

THE INTELLIGENCER

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Published every morning except Monday by The Anderson Intelligencer at 140 West Whitner Street, Anderson, S. C.

SEMI-WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Published Tuesdays and Fridays

L. M. GLENN... Editor and Manager

Entered as second-class matter April 28, 1914, at the post office at Anderson, South Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

Telephone.....321

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Table with 2 columns: Rate and Amount. Includes Daily, Semi-weekly, and Yearly rates.

The Intelligencer is delivered by carriers in the city.

Look at the printed label on your paper. The date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed, will please state in their communication both the old and new addresses.

To insure prompt delivery, complaints of non-delivery in the city of Anderson should be made to the Circulation Department before 9 a. m. and a copy will be sent at once.

All checks and drafts should be drawn to The Anderson Intelligencer.

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.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1915.

In every cold wave the coal man sees a coal wave.

After a snow is as good a time to drag the roads as after a rain.

Censor the movies all you wish but oh don't bother the hooley advs.

The cold plunge crank has been noticeably lacking the past few mornings.

What has become of the old fashioned boys and girls who had pound parties.

Gov. Walsh Spurns \$1,000,000.—Headline. Once upon a time there were people who might have believed this.

The Czar had better hurry up if he intends carrying out his declaration that he would eat Christmas dinner in Berlin.

If some folks gave as much thought to their descendants as they do to their ancestors, mighty would be the human race.

With his magnificent command of language, we bet President Wilson can call Teddy worse names than the latter can call the president.

We suppose a factory for the making of phonograph records might be called a canning factory, since they are constantly canning music.

A dispatch says the senate will not get down to work until after the holidays, which is to say that the tacking will not begin in earnest for yet a while.

The Spartanburg Journal has an editorial entitled "Remember the Poor," which is another way of saying "Don't Forget the Newspaper Men."

Now that Greenville has an artillery company, it might be well to organize a trench digging squad. And some really profitable practices work could be done down in the "meadows."

Senator Tillman called Roosevelt Bull of Yonah. And a few days ago Roosevelt called President Wilson a Byzantine log-choker. In south, our national agents are fighting fancy arguments at one another these days.

MEDDLESOME AUNT JANE

The Intelligencer is pleased to record this morning a telegram which Miss Jane Addams, president of the Womans Peace Party, recently sent Mrs. Geo. E. Prince, president of Lander College Alumnae Association, requesting the association to address President Wilson with reference to a conference of neutral nations to find a settlement for the European war, and a statement which Mrs. Prince made in reply to Miss Addams's message:

The telegram from Miss Addams read as follows:

New York. Mrs. Geo. E. Prince, Pres. Lander College Alumnae Assn. Greenwood, S. C.

For the sake of all the anxious mothers dreading that their sons may be added to the ten million men already killed or crippled in this war, will you strengthen the appeal to be made next Friday by Ethel Snowden of England and Roska Schwimmer of Hungary to President Wilson by telegraphing him immediately at Washington somewhat as follows: We urge a conference of neutral nations dedicated to finding a just settlement of this war.

Jane Addams, President, Womans Peace Party.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, Mrs. Prince had this to say:

"As it was impossible to get a meeting of the scattered members of the executive board by the date designated, Miss Addams's request to send President Wilson a telegram was not granted. If, however, the board had met, in all probability the request would have been refused, that is, if a majority shared the views of the president of the association. She thinks that with the inside knowledge of the real facts in the case, and with monumental ignorance of the intricate questions of international law, it would have been the height of stupidity to presume to give our conscientious Christian president any advice at this time. The local club was not called together to consider the matter."

That's a mighty sensible reply we think to a request that was bereft of anything pertaining to good sense. Miss Addams undoubtedly is a great woman and a woman who is capable of doing great good in her sphere, but when she sets out to have women's clubs throughout the country deluge the president with telegrams advising him what to do in regard to this country's attitude toward the belligerent powers, we think she is making herself an object of ridicule. Her proposition is not much of an improvement over "Ford's folly."

CHARITY ADVERTISING

Under the above caption, the Charlotte Observer recently carried an able editorial on the subject of the newspapers being expected to boost, free of charge, various functions given by clubs and societies where the organizations giving the entertainments expected to make a profit out of the undertaking. It is a very readable and a very sensible discussion of the question, and we hope the public generally will read it, for the clubs and societies are not the only ones who call on the newspapers for a liberal donation of their stock in trade, their white space, to boost some enterprise designed to benefit them.

