

THE INTELLIGENCER

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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.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915

No man likes to see an empty stocking.

Greece shows up rather poorly as oil on the troubled waters.

About the most prominent thing about the Bull Moose party is the tail.

It's very easy to convert a steamer into a submarine—a little torpedo will usually do the work.

Add mysteries of the present day: How did Henry Ford know there was such a place as Sparta,burg.

Spartanburg has a representative in the Ford peace party. No wonder Greenville pokes fun at the expedition.

Mr. Ford has agreed to pay the expenses of the trip, but we wonder if that includes the tips that Europe is famous for.

Brewers Plan to Suppress Gambling—Headline. Why sure, a man can't drink as much beer when he's busy gambling.

Some familiar crafts:—Horse—Cold—Sight—Overt—

What has become of the old fashioned English navy that was going to dig the Germany squadrons out of their holes like rats.

There's so much truth in the worst of us.

And so much lying in the best of us that it hardly behooves any of us to make out a liar the rest of us.

Many a fellow can lay up against the poker three fourths of the night in a gaming joint but sit back and watch his wife use it to make the fire burn better that he might get his noble carcass warmer.

THE IMMIGRANT'S RIGHT TO WORK

On the first day of November, the supreme court of the United States decided that a state has no right to bid the employment of alien workmen because he is an alien. On the last day of November, the same court decided that a state has the right to for-

bid the employment of alien workmen. The first case concerned the Arizona law, which prohibited the employment of more than a small percentage of aliens for any purpose by any citizen. The court annulled that law, on the ground that it took away the right to earn a living which is implied in the admission of aliens to our country and guaranteed by our foreign treaties. It declared that the state cannot sanction discrimination against aliens by private employers.

The second case involved the New York law, which prohibits the employment of any aliens on public works. In upholding this law, the supreme court apparently rules that the state as an employer can do what its citizens as employers cannot do.

It's rather puzzling to a layman. It's hard to see any difference in the principle of the two problems. There's a practical difference, however. If the state refuses to give an alien work, he can presumably get a job somewhere else, whereas if all private employers refuse him work, he is helpless. But suppose the state should take over all industries, as the socialist urge, and thus become the sole employer? What about the right of aliens then?

RESCUING FRONTIER CHILDREN

Amidst the horror and misery with which so much of the relief work in the hospitals and in the wake of the battle is taken up, the work of the Franco-American committee for the protection of frontier children comes as a wholesome and almost cheerful variation. The youngsters are gathered up by search parties constantly scouting the bombarded regions, and are brought to Paris. Many of them have fled from burning villages and most of them are separated from their families. Many kind hearted people and organizations have loaned chateaus and buildings for the little folks to live in, until the war is over. There are already nearly a thousand children in these colonies.

The first step after the children are brought to Paris is to scrub them and give them warm, nourishing food. They are taken to temporary depots in Paris where French and Belgian girls look after their comfort. They are then sent to the colonies in the country where they are divided according to age. The older children are taught in little schools and all are kept wholesomely busy. In one colony little girls from Ypres are making the beautiful laces that they made at home before the war. However they are occupied or from whatever destitution they have come, they are now in places that are clean, safe and quiet.

Many of them will have neither home nor parents to return to after the war. But the tragedy of the war will be theirs soon enough, and it is good to know that for a while at least they are out of it and are having their normal little human wants, food, shelter, sympathy and fellowship supplied.

BOOM SIGNS

A business boom has its disadvantages as well as advantages. The export trade has grown so great that even with all the available ships in the world drafted into the trans-Atlantic service, there are not enough to handle the traffic. The wharves and warehouses in Atlantic and gulf seaports are swamped with goods for shipment. The railroads are overwhelmed.

Three big trunk lines have announced embargoes on freight consigned for exportation. They have thousands upon thousands of loaded cars stalled on their tracks all the way from New York and Baltimore and Philadelphia back to Ohio and beyond. And farther west, the railroads generally are wrestling with an immense and unexpected volume of freight, even in sections where the war trade has had little effect. The domestic business alone, it seems, would tax the resources of the transportation lines. There are not cars enough, and there are not locomotives enough to keep what there are moving.

The great part played in this business revival by purely domestic business is seen in a recent announcement of the postoffice department. Business mail has grown to such unexpected volume that the department hasn't enough sacks to take care of it, and is forced to be even more solicitous for the continuous use of the sacks than the railroads are for the continuous, efficient use of their cars.

It's all very distressing, if you happen to be a transportation agent, or a postoffice official charged with the responsibility for keeping things moving. If you're a shipper or purchaser discommoded by traffic blockades, the general public, however,

can view the situation with considerable equanimity, in the consciousness that it is indisputable proof of the long-expected and desired business boom.

