THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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The Weather

Washington, July 4.—South Carolina—Local thunder showers Sunday and probably Monday.

DAILY THOUGHT.

I thank thee, Lord, for lavish love
On me bestowed
Enough to share with loveless folk
To ease their load.
Thy love to me I fill could spare,
Yet dearer is Thy love I share.
—Robert Davis.

Automobiles are not always as bad as they smell.

—o—

Every man has one inalienable right—to do his duty.

—o—

The way to tame the bull moose is to feed him on Charleston waffles.

—o—

The man who sets a good example is doing the very best kind of preaching.

—o—

Surest way in the world to get rain is to have a Fourth of July celebration.

—o—

With the approach of dog days, the political campaign becomes more ferocious.

—o—

Many a man speaks kindly to a prospective son-in-law when he merely says "no."

—o—

Many a man will let his wife train the children, but he insists upon training the dog.

—o—

The newspapers get slandered 1000 times in 1 in a political campaign. Just think of that.

—o—

Anderson is the greatest producing county in the state. Even our illicit stills are whoppers.

—o—

In giving everybody a square deal, you can't let them do the deciding what a square deal is.

—o—

The big water course first to be crossed in an airship will be—not the Atlantic, but the Styx.

—o—

Greet mis-fortune with a smile, and if she doesn't smile back you will know she is not flirting.

—o—

The boy who graduated last June is doing well. His new meerschaum is nearly colored already.

—o—

Two years ago Anderson merchants were buying bread in Greenwood. Today we are shipping bread.

—o—

A Massachusetts printer married a woman weighing 300 pounds. That was his idea of a type of beauty.

—o—

The reports show that Anderson county has nearly as many tractor engines as all other counties in the state combined.

—o—

A man may brag on his qualities and merely exaggerate—but when he says he loves grand opera, he is likely to be lying.

—o—

You don't buy a mule for its bray, or guano for its smell. Likewise candidates should not be sized up for their loud noise.

—o—

A schoolboy standing examination: "If the air contains more than 100 per cent. of carbolic acid, it is injurious to the health."

—o—

A portable fertilizer factory should be taken around with the campaign party to take the "ile" and the sulphur out of the air.

—o—

There is one thing that the new gas-electric may miss and that will be the discourses by "Cap" Fishburne one of the best in the world.

The Monroe Doctrine

We hear so much of "the Monroe doctrine" that we are constrained to think of it as some kind of iron-clad international law. But it is not. Its validity depends merely upon the ability of the United States to enforce it by bluff, strategy or otherwise. It is a kind of unwritten law of the code of nations.

This doctrine or theory was pronounced by President James Monroe in 1823. The reaction in favor of monarchical government which followed the fall of Napoleon had among its consequences the proposal of Spain to regain her South American colonies which had won their independence. Russia also began to extend her claims on the Pacific coast. It was with reference to such tendencies that President Monroe included in his message of 1823 this statement of the policy of the United States toward foreign powers attempting "to extend their system to his portion of the hemisphere.

This doctrine was not ratified by congress, and its validity depends, as we said above, not upon international law but upon our own backbone and nerve.

Mr. Monroe was a captain in Washington's army, studied law under Mr. Jefferson and, at the time that he promulgated his message, he had as his secretary of war, John C. Calhoun. Association with such men as those named must have given Mr. Monroe a broad perspective of life. His election to the presidency was due to his having been secretary of war to President Madison during the trying period of the war of 1812. We doubt not that his famous pronunciamento might equally as well be styled "the Calhoun doctrine," for Mr. Calhoun was the secretary of war when this somewhat bellicose if not belligerent message was sent to congress.

Mr. Monroe acquired the Florida territory from Spain and recognized the independence of Mexico and the South American republics and engineered the Missouri compromise, but it is upon his famed Monroe doctrine that his greatness will rest. In this he declared the American policy of "neither entangling ourselves in the broils of Europe, nor suffering the powers of the old world to interfere with the affairs of the new" and that "any attempt to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be dangerous to our peace and safety."

Mr. Monroe said in that famous message: "The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellowmen on that side of the Atlantic. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in the western hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. The difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments.

"And to the defence of our own which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

"We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any part of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it and whose independence we have on great consideration and just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

Despotism Will Always End

Democracy is no oligarchy. A monarchy may become ignoble but an oligarchy may be equally as mischievous in the opposite direction. An absolute democracy is a republic, but a corrupt democracy is no more of a legitimate form of government than a degenerate monarchy. The latter is a tyranny, while an oligarchy is despotic in the oppressions of the majority upon the minority.