In discussing this matter, the Observer says:

But a great many requests for free publicity come from people or organizations who have something for sale, some enterprise in which they expect to make money. Yet when the newspapers demand pay for this kind of publicity a great many of these people become offended, or at least seem hurt or to feel that they are being imposed on, denied some of their rights. They think the paper is not doing its part by charity and is holding them up, or to use an impolite term "robbing" them. Yet they are people as broad and liberal as the average. They simply do not seem to realize that space in the newspaper's stock in trade, just as clothing is the merchant's stock and that it cannot give it away if it is to exist. They also do not seem to realize that in asking the newspaper to give its space free they are asking of it something that they would not think of asking from any other business. They will go to the job printer for instance and have cards printed announcing the "social" or "party" or whatever it may be and the pay for the work without question. It never occurs to them that the job printer ought to do this work for nothing. But they will send one of the job printer's cards to the newspaper and ask for free insertion and it never seems to occur to them that they are not getting con-

sistently. Indeed, they think the newspaper is "hatful" if it charges them half the regular rates for printing the article and most newspapers only charge half rates for advertising that has any connection with charity work. They pay some high-priced "artist" a large amount to "put on" a playlet and then expect the newspaper, without reward or hope of reward to boost the "artist" as if he were of some importance; also the playlet, and when the paper doesn't do it they think they have been imposed upon, forgetting that they could have done their own boosting, and taken the responsibility therefor, at so much per boost if they had bought some of the white space which the paper has for sale.

There are many other incidents which might be used to illustrate the position of the newspapers. The promoters of the "ice cream social" do not ask the maker to furnish the ice cream free. Neither do they expect the grocer nor the baker to donate the cakes. But the publicity, which they must have if the ice cream and cakes are sold they expect the newspaper to surrender without protest.

So much for shop talk. We have written it that the public may have a clear understanding of the position of the newspapers in regard to these matters and with the hope that it will make unnecessary so many explanations as these things come up from time to time.

There isn't anything we care to add. The Observer covers the case about as well as could be done. When an organization wishes to put "on a money making venture, be it turkey dinner, motion picture, musicale, pink tea or what not, for the purpose of making a profit, they ought to request the grocers of the town to contribute the edibles for the dinner; or the motion picture theatre manager to contribute the cost of the rental of the picture; or other business interests to surrender their stock in trade to the cause of charity. If they would do this, and succeed, and then come to the newspaper and request some boosting for their enterprise they would get it, and get it free of cost, and in generous quantities.

FIGHTING NOISE

Last of all in our muck-raking, we Americans are getting after noise. And a most tremendous job it is. For America is the noisiest land in the world.

The police commissioner of New York City has started against the avoidable noises of the metropolis, a task well compared to the labors of Hercules. He asks the police to stop all such offenses as "the shouting of street hawkers, the yolling of taxi and carriage barkers, unnecessary din by delivery men and ash-collectors, unnecessary blowing of whistles and noises due to worn-out or imperfect machinery."

These, however, are some of the least of the evils. The worst noise-devil of all, perhaps, in every city in America, is in the squawking automobile horn, which might easily be replaced by an instrument of milder and more musical tone. There is room for improvement too, in the control of gasoline engines. The "cut-out" or the defective muffler is an unmitigated nuisance.

New York, like Boston and Chicago, may not be able, for the present at least, to prevent the hideous noise of its elevated trains. All our cities, let us hope, will be saved from such horrors in the future. Something could be done, however, even now, by using better car wheels and a shock-absorbing road bed. Subways, too, might be made less noisy.

The crusade ought to have originated in Chicago, by the testimony of impartial listeners has the most persistent and outlandish din of any civilized spot this side of the war zone. Even the smallest village, however, might be a good deal quieter than it is, with profit to the nerves and soul of its inhabitants.

And if more attention were given to the suppression of noise in factories, we'd have far fewer wrecks and far more efficiency and happiness in our big industries.

A LINE O' DOPE

Weather Forecast—Fair Wednesday; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably rain.

