

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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DAILY THOUGHT.

I'm growing fonder of my staff; I'm growing dimmer in the eyes; I'm growing fainter in my laugh; I'm growing deeper in my sigh; I'm growing careless in my dress; I'm growing frugal of my gold; I'm growing wise, I'm growing—yes—I'm growing old.

The person who leads you into temptation seldom leads you out.

Some girls handle their beaux like a postmaster sorting mail.

Boys will be boys—and so will girls sometimes.

The key to success won't let you into the house at 3 a. m.

Luck will always be against you if you give up the moment it appears that luck is against you.

The way some girls attract men of a certain brand reminds one of the way buzzards hang around carrion.

An easy mark for a woman is a merchant who marks his goods down from 50 cents to 49 cents.

A single life seems a great deal to us—the loss of 10,000 is but an incident in the great European war.

Those who have never felt sorrow or grief are in position to sympathize with those who have.

Enthusiasm is necessary to success, but too much sometimes leads to failure.

The tax collector never pleases a customer but they all come back to him the next year just the same.

Some who have left footprints in the sands of time seem to have tried to cover them up so that others could not follow.

The trouble with winning a person by flattery is that you have to keep at it so continually that he soon gets suspicious.

A married man is compelled to lead a double life—one himself as he really is, the other himself as his wife would have him.

It seems as if a certain few in every community imagine they are always being abused by the rest of the community.

There are at least two sides to a thing, which gives you an opportunity to pick out the bright side if you wish to.

Don't growl about the things that don't go right—but don't be satisfied with something that can be done better.

When most of the imported goods we buy are grown and put up right in our own United States, the war hadn't ought to affect us very much.

If war is hell, the preachers have an object lesson at the present time that ought to add them in getting a lot of folks started the other way.

Somehow or other Mexico seems to have timed its performances so that the intermission comes while the front page is in use.

We presume that by this time it is settled that both poles have been satisfactorily discovered. After all this we would like to know what lasting good has come to humanity.

A scholar that tries to make up believe that the human body is seven-eighths water. We know that must be a mistake because that much water would not boil over as easy as some people

A PATRIOTIC DUTY.

The Intelligencer acknowledges with appreciation the many kind remarks made yesterday as to its stand on the great moral question now being tried in this community. Of course this newspaper could have remained silent, and have said nothing to indicate the position it took, but to have done this would have been to compromise with duty that was too plain to be shirked, as we saw it. Of course there are those who will not agree with the position we have taken. We expected this. We are willing to grant those who differ from us the right to their opinion, and we certainly expect as fair treatment on their part.

It was gratifying to note that those who are with us are seemingly in the large majority in this community, and if we can read the handwriting on the wall, it will not be long till the presence of a blind tiger in Anderson will be unknown. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished. We are sincere when we say that we wish them all well. We would much prefer that every man who is guilty of selling intoxicating beverages should voluntarily give up his avocation and return to the ranks of those who work at a legitimate trade to make a living. It will be much better for them and for the community to effect a silent cure of the evil.

But, if there is no appeal from the standpoint of reason, then let the strong arm of the law step in and force an obedience, and let the good people of the community assist in this great work. Anderson must be a better place than anywhere else in which to have your boy grow up, and you must help make it so, Mr. Citizen. If it requires that you give up your secret vice, should you possess one, will you not be patriotic enough to do so?

THE BONDS IN THE FUTURE

Is any member of the Legislature prepared to guarantee that ten or fifteen millions or thirty-five millions of dollars in South Carolina five per cent. bonds can be sold now at their face value?

Where is the Representative or Senator with such faith in the issue that he would contract now to buy \$5,000 of the bonds in October, 1915, at par? There are among the legislators some men of large means. If the bond issue should be passed and ratified by the people and it should result in adding ten millions of dollars to the public debt, and some voter inquires in 1915, "What has the State to show for the trebled State debt?" what will be the reply of the men who voted the bonds?

If the bond issue should be voted and should result in trebling the State debt, what would be the reply in 1916 to the question of a railroad conductor asking, "What benefit did we conductors derive from the bonds?"

Half the white population of South Carolina have ONLY THE LABOR OF THEIR HANDS.—The State.

OTHER CRUSADERS

It appears that Anderson is not the only city just now that is in the throes of a crusade against the presence of blind tigers. Columbia business men have awakened to the danger of allowing the illicit sale of liquor to continue, and recently a number of them appeared before Mayor Griffith and the members of the City Council requesting that steps be taken to put a stop to the sale of liquor illegally in the city of Columbia.

This awakening of the public conscience along these lines is to be commended. Laws are placed upon the statute books for the purpose of correcting evils, or supposedly so. So long as any law is not enforced it does not correct what it was intended to correct. Now, the enforcement of any law depends upon a healthy public sentiment backing up the enforcement. This public sentiment is either existent in the consciences of the people as an inherent principle, or it must be aroused through some crusade. If it exists there inherently, the enforcement of law becomes easy on the part of those who are entrusted with the duty of seeing that laws are carried out. Where it has to be created through some agency, it is doubtful if the good effects are so lasting as in the former case, but it is desirable that it be there no matter how it is created.

