

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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ONLY

15

More Shopping Days Before X'mas.

Things on which war revenue tax is not required:

- Paying your debts. Planting some kind of grain. Procuring a marriage license. Attending the grain elevator meeting tomorrow. Ceasing the talk about hard times and being cheerful. Feeling disgust over the condition of Anderson's streets. Making up your mind to work your toe nails off for the passage of a bond issue for paving. Forgetting all strife and differences of opinion on public questions and making up your mind to pull together for the good of Anderson. This weather ought to be fine for floating loans. Wouldn't it be nice to swat the war correspondent? More than one nation is trying to get Gen. DeWol's goat. What has become of the old-fashioned person who termed the Federal League as a joke? We judge that some of the European nations will want means to carry it to extremes. Hearst wants a larger navy. Well, the one we have is anything other than water-proof. 'Many to Retrain Postoffice Job' reads a headline. Which shows the advantage of having a postoffice job. Since the Germans won't, and we aren't allowed to, we wonder who will concede the victory to the Allies. We don't believe Abe Martin is guilty of all the stuff he is accused of saying. King George has gone to the battle front. Here's hoping the war correspondents don't bring him and the Kaiser into a fistfight. It begins to look as if the farmer knows at least half as much again about his own business as most people give him credit for knowing. 'Trying the Wolf of Wall Street' says a headline in an exchange. With minus and bears and Woieys, that place must be a regular menagerie. While hardly instructive, it certainly is interesting to look at the pictures of the Rulers of the Nations of the world. Greenville Piedmont is now running 'Sons of Bob's Best.' There is no guess coming as to who Bob is. Even the citizens of Loris know dot. Ponderous platitudes and the perfectly obvious are prerogatives of the regular editors," says the Greenville Piedmont. What's the poor dears done as we called all that?

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE FACTS

The country has not seen fit to go very wild over the fulminations of one Theodore Roosevelt, now fortunately an ex-president of the United States, with respect to the shortcomings of the Wilson administration as regards the European war. Mr. Roosevelt has been writing a series of articles for a syndicate, in which he has taken time, between flings at the peace treaties negotiated through the influence of Mr. Bryan, to criticize Mr. Wilson for not having taken action at the beginning of the war which would undoubtedly have drawn the United States into the conflict without any possible hope of benefit or glory. Declaring "unlawful" certain acts of war, such as Germany's invasion of Belgium, England's destruction of a German vessel in Spanish waters, and Japan's taking Kiaochow, and so forth, Mr. Roosevelt has declared that the United States should "take action in all these cases;" that if we had an intelligent and resolute President and Secretary of State, "they would have taken action on July 29, 30, or 31, certainly not later than August 1." Such a President and Secretary of State, he has declared, instead of observing "a timid and spiritless neutrality," would have "lived up to our obligations by taking action," and would have "done what we were solemnly bound to do." The "obligations" to which Mr. Roosevelt so solemnly and emphatically refers—the obligations which were so strong that they should have moved the President to "take action" which would have plunged the United States into the war that has horrified the world—are the "obligations" of the Hague conventions, to which the ex-president proudly refers as having been entered into while he was President.

Mr. William Bayard Hale, who is one of the greatest journalists in this or any other country, thus remarks concerning Mr. Roosevelt's grave charges of breach of faith by this country:

"Thus rashly and violently writes Mr. Roosevelt. Ignorant of the fact that the Hague rules regarding neutrality, regarding mines, regarding everything which troubles Mr. Roosevelt and saddens us all, have never been ratified by Great Britain, nor by France, nor by Belgium, and that by their own provisions these articles are binding only if ratified by all belligerents; ignorant likewise of the fact that the United States, in ratifying certain of the Hague rules, added the express stipulation that the action was not to be taken as involving this government in any way in an obligation to enforce their observance on other powers, snatching up the vaguest notions current among street-corner idlers concerning the laws of war and the rights and duties of nations, forgetful of the grave results that would follow our intervention; indifferent to the welfare of the hundreds of millions of our own kindred; neglectful of the true duties of neutrality, and, above all, sublimely superior to the difficulty of ascertaining the truth and judging righteous judgment amid the whirlwind of rumor, charge and counter-charge; this man would have the United States government step into the ring as the referee of the fight, laying down rules and breaking heads all around to enforce them! 'Our true course,' he exclaims, 'should be to judge each nation on its conduct, unhesitatingly antagonizing every nation that does ill!'"

