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The Weather.
Washington, March 28.—South Carolina—Cloudy Sunday, Monday showers.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

I thank Thee Lord, for cloudy weather.
We soon would tire of blue;
I thank thee, Lord, for Pain, our brother,
Whose rude care holds us true.
I thank Thee, Lord, for the weary morrow
That makes the past more sweet;
I thank Thee for our sister, Sorrow,
Who leads us to Thy feet.
—F. L. Knowles.

HELLO, SPARTANBURG

Until one actually makes the trip over the Interurban from Anderson to Spartanburg, it is difficult to realize what this great development means to this section of the state. The passenger trains over the link from Greenville to Spartanburg were put into operation on Tuesday of this week and already this road has attracted quite a heavy local traffic.
The road does not exactly parallel the Southern's main line, as it does from Greenwood to Belton and Greenville, but follows it closely enough to make the important stops of Taylors and Duncan and other points, and also runs a mile nearer to Tuscumbia than the Southern does.
One can now get on the train in Anderson and go to Spartanburg without changing his seat in the car. The terminal in Spartanburg is just in the rear of the site of the old Spartan Inn and it is said that this fine site on Main street may be used later for the passenger station. The new road bed is in excellent condition, in fact almost as smooth as any part south of Greenville. The construction work was very heavy, and a road could have been built from here to Hartwell, Ga., and possibly all the way to Athens for the same amount.

A TIDE OF IGNORANCE

That was a remarkable address at the Baptist church last Sunday night by Judge Pritchard. While the temperance feature stood out most strongly yet it is a fact that there were other things equally as forcible. The enforcement of the law was his subject, and he made an appeal that yet rings in the ears of his hearers.

Among other things he spoke of the tendency to drive away from the true spirit of Americanism. There are coming to our doors every year one million persons of foreign birth, of many religious beliefs and of no settled patriotic convictions. The gates of Ellis Island swing inward for this at hordes of people, he said, and do they swing out again. In great state of Massachusetts there is a foreign born population of 65 per cent. Think of that. In the state of South Carolina there is but three per cent foreign born. In North Carolina 1 and 1-2 per cent. There are some of these immigrants that are good people, but when we read of the "I. W. W." and of the American flag being trampled under foot, it causes us to think that there must be some devilment afoot somewhere.

Judge Pritchard said he had preached in the north and he was proud to repeat it in the south that the true patriotism of this country is in the south. The purest blood of the foreigners is in the south and in the hill country of the Carolinas and back up into the mountains. When danger comes to the republic, it will be found that the south will be the section to respond to the protection of the rights and the true liberty of the people.

How necessary then is it that our people should be educated and that they should feel the responsibility of good citizenship. Judge Pritchard presented the matter in a manner striking and forcible, showing how the rough mountaineers become splendid citizens when they are given education and Christianity.

Senator E. D. Smith of this state is chairman of the senate committee on immigration and we see that he has reported favorably a bill to require a literacy test of all immigrants seeking admission into the United States. President Wilson, whose private secretary is a Catholic, has stated that he will veto such a bill. Congress should pass it over his veto and ask him to resign, and after satisfying ourselves that unworthy persons are not to be admitted as citizens of this great country, lets have a clean up of illiteracy at home and bring this country to the great state of development which the times demand.

John L. McLaurin States Platform In his Race for the Governor

Bennettsville, March 28.—To the People:

After the adjournment of the general assembly, I announced myself as a candidate for governor.

I take it that the leading issues in the coming campaign will be, viz: First. Qualifying suffrage in the primary.

Second. Compulsory school laws.

Third. The Fortner bill.

Fourth. The warehouse bill.

5. Blaiseism (so-called.)

On most of these issues I made up my mind after careful thought when it seemed quite unlikely that I would be a candidate for public office. I am no trimmer and am ready to take an unequivocal stand on the issues.

My record in the legislature is against the compulsory education measure known as the Lawson-McCrawley bill. I am not opposed to it on principle, and the time may come in South Carolina when a policy of compulsory education is proper, but it is not now. The funds available for common school purposes are not sufficient to properly equip and maintain schools in existence. As a rule they now have more scholars than can be accommodated. It seems to me that we had first best take care of these schools and the pupils who appear voluntarily, before beating the highways and hedges to bring in more.

The right to take one man's money to educate another man's child is based on the necessity of having an intelligent electorate to maintain civilized government. If this be true the common schools are for the many, the colleges for the few. I think that we have fostered higher education at the expense of the common schools. I am in favor of maintaining the colleges but building more school houses before enlarging our present state colleges.

