

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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WILLIAM BANKS, Editor W. W. SMOAK, Business Manager

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IN ADVANCE

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THE WEATHER

Washington, Feb. 11.—Forecast: South Carolina—Fair Thursday and probably Friday.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

What is there in man so worthy of honor and reverence as this—that he is capable of contemplating something higher than his own reason, more sublime than the whole universe, that Spirit which alone is self-existent, from which all truth proceeds, without which is no truth?—Jacobi.

Anderson is My Town.—John C. Carman.

The chicken flip dance is the poultry of motion.

Earthquake in New York! Is Bill King on a visit to Broadway?

The pulpit variety of the demagogue is the cheapest after all.

If Anderson keeps on growing, it will be in the golf class in one more year.

Gen. Vills could qualify under civil service for a job in any slaughter house.

Anyway, the Carabao are not making any protest over that call down from Frexy.

Mexico is a failure is a revoluter. Look at Haiti. Look at Peru. It's all over there.

The Mexican people will fight and almost shed blood to prevent the horrors of peace.

There is no "wild and woolly" west outside of picture shows and all the gunmen are in New York.

One civil service qualification for income tax collector is that a man shall not be fit for anything else.

The making of history will soon commence. The baseball clubs are about to go into winter training.

When Raphael painted a face its value was thousands, but now any drug store furnishes cosmetics.

Mr. Legislature, please pass the appropriation bill and go home. Every body is getting so tired of the meas.

South Carolina can never measure in dollars and cents the worth of Miss Vandiver to the cause of the people.

A third peace conference has been called for the Hague. "No fighting on the grounds" is a sign on the door.

We see no objection to applying the literacy test to immigrants, but we resent trying it out on some of our sovereign voters.

Since President Wilson and Champ Clark are cutting out balls and diners, congress hasn't very much to do but work.

When horses went out of fashion, we wept for the waste of blankets. But the dear girls are now wearing cloaks which remind us.

LAWYER C.F. Sims of Spartanburg looks at himself in the mirror and says that he is mighty good looking by comparison with some folks he knows.

There are some men in Anderson who do not look as their state, but will get to Heaven for their good deeds no matter where they belong.

A VIEW OF LINCOLN

In late years it has become quite a fad for Southern people to show their "liberality of spirit," or something of the kind, by praising Abraham Lincoln as one of the immortals of this country. History shows that frequently the man who is not normal may frequently be successful. Is there anything in the life of Abraham Lincoln to assure us that he would have amounted to anything had he not ridden into public place on the popular wave of abolition of slavery?

Lincoln declared to Horace Greely that "My paramount object is to save the nation, and not either to destroy or save slavery. If I could save the union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that."

And yet it was but one month later, Sept. 22, 1862 when he announced that on the 1st of January 1863 he would free the slaves! That was Lincoln. Would the abolition of slavery save the union any more in September than it would in August? Perhaps so, and if so, it was in this wise—

"The men of the south were away from their homes battling for the rights of their country. Their homes were left to the care of the women, protected only by the old men and the young boys. The negroes outnumbered the whites many times. Did Lincoln have a sinister purpose in giving freedom to those slaves so situated that by a few acts of lawlessness or of rapine or of open revolt they might cause wholesale desertion in the ranks of the army of the Confederacy and thus hasten the end of the war?"

It is true that Lincoln urged the new freedmen to behave themselves, but he provided no means of support for them, and practically turned them out to prey upon a bankrupt people with the suggestion, "And I recommend to them to work for reasonable wages."

Had one noble white woman suffered from this proclamation the crime would have been greater than that which he sought to alleviate by his zealous edict, and the crime of that woman's suffering would have been upon Abraham Lincoln.

We have heard it said that if Lincoln had lived there would have never been any of the horrors of reconstruction. But nothing but the Providence of God saved the homes of the south when Lincoln issued his proclamation, at the time the most damnable edict since the days of the Pharaohs, and to the great honor of the negro race he it said that the black men remained faithful to the trust imposed by their masters who had gone to the war.

ANDERSON CITY ALIVE.

No city in the Carolina is going through a greater transformation than Anderson, nor is any city south marching forward under the banner of a united citizenship with more definite and concrete progress. Anderson is the fifth city in South Carolina in population, containing approximately 18,000 inhabitants and the percentage of growth in the last decade exceeded that of any other city in either North or South Carolina.

It is one of the textile manufacturing cities of the upper south, and the value of its manufactured output, including that of Anderson county, now exceeds \$12,000,000 annually. More than \$850,000 in improvements were made in the local textile industry during 1913.