"Has a more amazing speech ever been given utterance by anybody out of bedlam?"

"It was not a Roosevelt who, in reply to the plea, 'Master, speak to my brother that he divide the inheritance with me,' answered, 'Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you?'"

"The only comment that sober men can make on such wild words as these of Mr. Roosevelt is this: that, if they had been published five days earlier, the country would have gone to its knees with its disposition to give thanks profoundly increased by a sense of its escape from the inconceivable calamity of having in the White House at such an hour this incarnation of rashness, violence, and irresponsibility, in room of the sagacious man who today, at the head of the nation, walks with recollected feet the imperiled path of peace."

Come over Greenville and take a look at our streets, and you'll see something that will remind you of days that were.

Time was when we enjoyed 'The Man With the Hoe.' But 'The Man With the Hoe' interests us a great deal more nowadays.

A French surgeon cites instances of where men have lived without brains. We could have informed him on that score long ago.

Atlanta simply won't go outdoors. Following New York's barrel murder mystery, the Gate City of the South sprung her apartment house killing mystery.

The warring nations of Europe are taking ship land after ship load of horses and mules from the United States. Why not some of the asses, too?

Were it only feasible to collect all the mud now on Anderson's streets and store it until some of the 'wet' had evaporated, we would have material for making enough bricks to pave the town.

The Truth About Conditions

By P. A. W.

Business in Anderson is not normal for this time of year, but it is not abnormal. It is exceptionally good, and it is daily getting better. It will thus continue, and when next spring and summer Anderson County harvests her mammoth grain crop, conditions will be normal or above normal; verily above normal for that season of the year.

Let us see what an analysis will show about the "real" business condition in Anderson.

What part of the city's business depends upon our cotton mills and other small industries, all of which are being operated at least 90 per cent. normal, and probably 100 per cent. normal, when the decline in certain non-textile industries is considered as being made up in increased textile expansion? (Cities, county seats) in other parts of the State in counties similarly populated agriculturally to Anderson County, which cities have no cotton mills, are usually cities of about 5,000 to 7,000 people. For instance, Abbeville, Bennettsville, Orangeburg, and other cities in this State. If Anderson had no cotton mills it is safe to say the city would have only 5,000 to 6,000 people, or be approximately the size of such county seat towns as are enumerated here for South Carolina. Take Georgia, Hartwell, (population 2,500); Balmbridge, (population 4,000); all county seat towns with no textile development, and all small towns. Take Alabama. There is Opelika, the county seat of one of the best counties in Alabama. It has 5,000 people. Take Brewton, county seat of Escambia County, Ala., and in the center of the finest agricultural and lumbering regions in that State. It has barely 3,000 people. Take Eufrasia; it is a county seat, on a great river, and a point of navigation. It has about 5,500 people. None of these Alabama towns have any considerable manufacturing. Agriculturally they are on nearly a par with Anderson County, or at least 50 to 75 per cent. Yet their populations are relatively small. But let's go further, let's take the argument into one of the greatest agricultural States in Dixie, Old Tennessee we mean. There is Franklin in Middle Tennessee, with 4,500 people, and located in the very heart of a great agricultural section; and there is Shelbyville in Western Tennessee, in the center of a county noted for its progressive agriculture, fine horses and grasses. In old Kentucky we find a similar condition, also in Virginia and in the Old North State. In Texas, there is Longview, in one of the great Black land belt counties, and it has but 4,000 people; it is in Northwest Texas, county seat of Wilbarger, admittedly the best county in that part of the State, and Vernon has but few over 3,000 people; and then again in Middle Texas, in the great Germanic section, where the thrifty Dutch live, there is New Braunfels. It is the county seat of one of the best developed counties in the Lone Star State. It has but 2,500 people. In Southeast Texas there is more wagon cotton than any other town in the world. Bryan handles about 30,000 bales of wagon cotton annually. (Anderson averages about 22,000 bales and is probably the third or fourth largest wagon cotton market in the world.) Bryan has just under 6,000 people; and it has practically no manufacturing. It is probably just such a town as Anderson would be if she had no manufacturing.