In 1890 our common school system was very poor as compared with what we now have. If I were to venture a criticism it would be that we need more teachers who really teach. School is in session 9 o'clock until about 2:30 here. Sessions then the children go home to be taught. If the parents are ignorant, these children have no teacher. A teachers compulsory education law would greatly advance the cause.

The Primary. I am not in favor of restricting the right to vote in the primary by applying the qualifications laid down in the constitution for the general election. With a few amendments the present rules are fair and honestly administered are sufficient.

I am not in favor of the warehouse proposition as it is now framed. It was without fraud to any considerable extent. Mere irregularities do not constitute fraud. The greatest evil in the conduct of the primary arises from the use of money in buying votes. If a man with money is without moral scruple, no statutory enactment can prevent its use where there is a purchasable vote. The intelligent man with money who tampers with electioneering is the greater criminal of the two, and I have not heard of any one being punished yet for this meanest of all election frauds.

The Fortner Bill. The Fortner bill passed the house and came to the senate. I favor the passage of this bill as amended by Senator Clifton and if elected governor will recommend its enactment into law.

Cotton Marketing.

My views on the state warehouse proposition are well known and cannot be elaborated upon in a short space with an amendment referring the question to the people. It never came to a vote in the house. Since the adjournment of the general assembly a syndicate of capitalists headed by Mr. Duke, the founder of the American Tobacco Trust has announced plans to put this warehouse system into operation in every cotton state. This would be a grand thing if it could be controlled in the interest of the producers of cotton, but this is unreasonable to expect. I could have secured private capital to build a warehouse system in South Carolina with the powers conferred in the warehouse bill, but it would have been for the profit of those furnishing the capital, not for the benefit of the entire people as under a state system. Our cotton crop sells for about one billion dollars each year. The existing supply averages about two million bales, and whoever controls that, (within certain limits) can dictate the price of the crop. It is done now and would be done still more effectively under the management of Mr. Duke. He controlled the price of tobacco to such an extent the latter years of the century the company was dissolved by the courts. It would be far easier to dictate the price of cotton because it is a natural monopoly while tobacco is a world wide product.

There is no way for the producers of cotton to get the value of their product except to carry the surplus themselves and hold it off the market when the price is too low. The credit of the state and the prosperity of the people depends almost entirely on the cotton crop.

All share in the prosperity of the farmers and not a business in the state or professional man, but feels the pinch when we have such a year as 1911. Nothing will get the state on her feet quicker than an administration which will develop and encourage agriculture.

If I am elected with a legislature in sympathy with me, I shall endeavor to make South Carolina a model for all states to copy in progressive agricultural methods.

Last But Not Least.

I come now to the last and what I regret to say will in all probability be one, if not the paramount issue in the campaign. I had hoped that our people would get together and that there would be no personal or factional issues in the contest, but that time has not come, and whether it will in the future or not depends upon the self control and spirit of tolerance both sides exercise in this campaign.

There has never been a time in the history of our state when good policy, charity and tolerance were more needed than now. Since 1890, we have had two political factions, more bitterly hostile than exists between parties in other states.

The movement in 1890 was aimed at the social and political systems, but the Alliance element which was its backbone was largely inspired by the hope of bettering industrial condition. The purely political part in the ascendancy and gradually the industrial element, headed by Norris, Stackhouse and others became quiescent.

The inauguration of the state dispensary strengthened the political forces, but after a few years, the state dispensary with its era of graft and greed passed away. Then Cole L. Blaise, McLAURIN GALEY TWO took up the fight of the people for a wider voice in their own affairs just where it had been lying dormant ever since Governor Tillman deflected it from its true state into the liquor business. The present movement headed by Gov. Blaise is nothing but a continuation of the political movement begun by Tillman in 1890. The divisions are just as they were then with the exception that Blaise has not the strong following of an industrial organization like the Farmers Alliance.

half the force that the industrial possibilities did.

My impatience with this phase of the movement often led me into antagonism with its political leaders.

My earnest endeavor will be if I am elected, to so shape political affairs in South Carolina as to provide safety to future generations from a split among our white people which is inevitable when class is eternally arrayed against class.

The next forward movement in this state should be in the line of industrial development. The masses have remained unsatisfied because mere political agitation has not and never can accomplish anything in the way of financial relief.

The Farmers' product is still priced by the buyer and what he consumes by the seller. This will continue until a proper system for marketing the cotton crop is provided by law.