Dr. White, Dr. Kinard and Mr. Burnett have returned from Greenville where they attended the State Baptist convention. Dr. White will make a talk tonight at the regular prayer meeting, 8 o'clock on the subject "South Carolina Baptists, Where They Came From and Where They Are Going."

Work was started Tuesday morning repairing the North Main street sidewalk in front of the P. & N. passenger station, Acme Cafe and adjoining buildings. This sidewalk has heretofore been several inches below the level of the curb, and in some places below the level of the street. This change will add greatly to the appearance of the street.

One of the most attractive windows in the city is that of the Mauldin Electrical company. The window is fixed up with a small Christmas tree, filled with electrical appliances and decorated with the electric Christmas tree outfit. The window presents a very pretty appearance at night, with the soft red lights and the dark green foliage of the tree.

In the new supply and license ordinance of the city for next year, a distinction is made between the producers and sellers of petroleum products. The Standard and Texas companies are required to pay a higher license than the Petroleum company. The reason for this is that the Texas and Standard companies are different from the Petroleum as the manufacturer of a brand of goods, who operates a branch house is from the regular retail or wholesale merchant who handles his goods.

Teachers of Agriculture.

The demand for properly trained men to teach agriculture in secondary schools is greater than the supply and, from present indications, will continue to increase for some time. Hitherto, comparatively few men have studied agriculture with the deliberate intention of teaching it as a life work. In consequence white provision for agricultural education has been greatly developed, the number of teachers is still small.

This subject is discussed in the Agricultural Education Monthly, published by the department. It points out that a good teacher of agriculture must, of course, have all the fundamental qualifications. He must know his special subject and must also be versed in the science of education and the art of teaching. These already qualified to teach general subjects in secondary schools who wish to teach agriculture should, if possible, take at least a course extending over several years in the state agricultural colleges. Those who can not leave their positions can with very little trouble or expense take courses during the summer vacation or "short courses" during the winter.

A great deal of practical agriculture may also be learned by attending institutes and other farmers' meetings. If so much meetings are held in the teacher's district, he can assist in organizing them. Though their primary purpose may be to aid the farmer, a receptive man can not fail to learn much from the speakers himself, and invited to attend in some states special sessions for teachers of agriculture are held in connection with state or county associations of teachers. Such meetings afford an opportunity for exchange of ideas and for keeping in touch with new methods and other stimulus and inspiration which the progressive man can not afford to neglect.—Week New Letter.

Aim of Agricultural Clubs.

The principal objects to be attained through the promotion of boys' agricultural clubs in the south, as defined by those in charge of this work, are:

- 1. To encourage and train boys along the lines of the activities of country life.
2. To put into practice the facts of scientific agriculture obtained from books, bulletins, etc.
3. To bring the school life of the boy into closer relationship to his home life.
4. To assist in the development of the spirit of cooperation in the family and in the community.
5. To dignify and magnify the vocation of the farmer by demonstrating the returns which may be secured from farming when it is properly conducted.
6. To enlarge the vision of the boy and to give him definite purposes at an important period in his life.
7. To furnish to the aggressive, progressive rural school-teacher an opportunity to vitalize the work of the school by correlating the teaching of agriculture with actual practice.

The aim of the boys' club work is the same as that among men—viz, to secure the adoption of better methods of farming and greater yields at less cost. Many of the boys in the clubs who begin to study agriculture in this way will continue the study in the agricultural colleges; others will continue such efforts on their farms, and all of them will make more efficient citizens. From the pleasant and profitable experience of creating and managing their small plots they will develop into independent, intelligent farmers.—Weekly News Letter.

Democratic Defense.

It is all about national defense now but unless harmony and sound judgment prevail in the councils of the dominant party at Washington during this session of congress it will be democratic defense next summer and fall.—Henderson Dispatch.

The Next Step.

Next step: Compulsory military service in the United States—of the conscriptional army scheme falls. Already one of the undesirable features of the preparedness proposition is hinted at.—Kinston News.



HOLIDAY shopping here is atune with the joy of Christmas; in every department of this store you'll find a cheerful spirit of helpfulness. This is certainly a wonderful service-station for men's and boys gift seekers.