In Louisiana, there is Minden in the north and Houma in the south; in Arkansas, there is Arkadelphia and Paragould, and in Florida, we find De Funiak Springs and Lake City. All these towns are county seats and all markets for wagon cotton. None of them have over 4,500 people, and yet they are county seats and financial centers and commercial marts for counties at least 50 per cent. as well developed as our own Anderson. It is then we believe safe to say that without her textile business, Anderson would be a town of about 6,000 people. She has at least 18,000. Agriculture then supports 6,000 people and 12,000 people are supported otherwise. On this basis, business would be 63 per cent. normal in Anderson, provided we admitted that on its support was falling down entirely on its support of the other 33 per cent., but that can not be admitted, since it is not so. Much cotton is being held but some is being sold. That which is being held represents wealth, (generally) and is therefore essentially the same as money, since the owner of it will not part with it except for so much money, which makes it particularly valuable. Then our chickens, eggs, butter, grains, etc., are being sold at good prices, too, and as fast as offered. So our friend Agriculture is not falling down altogether. He is really on his feet good and strong and is incidentally planting a mammoth grain crop fattening up his hogs, increasing his livestock holdings, milking a few more cows and getting ready for the big "pot" which is surely later to be "poured" out. Agriculture is just about 75 per cent. normal, so by a simple calculation in fractions, we read this result: Non-agricultural, 62.3 per cent. normal, and agricultural, 75 per cent. of 33.1-2 per cent. normal, or the whole, 91.5-8 per cent., which represent the real actual business situation in Anderson today. Business then is less than 9 per cent. short of normal. And a great war is on. O! how thankful we should be. When the grain crop is harvested, business will be normal, probably it will be a 105 per cent. business.

DECEMBER 6, 1914

THEN NOW

Thirty-eight years ago today the first scientific cremation in the United States took place at Washington, Pa. The pioneer cremator was Dr. P. Julius LeMoyne, and the subject was the body of Baron de Palm. But the American precedent had been set 83 years before when under penalty of losing a legacy of 60,000 pounds if he refused, the son of Henry Laurens, South Carolina's Revolutionary patriot, consigned his father's body to a funeral pyre. The ghastly experience of seeing his infant child com' to life just before burial in the earth is said to have been responsible for Laurens' demand to be cremated. The origin of cremation is lost in the days of unrecorded history. It was practiced sporadically by the pre-Christian civilizations, except in those countries whose religion, just as do some religions today, forbade its practice. The Parsees were worshippers of fire, but prohibited cremation because of the opinion that the fire was thus polluted. The Greeks and the Romans practiced cremation, while the Egyptians considered it an act of paganism and disposed of their dead by earth burial. The revival of the practice in Europe in the 17th century was greeted with horror by the medieval peasants. Kings prohibited it under penalty of torture. Sir Henry Thompson introduced cremation into Great Britain shortly after the closing of the American Civil War. Using a reverberating furnace, he reduced a body weighing 144 pounds to four pounds of lime dust within 50 minutes. Encouraged by Thompson's success, Dr. Le Moyne installed an improved incinerator in a small one-story brick structure on a hill overlooking the town of Washington. Three years after his pioneer cremation, he died and was cremated in his own institution.

Today about 1 per cent. of the 900,000 individuals who die in the United States annually are incinerated in the 30 or more crematoriums located in more than half of the States. Ten years ago the ratio was about one-half of 1 per cent. The movement toward universal cremation is gradually spreading throughout the world. Europe has nearly a hundred crematoriums, Germany disposing of 8,858 bodies by cremation in 1912. Conceded to be the place of resurrection of the ancient practice, Italy leads the world in percentage of cremations, while during 1913 the city of St. Gall, Switzerland, reported that of the bodies of 635 individuals who died there, 201 were thus disposed of. England is leaning toward the practice. The authorities of Westminster Abbey, the repository for Great Britain's heroes, recently prohibited the burial of more bodies there. They must be cremated. Cremation is becoming a necessity, especially around the large centers of population, de-emphasizing the practice. At the rate at which crematories are increasing, cremation will be normal in New York and London, each of which require about 24 acres of additional land annually to bury the dead. It has been predicted that the cities of the living will be veritably encompassed by "cities of the dead." Humanity is reluctant to give up the age-long practice of inhumation, some anti-cremationists declaring that "when the body is consumed by heat the soul is at the same time destroyed." Le-motivated objectors also point out that "it destroys all evidence of crime where murder, or poison, has been committed." In the reply the cremationists argue "that cremation is the only hygienic, sanitary and economic method of disposing of our dead."



When He Buys a Present For Himself

He thinks of this store first and right here he comes; men know that the practical things—the things worth while—for a man are gathered here. Don't you think you'd please him better in your gift if you'd take this tip from him as to where and what to buy.

