INTELLIGENCER
WANT ADS.
GET RESULTS

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Trio of white Indian Runner Ducks for $3. Phone 366. 5-10-3t

FOR SALE—Two milch cows. H. M. Garrison, Sandy Springs. 5-10-12

ESTRAYED

STRAYED—One black mare mule, Saturday night from my place four miles east of Iva. Phone 2311. All expenses will be paid. E. D. Gable. 5-12-3t

WANTS

WANTED—Babies at the chamber of commerce room, Friday afternoon, May 15th, at 5 o'clock. See news columns.

WANTED—Typewriter purchasers. We have over 200 new rebuilt and second hand typewriters for quick sale, cheap. All makes. Price sheet on request. S. H. Drayton & Co., Charlotte, N. C. 3-9-tf

WANTED—To do the tile and cement work in your homes. Gunter Cement Tile Co., opposite Townsend Lumber Co. 5-6tf.

WANTED—Everybody to know we make the best steel tanks for all purposes, any size tank made on short notice. Reeves Cooling Co., The Tanks With a Reputation.

FOR SALE—Trial 2:16—7 years old chance to breed to will be the sire at Dean Bros. Stable.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Under this head will be run short announcements of candidacy. The rates for these are as follows: For county offices to vote daily, and issue weekly, till election $7.50; in either event, cash in advance strictly. For city offices: to daily only, Mayor $5.00; Aldermen $3.00.

FOR MAYOR

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Mayor of Anderson, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary. 4-30tf. J. ED. PAYNE.

E. E. Kinard is hereby announced as a candidate for mayor, subject to the rules of the city democratic primary election.

E. E. Sloan is hereby announced as a candidate for mayor, subject to the rules of the city democratic primary election.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER

I hereby announce myself a candidate for county commissioner for the Third district, consisting of Garvin, Pearman, Williamston and Hunter school townships, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

H. A. POOLE.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF ELECTION

There will be an election at Pearman school house in Hunter school district No. 4 on Monday, May 11, 1914 on the question of levying an additional special tax of seven and one half mills on all of the taxable property of said district to be used for permanent improvements.

Polls will open at eight A. M. and close at four P. M. All voters must exhibit a registration certificate and the election is under the order of the County Board of Education of Anderson County. J. E. H. FELTON, County Supt. of Education. 4-30-3-11.

ROAD TAX NOTICE

The time for persons contributing road tax has been suspended by the county board, but after which time the three mill levy levied to the school fund and the usual penalties will be collected by the County Supervisor.

HONOR PAID SOUTH'S OWN GLORIOUS SONS

ENTIRE CITY JOINED SUNDAY IN EXERCISES

MR. MANNING SPOKE

Following Music and Address, Women and Children Decorated Graves of Heroes

Just as the entire South celebrated Sunday the one day in all the year when the sons of Confederate sons and the daughters of Confederate daughters join hands for paying honor to the heroes who were the gray, so did Anderson celebrate Memorial day last Sunday. It is a day of all the year for many of Anderson's older people and they have passed the inspiration on down to the younger generation and now in any part of the South will be found a band of people on Memorial day, paying tribute and honor to the glorious heroes who were the gray.

The exercises were held in Anderson Sunday at the court house and the auditorium was packed with the South's own native sons and her beautiful women. The Hon. Richard I. Manning of Sumter was the speaker and every word he uttered was heard by the enormous crowd. Mr. Manning made what may be properly termed a splendid address. It was a gem of its kind and as such is given to Intelligencer readers.

Following is a synopsis of Mr. Manning's address:

"The statement that slavery was the cause of the war should not be permitted to pass unchallenged," said Mr. Manning. "It is true that this fate of slavery was settled finally and forever by the result of the war, and that the question intensified the bitterness of the war, and injected a moral and semi-religious sentiment into it.

"The strongest characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon is his intense instinct of local self government. It was this instinct that divided the English of the Angles and the Saxons into a heptarchy—it was the instinct of local government which secured Magna Charta from the Plantagenets, and which established the Bill of Rights in the time of the Stuarts.

"No where among men had this tide risen so high as among the colonies after the war, and it took time and patient effort for the thirteen independent states, whose independence has been acknowledged by Great Britain, to settle by compromise their local jealousies so far as to form a union among themselves.

There Are Causes.

"It was to maintain this right, to preserve this form of government and to save the Constitution, that brought the war.

Honest difference of opinion between individuals, between sections, between nations, declared the speaker.