Aristotle observes that the oppression of the majority is as cruel as the wickedness of a monarchy. "The ethical character is the same," he says. "Both exercise despotism over the better class of citizens. The demagogue and the court favorite are not infrequently the same identical men, and always bear a close analogy; and these have the principal powers, each in their respective forms of government, favorites with the absolute monarch and demagogues with a people such as I have described."

Monarchy admits of republican forms being engrafted upon it more readily than republics assume any helpful features of monarchy, and a monarchy may possess many things to recommend it, though the whole be undesirable.

No form of government should be accepted or rejected or reprobated upon its abstract principles, alone. Situations will arise to make a democracy necessary and sometimes desirable. The reign of Nero was despotic and the rule of a majority in a democracy may be equally as cruel and tyrannical. When the agent of that majority is a tryrant, is obsessed with his feeling of power, he is an irresponsible handler of power. Webster calls a despot "one who rules regardless of laws or constitution," and irresponsible power in human hands so naturally leads to cruelty that cruelty has easily become associated with the despot.

And who in all ages have been the despots? Have they been men with minds or men with animal cravings? Nero is the one symbolic and what was it Apollonious said to Vespasian? "Nothing destroyeth authority so much as the unequal and untimely interchange of power pressed too far, and relaxed too much." It is even handed justice which we want—and which we do not get from the despot.

The puny despot may amuse himself, may cackle and crack the lash of his whip as the fire of passion crackles around the edifices of honor and trust and love of country in the hearts of the people, but as old Demetrius, the Cynic, said to Nero, "You threaten me with death, it is nature who threatens you."

It was true of those days; it was true of Diaz in Mexico; it will be true everywhere that station is obtained through cunning playing upon ignorance—the demagogue using the confiding people until they turn upon him.

RAIN AS A FERTILIZER.

Have you ever observed that during a drouth vegetation may droop and apparently be ready to die—but rapidly recovers its delightful, soothing, green aspect when the shower that has been a long time coming at length drops "upon the place beneath?" This is due to more than the mere gratefulness of the vegetation. The rain that falls after a long dry spell has special fertilizing agents. A writer in the London Lancet on the subject of "The Chemistry of Rain" says in part:

"After a drought continuing for five weeks rain fell on Saturday last generally throughout the country, and the opportunity was thus afforded of examining samples of rain with the view of ascertaining whether the long arid interval had affected its composition in any way. Clean samples of the water caught on the roof of the Lancet offices about an hour after the shower had begun were submitted to a partial analysis with interesting results."

"A feature of the analysis was an unusual amount of ammonia in the water. This, of course, had been washed out of the air. The quantity found was equal to 0.525 grain of ammonia per gallon of the rain water. This is about seven times the amount found, volume for volume, in rain in normal times of rainfall."

The suggestion is that the first shower of rain which succeeds a drought has in its augmented fertilizing properties, and it is probable that this delayed fall serves as a specific stimulant to vegetation apart from the refreshing qualities of rain as rain.

ABUSES OF THE AGE.

The Roman Catholic church has long been the aggressive missionary church, whatever else may be said for or against it. Among the notable missionaries was St. Patrick, who escaped from captivity among the Druid priests and became a bishop of the Roman church in his later service.

St. Patrick laid down a number of canons in his ministry which have commanded the approval of those who reverence clean things and right conduct and noble living. One of the most effective of the works of St. Patrick was his "Treatise on the Twelve Abuses of the Age" as follows:

1. For the preacher not to pratice his own precepts.
2. An old man without honor.
3. A young man without obedience.
3. A rich man without almsgiving.
5. A woman without modesty.
6. A chieftain without valor.
7. A contentious Christian.
8. A haughty pauper.
9. A wicked king.
10. A neglectful bishop.
11. A crowd of people without discipline.
12. A people without law.

What a glorious thing it would be in our present age of civilization if these abuses could now be exorcised and had he lived in these days he would have added as a new abuse of the age—and one of the most demoralizing—the godless, selfish, soulless, conscienceless political demagogue and trickster—a stirrer up a strife.

DR. CLINKSCALES' POSITION.

It having appeared in some of the newspapers that Dr. Jno. G. Clinkscales had attacked Mr. Lewis W. Parker, The Intelligencer editorially discussed this matter yesterday. The Spartanburg Herald calls attention to the fact that this was an error:

The campaign correspondent of The Anderson Intelligencer sent this statement to his paper: "Dr. John G. Clinkscales introduces a new feature today by attacking the Parker mill merger, and its head, Lewis W. Parker, of Greenville." And that after Clinkscales had carefully prepared a statement of his position, and, according to the News and Courier, furnished each reporter a copy.