White labor is leaving the farms for the mill and workshop. This makes more competition between laborers in the towns; swells the ranks of non-producers, and raises even higher the cost of living. The only remedy is to increase the profits on the farm by cutting out the middlemen and speculators who absorb profits, but produce nothing to either feed or clothe mankind.

If I can turn some of the energy now devoted to politics into the development and conservation of the natural resources of our state, I can find no better field for the use of brain and body.

I saw recently in a Texas paper a statement that a farmer in Texas placed a stamped envelope with a note in a bale of cotton requesting whoever manufactured the cotton to report the price paid. The farmer sold the cot-



The cry for restrictions of suffrage in the primary is from those who do not believe in the rule of a majority, but in the rule of privilege and power.

No thoughtful man can for one moment believe that there are not forces at work outside of mere personality. The abuse and misrepresentation heaped upon Tillman was just as great as now showered upon Blaise. Let any man go to the newspaper files from 1890 to 1895 and see for himself. Social and business pressure was as great in 1890 as now against a young lawyer who dared take Tillman's side. The idea seemed to be then that if Tillman could be defeated that the movement would be dead. What a mistake, some unseen force deep down has kept the fires alive, and will keep them alive until the purpose for which they were kindled has been accomplished.

As long as there is an oligarchy which seeks to subject the majority to the will of a minority, even if restrictions designed to disfranchise negroes in general election must be invoked to prevent white men voting in a party primary, there will be a leader on hand to fight the people's battle. With the political battle won, then the movement begun in 1890, will center upon the total abolition of its enemy. I do not think that Tillman with all of his ability could have led along the lines of an industrial uplift, nor does the genius of Blaise and its scope in that field.

Tillman served his purpose in teaching our white man, that he was just as good politically and entitled to the same voice in government as any other white man. The people sent him on to the United States senate, "pitchfork" and all. He made good in spite of dire predictions or evil in come.

Blaise has fortified and strengthened the people in their determination to rule, and led the fight in opposition to a restricted primary, and I believe he will be treated as Tillman was and sent to the United States senate. I believe he will make good in spite of all handicaps and just as Tillman has done win the confidence and respect of the entire country. Following this I shall vote for Gov. Blaise.

I am a candidate for governor because I feel that I can serve my state by carrying forward this movement with which I began my career in 1890. The political party which never appeared to me at any time with

ton at 11 cents per pound. In a few months he received a reply from Germany, saying that the cotton cost the mill 19 cents per pound, and that it would be manufactured into goods that would bring about \$1000. Of course that is an extreme case, but here is \$40 per bale, that somebody received out of that bale of cotton, between a Texas field and a German mill, not to mention the enormous profit to manufacturers.

Some state must take the lead in the solution of the greatest problem confronting us today. Why not South Carolina?

With material prosperity which is our birthright by reason of a monopoly in the world's greatest agricultural product, such ephemeral questions as now divide the people will solve themselves or be forgotten in doing greater things.

If, as governor of all the people, Blaise and anti-Blaise, poor and rich, white and black, I can lead our state into the path of peace and the blessings of a sweet prosperity then my life has not been in vain.

John Lowades McLaurin. Political Advertisements.

March 29th in History.

- 1461—Battle of Tewkesbury, which decided the fate of the houses of York and Lancaster.
1672—The test act of England passed, which required all members of government to profess the Protestant religion according to the church of England.
1675—A large body of Indians attacked the town of Providence.
1797—The Mohawks relinquished all their claims to land in the state.
1814—American war sloop Essex was captured by British vessels.
1815—Napoleon abolished the slave trade in the French dominions.
1902—Firm stand taken by President Roosevelt in irrigation, through amendments were made.
1910—State Senator Alida was found guilty by the N. Y. State Senate of receiving a bribe.
Schubert's Big Theatrical Season.
New York, March 23.—Owing to the fact that the theatrical business in the city is so flourishing, Lee Schubert, head of the Schubert enterprises, said

Advertisement for B.D. Evans & Co. featuring a cartoon of a man on a horse and text: 'Your Spring hat is here. We want to place special emphasis on the word your of that head line. For our stocks were never broader or more complete—so many different conceptions that buying a hat here is like ordering one made under your special direction. The hat colorings have run riot this season—you have never seen so many colors, nor such fine ones. \$2, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5. Order by parcel post. We prepay all charges. B.D. Evans & Co. The Store with a Conscience.'

Advertisement for John Linley featuring a cartoon of a man in a house and text: 'HOME OF YOUR OWN IS A HOME INDEED. Even the one day's work made a market improve. Watch it. FOR HOMES, SEE JOHN LINLEY. CASE IN SATURDAY. WATCH IT.'