"Slavery was one of the conditions which prevailed at the end of the eighteenth century and during the first half of the nineteenth," says Mr. Manning. "When the union was formed there was no difference of opinion about slavery, nor was there any difference of opinion in the jealousy and sacredness with which the rights of the States were held.

"Every one of the original thirteen states was a slave state. The Constitution allowed a slave holder one vote for himself and three-fifths of a vote for each of his slaves—recognizing these slaves not as men, whose right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness Anglo Saxon laws were to respect, nor were the Indians regarded as having these rights, nor even rights to the soil which had belonged to them and their ancestors for generations. So the declaration of independence of three million Anglo Saxons carried with it the right to enslave seven hundred thousand black men, and to disfranchise one hundred and fifty thousand men.

Opposition to Slave Trade.

But before 1860 there was strong opposition to the slave trade in the South. In 1786 the legislature of Virginia prohibited the importation of slaves. In 1787 in the Federal Convention new England and Georgia and South Carolina for the consideration of slave trade for twenty years against the strong opposition of Virginia.

Anti-Slavery Sentiment Early.

In his "Genius of Universal Emancipation," Lundy says there were in 1827 several anti-slavery societies in the United States with 8,625 members, of these 130 with 5,150 or five eighths of the whole were in the South. Birney of North Carolina in 1834 says, and that a colony of three hundred free negroes sustained the right of suffrage till 1835 and under the Grandfather clause of the North Carolina Act that the descendants of the white voters before 1835 vote to-day.

Grant in Virginia in 1801 there was a very anti-slavery sentiment. In the legislature there was a bill and the presiding officer spoke in favor of it. Virginia, said the speaker, was the breeding place of slaves for the whole country. Such was the view of Harrison's Randolph and all leading men.

Slavery in States.

In the eighteenth century people of the north and south alike held the negro and enslaved him. They brought him and sold him but there found slavery unprofitable to their climate and conditions, so they sold their slaves to those whose climate and condition suited them. So gradually slavery gravitated to the South, and then the question became sectional and with the invention of the cotton gin, slave labor became profitable and this fixed it as a southern institution.

So that starting out with the same views and practices, business interests gradually shifted the institution from one section to the other.

The doctrine of State Rights was held by the States of both sections, and by political parties until about 1830.

Right of Withdrawal.

The right of withdrawal from the Union had been claimed formally several times prior to 1860; by South Carolina in 1832, which claim was repressed by Andrew Jackson; by New England six times. In 1803 it was feared by New England that the Louisiana purchase would diminish the influence of New England and Senator Pickering advocated the formation of a Northern Confederacy.

It Nests More than South.

Again, it is to be wondered at that the belief in secession, as one of the reserved rights of the States, was more generally held in the North than in the South when we learn that this principle was taught by the Professors at the Government Military Academy at West Point up to 1840. Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis and Fitzhugh Lee studied as a text book at West Point, "Rawle on the Constitution" and from this authority we are taught by the United States government at West Point that the Union was dissoluble, and that if it should be dissolved, allegiance to the Union ceased and reverted to the States by which the Union had been created.

Jefferson Davis Expressed What and Why He Was Not Tried for Treason.

This statement is also justified by the acts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and other Northern States in contending for the rights reserved to the States to the States as shown by the resolutions adopted by those States heralding the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

The entering wedge of difference appeared first from selfish material interest. Protection, concealed at first, but no less a fact, was foisted on our people in 1816—the excuse for it being the debt incurred in 1812, just then ended. To raise revenue to pay this debt as well as to pay current expenses was the tariff of 1816 enacted, and beside the raising of the revenue was the incidental protection it gave to the Northern manufacturers. This was really the beginning of the trouble.

Nullification in South Carolina

The enactment of a protective legislation followed by the nullification in South Carolina in 1832, and though this question was settled by compromise in 1833, we see from this time on the North growing more and more in strength and in wealth, and becoming more and more aggressive in those plans and policies which advanced her own interests at the expense of the interests of the South.

South Pays Tribute.

Under this system, the South though producing great money crops was paying tribute to the great manufacturer of the North, and everything that the South used was bought from the manufacturer of the North, and was suffered under a compact of Sovereign States formed for their common benefit.

Patrick Henry said, "But I am sure that the framers of the system (the Federal Constitution) — read well those who have no similar interest with the people of the South are to legislate for us—when our dearest rights are to be left in the hands of those whose advantage it will be to infringe them."

Slavery Not the Question.

