

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

Founded 1886
128 North Main Street
ANDERSON, S. C.
WILLIAM BANKS - Editor
W. W. SMOAK - Business Manager
Entered According to Act of Congress as Second Class Mail Matter at the Postoffice at Anderson, S. C.
Published Every Morning Except Monday
Semi-Weekly Edition on Tuesday and Friday Mornings
Semi-Weekly Edition—\$1.50 per Year. Daily Edition—\$5.00 per annum; \$2.50 for Six Months; \$1.25 for Three Months.
IN ADVANCE
Member of the Associated Press and Receiving Complete Daily Telegraphic Service
A large circulation than any other newspaper in this Congressional District
TELEPHONES:
Editorial - - - - - 327
Business Office - - - - - 321
Job Printing - - - - - 693-L
Local News - - - - - 327
Society News - - - - - 321-1
The Intelligencer is delivered by carriers in the city. If you fail to get your paper regularly please notify us. Opposite your name on a label of your paper is printed date to which your paper is paid. All checks and drafts should be drawn to The Anderson Intelligencer.
Washington, D. C., April 14th. Forecast: South Carolina, Unsettled Tuesday, probably showers south portion, Wednesday fair.
Clean-up Week should be given an encore.
Anderson is not my town—Poverty and Ill Fortune.
Fewer battleships may go into dry dock if the officers aboard are kept dry.
Governor Bleasoe's opening speech was long enough for the entire campaign.
Lent is over, but that is no reason why people should not keep on being good.
Prediction for a rainy Easter was wrong, and there was a genuine parade of finery.
For men could not sit on a jury, Judge says in his charge on the facts, "Weigh them well."
The homelike church is stated by some one to be the kind where they are always asking for money.
Abe Fort, San Francisco's famous cratier, in making a parade, everybody seems to be getting them.
The Governor of Oklahoma is trying to stop the horse races. But Al Jennings is also running some.
Every time we go through Spartanburg, we give thanks that there is such a good town as Anderson.
'Possum hunters' club has adjourned sine die, and all day singings are on the boards for the summer months.
At the "last writing," Harold Booker's baby didn't look very much like his daddy, for which we are thankful.
Clemson has a pitcher named Schachte. Gives the official scorer, as well as the opposing batsmen a lot of trouble.
The four gunmen in New York did not have as much pull as Lieutenant Beaker, but they pulled the trigger too many times.
Speaker Champ Clark will address the D. A. Riens in Washington. After his speech against suffragism, he must be very careful.
And then again you know, you might live in a town where you had to read a Hearst newspaper, which goes to show that things are never as bad as they might be.
A commission form of government in Anderson would really cost little more, aldermanic, for each of the six aldermen is paid \$3 for each meeting attended.
Being somewhat interested in agriculture ourselves we would like to inquire of Joel Bailey and Bill Gardner as to the market price of onions in Transylvania.
Asheville is much excited over Anderson discovering the story in regard to Tom, Tim's game chickens. If the Asheville's newspaper men would come out of their trenches they have been in for the last 20 years, they might occasionally get a good story.

THE SOUTH IS SHORT.

A drive into the country any of these fine spring days shows thousands of acres of small grain, a gorgeous and varicolored display. Anderson will produce the greatest grain crop in her history. The selection of the seed and the increasing knowledge in the matter of cultivation have made it possible to produce better crops and the area sowed in oats is probably twice as great as before. One reason for this is—prosperity.
In years of depression farmers turn to cotton, for they have known cotton so long. Furthermore, under our Hen system loans on cotton in advance could be obtained when not on other crops.
Wheat is not yet being grown in the quantity demanded. There have been so many trying experiences with wheat. Yet in increasing number the farmers are planting wheat. The agricultural colleges are teaching how to select seed so as to prevent these evils. When we think of the amount of wheat consumed in the South, what an incentive it should be to plant more. It requires 90,000,000 bushels of wheat annually to supply the South. This is more than double the amount of wheat grown in the South. We should invite farmers from the Canadian Northwest who are skilled in growing wheat to come to this section and buy our lands. It would be profitable to them, for they could grow two crops on the same land, following the wheat with corn or cow peas as a soil builder.
And our own home people should be encouraged to plant more wheat, even when it is necessary to take a risk.

