

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—South Carolina: Fair Saturday and Sunday.

TWELVE THINGS TO REMEMBER.

- (By Marshal Field.) The value of time. The success of Perseverance. The pleasure of working. The dignity of Simplicity. The worth of Character. The power of Kindness. The influence of Example. The obligation of Duty. The wisdom of Economy. The virtue of Patience. The improvement of Talent. The joy of Originating.

The school of experience has no holiday season.

All happiness would be lost if we should attain every ambition.

When you get down to work, stay there.

It is not so much whether you use your brains or not, so much as it is for what purpose you use it.

Automobiles are like people. Those that are worth the most make the least noise about it.

The man who inherits a fortune is likely to think it was hard luck that he didn't get it sooner.

Why not make your daughter subject to the "Made in Anderson" label. Educate her at Anderson College.

Don't wait until the tide is coming in to throw your bread upon the waters. Do it now.

"Somebody said that it couldn't be done," but the Braves worked hard and they done it.

Let somebody else do your share of the sighing while you are busy making things go, and you'll win.

The sweet young things make it possible for a fellow to "love thy neighbor as thyself."

Lots of admirers of Aftermath throughout the State would like to know "where's Robert?"

A good name and great riches do not seem to go together—but nevertheless a lot of country newspaper men have unfavorable reputations.

A small army and navy may have weak features, but as a deterrent they may be worth something. Europe would not now be at war had it not always been fully prepared.

Somebody said that luck is made of one-fourth inspiration and three-fourths perspiration. That somebody knew what they were talking about.

Are you a man? If you are you don't quit when things tighten up. You grip your teeth and tackle the job harder than ever before. You are the kind that make probable things not only possible but sure.

A Minnesota paper suggests that in the present exigencies a man be taxed \$5 for kissing his wife. This newspaper demonstrates again that an editor is usually a poor business man. This editor does not seem to be able to realize that the purpose of the war tax is to raise money.

Postponed Action.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—At the request of Senator Shields the Supreme Court today postponed for one year action in the Motlow suit involving the constitutionality of the Tennessee liquor law. The case is in process of settlement, Senator Shields told the Court.

GIVE REPORTERS A CHANCE

Tell the newspapers when you have any news for them to print. Often one hears that newspapers "get things all balled up," and is it any wonder? Often when a reporter for a newspaper goes to a man for a bit of news he is rebuffed, or put off with one excuse or another, instead of being met frankly and told all there is to the item. The secretive person, when it comes to giving news to the papers is usually the one who has complaints to make. Of course if the newspaper man cannot get the facts as they are, and it is necessary to print something about the happening, and most newspapers like to report occurrences when they occur, then a garbled report is the result. It is a pretty safe rule to tell the newspaper man everything, and ask him not to publish certain things which you wish to have omitted. Possessing all the facts a more intelligent report can be written, and we have yet to learn of a trustworthy newspaper man who has ever given away a secret with which he has been trusted.

Another thing, don't blame a newspaper for not carrying a full story of the happening at some special event when an invitation to it has been withheld. Newspaper reporters always prefer to have a report of an occurrence at first hand, rather than as told by some one else. The Intelligencer strives to carry all the news and as accurately as it is possible for it to be told, and with these hints we trust we shall be able to get facts as accurately as possible from those who can give out news.

JUDGE PRINCE'S CHARGE.

It is not always that a circuit judge's charge is really worth while and timely and forceful. Such cannot be the verdict of our Grand Jury and citizens who heard the charge of Judge Prince on Monday last. His able and thorough exposition of certain conditions existing throughout South Carolina, and the remedies he suggests for same should quickly arouse our people to their highest duty, and make certain to bring about a different and an improved status of affairs. This awakening should be speedy along all the lines upon which he touched so that our children and children's children should not suffer as all those have in the past and as we of the present still continue so to do. The things upon which he specialized were good roads, compulsory education, miscellany, and blind tigers. He handed all these subjects with gloves off, sounding the marrow of our troubles along these lines, and handing out remedial measures and suggested legislation that would place us on a firm and solid foundation. We heartily thank Judge Prince in the name of Edgfield county for his patriotic, broad-gauged and sound message to our Grand Jury, and respectfully request that he reduce same to writing so that we may publish it and broadcast it and hammer it into the minds and hearts of our people, trusting that swift and favorable action may ensue.—Edgfield Chronicle.

