn't know himself. But he keeps right at it.

The old Liberty Bell is going back to Philadelphia. And when you come to think of it, isn't it queer that a Liberty Bell should belong there, in the least free of all our big cities?

What's going on in Europe isn't war. It's just plain killing. The only thing comparable to it in America is the stockyards—and the comparison isn't fair to the stockyards.

Some hogs are meeting their Waterloo nowadays while others are sitting in the warm seats of the crowded trolley cars and letting the women stand up.

England is running true to form. The most hated Englishman today is Lord Northcliffe, who has dared to tell his countrymen the truth about the war.

Some days ago we asked what had become of the old-fashioned man who kept an almanac hanging on a nail under the mantel piece. We found him yesterday. He is Mr. Frank Crayton.

Perhaps the jingoes think that the action of the Parisian dressmakers in refusing to sell a German agency a trousseau for President Wilson's dances is sufficient and just grounds for us going to war with the Allies.

Things are getting cheaper, as a result of a shift of the world's fur trade to war disturbances. This is a Christmas hint to Friend Husband, and yet it's possible that Friend Wife, for that very reason, won't want furs this year.

Among famous utterances should be recorded the words spoken by Stanley Erabe of Chicago, after he had fired thirteen stories down an elevator shaft. "I'm out of breath!" he said simply. And that was all they could find wrong with him.

MUZZLING THE PRESS

Behold this Sabbath morning the man, honest and sincere, who cancels his subscription to his newspaper because the editor thereof says something, and keeps on saying it, which does not accord with his views on the subjects discussed. Perhaps it is a public question, maybe it is a man in public life, and perhaps it is a difference of opinion concerning religious creeds about which the editor and the subscriber are at variance in their views. The subscriber says that he does not want the paper in his home any longer because he has reason to believe that it is subsidized, that it is not independent, that it is aligned with the corporate interests and against the rank and file of the "common people." And because of these suspicions on the part of the subscriber, he decides that he does not want the paper any longer and notifies the publisher to stop it going to his home. In plain language, the subscriber decides to boycott the paper.

Why does he boycott it? Because the paper's views on certain questions and its policies regarding certain matters do not coincide with his. His boycotting the paper is not a protest. If the subscriber wished to rebuke the paper or protest against anything that it had said, he would reach for paper and pen and put his thoughts in writing for publication. His act in stopping the paper, therefore, is a threat—no, it is more than that. It is a threat carried to full and complete execution. It is an attempt at annihilation of the paper. Suppose every subscriber followed his example. The paper would have to close its doors. He gives you an exhibition of what he would do were he the whole of the paper's list of subscribers.

We have often wondered if the subscriber who quits his paper under these circumstances, ever stops to think that he himself is attempting to throttle or muzzle the press. In other words, he is doing the very thing that furnishes him his grounds for stopping his paper, namely, that the paper is not free to speak its own mind, but is dominated and its policies moulded by some sinister agency without its own editorial rooms. He is no better than the creature of his own mind—the octopus—which he believes has a strangle hold on the paper which he has denied access to his home.

No, it is not the fair thing to do to stop the paper, if you and the editor do not see things from the same angle, or if you believe that the paper is muzzled. For you, as an individual subscriber, are doing what all the subscribers would do were they you. And that would be "muzzling" in its worst form. It would, most probably, be a "combination in the restraint of trade," an act liable to prosecution in the Federal courts. Seriously, though, it is a mistake to stop your paper for the reasons we have specified. Your position in so doing is not tenable. It shows that you are not in favor of free speech and an unhampered press, because you have put the paper completely out of business—so far as you are concerned—because it would not think like you think about things, see things like you see them, and speak about things as you would speak about them.

LETTING DEFECTIVE DIE

If a child is born defective in both mind and body, so that it is plainly destined to be a burden to itself and society, should it be allowed to live?

Dr. H. J. Haiselden, head surgeon of the German-American hospital in Chicago, has answered this question in the negative. And he has the courage of his conviction. He was in charge of a boy baby with a number of unusual ailments that would make him an invalid during his first year and a defective later if he were allowed to live. The baby's parents left the matter in Dr. Haiselden's hands. The mother was satisfied to have her baby die, rather than see it live as a physical and mental cripple. And so the surgeon "allowed nature to take its course with the child."

He did not put it to death. He simply refrained from performing an operation which might carry the baby through its first year, but would be of little permanent value. "Soon nature will wipe out her mistake," he said. And it did. The baby died. He is certain that this is the best way to deal with all such cases.

Many persons will shake their heads dubiously. Jane Addams indignantly voices the traditional view, which is probably still held by the majority of intelligent people, that "no human being has a right to take the life of another, whether defective or not," and that deliberately refraining from any practicable means that

would postpone death amounts to the same thing as taking life. She maintains that every being born into the world has a right to have a chance to live. Dr. Haiselden believes sincerely that in taking the attitude he does he is a friend of the human race. Miss Addams calls him "an enemy to the human race."