That slavery was not the question which brought on the war is shown by the fact that the following was adopted by the Federal congress after the battle of Manassas:

Resolved, That the war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression or for the purpose of conquest or for interference with the established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity and rights of the several states unimpaired.

The Missouri Compromise.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise is accepted that the Missouri compromise was a solemn agreement with the section of non-intervention of Congress with slavery in the States and Territories as recognized by the legislation adopted when each State was admitted.

This act, just and proper, was distasteful to the North. The Republican party suddenly sprang into importance in the eyes of the North and at the next election swept everything before it. In 1860 the party in their national convention adopted the plank that slavery should thereafter be excluded from all territories. This was not a moral but a political question, and its effect on the strength of the political parties was the question at issue.

Daniel Webster himself said in reference to the nullification of the fugitive slave laws in the fourteen States, "I do not hesitate to say and repeat that if the Northern states refuse willfully and deliberately to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, the South would no longer be bound to keep the compact. A bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides."

South Threatens to Leave Union.

The South was loath to abandon the Union, but every effort to avoid disruption availed nothing. The question at issue was one that involved the question of co-equality of the Southern states with the Northern states, it was a question of principle, a fundamental principle. Nothing remained for the South but to withdraw from the Union. The South had trusted to human honesty and the experiment had failed. She must next trust to human interest."

The war was not undertaken for the spoils nor the acquisition of territory—it was not to further the ambition and glory of any man or any set of men—it was not a war of retaliation or revenge—but it was to save the "Constitution"—to save ourselves. The encroachment on our rights grew more and more dangerous and unendurable. Our rights and our liberties were in peril. These dangers grew apace by such aggressive and succeeding act. Every effort at peaceful solution of these vexed questions availed nothing, and when "there was no longer any room for hope" we "appealed to arms and to the God of Battles."

Deeds of Courage.

The history of that war is familiar to many of you. The deeds of daring, the acts of courage, and fortitude, the self sacrifice of officers and privates is the proud heritage of us of the South. There is no parallel in history of such a war. Our men shut their eyes to questions of expediency or of policy and fought throughout the war with devotion to sentiment and to conviction. Tens of thousands were slain—homes were destroyed, our hearts stricken and homes destroyed, while the groans of the dying and the wails of those bereft filled the air from Maryland to Texas.

If the conduct and the heroic service of the Confederate soldier called forth the praise of the nations of the world, how can we describe his conduct at Appomattox. He dreaded death less than surrender, and what did he find on reaching his home? His house in ruins, his lands devastated, his coffers empty, his money worthless, his credit gone, his slaves freed and the question before him of what was to be done with the liberated slaves.

But they met the situation like men. With no apology to make, with nothing to take back for the South, they turned their faces toward the future to make the most of the advantages God has bestowed upon the South and, "God, who had stripped him of his prosperity, inspired him in his adversity."

How well they have used these advantages, how well and wisely and patriotically they have met their new problems and conditions which confronted them, the present development and prosperity attest for themselves—they have faced the inevitable and assimilated their self respect. They had fought for principle and had sacrifices all for it. They did forget (or what they believe to be right. The result has been accepted as final.

The Spanish-American war was a demonstration too late that the loyalty of the South to the Union is true and today with war clouds hanging over Mexico, a call for volunteers of her Governor would be answered by a

RICHARD I MANNING.

THE CRIMINAL COURT BEGINS ITS SESSION

FIRST DAY OF SESSION HELD MONDAY

FORCEFUL CHARGE

Judge Prince Made a Stirring Plea for Better Schools and Better Roads

The first day of the court of general sessions for Anderson county, summer term of court, tried one case and started another yesterday.

With Judge George E. Prince presiding and Solicitor R. P. Smith and Stenographer Clyde Smith in their places, the court convened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The court room was filled to hear the charge of Judge Prince. This was one of the best efforts ever heard in the local court room and the people present were impressed. The two main topics touched upon by the Judge were good roads and education. He first discussed the general duties of the county officers, told them of his understanding of their duties and offered helpful suggestions. He next turned his attention to the good roads question and made a strong plea for better roads. He said that the supervisor of a county should be a competent road engineer and that he should be a road expert. He considers that the supervisor should be able to design roads and bridges and ridiculed the present road system. He said that the supervisor was the only man in the county with the power to bankrupt the county and showed that such a position demanded that the holder be selected with great care. He said that the people of the entire state had been able to realize the value of good roads and urged that they commence now every year some permanent highways should be secured.

He said that the present public school system was a farce and that radical changes were necessary if the people were ever to be given a chance to educate their children. He said that the salary of the superintendent of education was small and that this official should be paid some reasonable sum for his services.

