

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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The Weather. Washington, June 12.—Forecast: South Carolina—Local thunderstorms Saturday; Sunday probably fair.

Some folks take loud talk for forceful arguments.

Will somebody please put the lock on Mr. Pol-lock?

The worry that kills is over things that never happen.

There will be much busy business in Anderson next week.

The easiest place to find money—under "M" in the dictionary.

Enforcing the blue laws is to keep the noses from getting red.

Some people in this state have race prejudice—they do not like the points at all.

Ed DeCamp knows as much about baseball as he does about chickens, which is 0.

The people of Anderson will be glad when the municipal election is over and forgotten.

Reciprocity—the people that one thinks foolish may think the same thing of him.

The heat would be more easily endured if somebody had swatted all the flies when swatting time was here.

Anderson has more development work in progress than Greenville, Spartanburg and Greenwood combined.

The man who is quick to impute graft to others is no man to put in public office. His mind is not in the right groove.

It is inconsistent of Huerta to declare that Madero was not killed by orders when he openly threatens to take the life of Zaata.

Prejudice against corporations in this city was started because of those that failed and is fostered against against those that do things.

When we complain of the weather, think of the poor yearning fans in many cities who would be deprived of their daily modicum of baseball if it rained all the time.

Dr. Ashmore struck the right note when he appealed to the mill people not to be carried in any man's vest pocket and to resent offers to influence them improperly.

Anderson will have the two best high schools in the state this fall, the one maintained by the city, and the other a parochial institution. This town should be the educational center of the Piedmont.

Louisiana held on to the lottery after all other states had declared it a vicious gambling scheme. And yet Louisiana brands race track gambling while it flourishes in South Carolina.

Two of the candidates for mayor have stated that if elected they will cooperate in a movement for a commission form of government under laws which the legislature will be asked to pass next winter. The other candidates have not expressed themselves yet.

The Union Cigar Manufacturers' Home Industry League held a meeting in San Francisco recently to promote the sale of home made cigars. There were 56 concerns represented and officers were elected. This league will have the endorsement of the business men and unions of San Francisco.

WHAT IS EDUCATION

What does education mean? The Latin derivation is "duco" to lead and "e" out of, or as applied to children, to lead them out of themselves mentally, and to broaden their minds, their lives, their souls.

We educate our lands. It is but necessary to look around us to see the truth of this statement. Lands that sometimes are considered "worn out" are by drilling and fertilization, educated to a high state of usefulness. Once there was a prevailing idea that it did lands good to let them "lie out" for a crop year or so to regain some of the strength leached from them. But our progressive men of today can tell us from experience that this is worse than a waste for it is but giving the soil over to the weeds and the tares, whereas by varying the kind of crops, we may be able to put into the soil, by means of certain root crops or legumes the identical things removed by years of digging.

We educate our farm stock. First, we break them in and then we care for them to make them useful for the longest period of time. The principle of education is as natural as life itself. And this leads to a brief discussion of the matter of compulsory education.

The mind of the child is the soil in which will grow thoughts, idle and vicious, or fruitful and productive of the beauty of a well spent life. The idle mind is the devil's workshop, and the idle brain, even if it does not progress in the wrong direction will gradually become narrow in its perspective and limited in its vision and the child that is idle in its mind, no matter how useful it may be with its nimble fingers will become dwarfed, that is the word. We look with sadness upon the afflicted person whose body has not been permitted its full development. How much more should we have cause to grieve over the stunted minds of the country.

Education is not merely the mechanical process of going to school. The mind is not developed by gazing blankly upon printed pages or staring without understanding at the blackboards or listening with deaf ears to what the teacher says. Education is training, discipline and application.

The responsibility of the parent does not end when the child is turned over to the teacher. The parent should know every day or every week if the child is making progress. The child should not be allowed to be out of school, or to be idle when school is not in session.

The old idea that the child's mind needs a rest is about in keeping with the belief that the land should lie idle. The child's mind is improved with light exercise. Let the child have a little reading to do through the vacation months, and occasionally peep into their school books. Try to get the child to love books, not to look upon school as a time of servitude.

It seems to us that no person can with any justice argue that compulsory attendance upon school is wrong. There is no need for such a law in some communities. The good people realize too clearly the advantages of sending their children to school. But there are some trifling, lazy men in the world who would make their children slave that they may drone. A compulsory attendance law is not in any way repulsive to law abiding citizens. It would exempt children who are required to work for the support of widowed mothers. It does not interfere with the personal liberty of any one. But it does give liberty and protection to the child whose male parent has not enough of manhood, or christianity and of love in his heart to wish to see the mind of his little one expand under the kindly influences of good teachers as the rose bud expands under the beneficent stimulus of the spring sunshine.