The city is the western terminus of the Greenville, Spartanburg and Anderson Electric Interurban, and the city is closer to more points on this interurban than any other city. It is also reached by the Charleston and Western Carolina and the Blue Ridge railways. These railroads are now spending approximately \$500,000 for terminal improvements in Anderson.

The city is the home of a larger proportionate Christian population than any other city in the state, and is noted for the number and beauty of its churches, including the Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Christian, Roman Catholic, Associate Reformed Presbyterian and Congregational.

Its church population aggregates more than 75 per cent. of the total population. Two daily newspapers, two semi-weekly newspapers, four monthly newspapers, one quarterly paper and one magazine are printed in the city of Anderson.

Anderson's school population is approximately the same as either that of Greenville or Spartanburg, numbering about 5,500. The city has invested in modern school buildings more than \$2,700,000. The city is the home of Anderson College a splendid

home of Anderson College, a splendidly \$200,000 and given by the people of Anderson to the Anderson College corporation. The Anderson Fitting School, a new splendid boys school, is also located here.

Anderson has a street railway system, gas and electric lights, sewer system and waterworks and all modern city improvements.

Socially it is unaffected, clean and simple. It is an inviting field for persons seeking a home or for the investment of capital.

CIVILIZED WARFARE.

The dispatches from Mexico have a very gory sound, as the execution of prisoners proceeds. They read much like warfare in Europe in the days of Gustavus Adolphus 300 years ago.

Nothing like the summary execution of Francisco Guzman, just killed without any hearing by Gen. Villa, as a conspirator against President Madero, could have happened even as far back in American history as the colonial wars.

The proceedings in Mexico after a battle sound very much like a shambles. Still, if the prisoners were paroled, according to modern fashion, they would soon be back with a stolen gun popping away again for the same old cause.

Going back two or three centuries in Europe, the refusal to extend quarter in the more desperate fighting was seriously defended. When men declined to surrender to superior force, it was held they prolonged slaughter. The sooner such last ditch men were cleaned out, the fewer widows and orphans would be created. So it was argued.

The formal codes of war and the daily practice of soldier life have lost much of their personal vindictiveness. Outposts swap coffee and tobacco, and strict rules have to be made to prevent their eating, drinking and playing cards together. Prisoners of war must be treated as well as your own troops.

They can be made to work, but their wages must be completed at the rates that would be paid home soldiers. When released, such prisoners must receive these wages, minus fair charge for maintenance.

But in Mexico the war has had more of the nature of a vendetta, and horrible atrocities have been perpetrated. Upon mere suspicion men have been shot to death. It is a wretched commentary that the rebel leader, Gen. Villa, has bought a book on war etiquette and has published a statement that he will try to behave hereafter.

Frock coats are clated for the cedar chest. Great blow to the Indian doctors, U. S. senators and the like. Those aviators who will fly across the Atlantic will have to wait for warmer water.

SEVEN ATTEMPTS TO SUICIDE

Epidemic Seems to Have Struck City of New Orleans

New Orleans, Feb. 11.—Seven persons, five men and two women, sought self-destruction in this city and three succeeded. Of the four who will recover, two are women.

Frederick Anepohl, 35, a shipping clerk, swallowed poison and died in the warehouse in which he worked. George Anepohl, a brother, killed himself a month ago. Employees at the warehouse said Frederick brooded over his brother's death.

Walter Grather, 32, who had been ill several weeks, cut his throat and died a few hours later in a hospital.

Percy Carll, 40, hanged himself from an iron bedpost with a sheet in his room at a boarding house. The police learned that he had been out of employment. Marie Carll, 30, swallowed poison but was brought out of danger at the hospital tonight. The police say she was despondent.

Antoinette Paro, a negress, also swallowed poison. She will recover. Max Lauber, a prisoner at the first precinct, tried to hang himself with his suspenders in his cell. A turkey rescued him.

R. M. Sheffield, 45, was discovered by a policeman on a street corner trying to open an artery in his wrist with a pocket knife. After his injuries were dressed, he was sent to the hospital for mental diseases.

Aviator Flew Over Mt. Blanc

(By Associated Press.) Acoste, Department of Isere, France, Feb. 11.—M. Parmetta, a young French aviator, today flew over Mount Blanc at a height of about three miles. He left Geneva, Switzerland, this morning, after waiting a week for a clear day.

Now pliers for electricians have knives on both sides of the jaws for insulation lengthwise, still another for insulation lengthwise, still another for scraping wire and a slot for bending loops.

The British Admiralty is experimenting with warship armor composed of thin sheets of steel with a sheet of rubber between the sheets, believing that the rubber will stop shells as sand bags stop bullets.