Not having before us a copy of Dr. Clinkscales' remarks we can only say that he is represented as taking a position in keeping with that of the president of the United States on interlocking directorates and that he did not make any direct criticism of the Parker mills, which really represent but about one per cent. of the textiles of this country.

HOWLING SPARTANS GETTING A HEARING

(Continued from page 1.)

pathetic and a gust of hisses to drown out the uproar, but the confusion could not be quieted. "What have you done for the cotton mill man" a man on the front row of seats called out. "I have labored to keep out the men who'd come here to get your job," Senator Smith answered.

The Mayor Stepped In.

Again pandemonium broke loose, and the man who asked the question spoke so heatedly that Mayor Floyd stood over him, and repeatedly threatened to throw the man out.

Above the din, the senator was heard to say, "I'm going back to the senate and work for you mill people, whether you vote for me or not."

To another who mocked when the speaker took up the discussion of cotton, he said "If it hadn't been for cotton, you would have been a beggar."

When the half hour had dragged through, the parting shot of the speaker was "the farmers will send E. D. Smith back to the United tSates senate, whether you allow him to make a single speech or not."

PISTOL NOW PIVOTAL ITEM IN SEARCH

Continued From Page One.)

floor of the physicians' office. The identity of these women, if they were in the house, as Mrs. Carman and her sister said, is a mystery detectives are anxious to solve.

Funeral Private.

The funeral of Mrs. Bailey was held today at the Bailey home in Hempstead. Services were private.

Dr. Carman today anounced that his wife had succumbed to the strain she had been under since the murder. "She kept herself well under control on the stand yesterday," the physician said, "but on returning home she had to give in. Today she is not feling well and can see no one.

"As for the testimony offered yesterday by George Golder, he was mistaken when he said he saw my wife on the front porch and around the the house just before and just after Mrs. Bailey was killed. My wife told the truth and all she knew. Neither of us will have anything more to say until the inquest is ended."

When the inquest is resumed Monday it was learned today, an affidavit from Celia Coleman, a negro maid in the Carman home, will be introduced. She swears Mrs. Carman was not in the kitchen the night of the murder and that neither she nor anyone else passed in or out of the back door before the shot was fired.

Mrs. Elizabeth Varance, the nurse whom Mrs. Carman saw kiss Dr. Carman will appear at the inquest. Mrs. Hazel Coombs, a patient waiting to see the physician but who says she left the house just before the murder, will be a witness as well as Miss Madeline Bailey, daughter of the victim, who will, it is said, testify about a talk her mother had over the telephone.

Gifford Case Mistrial

Albany, N. Y., July 4.—The jury that heard the case of Malcolm Gifard, Jr., son of a wealthy Hudson manufacturer, charged with having murdered Frank J. Clute, a chaffeur, had failed to reach a verdict late today and was discharged by County Judge Addington. The jury was out 24 hours.

STRICKEN ON DUTY; DIES IN COLUMBIA

Conductor Joseph Brown Martin of Southern Railway Became Ill at Spartanburg

(Special to The Intelligencer)

Columbia, July 4.—Joseph Brown Martin, a conductor in the service of the Southern railway, died yesterday at his residence 1831 Barnwell street, following an illness of about six days.

One week ago today Mr. Martin was taken ill at Spartanburg, while on his run, which was from Columbia to Spartanburg and return, and before reaching Columbia he had lost his speech. He gradually grew worse.

Mr. Martin was 32 years of age and was a native of Anderson. He had been a resident of Columbia for about ten years and a conductor for the Southern railway for about six years. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Anna C. Martin, and two brothers, J. W. Martin, of Columbia, and O. L. Martin, of Macon. He was a member of the Order of Railway Conductors Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Eagles, and representatives from each of these orders will attend the funeral.

The body will be taken to Honea Path Sunday morning and the burial services and interment will be immediately after the arrival of the train about 11:05 o'clock. The body will lie in state at McCormick this morning.

BIG BUSINESS MUST AID WITH PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 1.)

those who said anything. And yet, the very next day after that act was passed there was general applause from the bankers of the country. Now if it was wrong the day before it was passed, why was it right the day after it passed.

Lost Its Meaning.

"You know the declaration of independence, has in one sense, lost its significance. Nobody believed it could be independent when that document was written. Now, nobody would da to doubt we are independent. But it is another thing to know what to do with you independence. One of the most serious questions for sober-minded men to address themselves to in these United States is what are we going to do with the influence and power of this great nation. Are we going to play the old role of using that power for our own aggrandizement and material benefit?

