



If your pocket-book could talk—it would recommend the Ford. The man who practices economy and wants utility invests his dollars in the Universal car. He knows it serves his every purpose best and at lowest cost. And don't forget Ford service and guarantee.

Five hundred dollars is the price of the Ford runabouts; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty—f. o. b. Detroit, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Archie L. Todd, local dealer, Anderson, S. C.

FIRST EXCURSION

OF THE SEASON TO

Charleston, S. C.

AND THE FAMOUS

Isle of Palms

- VIA -

Southern Railway

Premier Carrier of the South.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1914.

From Gaffney, Landrum, Greer, Spartanburg, Greenville, Walhalla, Anderson, Abbeville, Alston and all intermediate points, on the following schedule and Excursion Fare:

Excursion Fare	B. R. R. No. 12	Excursion Fare
Greenwood 10:15 a. m. 3.50		
Silver St. 11:18 a. m. 3.15		
Newberry 11:38 a. m. 3.00		
Pomaria 12:10 p. m. 2.85		
Prosperity 11:53 a. m. 2.90		
Ninety-Six 10:32 a. m. 3.35		
Peak 12:24 p. m. 2.80		
Old Town 11:06 a. m. 3.20		
Newmarket 10:20 a. m. 3.45		
Dysons 10:44 a. m. 3.30		
Shoals Jc't. 9:33 a. m. 3.75		
Abbeville 9:10 a. m. 3.75		
Hodges 9:48 a. m. 3.65		
Donalds 9:27 a. m. 3.75		
Ar. Columbia 1:35 p. m.		
Chappells 10:55 a. m. 3.25		
Alston 12:30 p. m. 2.75		
Greenwood 10:15 a. m. 3.50		
Silver St. 11:18 a. m. 3.15		
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Donalds 9:27 a. m. 3.75		
Ar. Columbia 1:35 p. m.		
Chappells 10:55 a. m. 3.25		
Alston 12:30 p. m. 2.75		

Special Train leaves Columbia 2:38 p. m. arrives in Charleston 7:80 p. m.

Excursion tickets will be good going only on trains and schedule mentioned above and will be good returning on any regular train up to and including morning trains leaving Charleston Monday, June 22, 1914, except train train 27—Carolina Special.

Ample coaches will be provided on all trains scheduled above to comfortably handle the excursionists.

Spend a week-end at the Isle of Palms with its magnificent hotels and restaurants. Dancing every afternoon and night in the largest pavilion in the south. Remember you have four days at the Seashore. Make up your parties for a delightful outing.

For Further Information apply to Ticket Agents or: W. E. Zeffee, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent, Columbia, S. C. J. R. Anderson, Supt. B. R. R. Anderson, S. C. W. R. Taber, Travelling Passenger Agent, Greenville, S. C.

Through Sleeping Car Service

Between Spartanburg, Greenville, Belton, (From Anderson) Elberton, Athens and Atlanta, Ga.

Via G. S. & A. Greenwood and Seaboard Air Lines. EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1914.

Latest Improved Steel, Electrically Lighted, Twelve Section Drawing Room Sleepers will be used in this service.

Operated on the following Schedules:

Southbound	Northbound
Leave Spartanburg 7:50 pm	Leave Atlanta 8:55 pm
Leave Chick Springs 8:37 pm	Leave Athens 12:05 pm
Leave Greenville 9:10 pm	Leave Elberton 1:04 am
Leave Anderson 9:45 pm	Leave Greenwood 6:00 am
Leave Belton 10:15 pm	Arrive Honea Path 6:45 am
Leave Honea Path 10:31 pm	Arrive Donalds 6:33 am
Leave Donalds 10:42 pm	Arrive Belton 7:00 am
Arrive Greenwood 11:20 pm	Arrive Anderson 7:35 am
Arrive Elberton 4:02 am	Arrive Greenville 8:05 am
Arrive Athens 5:03 am	Arrive Chick Springs 8:36 am
Arrive Atlanta 6:20 am	Arrive Spartanburg 9:20 am

Through Tickets Sold to All Important Points. Call on Your Nearest Ticket Agent for Reservations. GREENVILLE, SPARTANBURG & ANDERSON RAILWAY. C. S. Allen, G. P. A., Greenville, S. C.

tion is found in the midst of the greatest abundance.