HOME AND SCHOOL GARDENING

Announcement recently has been made from Washington that the United States Bureau of Education is to take up the work of promoting home and school gardens.

Commissioner Claxton favors school gardening because it develops habits of industry and because it brings "an appreciation of value and measured in terms of labor and a realization that every man and woman must make his or her living and contribute to the welfare of the community. Experiments have shown that, with proper direction, an average child can produce on an eighth of an acre of land from \$50 to \$100 worth of vegetables. This, Dr. Claxton points out, "would add more to the support of the family than could be purchased with the same child's wages working in factory shop or mill." Also, he calls attention to the fact that "if children can contribute to the family's support while in school, it will make it possible for them to attend school three or four years longer than they now do."

It is the hope of the Bureau of Education that ultimately every city school will have a teacher employed twelve months in the year, who knows gardening both in theory and in practice. During the school year, according to the bureau's plan, the teacher would give instruction in nature study, elementary science and gardening in the morning, and in the afternoon would direct the gardens at the homes of the children. During the summer vacation, the teacher would devote all the time to directing the garden work. All surplus vegetables and fruits would be, by a co-operation method, either marketed first or canned and preserved for sale.

Much progress already has been made in school gardening and the principal difficulty that has been experienced in the expansion of the work has been the lack of definite and detailed information on the subject.

One of the first things the Bureau of Education will undertake to do is to prepare and disseminate instructions as to how to make and manage a garden. In this and in other ways the bureau will effectively supplement the work of agricultural colleges and other agencies.

It is quite as appropriate to teach gardening in city schools as it is to teach agriculture in rural schools. There are many city people who have yet to learn the possibilities of the garden. The best results in attaining these possibilities can be secured by educating the children in the art of "making things grow."

OUR DAILY POEM

Sure He's a Traveling Man. (By W. T. Leonard.) If his smile is broad and his sample case full And he makes his way without a pull If he hurries along with a line of talk And sells his goods in an easy walk, If he knows the name of every place And gets a smile from every face, Sure! He's a traveling man.

If he wears the button of U. C. T. And brings good cheer to you and me, If he knows how to work as well as to play And scatters God's sunshine day after day, If he knows how to give a beautiful toast And silence the "knocker" with genial roasts, Sure! He's a traveling man.

If he's easy to please when meals are had And all other folks are fighting mad, If he never growls when trains are late And he's learned well his lesson in the Book of Life And passes untroubled through worry and strife, Sure! He's a traveling man.

ORDER FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES

Engraved for Use of the Twelve Federal Reserve Banks.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Orders were given today by Comptroller Williams of the Treasury Department to begin engraving \$250,000,000 in federal reserve notes for the use of the twelve federal reserve banks. Deliveries of the notes will begin between November 1 and 15. They will be in five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollar denominations. The designs on the backs of the notes are new and were chosen several weeks ago.

The Federal Reserve Board announced tonight that members of the committee, which has prepared a report regarding methods to be adopted in organizing the system, had been invited to a conference with representatives of the banks to be held here next week.

2,600 Americans Aboard. THE HAGUE, Oct. 16.—(by London, 10 p. m.)—The Rotterdam of the Holland-American line sailed early today with 2,600 Americans aboard, among the 1,600 first class passengers were Mme. Sembrich and Geraldine Farrar.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Of nothing you can, in the long run and with much lost labor, make only—nothing.—Carlyle.

A fat kitchen makes a lean will.—Franklin.

Everything is twice as large, measured on a three-year-old's three foot scale, as on a thirty-year-old's six foot scale.—Holmes.

In life it is difficult to say who do you the most mischief—enemies with the worst intentions or friends with the best.—Bulwer-Lytton.

We are nearer neighbors to ourselves than whiteness to snow or weight to stones.—Montaigne.

RUSSIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM.

God, the all terrible, thou who ordainest, Thunder thy clarion and lightning thy sword. Show forth thy pity on high where thou reapest, Give to us peace in our time, O Lord.

God, the all merciful, earth hath forsaken Thy holy ways and slighted thy word: Let not thy wrath in its terror awaken, Give to us peace in our time, O Lord.

God, the omnipotent, mighty avenger, Watching invisible, judging unheard; Save us in mercy and save us in danger, Give to us peace in our time, O Lord.