USURIOUS BANKS

A few weeks ago the comptroller of the United States treasury issued a statement criticising national banks for usurious practices. Many bankers challenged his report and accused him of defaming their profession. In a reply to these critics, Comptroller Williams has made a more explicit statement.

He points to the sworn admissions of 246 national banks as showing that while those banks were able to get all the money they needed from the Federal Reserve banks at from 3-1-2 to 5 per cent, they were charging from 15 to 100 per cent on the loans they made.

In 25 states, he says, there are banks that admit charging 10 per cent or more on all their loans, and these institutions constitute more than one-third of all the national banks. Most of these banks, presumably, are in states whose laws permit such rates of interest, and thus there is technical justification. But in many other cases there is no such defense. There are 27 states in which it is illegal to charge as high as 12 per cent on bank loans; and yet, according to the comptroller's statement, banks in 41 states admit charging 12 per cent or more on some of their loans.

The only states in which the comptroller found no evidence of usury in the national banks are Connecticut, Delaware, Mississippi, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont and Wisconsin. There ought to be a rapid addition of states to this honor roll. And there can be, if the honorable bankers, who are in the big majority, will use their influence against the practice.



Weather Forecast—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

It is probable that Mr. J. B. Duke and party will reach Anderson some time during today. He was in Spartanburg Thursday night and was supposed to have been in Greenville last night, but a telephone message to the Intelligencer last night stated that if he was there, the newspaper men had not found it out.

That was a splendid picture at the Anderson yesterday. The name of it was "The White Pearl," featuring Miss Marie Doro, one of the most popular motion picture actresses of today.

Mr. Trowbridge announces for today he will have Jess Willard, champion boxer, in "The Heart Punch." By request, Miss De Borah, the lady who delighted audiences in Anderson this week with her Egyptian and Grecian classic dances, will give two more performances, one this afternoon and one tonight.

Fire completely destroyed the home of Mr. J. M. Clarke of the Carswell Institute section on Thursday night about 5:30 o'clock. The house was the property of Mr. J. T. Pearson of this city and it was partly covered by insurance. Mr. Clarke stated yesterday that the furniture was partly covered by insurance also. The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Clarke with his family were in Anderson visiting at the home of relatives at the time.

The Rev. J. W. Speake, pastor of St. John's Methodist church, has returned to Anderson after attending the conferences of both of the South Carolina divisions. He stated that the lower conference had a very successful meeting in Charleston.

Mr. Martin Sellman has received a very interesting letter from his mother in Berlin, Germany. Mr. Sellman's mother is now 80 years old.

The letter contains some very interesting accounts of present conditions in Germany and also brought news of Mr. Sellman's brothers who have been at the front. One of these took part in the big Russian campaign and while engaging in this suffered severe wounds. He was stationed on a mountain which was mined. When the explosion took place, both of Mr. Sellman's shoulder blades and hip bones were broken and for a long time his mother thought he was dead. After several weeks, however, he was sent home and is now taking it easy because he is done up in plaster paris.

The other brother was not admitted to the army because of defective eyesight but was admitted to the postal service. The train on which he was running was blown up and he was injured, from which injuries he is still suffering. This brother, stated Mr. Sellman, is well remembered in Anderson. He took part in the Spanish-American war and met several Anderson citizens in Chattanooga, Tenn. At the close of the Spanish war he went to Africa where he assisted the Boers in their war with the British.

The letter also states that the very best girls in Germany are at work in the munition factories and are working for seven marks, or about \$1.75 a week. This proves that the German people are patriotic and the women are playing a great part in the war. The letter also states that all of the parks in Berlin are filled with prisoners and that on Sunday afternoons the people walk about and look at these like they do the animals in a menagerie.

"You might add," stated Mr. Sellman, "that the most interesting part of the letter was cut out by the censors before it reached me."

The postal receipts of the Anderson postoffice during the month of November totaled \$2,767.08, as compared with \$2,676.19 for the same month last year, an increase of \$90.89.

So far eight persons have made application to stand the government examination on December 7, for stenographers and typewriters. There are 20 vacancies to be filled, these places at present being occupied by temporary appointments.

Mr. E. R. Horton was in receipt of a letter yesterday from his brother, Capt. Jeter Horton, quartermaster in the United States marine corps, who is now stationed at Cape Haitien, Haiti. Capt. Horton stated that he had been so busy with official duties since he had been sent to the islands that he had not had any time at all to attend to his personal affairs.

"We have sold three small farms in the past few days," stated Mr. E. R. Horton of the Anderson Real Estate and Investment company yesterday. "One of these was near Townville, one near Oakway and the other near Williamston."

It will be of interest to the friends of Mr. T. A. Sherard in Anderson to know that he has moved from his home at Moffettsville to Iva. When in the city a few days ago Mr. Sherard stated that he was making the change because he wanted to get his children in the Iva school. He will stay at his farm a greater part of the time.