BOYD'S ADDRESS

A. R. Boyd of Lowndesville, cadet major at Clemson College and one of the strong men of the graduating class made a somewhat remarkable address on the occasion of his graduating this week. Mr. Boyd is a summer resident of Anderson, being connected with the Bank of Anderson. At the request of this paper he has furnished the following synopsis of his address on the subject "Why Poverty Prevails Amid the Greatest Abundance."

The present century has been marked by prodigious increase in wealth producing power. The utilization of steam and electricity, the introduction of improved processes and labor saving machinery, the grander sub-division and grander scale of production, the wonderful facilities of exchanges have multiplied enormously the effectiveness and efficiency of labor.

At the beginning of this marvelous era it was natural to expect, and indeed it was expected, that labor saving inventions would lighten the toil and improve the conditions of the laborer; that the enormous increase in the power of producing wealth would make poverty a thing of the past. Could a man of the last century—a Franklin or a Jefferson—have seen, in a vision of the future, the steamship taking the place of the sailing vessel, the threshing machine of the flail; could he have heard the thrum of the engine, that in obedience to human desire, exert a power greater than that of all the men of the earth combined; could he have seen the forest tree transformed into finished lumber—into doors, sashes, boxes and barrels with hardly the touch of human hands; the factories where under the eyes of boys and girls cotton becomes cloth faster than hundreds of stalwart weavers could have turned it out with their handlooms; could he have seen steam hammers shaping mammoth shafts and mighty anchors, and delicate machinery making tiny watches; could he have realized the enormous saving of labor, resulting from improved facilities of exchange and communication—sheep for instance killed in Australia eaten fresh in England, and the order given by the New York banker executed in London on the same day. I say could he have conceived of the hundreds upon hundreds of improvements which these merely suggest, what would he have inferred as to the social conditions of mankind?

It would not have seemed like an inference, further than the vision went, it would have seemed as though he saw, and his heart would have leaped and his nerves would have thrilled, as one who from a height beholds just ahead of a thirsty caravan the living gleam of laughing water. Plainly he would have beheld these new factors elevating society from its very foundation, lifting the very poorest pauper above the possibilities of want, emptying the very lowest from the anxiety for the natural needs of life; he would have seen these muscles of iron and these sinews of steel making the poorest laborer's life a holiday, in which every high quality and noble impulse could have scope to grow. And out of these bounties and almost inconceivable material conditions he would have seen arising, as a necessary consequence, the golden age of which mankind has always dreamed.

More or less vague these have been the hopes; these the dreams born of improvements which give this wonderful century its pre-eminence. But true, and its true, that disappointment has followed disappointment, and that discovery upon discovery, and invention after invention have never lessened the tolls of those who most need it, nor brought plenty to the poor. As we see these results we must ask ourselves the question, what is the cause of all this? From all parts of the world comes complaint of industrial depression; of labor condemned to involuntary idleness; of pecuniary distress among the individual business men; of want, suffering and anxiety among the working classes. All the dull, deadening pain, all the keen, maddening anguish that to the great masses of men are involved in the "hard times" affect the whole world today.