THE SHORT HAUL

Sometime ago we discussed the local cotton market condition and expressed the hope that Senator E. D. Smith's grading bill would put all markets on a parity, and prevent the North Georgia points from having any advantage.
There is another consideration that enters into the case—the long haul and the short haul. We would recommend to the people of Anderson that they get good roads and shorten the haul. Otherwise Georgia will draw cotton from this side of the river on account of their good roads.
J. J. Fretwell, who has been over on the Georgia side recently, reports the roads over there much better than on this side. Tom J. Bolt states that a few years ago Georgia looked upon Anderson as being 25 years ahead of the counties across the Savannah.
Now the Georgia people have caught up and are getting ahead of Anderson. Let us build more roads and better roads and bring more trade to Anderson.

FOUR MONTHS OLD

On the 13th of January this paper began its morning edition. Yesterday made four months to the day. The establishing and development of this paper within that time has been remarkable, and the reception accorded the paper has been very gratifying to the owners and to the management.
It does seem quite a feather in the cap of a city the size of Anderson to have a paper taking the complete dispatches of the Associated Press, especially in a territory that has been so cut up by other morning papers from Atlanta to New York.
These four months have been very trying on the men who make the paper, for there were many things to be learned, but we now feel that the paper is running smoothly and that the things that we have learned are for the good of the patrons, and we propose to make this a better paper each day. The paper has a force of capable printers and other workmen who have been added to the citizenship of the community, some bringing their families.
The business manager's illness from a severe attack of pneumonia has incapacitated him for awhile, but he is back in harness and in a short time will have recovered his strength. He has made many friends in Anderson, and they are pleased to see him back on the job.
We propose to add new features from time to time; to give as much "sports" and other interesting news as possible, and we have the promise of a number of special articles. What we earnestly desire is more of the interesting reading that comes from our friends in the country.

A GOOD SELECTION

Francis H. Weston, United States district attorney, has begun well by naming Senator B. W. Crouch of S. C., his assistant. Senator Crouch is a splendid man and a good lawyer.
The State Senate has lost two good men in Senators Weston and Crouch.
While this paper did not particularly favor Senator Weston as an applicant, yet we wish to express the belief that as district attorney he will make a splendid record. He is a capable lawyer and a man of vigor and force. His first move shows that he will surround himself with good men.

A BEAUTIFUL DAY

It was a lovely day. The dire prediction was that Easter would be dreary. But it was a day when the whole world was riotous with gorgeous color, nature's adorning of the forests and fields. The birds seemed to wake all at once, and sent forth the sweetest croon over hill and dale. Living was joy for them and ecstasy of anticipation.
The old world threw off the gray garments of winter and decked herself in the brightest raiment of spring. Woman, lovely creature, laid aside her chrysalis furs and wraps and came forth gorgeously arrayed in the greatest profusion of color that the shops have ever produced into garments.
The church laid aside the sober vestments of the hallowed Lenten season and assumed the spotless new robes of the Eastertide. The whole world was glad. Nature exulted, man rejoiced—the angels sang in unison with the ringing of the "crystal spheres"—for He who was dead has arisen.
The Son of Man passed through the winter of humiliation, of suffering and of death; but the Spirit laid upon him the hand of healing. He laid aside the grave clothes for the garments of eternal life, and came from Calvary's tomb to brighten the world with the glances of the resurrection.
Easter, the rising of Nature from her winter couch. Easter, the rising of the soul of man from the lethargy of coldness, the heart warmed by the glorious sunlight of resurrection. Easter, the rising of the Son of God