We believe there is no man who would seriously say that the state has no right to help his child. Why, of course it has. If that child were to commit a crime the state has a right to take it and send it to the reformatory. The state makes the parent clothe the child's body, shall its soul be naked? The child has rights in the keeping of the state as well as the parent and if the "sorry" parent will not yield to the child its rights, the state may step in and protect the child. This is the case with inheritance of property from a deceased parent who might have felt that the surviving parent would squander the little estate. Why should not the state then have the right to protect the child from that other great enemy—ignorance, which is worse even than poverty, for in ignorance the soul is affected.

The soul of the child is God's. Why, even their bodies are the temples of souls, and they too are God's. Man is not the master of himself. He too, is God's. And as surely as God placed his disfavor on the slothful servant who would not educate his talent, in the parable in Matthew, just so surely will He hold to accountability that man who dares to take from the child

their right to have their minds developed, their souls educated.

It may not be expedient or possible from a financial standpoint to have compulsory education for the whole state, but the local option form introduced by Mr. McCravy of Pickens, is harmless. The people now have a local option form of operating their special school district. Does that mean that their trustees are compelled to fill up your schools with negroes? Not a bit of it. To our own shame, be it said that in some sections of the state the negroes are leaving nothing undone to get an education and their white neighbors seem asleep.

This local option law would allow the whole people to vote on the question, would allow every school district to decide it for itself. It would not be a boon for the negroes, but could be handled, as our funds are handled, entirely to the advantage of the white people to whom this great country belongs and by whom it will be governed as long as a church spire points its finger to the Seat of All Wisdom and as long as one school house remains in the country.

Compulsory attendance strikes at no man's liberties, it will affect no proud, ambitious, proud working people, but will drive the drones to work and strike the shackles from the arms of the little ones, bound to a grinding labor when they should be learning the lessons of school with which to be equipped to better meet the battles of life.

A BABY'S HOSPITAL

We have received from Mr. Chas. Hearon editor of the Spartanburg Herald, a communication to the following effect:

"I want to ask you to call attention to the effort to establish at Saluda, N. C., a baby's hospital. Now this institution is going to be maintained this year by the people of Spartanburg. I think, but next year we want it to serve every town in the state of any considerable population. The idea is to build at Saluda, a baby's hospital to take care of all sick children whose parents are unable to send them to the mountains, or have them given proper care.

The hospital authorities want to be in touch with the district nurses in each city and that district nurse may bring about the admission of children to this institution. It strikes me that this is a very worthy charity and the beginning that we are making promises its success. I want to ask you to help the cause along in any way possible.

We would be pleased if any persons who are interested would communicate with Mr. Hearon on this subject. In an editorial Mr. Hearon says:

"There is a reason for the establishment of a baby hospital at Saluda, N. C., through the efforts of the people of this section of South Carolina. That we have within thirty miles of this populous region an altitude of 2,250 feet, where the climatic conditions are absolutely ideal for the recovery of sick children in most unusual. This section of South Carolina is becoming more and more thickly inhabited and that means that with the increased population there is to be a steady increase in the number of ill children each year, and many of them may be served in the years to come, if there is on top of the mountain an institution that will give them the care and attention they should have.

"This baby hospital at Saluda is destined to become one of the great institutions of the region, and that it should have been established by the people of this city will be to them a great satisfaction in the years to come.

"The fund grew yesterday by a fund of \$150 which is the beginning of a sum that will enable those interested in this movement to go ahead with their plans without delay."

Commends Lewis Parker.

As the head of 18 southern cotton mills the words of Lewis W. Parker who spoke on Friday evening at a banquet in the Manufacturers' club, should carry especial weight concerning the present condition of the cotton textile industry and the outlook for it. These remarks are especially commended to those who may have been misled by partisans who, for political reasons, are interested in misrepresenting the present situation.

"A period of profitable business is right at hand; foreign competition under the new tariff is not going to injure the textile industry, and the outlook for all business the country over is bright.

"Notwithstanding the fact that we have heard of depression, the market is upon a profitable basis. I am an optimist; the time has come when we can all be so.