This state of things common to communities, differing so widely in situation, in political institutions, in fiscal and financial systems, in density of population, and in social organization, can hardly be attributed to any local causes. There is distress where large armies are maintained, but there is also distress where standing armies are normal. There is distress where protective tariff stupidly and wastefully hampers trade, but there is also distress where trade is free. There is distress where autocratic government yet prevails, but there is also distress where political power is wholly in the hands of the people. Evidently, beneath all these we are forced, I say, to look for a common cause, and it is something very closely connected with material progress, because it is noted that the phenomena we class together and speak of as industrial depression are but intensifications of phenomena which always accompany material progress and which show themselves more clearly on the working population as it descends to wealth, and the machinery of production and exchange most highly developed, we find the deepest poverty, the sharpest struggle for existence and the most enforced idleness. It is to newer countries—that is where material progress is yet in its early stages—that labor emigrates in search of higher wages and capital continually flows in search of higher interest. It is in older countries—that is where material progress has reached later stages—that widespread destitute-

THE FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY

By Col. Watty G. Smith, Past Exalted Ruler Orangeburg Lodge, B. P. O. E. No. 797

The order of Elks is today imparting a newer and truer meaning to the flag. We are today making its red, white and blue glow all the redder and the whiter. We today blaze its 45 stars with increased splendor upon their eternal field. Everywhere from the Orient to this Occident and back again, everywhere our purple banner floats proudly and inseparably in company with the stars and stripes, each kindling the lustre of the other. No less are we rendering our country a service beyond price by lessons of confidence in each other and by proving that men are worthy to be trusted and that the incorruptible constitute the overwhelming majority. We are at home at any Elks home in the United States. Present your card at the door of any lodge of Elks in any part of America—for this is exclusively an American order, and you are received with open arms and made to feel as much at home as if you were in your home lodge. It is true when we have finished our business session we have a social session—forgetting all their troubles of this world, enjoying good fellowship. We say: "Let us drink a toast to those God-inspired characters whose lives prove that they make the happiness of others the basis upon which they build their own happiness."

trial development has reached such an extensive scope. When we have brought about such phenomena as will enable the small business man to compete with the great monopolies, then, not till then, will we set common conditions in their proper sphere. Wherever we can trace the early history of society, whether in Asia, in Europe, in Africa or in America, we find the same phenomena. This absolute individual property in land, which modern civilization derived from Rome reached its full development there in historic times. When this ancient mistress of the world loomed up in her greatest power, each citizen had his little homestead plot. But as Caesarism slowly crept in and large estates were divided out to the few and the legions were forced into rent paying gangs of the eastern type; this great empire, even while it embraced the world, became in reality a mere shell, kept from collapsing only by the harsh frontiers where land was public property. It was thus the heart was eaten out of that great empire and Rome perished as other great nations of similar type have done. To them may be fittingly applied the words of a tribune of the Roman people: "O men of Rome, you are called the lords of the world yet have no right to a square foot of soil. The wild beasts have their dens, but the common people of Italy have only water and air."

Can it be that the great Creator misappropriated his rich gifts in such a way to make the creatures of His own hand suffer for want, while others have more than enough. It is a light thing that labor should be robbed of its earnings while greed rolls in wealth; that the many should weep while the few are satisfied? Can this state of things continue? May we even say, "After us the Deluge?" Nay, we cannot go on educating our boys and girls in our public schools and then refusing them the right to earn an honest living. But if, while there is yet time, we turn to Justice and obey her, we trust liberty and follow her, the dangers which now threaten us must disappear. With want destroyed, with greed changed to noble passions, with mental power loosed by conditions that give to the humblest comfort and leisure, who shall measure the height to which our civilization may soar? Words fall the thought! It is a glorious vision which has always haunted man with gleams of the Prince of Peace!

Found Child's Body. Philadelphia, June 16.—The body of Warren McCarrick, seven years old, who disappeared from here on March 12, was found floating in the Delaware river off this city today. Police believe the child, whose disappearance led to the search in many cities, met death by accident.

MALATAN CONDITIONS EVIL. On Board U. S. S. California, Mexico, June 15.—(By wireless to San Diego, California, June 16.—Conditions in the besieged city of Mazatlan are rapidly growing worse. Disease is making heavy inroads on the inhabitants who have been weakened by the lack of food. The gunboat, Yorktown, which has been in Mexican waters since June 10, will leave here tomorrow for Mare Island to be overhauled. Reports from Acapulco say many of the Federal troops there are deserting, taking their arms and ammunition.