Non-spillable salts or scent bottles are mounted in new parasol handles.

Report of Chairman Executive Committee

Following is the report of the chairman of the executive committee, Rev. W. H. K. Pendleton of Spartanburg:

As we stand at the 37th mile stone, we bow our heads in acknowledgment of God's goodness and mercy, recognizing in Him, and in Him alone is all our ability to do work acceptable in His sight. To Him be all the glory forever.

The present chairman of the executive committee feels almost an intruder as he stands in the position so long held by Prof. Thomas W. Keitt, faithful, untiring, always ready to sacrifice himself, and never willing to give up, the association owes to him a debt of gratitude, which it gladly recognizes.

From mile-stone 36 to mile-stone 37 is a path of progress in all paths of the association work, as reports from the various officers and superintendents will show. The general secretary, like a great commander, has been present on almost every field of battle, bringing with her fresh courage and instruction, and when unable to be present, she has, by the power of her personality and the unselfishness of her service, achieved, in large measure the same result. The Sunday school enrollment in the State among the white people in South Carolina is 203,776, a gain of 48,014 over last year's enrollment.

Conventions have been held in the counties of Abbeville, Aiken, Berkeley, Calhoun, Charleston, Chester, Chesterfield, Cherokee, Colleton, Lee, Marion, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens, Richland, Saluda, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union and York. Eight counties, Anderson, Bamberg, Clarendon, Georgetown, Greenwood, Hampton, Orangeburg and Williamsburg are organized, but have not as yet held conventions, possibly on account of the early date of the State convention. In five counties, Beaufort, Dillon, Fairfield, Lexington and Marlboro, we regret to say that the organization is so weak that they are barely entitled to rank as organized counties. Three counties, Barnwell, Dorchester and Darlington, are still without an organization. Into this promised land, the eyes of the general secretary constantly wander, and the officers of the association, not forgetting the "Ninety and nine," are greatly anxious to experience the joy that will come when these too, have come into the organization, and this last territory has been occupied for Christ. Improved methods of work have likewise shown results in the counties that have attained the standard. There are ten banner counties: Berkeley, Calhoun, Chesterfield, Florence, Horry, Richland, Saluda, Spartanburg, Union and York. Two counties have reached the "Front Line": Colleton maintains the position won last year, and Union, under the lead of Dr. Ellerbe, the former president, Mr. C. N. Alexander, secretary of the county, and Miss Farr, who, as an unpaid field worker, has visited rural schools on horse-back and by persuasion and intimidation, secured the reports. Union county has thus won a Front Line Banner.

Spartanburg county barely missed the Front Line, and it is the belief of its officers that had all reports been secured, she would have achieved the honor. More than mere figures can tell is the character of the work. If the State Sunday School Association is to commend itself to the people at large, it must do so by the value of the work. This is being shown more, year by year in the association county conventions held, which are more of institutes and schools of method, than inspirational meetings. I call upon the officers to remember that it is the policy of the association to serve the people in this way. The work of the State Association is larger and greater than any individual communion; to us is come the opportunity to show the oneness of our heart in Christ Jesus, to present the undivided front to the enemy, and to exemplify the old political maxim, "United we stand." If this State association does not bring to its work a wider vision, and a riskier opportunity, she has forgotten her mission. Here and there, there still lingers some opposition to the rapidly advancing work of the association. Some times this is founded on ignorance of its purpose and methods, and men must be enlightened. Some times this is due to the very weakness and spiritual poverty of those whom it tries to help, love and zeal will open the way. There is but one real danger that confronts our work, and this common to all highly organized Sunday school work, the cry arises from the pastor, superintendents, and every member of the church, that the school, with its splendid equipment, and highly qualified teachers, satisfies the spiritual requirements of many who serve the church. If the Sunday service does not take into the church, we must expect criticism. It presents to our mind the picture of misdirected effort and of unaccomplished purpose. I call upon all Sunday school workers every where to see that their school does not supplant the service of the church, but leads its members more fully and loyally into the life of the church itself.

Departments. Mrs. S. N. Burts, superintendent of the Elementary work, has done untiring work in the past year. Although an unpaid worker and without funds, she has visited many county and district conventions, and has kept in touch, through the "Promoter," with the work at large. The two splendid conferences at this convention for the Elementary work, are due to her management.

Secondary Division. Prof. Henry A. Wise, of Columbia, is well qualified for the work of this newest department. He has attended a number of conventions and through the "Promoter," has done splendid teaching with regard to the organization and management of teen age classes.

