

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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IN ADVANCE

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ELECTRIC EPIGRAMS

Edited by J. Shreve Durham

Washington, Feb. 12.—Forecast. South Carolina—Rain Friday; Saturday fair.

Daily Thought

A good word is an easy obligation, but not to speak ill requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.

Friday the 13th — Anderson is My Town.

Anderson is My Town—That's what they all say.

Anderson is My Town—Dr. William J. Williamson.

Anderson is My Town—Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner.

Anderson is My Town.—D. W. Sims, the Georgia live wire.

The greatest force for commercial interest is good citizenship.

Anderson is My Town.—The United Sunday Schools of this city.

Great things have been accomplished in South Carolina and the best is yet to be!

Truly, it is not the organization that holds a ball team together, but it is playing ball.

It is right-form instead of reform work which is a sight surer and much cheaper.

The Interdenominational Sunday School Association promotes denominational loyalty.

Men go only where things are going on; we can keep men only where things are kept going.

We cannot save the people unless we teach them; we cannot teach them unless we reach them.

Anderson is My Town and South Carolina is my State.—John C. Carman, field secretary.

My Town, "the Electric City" is full of live wires for Christianity this week—and they all feel very much at home.

This organization asks no sacrifices of denominational principle, but is very hard on denominational prejudices.

This work helps the helpless to help themselves, and is the solution of the municipality of calls for financial aid.

We can lower our taxation faster and much surer through organized Sunday School work than we can through legislation.

Organized Sunday School work is for the betterment of all citizenship along religious, educational, social, civic and commercial lines.

God is sending your efficient leader to our sister county on the north, and He has brought a great leader to take her place in the Rev. Dr. John C. Carman.

With more than 75 per cent of the population of Anderson in the Sunday schools and church, any man or woman should be proud to say that "Anderson is My Town."

THE "UNEMPLOYED"

Jacob S. Coxe, of Massillon, O., announces that he is going to raise this spring a new "Coxey's army," to march on Washington and impress the government officials with the need of better legislation. May 1 will be the anniversary of the Coxe army march 20 years ago.

These periodical parades of the "unemployed" have serio-comic elements characteristic of our picturesque American life. Yet there is nothing funny about the general question of unemployment. While the number of "out of works" is constantly aggravated by unwise legislation and needless business fears, there seems to be a steadily increasing inability of our industrial system to provide regular work.

Recent statistics from New York state show that 87 per cent of the manufacturers get help by sticking cards in the windows. The ability to attract labor in this way indicates a constant idle reserve drifting about the streets.

The smaller type of factories formerly so common were much more steady in operation. Turning off an industrious mechanic was regarded as almost as disgraceful as bankruptcy. To confess that you had no work for him was interpreted by the community as showing mismanagement, or lack of hustling for orders.

Today a manufacturing firm fluctuates in number of help employed. The fellow who is dropped begins search for work with grim determination. After rebuffs, he loses his nerve. Lack of nourishing food, constant worry about his family, give his face a wild look of strain. With frowzy clothes he looks like a tramp to the man who hires help.

Many states have established employment agencies. Too often, managed by politicians, they have been inefficient. There is a valuable suggestion in the fact that the labor exchanges recently established in England filled 1,500 jobs daily during their second year.

CENSORING THE THEATRE

When they tried in New York to stop "Mrs. Warren's Profession," alleged to be immoral, a mob of would-be spectators blocked Broadway. Prices as high as \$60 each were paid for rear balcony seats.

Condemnation of unclean plays frequently produces a result precisely opposite to that which was desired. A certain company was closed out at Trenton, N. J. It then advertised the play as the "Show that made Trenton famous." No doubt it did a big business.

We want none of that kind in Anderson. There are hundreds of good clean dramas and musical shows. Give us these.

A problem of much difficulty is resented by a group of dramas which speak openly of vice and its sordid horror apparently from desire to warn the public against danger. But the audience may not see the performance from this view-point. It may be the same crowd that gloats over so-called "spicy" salad with very little dressing. Quite likely they are snicker and cackle over what the author intended for purifying tragedy.

One may well hope that a day of cleaner living is to come, when sickly indecency will lose its interest for healthy minded people. Meanwhile it is pleasant to note that the companies that play around the circuits do not descend to the degradation of which so much is seen in the great cities.

REPRESSION OF GRAFT

The State of New York is at present engaged in one of its smouldering campaigns that come around as regularly as presidential elections. The results are physically nauseating and mentally depressing.

In the year 1910 there was a general clean-up of graft in a number of cities and states. The results were widely accepted as rather permanent. The house of politics, after ablutions of disinfectants and purifiers, seemed in fairly wholesome and sweet condition. The New York Nation, remarking on the improvement, said at that time: "It will be long before things can get as bad as Albany" at Columbus, and at Pittsburgh, as they were before the work of house-cleaning was undertaken.

Perhaps the editorial prophet who wrote that forecast is not as confident of this regeneration as he was. This recurrence over and over again, of the black trail of graft, through public departments, legislatures and feature of American life.