Selling liquor is either a good thing or it is not. If it is a good thing for a community to have intoxicants sold, then there should be no objection to its being sold in any quantity or in any manner. If it is not a good thing, then it should be stopped at any cost. Especially is this true when the sale of it is forbidden by law. Therefore no excuse can exist for its sale in those communities which have had the opportunity of voting on the matter and have decided by their vote to outlaw the sale. Such communities as Anderson, and the battle being fought here now between the two forces is being watched with great interest. Who shall win? Will it be the forces of right or the forces of wrong? We shall see.

A modest mother in a house dress fondling or playing with a healthy baby makes a prettier picture than a dashing and careless beauty who has sacrificed motherhood in order to be able to always appear in fashion's latest creations.

FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENDER

If society needs a prosecuting attorney to see that punishment is meted out to its enemies, by that same token it needs a Public Defender to protect its members who are accused of being its enemies.

The Juvenile Court was a long step in the right direction. It gave our youth the square deal.

Now let's institute the Public Defender and give the poor and needy a chance for their white alley.

Every person, no matter how impetuous and down and out he may be, is entitled to a fair trial.

He cannot get it without money, because without money he cannot procure a good lawyer. Without a good lawyer to offset the prosecuting attorney, who is always a good attorney, he does not get an even break.

Boost for the Public Defender.—The Billboard.

A TRIUMPH OF TRACTION

Before the beginning of war in Europe there had been a great deal of prophesy concerning the prominence the automobile would assume as a factor in the warfare, but it seems that nobody foresaw that to motor traction would be due the greatest change in the fundamentals of war that has ever occurred. As far back as history goes there have been forts and sieges. Fortifications have always been relied upon to withstand attack, and have been changed in form as changes in armament have suggested the necessity of improvement. The blockhouse of pioneer days in America was impregnable to the attacks of savages armed with aboriginal instruments of war or with firearms other than cannon, which the Indians rarely succeeded in acquiring. The walls which still surround some of the Asian and European cities were in their day safe against all attacks save those of soldiers who contrived to scale them. The high, thin masonry walls of the "Red Fort" of the Moghul Emperors of India were impregnable to arms that could be turned against them, although they would be no protection against light field pieces nowadays. The modern fortifications, such as those of Liege, Namur and Antwerp, were regarded as impregnable upon the supposition that there was limit above which the weight of cannon for field use could not go. But the military engineers did not take into account the possibilities of motor traction. It was for a long time stubbornly believed that mule power would always be the only practical form of traction for cannon across country. Automobiles, it was held, would mire of their own weight where there were no roads, and at first there were no models built to cope with uneven surfaces.

There are now "four-wheel drive" trucks which can climb over almost any sort of obstruction and scramble in and out of ditches with amazing adaptability to difficulties formerly regarded as insurmountable. There are giant trucks which can cross comparatively boggy stretches drawing after them siege guns larger than were formerly regarded as possible mobile arms.

When it was announced that the Austrians would use a twelve-inch field gun it was popularly believed that it could not be done. Now the German Forty-two centimeter, or sixteen-and-a-half inch gun is being hauled about by tractors and used with irresistible effectiveness against the most modern fortifications. A sixty-centimeter gun for use against fortresses is now reported to be in the making. The rumor is more credible now than the report of Austria's twelve-inch field gun was when the war was begun. It has been demonstrated that the possibilities of motor traction are such that it cannot be longer said that any gun designed for field use cannot be transported.

The German forty-two centimeter gun weighs twenty-six tons, yet it is moved with certainty and does execution wholly impossible where lighter or guns are used. The sixty-centimeter cannon will weigh, perhaps, forty tons.

Of course, the Krupps can make guns as large as they believe to be practical. The answer to the question whether a gun of given size and weight is practical depends upon the means of moving it. It has already been proved that the Germans can use cannon much heavier than the Allies have at the front. Their artillery has been the surprise of the war. There may be further developments of its superiority. If there are it will be because of traction facilities unknown in previous wars.

Will historians have to credit motor traction with having rendered fortifications obsolete and revolutionized the theory of defense?—Courier Journal.

Some men haven't sense enough to make use of what sense they have.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—President Wilson today issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 26, as Thanksgiving Day.

The proclamation, which refers to the fact that the United States is at peace while the rest of the world is at war, follows: "By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

"It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His Many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. The year that is now drawing to a close since we last observed our day of national thanksgiving has been, while a year of discipline because of the mighty forces of war and of change, which have disturbed the world, also a year of special blessings for us.

"It has been vouchsafed to us to remain at peace, with honor, and in some part to succor the suffering and supply the needs of those who are in want. We have been privileged by our own peace and self control in some degree to steady the counsels and shape the hopes and purposes of a day of fear and distress. Our people have looked upon their own life as a nation with a deeper comprehension, a fuller realization of their responsibilities as well as of their blessings, and a keener sense of the moral and practical significance of what their part among the nations of the world may come to be.