"We will inaugurate through services on the Brogan Mill car line tomorrow morning," stated Mr. H. A. Orr of the Southern Public Utilities company yesterday. "The work on that line has been completed and we will again go back to the former service."

The first snow of the season fell in Anderson on Wednesday night. Several people who were out that night have stated positively that it snowed for a short time but not enough to amount to anything. Local weather forecasters predict a heavy snow for this section before Christmas.

Referring to what the Abbeville Press and Banner had to say about the article in The Intelligencer a few days ago about the Owl Drug store having started using sanitary drinking cups, Dr. Glenn Evans, the eldest of the Owls said:

"You just tell those Abbeville people that their old town is just 200 miles behind Pendleton and everyone in the state knows what that means. I am from Pendleton myself and ought to know."

The Abbeville paper stated that the drug stores in that town had been using sanitary cups for the past few years and that they were surprised that Anderson had only found out that such things existed. This article also stated that the reason the Anderson county farmers had so much more money than those of our neighboring farmers was because the Anderson farmers wore their trousers shorter.

No, that is not the reason. The farmers of this county are able to purchase their already made up hose in Abbeville are not unless they make a trip to the Edge City. You see the styles call for the trousers rather short these days, but our friends just don't know the difference.

"I hope that you will not have me arrested for speeding on River street not for the first few days anyway," stated Capt. H. H. Watkins to

Mayor Godfrey last night. "It's so fine that I just can not help running along fast."

It will be of interest to many people of the city to know that there is a tendency among the colleges this year to give the students rather a long holiday this approaching Christmas. The Converse students get out on December 17, and return on January 4. The Wofford students get off on December 18, and have to go back on January 4.

Another street has been finished and opened to traffic, it being Manning next to the Baptist church. The asphalt crew is now at work on Earle street and will soon have this completed.

Messrs. Quattlebaum & Cochran and Rufus Fant, Jr., attorneys have moved their office quarters over Atkinson's pharmacy to offices on the second floor of the Brown building, formerly occupied by Dr. C. S. Bredin. Mr. Cullen Sullivan is moving into two of the rooms vacated by the first named lawyers and Mr. T. P. Dickson will occupy the third room.

It was indeed a pleasure for the Line O' Dope man to attend the banquet at the Anderson Mill last evening. The speeches of those called on by the toastmaster were far better than the average and were much enjoyed by all. The dinner was one of the best and genuine hospitality beamed from the countenance of all of those good people over there.

"I do not know just when we will have the big celebration of the completion of the street paving but it will be sometime in January I suppose," stated Mayor Godfrey yesterday. "The contractors will finish their work here about the first of the year. We have no definite plans made out yet, but we want something that all of the people can take part in."

Today will in all probability be one of the best trade days Anderson has known this fall. With Christmas only three weeks off, and only 18 more shopping days, and only two more Saturdays, the merchants will enjoy a good day this Saturday.

An intelligent looking negro dropped in the office yesterday to pay up his subscription. He was asked if he took the Daily Intelligencer or the semi-weekly. He replied: "No sir, no sir, boss, I takes that un that comes twice a week."

THE DANGERS OF UNPREPAREDNESS AND THE DANGERS OF PREPAREDNESS. Despite the flippant remarks made by both sides on the current issue of preparedness which our nation is facing, all sober-minded citizens recognize that the issue is a serious one. The amount of discussion in newspapers, magazines from the platform and on the curb-stone is a sufficient witness to this fact. The further fact that the programs of preparedness which have been proposed by all parties are a complete unification of the policy which our youthful nation has thus far pursued, adds more significance to the controversy than might be adjudged by the unreflecting mind. The whole matter stands our nation whose history is less than

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one hundred and fifty years old, at the cross roads of civilization, about to make a radical departure from the path which has thus far lead us through the green pastures of prosperity and, for the most part, beside the still waters of peace. At such a time, the patriotism of every loyal son of the nation should find expression according to his own light of knowledge, conviction of belief and dictate of conscience. The following observations are modestly submitted in the hope that they may throw some light on both sides of the question,— for the writer has not blinded his mind to the fact that there are two sides to it.

What we all are seeking is the best interests of our nation. And this, not only for the brief present, but for the eternal future. We desire that solution of this question which will feed the springs of its highest welfare. We desire the perpetuation of those elements of our national life which, as in the past have kept our country steadily ascending the mounts of greatness, so in the future may allure to a better world and lead the way.

It must be recognized that any policy which is adopted will have its dangers. Life is always a venture, accompanied by its attendant risks. We walk by faith, not by sight, no less in our national life than in our individual career. The question then resolves itself into just this, which policy is attended with the greater dangers?