Even if it were possible to put a lot of city councils, is the most depressing of the grafters in jail, the temperamental good nature of the American people would come to their relief. The opinion would be widely entertained that disgrace of the thing had "pushed them enough."

The shock of separation from comfortable or even refined homes would awaken widespread sympathy. The distress of their families would create

plty. The "plucky way in which they accepted the inevitable" would give rise almost to admiration. Petitions for their release would be freely signed in almost any business community.

Graft will go on and on in politics, until the grafters are put on the same planes as burglars, and are sentenced accordingly and the sentence executed. Legal involutions need to be abbreviated, so that final justice can be meted out while the memory of such acts is still fresh.

MEANCE OF THE TIMES

We think that the State Sunday School convention might well petition congress to pass some constitutional act to prevent obscene literature from being circulated in the mails.

We have heretofore called attention to the fact that the Cosmopolitan has contained some stories that are absolutely foul. This has been more than a standard magazine. It has been a leader. And other magazines have followed its lead—not quite so brazenly, but none the less subtly publishing articles that are so cleverly written that the smut is glazed over, but the harm done. Colliers and others have slipped over the line.

There should be a national board of magazine censorship, just as there is for moving pictures.

We can reach each and save the youth of South Carolina cheaper than we can prosecute those who would otherwise become criminals. You have got to pay the taxes.

HOUSE DEFERS ACTION ON PRIMARY ELECTION BILL

(Continued From Page 1)

mills as compared to the 6 1-4 mill levy of 1913.

Tuberculosis Hospital. The appropriation bill carries an appropriation of \$25,000 to begin the erection of a State tuberculosis hospital under the supervision under the State Board of Health. Winthrop College is given \$30,000 for a gymnasium on condition that it raise \$35,000 from other sources. It is understood that the college already has the necessary sum in hand.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind. The State Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind at Cedar Springs, is given \$40,000 for new buildings and equipment. The South Carolina Industrial school is given \$40,000 for new buildings and equipment. The total appropriation for the support of the South Carolina Medical College a new State institution is \$33,800.

The bill increases the appropriation for the State Hospital for the Insane by \$50,266, of which \$20,000 is to pay the deficit of 1913.

For Election Year. One of the large increases in the appropriations is caused by the fact that 1914 is election year. The appropriation for elections is \$45,785, as compared with \$8,350 in 1913. One of the chief reasons why the appropriation bill exceeds that of 1913 is because it carries about \$275,000 for the support of the public schools. This appropriation is made with the provision that it shall not become available if the Senate passed the one mill school tax bill now pending. The appropriation for the University of South Carolina, is cut a few thousand, as compared with 1913.

AS TO "BLUE LAWS"

Cheshire's Stables Will be Kept Open Sunday.

Deciding that he sees no reason why the rich man should be allowed to ride in his automobile on Sunday while the poor man is refused the opportunity to hire a buggy and take his family to ride, Victor B. Cheshire, a well known Anderson livery man, says that he will rent his teams next Sunday as long as they last and declares that he will do business throughout the entire day.

The new construction of the "blue law," which has been declared in effect by the city council, includes the livery stables of the city and notice has been given that none of these establishments can rent their teams on Sunday. Mr. Cheshire proposes to show the authorities that in this step they are exceeding their authority and as evidence of the fact that he will do business next Sunday, Mr. Cheshire has placed an advertisement to that effect in this issue of The Intelligencer.

Great Suffering Due To Cold Wave

Washington, Feb. 12.—With an area of biting cold centered in New York State and New England, a second disturbance today was preparing to sweep northeastward from Texas that threatened to bring snowstorms to the middle Atlantic territory and rain to the New England States.

In Western New York the worst rains reported in ten years were recorded. In several places the temperatures reached 84 degrees below zero. In some parts of eastern New York it was New York's coldest day, with temperatures ranging 26 and 37 below zero.

In New York city 1,771 homeless were cared for in lodging houses.

Wheels of rapidly moving vehicles appear to stop momentarily according to an English scientist because an observer's vision is interfered with for that length of time by some physical shock.

COL. AULL SAID LETTERS WERE BAD

And Would Beat Bless for A Seat in the United States Senate

Columbia, Feb. 12.—Not a single new fact was brought out at the investigation into the affairs at the asylum Thursday afternoon.

Col. E. H. Aull went back on the stand and said that he did not tell Dr. J. W. Babcock that the two letters written by the governor attacking character of Dr. Eleanor Saunders would beat Bless for the senate. He also said that he told Dr. Babcock that a certain newspaper would pay a big sum for the letters.

At a previous session Col. Aull said that he did not remember these statements. He said that he considered one of the letters written by the governor a reflection on Dr. Saunders, a young woman.

Dr. W. L. Settlemyer, of Gaffney, a member of the board of regents, was on the stand for several hours. His memory was vague on many matters. He could not call one specific instance to substantiate his attitude toward Dr. Saunders. He based his opinions on hearsay evidence. Dr. Saunders cross examined him and he paid a high tribute to her work and character. The sessions will be continued Friday.