"The hurtful effects of foreign war in their own industrial commercial affairs have made them feel the more fully and see the more clearly their mutual inter-dependence upon one another and has stirred them to a helpful co-operation, such as they have seldom practiced before. They have been quickened by a great moral stimulation. Their unmistakable ardor for peace, their earnest pity and disinterested sympathy for those who are suffering, their readiness to help and to think of the needs of others, has revealed them to themselves as well as to the world.

"Our crops will feed all who need food; the self-possession of our people amidst the most serious anxieties and difficulties and the steadiness and resourcefulness of our business men will serve other nations as well as our own.

"The business of the country has been supplied with new instrumentalities and the commerce of the world with new channels of trade and intercourse. The Panama Canal has been opened to the commerce of the nations. The two continents of America have been bound in closer ties of friendship. New instrumentalities of international trade have been created, which will be also new instrumentalities of acquaintance, intercourse, and mutual service. Never before have the people of the United States been so situated for their own advantage or the advantage of their neighbors, or so equipped to serve themselves and mankind.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, twenty-sixth of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer and invite the people throughout the land to cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks to Almighty God. "In witness hereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty ninth.

"By the President: "ROBERT LANSING, "Acting Secretary of State."

ENCOURAGEMENT OR CRITICISM

When a man is doing his best, don't find fault with him. Nobody can find fault. Help him, if you can; if you can't at least don't throw obstructions in his way and make his task the harder.

Little as some think it, there are numbers of men who are working for the public good with no design or hope of personal gain. Men who don't understand that sort of spirit stand off and knock and knock.

The man who is trying to do something, though his plans and ideas may not be sound and wise, deserves commendation. He is a better man than the smartly who stands off and scoldes. It is better to have tried and failed than never to have tried at all; and the person who keeps on trying in a good cause will succeed in time in doing something of value to his state or community.

It is easy to criticize; it is hard to do. It is easy to pull down; it is hard to build up. Don't criticize a man who is doing his best unless you can do it better and will do it.

There are men, and some running newspapers, who stand off and find fault with every attempt that is made to better conditions. They find fault with federal congressmen and with state legislators; they find fault with the churches and the preachers; the schools and the teachers; with efforts making to promote honesty and sobriety with every effort looking to public betterment; and they themselves never undertake anything worth while.

There are more knockers than doors, and that is why so little is done.—The Newberry Observer.

Some men haven't sense enough to make use of what sense they have.

THE PUBLIC DEFENDER

The creation in Los Angeles last spring of the office of Public Defender suddenly awakened the various cities to the fact that a very necessary official of the judiciary system had been discovered.

The idea of paying a man to prosecute ostensible offenders of the law and then paying another to defend them seemed, at first glance, like pulling in two different ways, but a short time after the office had been in commission in the Western city it had demonstrated its worth, with the result that today some of the most influential newspapers and magazines are leading a publicity campaign which will probably result, and within a comparatively short time, in every city in the country, which has a prosecutor having its foil.—The Public Defender.

The old way of disposing of criminal cases, or rather of the alleged criminal, who was unable to employ an attorney to defend him, consisting of the judge appointing a feeble lawyer to handle the case—excellent practice for the lawyer, but rough on the accused, who rarely got off with less than the maximum penalty.

The ancient wheeze regarding the prisoner who, when the attorney appointed by the court to defend him was pointed out, immediately pleaded guilty and threw himself upon the mercy of the court, was not entirely without foundation.

Under the new order this will be changed; indigent prisoners will be defended by counsel as able, intelligent and respectable, and with the same prestige of the State behind them as the prosecutor and all prisoners, poor or rich, will be placed upon a true equality before the law.

Advertisement for Overcoat Co. featuring an illustration of a man in a coat and the text: 'Before you "economize" by buying cheap clothes, make sure the maker didn't economize on QUALITY. There's no way yet discovered by which good clothes, good style and good quality can be had for less than they're worth. \$10 to \$25, properly placed, buys the very best values in clothes today. When you pay less you lose more in wear than you save in price. Our clothes at these prices represent our idea of helping our customers to the most for their money, and helping ourselves to their permanent patronage. Order by parcel post. We prepay all charges. B.D. Transit Co. The Store with a Conscience.'

Advertisement for 'OUR DAILY POEM' featuring a poem about a cowboy's prayer and a reflection on the 'World's Darkest Moment'. The poem includes lines like 'The Cowboy's Prayer. Oh Lord, I have never lived where churches grow, I love creation better as it stood That day you finished it so long ago, And looked upon your work and called it good.'

Advertisement for 'A Heater That's Distinctive' and 'Moore's Air-Tight Heaters' by Sullivan Hardware Co. The text describes the heaters as being built better and looking better, with many features that no other heater offers. It includes the slogan 'You will quickly see that Moore's HEATERS give you more for your money. Come and let us show you.'