"The textile industry is not threatened by foreign competition. I recognize the fact we are passing through a period of transition, but it will not be long. We have a great field, of which the surface has hardly been scratched."

"That breathes the true American spirit. It seems incredible that the United States, by far the greatest cotton producing nation in the world, should stand in need of nations that buy their raw materials from us, transport it across the other side, make it up into fabrics and then seek to send it back here, thus paying double freightage.—Philadelphia Record.

Fewer Study for Ministry.

Statistics show that in the early days of American colleges about one-half the graduates adopted the ministry as a profession. At the present time only about five per cent of the college graduates become ministers.

Information For Democrats

The State Democratic convention has declared existing rules of Democratic clubs null and void.

Democrats must reenroll themselves on the book of the club district in which they reside in order to vote in the primary next August.

White Democrats, 21 years of age (or those who will reach that age before the succeeding general election), who have been residents of the state for two years and of the county and of the club district 60 days prior to the first primary following their offer to enroll are entitled to enroll in the book of their club district to vote in the primary election, provided they are citizens of the United States and of South Carolina.

The book of enrollment for each Democratic club in the State will be opened by the secretary of the club on or before the second Tuesday in June, 1914.

Democrats who wish to enroll in order to vote in the primary elections must present themselves in person to the secretary and sign the roll, giving their age, occupation and postoffice address (and street and number of their house where these designations exist.)

In case he is unable to write, the applicant for enrollment must make his mark on the book of the club district in which he resides, and the secretary will put his name on the book.

Notice will be given by the county chairmen of the names of the secretaries of clubs and where books of enrollment are to be opened.

The books of enrollment will be closed and filed with the county chairmen on the last Tuesday in July.

LIBERTY AND JUSTICE

By Savoyard.

Your congressional jingo is in a rage because the President of the United States refuses to manage the Mexican problem as the jingo would have it done. Every devil of 'em is on his head to have Huerta kept in place and power, and all of them are horrified at the suggestion of a recognition of Carranza. Huerta does not conceal the fact that his policy is to keep 90 per cent. of the Mexican people in a state of hopeless and abject peonage that is infinitely worse than African slavery ever was in any of our southern states. According to Huerta the most of the labor in Mexico has no mission in this life but to delve in the mine for the profit of a few men who own the country and have made "concessions" to adventurous foreign capital from which has been spawned a hundred "revolutions" in Latin America, and this good day Mexico would enjoy political tranquility if the dirty money from our country and Europe had not been ventured to reap dividend from revolution, war, rapine, murder and slavery.

May 19th John Sharp Williams read in the United States senate and had printed in the Congressional Record a letter from an official of the United States stationed in Mexico in which the writer says that it would cost 200,000 American lives and occasion an expenditure of \$10,000,000,000 to overrun, conquer and subjugate the country. Here is his close:

"It would be cheaper to take every dollar out of here, pay him for every refuge out of here, pension him for life and let his blatant mouth be heard at home, as insufferable as that would be, rather than engage in war."

Mr. William Kent, a member of congress from California, expressed an admirable sentiment in relation to Mexico. He said he had money invested in a mine down there, that he had abandoned it till quiet is restored, and that as he would not willingly shed a drop of his own blood to make his property profitable, he would feel himself a coward to ask that the blood of one single American soldier be spilled in the affair.

There is a man, a patriot and his are the sentiments of a good Christian. If all the money ventured in Mexico were as clean as his there would be no revolution down there.

Carranza and Villa may be very bad men; but neither is as bad as Huerta and both asserted that their mission in politics and in war is the abolition of peonage in their unhappy country. They are agrarians, certainly, and they may be visionary, but anarchy will keep its state in Mexico until their dream is realized. Land for the landless and letters for the ignorant are their war cry. It ought to appeal to every American.

Centuries ago Hernando Cortez with his cruel band invaded Mexico and if there was any justice, there then it sloped to the uttermost ends of the earth at his approach and has never returned. Why not try a little justice down there? It cannot turn out worse than the despotism they have had for hundreds of years. I was talking with a senator in congress who has money invested in that country and he declared that Mexico was not ready for liberty and justice and that I was a dreamer. If he had not been a politician he would have said what he thought that I was a fool.

When are they going to be fit for liberty and justice? How many Huertas will it take to murder liberty and justice into them? When I asked those impertinent questions he was certain that I was a fool, and he declined me no reply. Now, if I understand Wilson's policies he is determined, so far as in him lies, the power, that a dab of liberty and a chunk of justice shall be purveyed for the Mexican.