FINLEY EXPLAINS STAND ON TOLLS

Washington, April 13.—Nothing pending before the congress of the United States now is of such absorbing interest as the question of the repeal of canal tolls and every word said on the subject by the national lawmakers of the country is eagerly read. Today's Congressional Record contained the speech of Representative Finley of South Carolina on this subject, made while the matter was under discussion in the house.
In the speech Mr. Finley set forth his views in a very lucid manner and makes it plain where he stands toward the repeal. Mr. Aiken and Mr. Ragsdale voted with Mr. Finley.
In addressing the house, Mr. Finley said in part:
"The President has asked the congress to reverse its action of August 24, 1912, exempting American coastwise vessels from payment of tolls at Panama. We are asked to reverse the policy of this country not only as regards the canal, but also as regards its long-established policy of allowing no foreign interference with the regulation of its internal affairs. In a matter of such great moment it is well to consider carefully the necessity for such action. The only argument of importance advanced by the advocates of the repeal measure is that the President has requested it. His request is embodied in his address to the congress on March 5, 1914, which is as follows:
"Wilson's Appeal.
"Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, gentlemen of the congress, I have come to you upon an errand which can be very briefly performed, but I beg that you will not measure its importance by the number of sentences in which I state it. No communication I have addressed to the congress carried with it graver or more far-reaching implications as to the interest of the country and I come now to speak upon a matter with regard to which I am charged in a peculiar degree, by the constitution itself, with personal responsibility.
"I have come to ask you for the repeal of that provision of the Panama canal act of August 24, 1912, which exempts vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States from payment of tolls, and to urge upon you the justice, the wisdom and the large policy of such a repeal with the utmost earnestness of which I am capable.
"By my own judgment, very fully considered and maturely formed, that exemption constitutes a mistaken economic policy from every point of view and is, moreover, in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the canal concluded on November 18, 1911. But I have not come to urge upon you my personal views. I have come to state to you a fact and a situation. Whatever may be my own differences of opinion concerning this much-debated measure, its meaning is not debated outside the United States. Everywhere else the language of the treaty is given but one interpretation and that interpretation precludes the exemption I am speaking of and asking you to repeal. We consented to the treaty; its language we accepted, if we did not originate; and we are too big, too powerful, too self-respecting a nation to interpret with too strained or refined a reading the words of our own promises just because we have the power enough to give us leave to renege them as we please. The large thing to do is the only thing that we can afford to do, a voluntary withdrawal of a position everywhere questioned and misunderstood. We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong, and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and for the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation.
"I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the administration. I shall not know how to deal with other matters of even greater delicacy and more responsibility if you do not grant it to me in approving measure."
Not Satisfied.
"The message of the President is short, and in it he gives no reason which may be considered tangible and of sufficient importance to outweigh the declaration of party principles as enunciated in the platform of 1912 by the Democratic national convention at Baltimore. That platform contains this provision:
"We favor the exemption from tolls of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the Panama canal. We also favor legislation forbidding the use of the Panama canal by ships owned or controlled by railroad carriers engaged in transportation competitive with the canal."
"Such a statement is a promise on which the people elected us to power, and I, for one, consider myself bound by it. I am and always have been a platform democrat. In South Carolina I am offering for office, we announce no platform of policies, but urge to merely abide by the platform of the democratic party. Particularly so. I consider that promise binding when the party has gone before us country by that platform and been elected to power in power on that platform. It is proposed to establish links at various ports and strategic points and a special board is investigating the oil lands of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma with a view to their purchase for naval supplies.

FINLEY EXPLAINS STAND ON TOLLS

Why he opposes Wilson on exemption repeal. Says it's pledge.

Declares That In Voting Against Sims Bill He Is But Following Principles of Platform