Down to Work. Washington, June 16.—With President Wilson insisting on the enactment of the full program of anti-trust legislation at the present session and the fall campaign calling for active work, democratic leaders today began preparations to put through trust legislation and get away from Washington late in July.

Catholic Ticket Chosen. Rome, June 16.—The Catholic and monarchist ticket was elected at the municipal elections held Sunday, the results of which became known today. Prince Corona headed the list with over 5,000 votes more than Ernesto Nathan, former mayor, who led the anti-clerical coalition.

which have available information on this question. It is well to sort them as far as is practical according to size and color and to keep for home use those which are irregular in shape, unusually long or thin shelled. Containers that have been badly stained by broken eggs should be replaced by new ones and the package wrapped as neatly as possible. In short every effort should be made to deliver as attractive a package as possible into the hands of the customers. The extra expense will be little and the returns in increased trade great.

The larger the shipments that the producer can arrange to make, the cheaper can he afford to sell his eggs. Within the first and second zones of the parcel post service, a package costs five cents for the first pound and only one cent for each additional pound. Ordinarily eggs weigh about 1 1/2 pounds a dozen, which with the additional weight of the wrapping and container, would make a package of a dozen eggs weigh between two and three pounds. The postage on this would be 7 cents. If another dozen eggs were included in the package the postage would not be more than 9 cents, or 4 1/2 cents instead of 7 cents a dozen eggs.

To the value of the eggs and the cost of postage must be added the cost of the container and the wrapping. For two dozen eggs this may be estimated at 8 cents. With postage at 9 cents it would therefore cost 17 cents to market two dozen eggs, or 8 1/2 cents a dozen. By shipping in 10 dozen lots, it is estimated that the marketing cost can be reduced to 4.7 cents a dozen. Where the container can be used more than once, this cost can of course be somewhat reduced. Large sized containers will stand from two to four trips, smaller ones three to five, so that it will pay the producer to induce his customer to return the containers periodically. The postage required for this is of course deducted from the bill for the next shipment.

Eighteen With Typhoid. Charlotte, N. C., June 16.—Eighteen of twenty-three persons who attended a reception three weeks ago at Scotland Neck, N. C., have contracted typhoid fever according to a dispatch received here today from Scotland Neck. A salad, eaten by the guests at the reception, is blamed by the physicians for the epidemic, the dispatch states.

2 Plus 2=3 No? Well, Read

SO PHOENIX wouldn't wipe off the map of reasoning over 2,000 years ago, although it certainly deserved to be. The Sophists in ancient Greece, you remember, taught a false philosophy of life and things, their premises being based on fallacy. They tried to make two plus two equal three. The Sophists are not all dead. A few thrive today. They argue of newspaper advertising: "Oh, I never buy anything widely advertised or patronize merchants who make a splash in the newspapers. Their articles are either inferior or more costly because they have to include the cost of advertising." BOSHI!

As a matter of fact, advertising enables you to buy BETTER things at CHEAPER prices. Through advertising the sales are INCREASED ten, twenty, fifty fold. The manufacturer or merchant is thus able to sell BETTER and CHEAPER goods and still pay for his advertising. This recognized BUSINESS FACT is backed up by the experience of successful business men of this community and by wise home providers who closely watch the ads. in this paper.

SAYRE & BALDWIN ARCHITECTS. Bleckley Bldg. Anderson, S. C. Citizens National Bank Bldg. Raleigh, N. C.

DE W. B. WOODS SPECIALIST. DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT. Glasses Fitted. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. Offices: 808-10 Bleckley Building. Evenings by Appointment. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

ANDERSON, S. C. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ANDERSON DAILY INTELLIGENCER, THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN SOUTH CAROLINA, \$5 THE YEAR.