BECOMING IMPATIENT OVER REFUSAL OF PRESS BUREAU TO RELEASE NEWS

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Oct. 9.—Englishmen are becoming very impatient over the refusal of the press bureau to release definite news of the fighting in France. Every day the papers are filled with complaints from indignant readers who are beginning to ridicule the judgment of the censors and demand frank statements of the actual happenings at the front. Verse makers have also begun to turn their ridicule upon the press bureau both through the daily papers and the comic papers.

WILL CONFER WITH OFFICIALS

Sir George Paish in New York to Confer With Financiers in Regard to Establishing Basis of Exchange Between This Country and England.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Sir George Paish, advisor to the British chancellor of the exchequer, reached New York today aboard the steamer Baltic to confer with treasury department officials at Washington and New York bankers and financiers in regard to establishing a basis of exchange between this country and England.

"While I am in America," said Sir George, "I expect to investigate the situation here so far as handling of the cotton crop and its financing is concerned, as well as the exchange situation. England is vitally interested in the cotton situation here. Financial conditions in London are now practically normal," Sir George said. "I consider that we are ready to weather any storm and we do not expect any trouble when the moratorium expires November 4."

WILL COMPLY WITH ARMISTICE

But Will Continue to Defend Town in Case of Attacks.

(By Associated Press.) NACO, Ariz., Oct. 16.—General Hill and Governor Maytorena, rival commanders in the Naco battle which for more than two weeks has endangered residents on the American side, were notified officially today that an armistice has been agreed upon at the Aguas Calientes conference.

The telegrams were signed by General Antonio Villareal, mentioned prominently as a possibility for provisional president, and who acted as president of the conference of Carranza, Villa and Zapata delegates. General Hill replied that he would comply with the armistice but would continue to defend the town in case of attack. The Maytorena batteries late today tossed several shells into Naco. This was taken as indicating the Sonora governor's defiance of the order, although he has been operating supposedly under orders from General Villa.

Sheriff Wheeler today again urged Governor Hunt to use his influence in Washington to alter the present army orders which prevent the wounded from being brought from Naco to this side for care. Wheeler declared in his message that more than 200 wounded of Hill's troops were in danger of being massacred in case Maytorena Indian troops took the town.

Purchase Large Shipments. NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Buyers acting for Germany, England and Canada purchased coarse woolsens today for immediate shipment. A large carpet manufacturer's purchase of 2,000,000 pounds of wool served to advance all coarse wools. Cotton goods and yarns were weak and irregular. Silks were quiet and easy.

HAS CITIZENSHIP A VALUE?

CITIZENSHIP has a definite value. This value cannot be computed in dollars and cents, but it is worth fighting for. Citizenship grows out of communities. Were there no communities there would be no citizens. We would then be merely unprotected individuals—entirely at the mercy of all other individuals who might wish to destroy any weaker or less ferocious one.

By dwelling in communities we have many advantages. Some of us value and appreciate these advantages while others selfishly accept the advantages but refuse to do their share toward maintaining the community. Laws have been enacted to compel us to pay taxes—used for the financial support of communities for our protection.

BUT THERE ARE NO LAWS WHICH COMPEL THE MEMBER OF ANY COMMUNITY TO SHOW APPRECIATION OF THE BENEFITS DERIVED FROM LIVING IN A COMMUNITY.

One of the benefits of living in a community is the opportunity furnished us to buy merchandise required for our comfort and indulgence, right here in our own town. This facility permits us to buy what we need when we need it. We can step into a store, lay down a dollar and buy a dollar's worth of goods. Perhaps we can get the goods without paying the dollar's worth in cash—that is, if we have the credit.

What a genuine benefit it is to be able to do this. In the olden days our forefathers were compelled to drive many miles to a store where the merchandise might be obtained. Large quantities were bought at a time because the trip to the store could not be made at frequent intervals.

As our citizens increased in numbers and gathered into communities, stores were established at the various centers of the increasing population until now we can buy, right at home, our necessities and luxuries. That which we value we endeavor to protect. If we value the facility for purchasing goods at home we should protect it.

The best way to protect it is to make it possible for the storekeepers to continue to do business. If we do not help them to continue to do business here in our community the natural consequence will be for them to close up their stores and go out of business.

If we buy from our local storekeepers only such merchandise as we cannot buy conveniently elsewhere, we will soon discover that the stores will carry only such restricted lines of goods as are in demand by the people who live here.

Then we will find out that we are not much better off than our forefathers were. We must send away for such merchandise as we require. We must wait until the order has been received in the mail order house and filed in the due course of time by the employes of the concern we are patronizing.