Plenty of Small Articles at Small Prices

- Neckwear... 25c to \$1.00
Gloves... 25c to \$3.50
Handkerchiefs... 10c to 50c
Silk Handkerchiefs... 25c to \$1.00
Silk Mufflers... 50c to \$2.50
Hosiery... 10c to \$1.00
Holeproof Socks... \$1.50 per box
Silk Socks... 50c to \$1.00 pair
Cuff Buttons... 25c to \$1.00 pair
Shirt Studs... 25c to \$1.00
Stick Pins... 25c to \$1.00
Shirts... 50c to \$3.50
Collars... 15c each, \$1.50 per doz
Cuffs... 25c pair
Suspenders... 25c to 50c
Caps... 25c, 50c, \$1.00 to \$1.50
Garters... 10c, 25c and 50c
Canes... \$1.50
Umbrellas... \$1.00 to \$5.00
Hand Bags... \$2.50 to \$15.00
Suit Cases... \$1.00 to \$15.00
Bath Robes... \$3.00 to \$10.00
Pajamas... \$1.00 to \$2.50 per suit
House Slippers... \$1 to \$1.50
Way's Mufflers... 25c to 50c
Night Robes... 50c to \$1.00
Trousers... \$2.00 to \$9.00
Underwear 50c to \$3.25 per garment.

Men's Suit, \$10 to \$25; Overcoats \$10 to \$25. Boys' Suits \$3.50 to \$12.50; Overcoats \$3.50 to \$7.50. Men's Rain Coats \$3 to \$15; Boys' \$2.50 to \$5. Men's Shoes \$3.50 to \$6; Hats \$1.50 to \$5.

Order by parcels post. We prepay all charges.

The Christmas Store for Men's and Boys' Gifts.



"The Store with a Conscience"

Southern manufacturers are getting ready for this new world business, and they will get it, and then let us here in Anderson not forget that the Piedmont is destined to become the greatest manufacturing section on the continent. 'Talk business and business will talk back to you,' said The Intelligencer recently. Do business and generate more business. Anderson is just on the verge of a really great business epoch, and incidentally on the verge of her real city growth. The war in Europe is but as a passing boat. The development of the Piedmont, and Anderson, its most progressive city, is a live work. Progression, not retrogression, is the history of our past, and on a larger, undeviating, greater scale, shall progression be the guide to the future. Business is after all business. Let's get our share of it, and remember we may be paying today the penalty of a 9 per cent. shortness in business, but that penalty is the lever that shall give us a 200 per cent. greater business on the morrow.

Trustees

Of College Mapped Out Recommendations For the Convention.

Appropos of the meeting of the board of trustees of the Anderson College in Charleston next Tuesday morning, a conference of the executive committee and local trustees agreed to submit to the board at the Charleston meeting, but it was stated that the matters were of great importance to the institution. The meeting of the board will be held Tuesday morning and the recommendations will be made to the Convention that night or Wednesday morning. Dr. Kinnard stated yesterday that he hopes every member of the board of trustees will go to Charleston, and remain there until the college reports have been acted upon by the Convention.

L. McPhail of Iva was among those spending yesterday in the city on business. Charles Werner of Pendleton was in the city yesterday for a short while. R. E. Cochran of the firm of W. H. Keese & Co. goes to Hartwell this week with a line of Christmas goods.

OUR DAILY POEM

Was it in Anderson? There was a little farmer and he had a little tale. He didn't care to sell it, for a little bit of kale. So he put it in his yard, and there he let it be. And the cotton deteriorated, as you easily can see. Now when he decides to sell it, he will find to his dismay. That the buyer but little care for damaged cotton will pay. And then this farmer, all forlorn, will wonder why in thunder His conning tower didn't work, and save him from this blunder.

The fact that the yeggs went to Nichols is enough to convict them.

A traveling man said Billy Sunday is a faker. Dare him tell Billy that?

An' how the 'hog and hominy glide' sounds good.

We take it that the races of Charleston are making their last run for the money.

Gea, but won't the European war afford a splendid opportunity for pardoning record.

The Kaiser finds that there is too much machine in his war machine.

Two things we know against Boston—Trotter and the Braves.

AIR RIFLES

The simple, strong, hard-hitting, accurate-shooting kind. Such Rifles make happy boys.

Bows and Arrows

Just what every boy wants. Get one for your boy.

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Anderson, S. C., Greenville, S. C., Belton, S. C.