Adult. Mr. Paul Quattlebaum ranks high as a division superintendent. With his work ever kept to the front, through the "Promoter," and untiring in his effort as an executive committee man, he has yet found time to bring his county up to the Banner Standard. He reports 387 adult classes, as against 269 at the last report, a gain of 120 enrolled, an increase of 45 per cent. The total enrollment of number is 5,347, as against 2,448 as last report, or more than 100 per cent. We are reminded that the International goal in South Carolina, to be attained by the International Convention in June, is 797, and that we are therefore just half-way to the goal. The superintendent recommends that county and district officers make every effort to enroll classes that are already organized, and to organize new classes and report to him at once.

Teacher Training. Rev. F. W. Grey has done splendid work in this vital department: 16 new classes have been organized within the last year with 116 students. 16 diplomas have been issued to those who have taken this course. The superintendent reports that this does not represent all the work, but only a small part, that it is impossible for him to gather state-wide statistics, and he begs greater cooperation from county and district officers, if he is to succeed in this most important and absolutely indispensable departmental work.

Home Visitation. Rev. J. E. Coker has been compelled to resign as superintendent of the Home Visitation. His place is to be filled at this convention. We shall greatly miss his services. He has reported that York county has planned for a Home Visitation to take place on the 22nd of March. It has long been the vision and dream of your chairman of the executive committee, that he might live to see the day when every home in South Carolina might be visited with the message of joy, and the invitation to join in the work and service of the church; that there might be no one person left who could raise the plaintive cry "No one cares for my soul!"

Home Department. Mr. W. A. Harrison has been faithful and untiring in one of the least popular of our departments. A comparison of the church membership of each communion with its Sunday school enrollment, will show the great need of this department. We bespeak to Mr. Harrison, your earnest and cordial support.

Missions. As superintendent of this department, Mrs. S. T. Lanham, of Spartanburg, has created a new thing in South Carolina: By faithful and constructive work she has steadily placed this important department of our work in proper perspective. She has disseminated information, distributed literature, led and inspired conferences and conventions, and has issued a leaflet giving most simply yet comprehensive information and instruction with regard to the establishment of missions in each Sunday school. It is with deep regret that this committee has been forced, at its resignation, to receive Mrs. Lanham's resignation on account of her health.

Temp'rance. Dr. Joseph Quattlebaum has headed this department for the past year, and has kept this subject, through the "Promoter," constantly in the minds of the Sunday school-people of this State. We regret that Mr. Quattlebaum also tenders his resignation at this time. I beg to commend to the Sunday school officers of the State some earnest and definite teaching in this department. This strange anomaly is presented to us, that despite the great increase of territory in which liquor is no longer sold, the government figures show scarcely no decrease in total consumption. With regard to the pledge signing, there may well be difference in opinions, but there may be no doubt after all that the great hope of the future lies in definite instruction in our Sunday schools. We have a deep conviction that the human heart must be changed before permanent improvement can result.

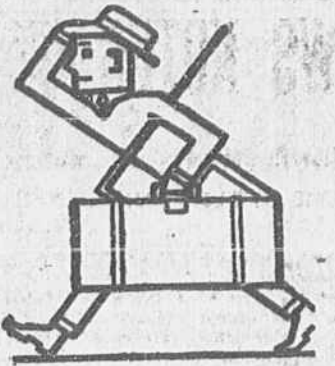
Special Mention. I would mention, as we are gathered here, Mr. John Wood, for many years a faithful and untiring member of the executive committee, and for several years past, chairman of the central committee, whose absence is deeply felt. We lost his services only through his return to his native State, Virginia. Mr. Pendleton after discussing the finances, concluded.

I cannot close this report without a word of gratitude to our general secretary, Consecrated, enthusiastic and untiring, she has poured out her life for the work in South Carolina, and we who know her best here, unhesitatingly say that the State will never know the full measure of the debt it owes to Mrs. Quattlebaum.

As against 140 aviation fatalities in 1912 there were 192 last year, or 34 of them occurring in the United States.

THE SILENT MAN IN MEXICO CITY

Governor Lind Finds People Are Very Friendly and Respectful



Vera Cruz, Feb. 11.—John Lind has now spent five months in Mexico. The coolness with which he was received when he landed here a stranger to the country last August has given way to a local regard of some warmth, and President Wilson's personal representative does not walk the streets today without receiving many friendly salutes. He is invariably given the inside of the walls, a mark of particular respect in this city.

Mr. Lind himself finds the attitude of the people extremely friendly. Almost every resident of the city knows him by sight and a majority of them recognize him as he passes. In the role of confidential advisor to the President of the United States he naturally cannot become much of a "mixer" and most of his outings are long solitary walks. In spite of the heat he has stuck to his dark clothing, making no concessions in the way of linen or duck which is the customary apparel here. He has even discarded the wide-brimmed panama which he purchased after the theft of his hat recently, and now appears in a pearly-gray felt.