The trend of opinion, however, is against Miss Addams, even if she does represent a present majority. Among physicians, especially, there is a growing conviction that it is wrong to keep a patient alive, if life to the patient means only a continuation of keen torture, with no hope of recovery or alleviation. And the argument is especially strong in the case of babies.

THE BEST MEDICINE

According to the state health department of North Carolina, printer's ink is the best medicine. "It prevents illness, builds hospitals, controls epidemics and reduces the death rate, corrects insanitary conditions and relieves the public of many ills."

And this particular health department knows what it's talking about, for it practices what it preaches. It has one of the most energetic and efficient publicity bureaus in the country. The bureau sends daily and weekly articles to all the newspapers in the state willing to print them. And a large and increasing number of editors do print them, because they know that anything dealing with questions of health clearly and intelligently is "good stuff," eagerly read and highly appreciated. Besides this newspaper publicity work, the bureau sends a monthly health bulletin free to more than 50,000 families, and additional literature to anybody that wants it.

That the North Carolina health department knows how to impress the average man or woman may be seen in these hints on "How to Get Sick," which it has scattered over the state: "Hurrying through meals, gulping down poorly cooked food, never smiling, hurrying, fretting, straining to keep up appearances, sleeping with closed windows, reading medical ads and diagnosing your own case, taking every old medicine recommended by your neighbors and enjoying poor health."

With such a liberal and medical use of printer's ink, it's no wonder that North Carolina's health average is rising and its mortality rate sinking.

PREPAREDNESS AGAINST PLOTS

It appears that the United States is even worse prepared to cope with hostile conspiracies than to meet an open foe. In the face of flagrant offenses committed against our neutrality and peace by citizens and aliens, the government seems almost helpless. There are alien propagandas at work such as no other country would tolerate. There are plots for burning and blowing up our ships and factories, for wrecking trains, for destroying all forms of property destined for one group of belligerents, and for assailing and even assassinating men interested in any phase of the war order business. There are insidious efforts of many kinds to wage the European war on American soil.

As a matter of fact, the war has actually been brought to America. And America is prevented from dealing with it adequately and eliminating a national menace because of insufficient laws. It is the first time the United States has ever found itself in such a situation, and no provision has been made for it.

It is said that in many cases where investigations have definitely established the fact of criminal deeds against the peace and welfare of the nation, government officials have found it impossible to obtain convictions under existing laws. Only two federal statutes have been of much use in this crisis—the law against the interstate transportation of unmarked explosives and the prohibition of recruiting for the armies of belligerent powers. These laws, obviously, cover but a small part of the operations the government seeks to check.

The lack of proper investigators is as serious as the lack of laws. The legitimate functions of our federal secret service, it appears, are confined to protection of the president and the detection of counterfeiting. A small group of secret service men has been detailed to look into the bomb, arson and strike plots, etc., but the great extent and variety of such criminal activity call for a large force of trained investigators armed with unquestionable authority.

One of the first things to be asked of congress when it assembles next month is the enactment of a set of statutes remedying these defects. There will be an effort to strengthen

the neutrality laws in order to bring to account sternly and promptly any alien or citizen who transgresses; to provide a law, probably by amendment of the Sherman act, for the punishment of conspiracies against industries engaged in filling war orders; and to widen the scope and increase the powers of the federal secret service. Then Uncle Sam will be better prepared to deal with the enemy already within his borders. That is the first duty of congress. Preparation against a theoretical future enemy comes next.

A LINE o' DOPE

Weather Forecast—Fair and somewhat warmer Sunday; Monday partly cloudy.

"We will start to tearing up the street car track on North Main beginning at Greenville and coming this way on Monday," stated Mr. H. A. Orr yesterday. Regular car service is on the North Anderson and Greenville street lines today, but beginning with Monday, passengers will have to transfer at Greenville.

Mr. G. E. Marchbanks was showing a very peculiar ear of corn yesterday. There was one large ear, and five smaller ones grouped around it, all of them coming from the same shock. This is said to be very unusual.

Have you noticed that Christmas feeling is in the air? Well, it is there just the same. All of the merchants are already asking the people to come around to see them when they get ready to purchase their Christmas gifts and many have their holiday goods on display. Some state that they are already selling the goods too. There is a much better feeling of prosperity among the people this year than there was one year ago, and business ought to be good from now until the holidays.

Lee Fair, a white man and the following negroes were sent to Cook's chaingang No. 2 yesterday: Doc Hill, Jesse Cochran, Mck Anderson, Sam Griffin and Peter Broyles. Their terms range from three years to three months.

Supervisor King, yesterday stated that there was now a total of about 68 convicts at work in the county.