"The department of state is constantly called upon to back up commercial enterprises and the industrial enterprises of the United States in foreign countries, and it at one time went so far in that direction that all its diplomacy was designated as 'dollar diplomacy.' It was for supporting every man who wanted to earn anything anywhere if he were an American. Now there is a limit to that. I have been preaching year upon year for the United States to show her wit, skill and enterprise in every country of the world. But there is a limit laid upon use more than any other nation in the world. We set up this nation and we propose to set it up on the rights of man. We did not name any differences between one race and another; we did not set up any barriers against any particular race or people, but opened our gates to the world, and said all men who wish to be free come to us and they will be welcome. We said this independence is not merely for us—a selfish thing for our own private use—but for everybody to whom we can find the means to extend it.

Changed Ideals.

"Now we cannot, with that oath taken in our youth, we cannot, with that great idea set before use when we were young people and practically only a scant three million people, take upon ourselves, now that we are a hundred million, any conception of duty than what we entertained at that time. So if American enterprise in foreign countries particularly in those foreign countries, which are not strong enough to resist us, takes the shape of imposing upon and exploiting the mass of the people in that country it ought to be stopped.

"I am willing to get anything for any American that money can buy except the rights of other men. I will not help any man buy a power he should not exercise over his fellow being. You know what a big question there is in Mexico. Eighty five per cent. of the Mexican people have never been allowed to have a look in, in regard to their government and the rights which have been exercised by the other fifteen per cent. Do you suppose that circumstances is not sometimes in my thoughts? I know the American people have a heart that will beat for those millions in Mexico and when they once know what is at stake in Mexico they will know what ought to be done in Mexico.

"You hear a great deal stated about the property loss in Mexico and I deplore it with all my heart. Upon the conclusion of the present disturbed condition in Mexico undoubtedly those who have lost properties ought to be compensated. Manus individual rights have met with many deplorable accidents, but back of it all is the struggle of the people and while we think of the one in the foreground, let us not forget the other in the background.

Need Unselfish Men.

"For a patriotic American is a man who is not niggardly and selfish in the things he needs that make for human liberty and the rights of man, but wants to share it with the whole world. And, he is never so proud of the great flag as when it means for other people as well as himself the symbol of liberty and freedom. I would be ashamed of this flag if it ever did anything outside of America that we would not permit it to do inside of America. We stand for the mass of the men, women and children who make up the vitality of every nation.

"While you were trying to get a front seat just now I was requested to turn around and address the distinguished company behind me, but I said that while I had a great respect for them, and even quite an affection for some of them, the real people were on this side(indicating the audience.) If I had done anything else, I could not have proved I spoke on Independence Day because that great document written by the aristocrat, Thomas Jefferson, was written by man whose heart was as big as all mankind, and he was thinking of them, not himself, when he penned that immortal document.

"I say, it is patriotic sometimes to regard the honor of this country in preference to its material interests. Would you rather be despised by all the nations of the world as incapable of keeping your treaty obligations, or would you rather have free tolls for American ships The treaty may have been a mistake, but its meaning was unmistakable. When I have made a promise as a man I try to keep it. The most honorable and distinguished nation in the world is the nation that can keep its promises to its own hurt.

Against Subsidies.

"I want to say, parenthetically, that I don't think anybody was hurt. I am not enthusiastic for subsidies to a monopoly. But, assuming that was a matter of enthusiasm, I am much more enthusiastic for keeping the integrity of the United States absolutely unquestioned and unsullied.

"Popularity is not always successful patriotism. The most patriotic man is sometimes the man who goes in the direction in which he think he is right, whether or not he thinks anybody agrees with him, because it is patriotic to sacrifice yourself if you think you are right. Do not blame anybody else if they do not agree with you. That is not the point. Do not die with bitterness in your heart because you believe you tried to serve your country without selling your soul.

"Down in Washington, sometime when the days are hot and business presses in so terribly and so many things to do that it does not seem possible to do anything in the way it ought to be done it is always possible to lift one's eye above the past for the moment, and as it were, to take into one's whole being that great thing of which we are all a part—that great body of American feeling and American principle.

"No man could do the work he has to do in Washington if he allows himself to feel lonely. He has to make himself feel he is part of the people of the United States and then he cannot feel lonely. Any my dream is this, that, as the years go on and the world knows more and more of America, it also will bring out this fountain youth and renewal, that it will also turn to America for those moral inspirations that lie at the base of human freedom, hat it will never fear America unless it finds itself engaged in some enterprise inconsistent with the rights of humanity; that America will come to that day when all shall know she puts human rights above all other rights and that her flag is the flag not only of America but the flag of humanity."