Nobody can read Robertson's Charles V without a desire to visit Spain. That potentate, the first to boast that the sun never set on his dominions, was the most powerful crowned monarch between Charlemagne and Napoleon. He vacated his throne, abdicated the scepter and retired to a valley in Spain that the matter-of-fact Scotch historian goes into poetic ecstasies over. There are a thousand such valleys in Mexico.

Byron's apostrophe to the Orient

in the "Bryde of Abydos" is descriptive of numberless precincts in the fair, the opulent, the wonderful land beyond the Rio Grande:

"Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime, Where the rage of the vulture, the love of the turtle, Now melt into sorrows, now madden to crime? Know ye the land of the cedar and vine, Where the owens ever blossom, the beams ever shine; Where the light winds of zephyr, oppressed with perfume, Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gul in her bloom? Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit, And the voice of the nightingale never is mute; Where the tints of the earth and the hues of the sky, In color though varied in beauty may vie, And the purple of ocean is deepest in dye; Where the villans are soft as the roses they twine, And all, save the spirit of man, is divine."

The "spirit of man" made a hell of this clime at the east and ever since the Spanish conquest hell has abided in Mexico. Despotism; war, rapine, murder, and slavery have failed to bring prosperity or content. Let us try a little justice down there. They may fall, but they cannot be more disastrous than a bloody despotism such as Huerta heads. Washington, June 1.

CARRANZA'S WAY TO FIX IT.

Proclaim Himself President, Salute Our Flag, Tell Us to Go.

(Washington Dispatch to New York Times.)

One queer rumor of a day full of rumors about the Mexican situation was that when General Carranza proclaimed himself Provisional President of Mexico at Saltillo, he would at one stroke remove the casus belli between the United States and Mexico by running up the American flag and giving it a salute of 21 guns. With the insult to the American flag thus atoned for and a Provisional President in power espousing constitutional government, the supreme chief is said to feel that all reason for American intervention will be removed.

This report goes on to say that Carranza would then ask the United States to withdraw its troops from Vera Cruz. To observers in Washington this has a humorous sound, but it is in line with the position General Carranza has assumed. He has already said bluntly that the United States was stultifying itself in demanding reparations for a national affront from the individual, Huerta, whose official position he has always denied.

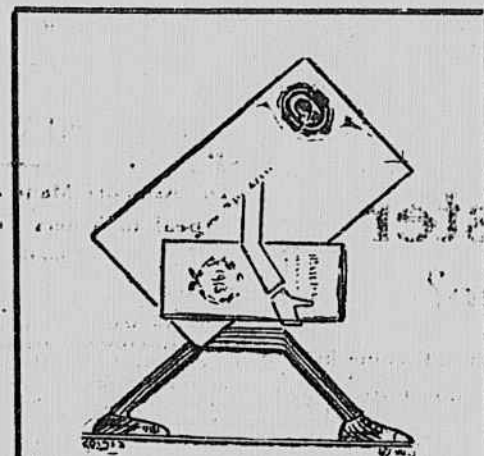
The demand for apology should have been made to him, he said, and General Gonzales, following the capture of Tampico, intimidated strongly to Admiral Mayo that he hoped the "Vera Cruz incident" would end with honor to his country.

How such a reparations for the almost forgotten insult to the flag at Tampico could be received in Washington can scarcely be called doubtful. President Wilson has let it be known that he thought the Tampico incident merely afforded the psychological moment for a bold stroke, necessary to bring the desire of the United States for better conditions in Mexico, of the President's statement. It is questionable whether the salute, given by General Huerta, would have been entirely satisfactory, much less one from a third party, who has no more official recognition from the United States than the dictator he wishes to supplant.

SNOW IN THE NORTHWEST.

Three-Inch Fall in Oregon, With Flurries and Cold in Nevada. (Reno, Nev., Dispatch June 5.)

Snow storms, accompanied by sudden drops in temperature, were reported from several points in Nevada today. In Reno and vicinity slight snow flurries continued until



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J. S. FOWLER

noon, and temperatures as low as 27 degrees prevailed. However snow falls were reported in the mountain districts and at Winnemucca and Carlin. Reports from along the lines of the Nevada, California & Oregon tended as far north as Lakeview, Ore., three inches covering the Railroad said that the storm extended at that place. Practically no damages has been done to crops in this section.