One of his favorite walks is across the railroad yards to the edge of the town, from which point he takes a semi-circular course through the outskirts. If he has any fears of attack he does not show them. Reports that he was afraid have only caused him annoyance because they bring messages from Mrs. Lind impugning him to go aboard one of the American warships for safety. He chooses, however, to live among the Mexicans and he has taken up his residence in the city at the American consulate, having recently left the Terminal Hotel, which was his home for many weeks.

Persons seeking business with the American representative do not find him hard to reach. No ceremony surrounds their reception. They are directed up a flight of stairs, at the head of which is his open door, and he spends so much time in his room that he may invariably be found in during ordinary business hours.

His room—his only room, which serves for the reception of his guests, the conduct of his business and for his sleeping quarters—is next door to that of Consul Canada. It is quite like the living room of a comfortable American farm house, but a striking feature is the lack of windows. A lattice door opens upon a balcony which surrounds an interior court, serves, however, to admit some light and air.

A square table spread with a green patterned cover stands in the middle of the room. It is usually littered with books and papers and pasted clippings, among which the governor (for his gubernatorial honors in Minnesota still cling to him here) may often be found hopelessly searching for something he wants. Just as he is expected to reach the state of exasperation, however, he gives up the hunt and good humoredly remarks: "I must have filed that in the waste basket."

Other features of his quarters suggest democratic simplicity. His only trunk is perched on a pine box in a corner to render its contents more accessible and in another corner of the room stands his plain iron bed. Amid these surroundings Mr. Lind receives his visitors, usually with such affability that they jump to the conclusion that he will readily divulge some "inside information" of the relations between his country and Mexico. But the governor is both impenetrable and imperturbable. He will readily discuss conditions in Mexico so far as they affect the bean crop, quoting statistics of the annual consumption, and cover such a range of topics concerning the country and the people that many who have interviewed him have come away with the conviction that he is the best informed American in Mexico. Of and he can sketch the life of almost every Mexican of prominence in the Huerta and almost tell what Gen. Huerta is thinking, but as to his own thoughts or the intention of his chief in the White House he remains cordially silent.

The visitor departs with a sense of having been the man interviewed, for Mr. Lind has a faculty of absorbing all that a caller may bring him and giving in exchange interesting but innocuous information.

He recently told an incident of the street when a Mexican of the better class seized his hand as he passed and pressed it to his lips for a kiss. The stranger said something in Spanish which the governor only partially understood but he interpreted it as a tribute to him for his share in the affair of Felix Diaz's flight.

Mr. Lind's staff consists only of one assistant, who is Clinton B. MacClachran, who was sent down from the State Department at Washington and originally assigned to duty at the Embassy in Mexico City, but appropriated by Mr. Lind.

Although American warships come and go, Mr. Lind sees little of the American coast guard for many months they have been forbidden by their officers to go ashore, but squads from the English and German battleships are very commonly seen on an afternoon or evening sitting on a terrace in the cafes or wandering about town.

The American colony generally has diminished with the passing of the latest intervention scare. Many men who had been weeks in the city ready to embark for the United States returned to Mexico City for the holidays. Among the foreigners remaining here to await developments are British and in spite of crude accommodations many of the capital's marooned society women would as soon miss their 5 o'clock tea as their morning plunge in the bath.

Now is the time for the active man to prance in here and save money. (Slow movers as usual will get what's coming to 'em).

This opportunity offers you bargains in the truest sense of the word.

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- \$27.50 Values \$20.00
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22.50 Values 17.25
20.00 Values 14.75
18.00 Values 13.75
15.00 Values 11.50
12.50 Values 9.75
10.00 Values 7.50

Boys' Suits & Overcoats

- \$ 3.50 Values \$2.50
4.50 Values 3.25
5.00 Values 3.75
6.50 Values 4.50
8.00 Values 5.00
9.00 Values 6.00
10.00 Values 7.50
12.50 Values 9.75

Men's Odd Trousers

- \$ 3.50 Values \$2.50
4.50 Values 3.25
5.00 Values 3.75
6.50 Values 4.50
8.00 Values 5.00
9.00 Values 6.00
10.00 Values 7.50

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Shoes to carry you over the bad weather of this month. They'll be a credit to your looks, a comfort to your feet and a set back to the doctor's bank account.

- \$6.00 Hanan Shoes ... \$4.75
5 Howard & Foster's ... 3.75
4 Howard & Foster's ... 3.25
3.50 Snow Shoes ... 2.75

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