The Rev. W. H. Stone, pastor of the Orrville, Gluck Mills and Flat Rock Baptist churches, yesterday announced that he had accepted the call to the West End church at Newberry and that he would go to his new home on January 1, 1916. The call was made to Rev. Stone of last Monday. Mr. Stone had just been elected to serve his Anderson churches for another year, but his congregations realizing that he would have a larger field in Newberry, released him. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have many friends in all sections of Anderson county who will regret that they are to leave.

The work on the store front of W. H. Keese & Company's jewelry store is progressing rather slowly owing to the fact that the shipment of marble for the base has been delayed. However, this is not interfering with their window displays and yesterday could be seen two of the prettiest windows ever seen in Anderson. They are using deep colored velvet to good effect in displaying their wares. One window has in it jewelry and ivory sets while the other has a magnificent silver tea set.

It seems that the terms of court are coming closer together this fall than ever before. Yesterday, while the present term of criminal court was in session, jurors to serve during the term of civil court were drawn. This term of court is only two weeks off from tomorrow.

Mr. Trowbridge yesterday announced that after Mr. Bailes is through with the Anderson theatre on Monday afternoon, which will be 5 o'clock, he would have moving pictures. He has a Paramount feature entitled "The Fatal Car." He will also have Paramount pictures on Thursday and Friday of this week, the photograph Friday being "Carmen."

"I wish you would state in The Intelligencer tomorrow that on Monday night we will move the depot and Northern ticket office down to the freight station," stated Bates Hill yesterday. "Sunday and Monday the cars will run on up to the square as usual but on Tuesday the track will be torn up and they will have to stop

The Why of It WE have no axe to grind for any manufacturer of clothing. We sell MICHAELS-STERN Clothes and feature them here because they approximate our ideal of what good clothes should be more closely than any others. Take our Fall Overcoats for example. We have here among many others, Coyerts, Cheviots, Tweeds, in a variety of models to suit every taste. But to our mind, the question of satisfying you as to becomingness and fit is only part of our job. We want you satisfied as to wear too, we want you to feel that here your money goes a little farther than it can elsewhere. And because we know that we can guarantee all this in Michaels-Stern garments, we feature them. Come and look them over and if you have ever seen better values, tell us—we want to do business with the firm that produced them. Suit and Overcoats \$10 to \$25.

B.O. Cranst Co. SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS "The Store with a Conscience"

at the freight depot. The ticket office will remain at Crayton's Drug store until Monday night. Until the stretch of track paving is finished and we come back up town again, cars will be run from Anderson to Belton, making connection with the cars to Greenville, Spartanburg and Greenwood, and there will be no through trains to these points from Anderson. The parlor car service will begin at Belton."

In his address to the students at Anderson College yesterday morning Secretary Bryan advocated equal suffrage good and strong. No doubt he found many advocates in the audience. There were several people from the city who heard the lecture.

Colonel Bryan left yesterday for Greers where he spoke in the afternoon. Last night he spoke at Greenville and today he speaks at Atlanta, Ga.

IS THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE ONE WITHOUT LITIGATION OR MODIFICATION? (Williamston News.)

Much has been written of the unfortunate situation existing at the Judson and Brogan mills. Some of the writings have been wise; not a little of it rather unwise.

There is no criticism here made against labor unions AS SUCH, but a solemn protest is lodged against their revolutionary schemes. For instance, a man who declines to join the union shall not be permitted to work; the institution is closed against him! This principle is openly proclaimed and defended by Mr. Darrow, the McNamara brothers' attorney who accepted a retainer of \$50,000.00 for their defense and kept it after he confessedly knew that his clients were guilty. Is it said that a principle so transparently unjust and flagrantly wicked does not obtain in S. C.? For the evidence and proof of its existence here we travel no further than the Brogan mill and read the published statement of Sheriff Ashley. According to his statement, and it is not questioned, a woman from the Equinox mill went over to the Brogan seeking work. She applied to one Mr. Smith, who was, it appears in charge of the spooler room. She was denied. But again and again she presented herself. Again and again she is denied. Finally, in sheer desperation, she asks Mr. Smith why there is no work for her? What was his answer? Mark it well, for here is proof positive of the existence of the principle: "A man who declines to join the union shall not be permitted to work." What does he tell this poor, needy woman who has been begging for work for days? The answer is given in Sheriff Ashley's exact words: She was told that everything in there belonged to the union and they would not get out and give work to anyone not a member of the union. If she would join the union, they would get out and give her some work to do."