There are many disadvantages in this method. We do not fully realize them now. But they will come home to us when conditions arrive which compel us to buy everything by mail—if such a time does come. However, if we look at the matter in the right light we will not permit such a contingency to arrive.

Why should we be deluded into sending our money away from home because of the fulsome and flattering descriptions in a mail order catalogue? Why should we prefer the questionable qualities in merchandise as exploited by a catalogue writer to the honest, dependable goods which we can see before us in our own local stores?

Do we save money by buying from the mail order houses? When the matter of freight and express charges have been figured out, when the question of delays, unsatisfactory shipments, breakage, damaged goods, etc., have been answered, where is the profit, if any?

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE LOCAL MERCHANT IS ALWAYS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANYTHING HE SELLS. The purchaser can examine any article for sale in the local store and buy only that which is satisfactory. It will be delivered without delay. If there is any imperfection it will be quickly remedied. If there is any shortage in the delivery it will be supplied at once. A personal call or a telephone message will arrange everything quickly.

And when it comes to prices you will always get full value for your money when dealing with the local storekeeper. He buys his merchandise in the market and he sells it at a profit to us. He asks only a modest profit and he is entitled to it. We should be perfectly willing to pay him a profit for his investment, for his labor and for his ability to save us time, trouble and money.

IF WE ARE NOT WILLING TO DO THIS, WE SHOULD BE HEARTILY ASHAMED OF OURSELVES. AND WE WOULD NOT BE ENTITLED TO THE ADVANTAGES AFFORDED BY HIS STORE.

Advertisement for B.D. Evans & Co. featuring a man at a desk and text: "On paper there's nothing easier than to economize—all you have to do is to cut out this luxury and trim down that and there you are! But to practice it is quite different." Here's a chance to practice true practical economy. An endless assortment of suits priced at \$15 that other stores would boast of at \$18 and even \$20. See these Evans Fifteens. Other suits priced at from \$10 to \$25, and every one a booster for your economy column. Shoes \$3.50 to \$6.50. Hats \$2 to \$5. Shirts 50c to \$3.50. Order by parcel post. We prepay all charges. B.D. Evans & Co. The Store with a Conscience.

Advertisement for Neapolitans. Heard at Anderson College Last Night by Good Crowd and Made a Hit. The first number of the Anderson College lyceum course was given last evening in the auditorium to a large and appreciative audience. An entire musical program was rendered by the Neapolitans, an orchestra company of unusual merit accompanied by two vocalists, Madame Bellini, soprano and Signor Monetti, tenor. The orchestra was under the direction of Signor Guarini, and the following program was rendered: March Bombasto—Farrar. Overture, Raymond—Thomas. Selections from Cavalleria Rusticana—Mascagni. Madame Bellini and Signor Monetti in a series of vocal duets. Hungarian Fantasia—Toanli. Intermission. The Opera Mirror, Fantasia, on Favorite Opera Themes, arranged by Tobani. Silver Threads Among the Gold, and other selections. Trombone Solos—Signor Guarini. Vocal Selections—Madame Bellini and Signor Monetti. The Sunny South Medley, by Lampe. The orchestra was liberal with their encores and some most exquisite numbers were given as such. The singers were given an enthusiastic reception and repeatedly encored. Their numbers were given in costume, mostly sung in Italian, but in such a bright and winning manner that it accentuated, rather than detracted from the charm of the music. The College association is to be congratulated upon the selection of this number, since they have used the same in selecting the succeeding numbers the Lyceum Course for this winter will be especially entertaining. The next attraction at the college will be Mr. McCauley, a concert with the cello, on Oct. 30th. This is not a Lyceum number, but a very popular attraction given for a College benefit.

Advertisement for Sullivan Hardware Company. DREAMING? DREAMING ABOUT A PERFECT PLOW? WAKE UP! IT'S HERE YOU'VE BEEN ASLEEP THATS ALL The Oliver Plows are what you have had in mind all the time. Everything that the brainiest experts in the country have been able to learn of the requirements of a modern farmer have been embodied in The OLIVER LINE. They are built for you especially—to do your work in a better, easier and more satisfactory way than it has ever been done before. Now it is up to you to prove the truth of our claim. Give the plow a chance. They will make good—that is what they were made for! Sullivan Hardware Company Anderson, S. C., Belton, S. C., Greenville, S. C.