Washington, April 13.—Nothing pending before the congress of the United States now is of such absorbing interest as the question of the repeal of canal tolls and every word said on the subject by the national lawmakers of the country is eagerly read. Today's Congressional Record contained the speech of Representative Finley of South Carolina on this subject, made while the matter was under discussion in the house.
In the speech Mr. Finley set forth his views in a very lucid manner and makes it plain where he stands toward the repeal. Mr. Aiken and Mr. Ragsdale voted with Mr. Finley.
In addressing the house, Mr. Finley said in part:
"The President has asked the congress to reverse its action of August 24, 1912, exempting American coastwise vessels from payment of tolls at Panama. We are asked to reverse the policy of this country not only as regards the canal, but also as regards its long-established policy of allowing no foreign interference with the regulation of its internal affairs. In a matter of such great moment it is well to consider carefully the necessity for such action. The only argument of importance advanced by the advocates of the repeal measure is that the President has requested it. His request is embodied in his address to the congress on March 5, 1914, which is as follows:
"Wilson's Appeal.
"Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, gentlemen of the congress, I have come to you upon an errand which can be very briefly performed, but I beg that you will not measure its importance by the number of sentences in which I state it. No communication I have addressed to the congress carried with it graver or more far-reaching implications as to the interest of the country and I come now to speak upon a matter with regard to which I am charged in a peculiar degree, by the constitution itself, with personal responsibility.
"I have come to ask you for the repeal of that provision of the Panama canal act of August 24, 1912, which exempts vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States from payment of tolls, and to urge upon you the justice, the wisdom and the large policy of such a repeal with the utmost earnestness of which I am capable.
"By my own judgment, very fully considered and maturely formed, that exemption constitutes a mistaken economic policy from every point of view and is, moreover, in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the canal concluded on November 18, 1911. But I have not come to urge upon you my personal views. I have come to state to you a fact and a situation. Whatever may be my own differences of opinion concerning this much-debated measure, its meaning is not debated outside the United States. Everywhere else the language of the treaty is given but one interpretation and that interpretation precludes the exemption I am speaking of and asking you to repeal. We consented to the treaty; its language we accepted, if we did not originate; and we are too big, too powerful, too self-respecting a nation to interpret with too strained or refined a reading the words of our own promises just because we have the power enough to give us leave to renege them as we please. The large thing to do is the only thing that we can afford to do, a voluntary withdrawal of a position everywhere questioned and misunderstood. We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong, and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and for the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation.
"I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the administration. I shall not know how to deal with other matters of even greater delicacy and more responsibility if you do not grant it to me in approving measure."
Not Satisfied.
"The message of the President is short, and in it he gives no reason which may be considered tangible and of sufficient importance to outweigh the declaration of party principles as enunciated in the platform of 1912 by the Democratic national convention at Baltimore. That platform contains this provision:
"We favor the exemption from tolls of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the Panama canal. We also favor legislation forbidding the use of the Panama canal by ships owned or controlled by railroad carriers engaged in transportation competitive with the canal."
"Such a statement is a promise on which the people elected us to power, and I, for one, consider myself bound by it. I am and always have been a platform democrat. In South Carolina I am offering for office, we announce no platform of policies, but urge to merely abide by the platform of the democratic party. Particularly so. I consider that promise binding when the party has gone before us country by that platform and been elected to power in power on that platform. It is proposed to establish links at various ports and strategic points and a special board is investigating the oil lands of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma with a view to their purchase for naval supplies.

You Will Save Time, Worry and Money on Spring Clothes Here.



You save time because our service is rapid, courteous, satisfying.
You save worry over selections because of our large stocks.
You save money because our cash buying and cash selling enables us to give better values than credit stores.

Any idea you may have as to the style, pattern, color, or price of your spring suit can be obtained in our broad stocks. You will see hundreds of men's and young men's suits every one ideal in every respect. \$10. \$15. \$25.

THIS STORE IS A SPECIALTY STORE FOR BOYS' CLOTHES OF QUALITY.
For those who want something better than common something different here are style, grace, beauty in clothes; very attractive styles, designed especially for boys by real artistic skill; made from materials of highest class and character.

\$3.00 \$4.00 \$5.00 \$7.50 \$10 \$12.
A handsome gitt knife with each boy's suit. Order by parcels post, we prepay all charges.

B.O. Cranst Co. SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS

"The Store with a Conscience"

We Point With Pride



to the fact that we have built up a reputation for high-class dentistry, which cannot be excelled in this locality. We do all branches of dental work in a thorough manner, and give satisfaction to all our patrons in the skillful efficiency of our work, our courteous treatment and the reasonableness of our charges. This you will understand after the first trial.

DR. H. R. WELLS & COMPANY
ELECTRIC DENTAL PARLORS
Over Farmers & Merchants' Bank, Anderson, S. C. Lady Attendant

IF IN NEED

—OF A VEHICLE OF ANY KIND—

Let us show you our stock before you buy.

We carry a complete stock of all kinds. Also Harness, Whips and Robes.

We have some extra good values in Mules and Horses. Liberal terms and courteous treatment to all.

J. S. FOWLER
ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

By studying the question very fully, we are unalterably opposed to committing any outside interference to the conduct of our domestic affairs, and such the reputation of our country as well assuredly in. The Hay-Panama treaty is an international question, and can not be construed especially in the light of later events to wit, the purchase by the United States of the Panama Canal, which to include coastwise traffic passing through our own territory.