Thus, according to Sheriff Ashley's report, this poor appealing woman was denied work not because of her in-

competency, not because she was not in need but simply and solely because she did not belong to the union. And further, according to the sheriff's words, Mr. Smith was discharged not because he belonged to the union but because he was perverting the power of his position in the mill—by it seeking to coerce this poor woman to join the union, taking advantage of her necessity to gain recruits. That Mr. Smith was a unionist was known to the management before, yet he was not discharged. Not until he denies a poor, needy and seeking woman work because she was not one of them is he dismissed. And so also the committee—It, or the members thereof, was dismissed not because of membership in some organization, the fact of their membership was known, but because they resented the "fling" of their comrade and demanded that the management must re-instate him.

Let us look at the union scheme from somewhat different angle. We see that its principle contravenes the great doctrine, peculiarly American of human rights. In the preamble of the Declaration of Independence we read that all men have "certain inalienable rights; among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." But when the right and privilege of laboring for an honest wage is denied you, what becomes of your pursuit of happiness? When you are told that you have no right to labor except on our terms, what has become of your freedom? No place for you, no work for you in this mill unless you join us!

The great and sacred doctrine of human rights, never received a meaner slap, a graver insult, an unhollower jar at the hands of men than in the flaunting of this principle. If I have correctly read Sheriff Ashley's letter the Brogan situation emphasizes another ugly face of the union principle—disloyalty to the government. Why the solemn admonition to the governor and vigorous protest against attempting to remove cloth from the mills? Whose cloth is it? Does one yard of it belong to the strikers? Have they not been paid in full for every hour of labor they have rendered in the mill? Have they a laborer's lien upon the goods? Why then blood shed in the event of its removal, or attempted removal?

But, if there is no regard for the property or other rights of the mill management, is there also the same utter disregard of "constituted authority?" Will they spurn the order of the chief executive of the commonwealth and defy his militia even unto blood shed and death? Why? Is it because they "make laws and prescribe rules without reference to higher authority?" In the long ago an old Roman Castille by name, organized men into bands and bound them by oaths.

AH succeeding centuries have approved the wisdom and justice of Rome in breaking up the organization and inflicting condign punishment upon its members. Why? Men have no right to organize except for lawful purposes, and when an organization seeks to legislate and enforce its regulations contrary to or in defiance of civil law it has no right to exist. And does it not seem that the time has fully come when the dignity of the state and majesty of the law should be vindicated when a body of men organize and band themselves together, fall upon and seize the private property of another, assume full control of the same and, through the chief peace officer of the county, advise the governor that if he attempts to place the property into the hands of its legal owners, except upon their consent he must hold himself re-

sponsible for the wounded and killed. To some on the outside it so seems.

LANDER COLLEGE

This week has been full of good things. On Monday afternoon the ladies of Main street Methodist church gave a delightful reception to the faculty and entire student body. The entertainment was given at the Oregon, one of the handsomest hotels in the country. In every particular this was a most enjoyable affair and the college very much appreciated the attention.

Thursday evening the first faculty recital was given. The rain poured in torrents and kept away the friends from the city; but the college household had a rare musical treat. Miss Crockett was heard in solo for the first time and her sweet soprano voice and perfect enunciation charmed the audience. Miss Bailey's group of piano numbers were rendered with exquisite taste. Schumann's Praphet Bird being the favorite. The violin playing by Miss Aurnpaugh was greatly enjoyed. By-gone Days and Orientale were captivating. Mr. Tully loves the pipe organ and knows how to make it do his bidding. Every one was delighted with his five selections, but his own Impromptu was admired most of all.

A large number of the students had the great opportunity of hearing an address by Hon. William Jennings Bryan Friday afternoon at Magnolia street school.

This morning marked the opening of a new term. Two young ladies, Misses Ella Lee and Sara Stuart, received their diplomas and left the institution, leaving behind them admirable records, and hosts of college friends. Two new students matriculated; Miss Martha Kilham of Fort Lawn, and Miss Lucile Warner, of Greenwood county. And three former pupils returned: Miss Pearl Anderson of Coronaca, Miss Pauline Dominick of Newberry, and Miss Marie Harrison of Moore.

Dr. J. T. Crymes, a prominent dentist of the city and life long friend of the college, made an admirable lecture at Chapel Thursday morning. He has appeared several times but this was his very best lecture.

On Wednesday Mr. Otto Mooner of Texas made an interesting talk to the students on the subject of prohibition.

Miss Keely, of the art department, was called home Tuesday night by the illness of her sister.

MARKETS

Local cotton market 11-14 cents. New York Cotton. Open High Low Close. Dec 11.55 11.59 11.55 11.59. Jan 11.57 11.77 11.72 11.77. Mar 11.53 12.02 11.98 12.02. May 12.14 12.17 12.12 12.17. July 12.24 12.26 12.21 12.26. Spots 11.75. Liverpool Cotton. Open Close. Jan-Feb 6.70 6.84. Mar-Apr 6.75 6.83. May-June 6.77 6.83. Spots 7.05. Receipts 6,000. Exports 12,000.