MORNING SESSION

The Sunday school convention resumed its work this morning at 9:40. The song service formed a delightful introduction to the day's work. The devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. T. H. Law.

Almost every denominational publishing house has on exhibition a full line of Sunday school literature, and Mr. Fitzgerald, of Nashville, Tenn., is in charge of the exhibit. Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner addressed the convention upon the topic "Graded Instruction in the Elementary Division." She used the improvements in facilities for buildings as a type of improvements in Sunday school instruction. The chief responsibility for Bible knowledge rests upon the parents, rather than upon Sunday school teachers.

The generation preceding ours had no songs nor literature especially prepared for little children. Just as have been five steps in the advance of intellectual and moral illumination, in the methods of Sunday school instruction.

Mrs. Samuel N. Burts presented the "Plans and Possibilities of the Cradle Roll."

"Our Father's greatest message of love was sent by the babe in the manger cradle of Bethlehem." Therefore the church should hold the little ones in highest esteem.

The cradle roll means not only the ingathering of babies but also in ingathering the home and attracting the parents to the church and to Christ. The pastor, the superintendent, the elementary superintendent, you, should immediately undertake this work until there shall be a cradle roll in every Sunday school in South Carolina.

The strongest reason for this effort is found in the Master's words to his disciples when they undertook to hinder devoted mothers from troubling him with their little ones "Suffer the little ones to come unto me, for, theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

Mr. Roper rendered an improvisation of "Safe in the arms of Jesus," words by Miss Fannie Crosby, melody by W. H. Doane. It will be interesting information to many to know without any idea of the melody to which they would be sung and Mr. that Miss Crosby wrote those words Doane similarly wrote the melody. He went to Miss Crosby and played the melody and asked her to write the words suitable for it. She produced the words previously written and they were found to be just what he desired.

"The Challenge of Adolescence," was presented by Prof. J. W. Thomson, of Winthrop College. More than half a million of young people in the "teen age" drop out of our Sunday schools every year. This fact places the problem clearly before the Christians workers. The period of adolescence is the age of hero worship; the time for development of social and religious instincts.

William Pitt and younger, and James Fox are famous instances of the effects to be secured by training which begins in infancy and is carefully continued through all the years of childhood and youth.

The biography of the Bible appeals to the youthful instinct of hero worship.

Pay personal attention to your pupils. This must be done during the week and opportunity for it should be diligently sought.

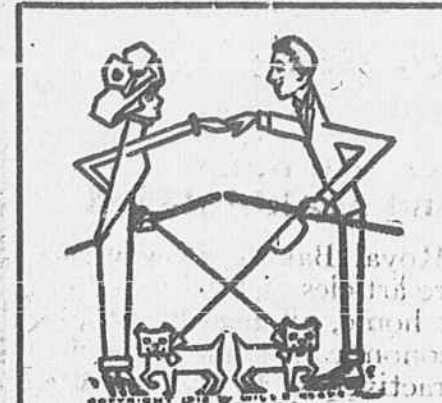
Dr. Williamson gave the second of his expositions of Philippines. Paul declares: "For me to live is Christ." What a marvelous transformation of mind occurred between the time when he hated Christ with all the force of his nature and the time when he wrote these words. "For me to die is gain." Death had no gloom for Paul. He does not call it "death." He says "to be absent from the body is to be at home with the Lord."

Paul is anxious for all the members of his church to be in harmony with each other. He is opposed to discords and appeals for accord.

We are not doing enough of doctrinal preaching on the great fundamental truths of our religion.

California leads all the other states in the number of automobiles in proportion to population.

An English scientist has produced minute diamonds by exploding a powder made of cordite and carbon.



Young men are especially interested in this sale of all suits and overcoats.

Most young men like to get a little extra profit; save money; get snappy style and lasting quality in clothes.

Table with 2 columns: Values and another column. Values range from \$27.50 down to 10.00.

All boys' suits and overcoats and men's odd trousers and shoes included in this clearance.

B. O. Evans & Co. "The Store With a Conscience"

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT Nineteen Fourteen Special Dividend

of \$861,789.55

Every Mutual Benefit policyholder entitled to a regular dividend in 1914, will receive a Special dividend of 20 per cent of the regular dividend.

This special dividend will be paid beginning April, 1914, and will be continued until April, 1915. For the information of present policy holders we beg to say that annual premiums due in January and February and March will receive their 1914 Special dividends in 1915, because of the fact that the company will not have time to arrange for their payments in connection with premiums payable in those months.

Table with 2 columns: Amount Apportioned to dividends and another column. Values range from \$2,603,721.02 to \$5,170,737.32.

NOTE: The 1914 Dividends are almost double what the Company paid in 1909. This is a great showing, especially when it is remembered that it was made by a company which did more in other ways for its policy holders.

Business in Force in Anderson County, about \$3,000,000.00. Business in Force in South Carolina, about \$17,000,000.00.

M. M. Mattison, General Agent. J. J. Trowbridge, Special Agent. C. W. Webb, District Agent. Bleckley Bldg., Anderson, S. C.