Ties in a countless array of patterns and colors, 25c, 50c, \$1; tie sets, \$1 and up. Handkerchiefs of all kinds to express all tastes, 10c to 50c; silks 50c to \$1. Hose of all shades and as many qualities; silks, silk lisle and cotton, 25c to \$1. Bath and lounging robes, best patterns, some with slippers to match, \$3 to \$10 boxed. Sweaters, men's and boys'; the kind they like most, many colors, 50c to \$3.50. Umbrella's, exclusive men's styles, a great gift suggestion \$1 to \$5. Canes \$1.50. Suit Cases, quality luggage sure to be appreciated and a timely gift \$2.50 to \$15. Trunks of all kinds, a gift to be long-appreciated, \$5 to \$18.

YOU who have bought B-O-E suits and overcoats before have learned to expect greater values in our clothes; even with that, however, you'll find a still higher standard of value here now than you've ever known.

- Suits \$10, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25. Overcoats \$10, \$15, \$18, \$20. Boys' Suits \$3.50 to \$12.50. Boys' Overcoats \$2.50 to \$7.50.

A handsome watch free with each boys' suit at \$5 or more. Open evenings until Christmas.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY HOUSTON

Washington, Dec. 14.—Secretary Houston's annual report made public today, places an estimate of \$9,873,000,000 on the value of American farm crops and animal products for last year, a valuation without precedent. This, however, probably will be eclipsed by the present year's showing.

This valuation is an increase of about \$33,000,000 over the value of 1913, hitherto the highest ever recorded. The increase occurred in the face of a decline in cotton from 12.5 cents a pound for the 1913 crop to an average of 7.3 cents for 1914. The total value of the 1913 crop estimated at \$446,000,000, was \$233,000,000 more than the 1914 crop although the latter was fourteen per cent greater in quantity.

Of the tremendous flood of exports which began near the end of the fiscal year covered by the secretary's report, many hundreds of millions represent farm products.

"Between August 1, 1914, and February 1, 1915," the report says "exports were \$1,157,300,000 and imports \$771,000,000 giving a favorable balance of \$386,300,000. Of the total value of exports, \$662,000,000 represented agricultural and only \$495,000,000 non-agricultural commodities, chiefly manufactures. The total agricultural exports in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, practically the first year of the war, were \$1,470,000,000 which is an increase of \$365,000,000, or 32 per cent over those of the preceding year and of \$432,000,000, or nearly 42 per cent over the average of the five years 1910-1914."

What is seen more plainly, than anything else, the secretary says, is an increase in most animals. To that end, the department has extended its activities as far as its funds would permit. Elimination of such diseases as anthrax, glanders, tuberculosis, etc., which would result in a material increase of the meat supply. "It has been conservatively estimated," the report continues, "on the basis of data for thirty years, that the annual direct losses from animal diseases are approximately \$12,000,000. The indirect losses, which also are great, cannot be estimated at all. The direct loss ascribed to each disease is as follows: Hog cholera, \$75,000,000; Texas fever and cattle ticks, \$49,000,000; tuberculosis, \$35,000,000; contagious abortion, \$22,500,000; blackhead,

fixed grades and standards, including a permissive warehouse act, a cotton standards act, a grain grading act, and provision for a market-news service.

A land-mortgage banking act intended to inject business methods into handling farm finance and to place farm securities upon the market in a responsible way.

Assistance to communities near the national forests in roadbuilding and similar improvements through a plan involving the advancement of funds for these purposes to be charged against the state's future share of receipts from the forests.

Authority to grant water-power permits within the National Forests for fixed periods.

More effective control over the production of hog cholera serum. A plan involving the establishment by the federal government of a station for treating all serum intended for shipment in interstate commerce is outlined.

They Know What They Want. Anyhow those European all know the kind of peace they want. They want the kind that will last. This shows that they don't want another war like this. We don't blame them.



HERE is a well-fitting stylish rubber with a heavy H services sole and heel. Nothing else nor heel will wear through until you have had more service than ordinary rubbers give.

This rubber looks well, fits well, and wears well. HUB-MARK Rubber Footwear is made in a wide variety of kinds and styles to cover the stormy weather needs of men, women, boys and girls in town or country.

The HUB-MARK is your value mark. Look for it on the sole.

HUB-MARK RUBBERS

The World's Standard Rubber Footwear

THOMPSON'S SHOE STORE