He complimented Mr. Clamp, the janitor, upon the splendid manner in which he kept the court house and said that while court was in session, all sanitary rules should be respected. He said he would not tolerate any one expectorating upon the floor or eating peanuts in the court room and that he wanted no disorder of any kind. He gave the sheriff instructions to arrest any one guilty of either of these acts and to bring up the man responsible for it and he would fine him.

Judge Prince's charge lasted for over an hour and he held the closest attention of everyone in the court room throughout it all.

The following grand jurymen reported for duty and were passed the various indictments:

J. B. Douthit, foreman; Will C. Cromer, H. A. Cosby, W. R. Earle, S. A. Burns, J. F. McDonald, T. J. Clatworthy, W. J. Taylors, R. W. Tribble, W. S. Mauldin, Zymus McPhail, S. N. Gilmer, H. J. Martin, Jas. R. Anderson, D. C. Brown, J. T. Watson, R. A. Sullivan, E. M. Duckworth.

Several cases were nolle prossed by the solicitor owing to the fact that a number of cases on the continued docket could never be called for trial and then the regular order of business was taken up.

Jim Jordon entered a plea of guilty to the charge of selling whiskey and was sentenced by the court to pay a fine of $100 or to serve on the county works for six months. He paid.

The second case taken up by the jury was that of Ryon Cox, charged with violating the dispensary law. The case went to the jury shortly before noon and a short while after a verdict of guilty was returned. The defendant has not yet been sentenced.

At the time of adjournment the court was engaged in the trial of W. M. Gentry, charged with violating the dispensary law. This case will be completed some time during the morning and will probably go to the jury.

The grand jury returned for the first day of the session are: Clint Washington and Henry Davis, farmers; John Sullivan, Irvin Brown, murder; Jesse Brown, murder; Will Miles, slander; Jesse C. Prater, forgery; Will Brown, murder and larceny with intent to kill; Lance Crouch, murder; Green, murder; Jesse Brown, murder; Sam and Henry Wilson, murder; Jim Fowler, assault and battery with intent to kill. Large crowds are attending the session of court and the court room is filled to its capacity every day.

Our classy advertising scheme is attracting a lot of attention. Have you seen our windows? Something out of the ordinary.

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in the treatment of your eyes. They are too delicate to have any but most expert attention. If you have any eye trouble at all let us find out what it is by means of our scientific and expert eye examination. If you need glasses we will supply just what are needed at a moderate price, $3 to $5 and upward. Repairs on frames and parts 10 cents and upward.

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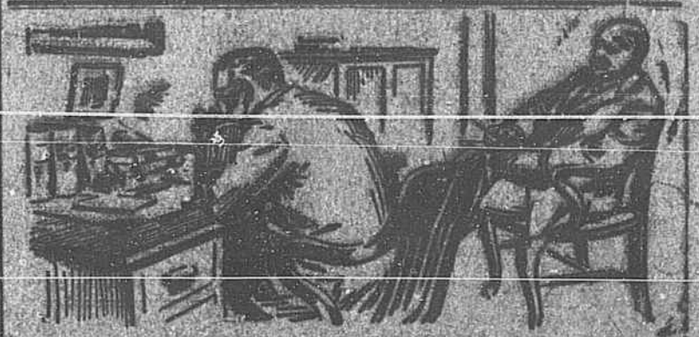

Made a Quick Sale

THE Investment Department of a Baltimore stock exchange house had a caller who wished to buy fifty shares of a certain investment stock. While the customer waited, the manager called up the firm's Philadelphia agent on the Bell Long Distance Telephone and secured the stock, with the promise of delivery next day.

Quick trades are often made by the Bell Telephone service.

When you telephone—smile

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

It's a Fair Question

to ask of anybody. Most people have hollow teeth, and they ought to be filled before decay starts. That will stop pain and arrest decay, besides preserving the teeth for the practical purpose of chewing. We are practical dentists of long experience and perform all work in a high class manner. Whatever you may want in the dental line be sure we can do it well and reasonably.

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SANITARY DENTAL PARLORS
Over Farmers & Merchants Bank, Anderson, S. C. Tony Sarbanes

Cherry-Cola

As refreshing as a morning dip.
Take the kinks out of your throat.

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GREENVILLE, S. C.

SCRAPS AND LEADS TO ARTICLES

Atlanta, May 11.—Governor William Hodges and Dan R. Hanvey are said to oppose Governor Slaton in connection with the spirited away charges in connection