On the one hand are the dangers of the unpreparedness policy. The opponents of this policy have but one danger to point out, though an all inclusive one, namely, the possibility of some other nation—either Germany or England or Japan—coming across the waters for our scalp after the conclusion of the hostilities on the other side of the ocean. This is the sole danger which is pointed out to our nation. None of the sane advocates of preparedness believe in this policy for the purposes of aggressive war.

This danger must be admitted by all. It is a possibility. The prediction might come to pass. We might trust the professed friendship of the other nations and find out to our sorrow and discomfiture that our confidence was falsely placed. These countries might send their fleets and their armies to our friendly shores, bombard our weak defenses, land their troops, march unopposed to Washington, hand down old glory, set up their own flag and proclaim our free citizens their subjects.

This, we admit, is the possible danger that lurks behind the policy of unpreparedness. But what of its probability? What of its probability in view of these words from President Wilson's speech before the Manhattan Club, if we are half-way decent to the other nations of the world, "The country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relations with all the world. Her resources and her self-respect and capacity to care for her own citizens and rights are well known. There is no fear among us." I say, if we are half-way decent to the other nations, why, in view of these words of our president, should we fear any attacks from them? If we show ourselves as eager to serve their interests in the name of humanity, as we have shown ourselves anxious to protect our commerce in behalf of capital, why should we not continue to "stand in friendly relations with all the world?"

Briefly, now, what are the dangers of preparedness? Let us not omit at least a slight glance in this direction. The first danger is the danger of war itself. After the outbreak of the European war, all of the papers had this to say: "Let us no more say that the best way to guarantee peace is to follow the policy. In times of peace, prepare for war. That piece of sophistry has forever been proven false." So said they all. And now, after fifteen months, we see our nation on the point of adopting the same policy which it pronounced false and false. Is it really necessary for America to go to the same school in which the last generation

of Europe matriculated to learn the same lesson which today is so self-evident? If the war in Europe has any lesson to teach us, it is the lesson that to prepare for war means war.

Another danger is the loss of the higher ideals of life through the adoption of a militaristic policy. We wonder how Germany could perpetrate such atrocities as the trampling of innocent Belgians on the specious ground of "military necessity," how she could sink the Lusitania without notice, how she could do other things no less lacking in the spirit of humanity. Why should we wonder? The explanation is the simple fact that sordid, cruel, barbarous militarism had sapped the soul of the nation. A nation without a soul is like a body without a soul,—it has followed the process of devolution back to the predatory brute stage of existence. Militarism fosters the spirit of colossal selfishness. Selfishness destroys the soul. The soul gone, we have only the savage left. America has a soul today; let her not surrender her soul to that most gigantic form of materialism which finds its expression in militarism.

Perhaps the greatest of all the dangers of military preparedness is that by adopting this policy, we forfeit the providentially provided privilege, coming to us at this time and to us in our geographical situation apart from the danger zone, of leading the world to build its civilization on another and a more secure foundation than material power. For sixty centuries, this policy has proved to be built on the sand. How much longer must we wait to prove its futility? Another policy was advocated by one whom the best of all the ages have called the wisest teacher that mankind ever had. In every other sphere where His principles have been given to work, why not run the risk of trying Him here just for once? He taught that the three things which abide are faith, hope, and love. In the military program, not one of these elements is present. America has the unparalleled opportunity of believing Jesus Christ in order that she may be saved from what all the rest of the world has suffered through not believing Him. She is asked by God today to trust Him, love her fellow-man and hope steadfastly for the coming of that kingdom of God whose imminent appearing Jesus Christ preached, which has been gradually coming all down the ages as one after another kingdom of evil has had to give way before its triumphant advance, and which is ready to come today if men are willing for it.

These latter dangers—and they are colossal—cannot be averted if we prepare on the gigantic scale proposed. The former danger may be avoided on the basis of the most probable evidence. Why not make the venture in the direction of the least possible danger?

WITHERSPOON DODGE

STRUCK NEAR HOME

Why One Person Bought Red Cross Christmas Seals.

A young man of fine appearance, accompanied by a pretty girl bedecked in war colors, subtle perfume and a ravishing smile, bought 1,000 Christmas Seals yesterday at one of the many stores where they are on sale. As the man paid for the seals the frivolous girl remarked scoldingly: "You wouldn't have bought those if your father hadn't asked you to do it." "Oh, yes, I would," he replied earnestly. "Ever since one of my intimate friends died of tuberculosis I have believed the fight against that terrible disease to be the most important health movement of the day. With more than 1,000,000 persons in the United States, over one person in every 100 afflicted, the disease is a menace to you and me and every one of us. I understand it, you be convinced and the way I can prove it to you Red Cross Christmas Seals."