THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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ONLY

23

More Shopping Days Before X'mas.

OUR EDUCATIONAL PAGE

We desire to call attention to the educational page in this issue of The Intelligencer. There are many items of interest to every reader of the paper, as well as of especial interest to the teachers and pupils of the county. It must be remembered that practically every article in this page has been written by a pupil of the school sending it in. There are stories of achievement, and stories of how the different schools are doing things, all of which will be read with pleasure.

A good article is one on the Lebanon School Improvement Association, and tells what a little concerted action on the part of the ladies of this community has accomplished. Then there is mention of the fact that a bale of cotton belonging to the ladies improvement association of the Hammond school has been sold for ten cents a pound, being purchased by an Anderson merchant, leaving two other bales for two other merchants to purchase. These things are showing the great amount of interest taken in things educational in Anderson county, and among the most hopeful sings of the times.

We wish we could get the same amount of interest in the farmers' page in Friday's paper. But while the farmers are not writers as are the pupils, they are doers. We have a good mind to ask the teachers to turn their pupils loose on farm topics and fill up this agricultural page with live news of the happenings on Anderson county farms. We feel sure they can do it and not half try. How about it, pupils, and teachers? Will you do it. Let's see if we cannot fill up the page Friday with live news of actual happenings in Anderson county on the farms. Tell about the new things being done agriculturally, about the pigs, the cows, the chickens, the turkeys, and other topics of interest.

THE MODEL LETTER WRITER

We would like to describe the model letter writer, but cannot. We can give however, a specimen of a letter that comes up to our ideal:

"Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find money order (or check would do just as well) for $1.50 to pay for your paper one year. I do not want to miss a single copy.

Yours truly,

We get a good many letters of that kind, and never fail to think what a fine letter-writer the writer is. —Newberry Observer.

The Intelligencer heartily agrees with The Observer and would suggest a substitution of $5.00 as the price of a year's subscription for the daily.

"Talk business, and business will talk back to you," advises The Anderson Intelligencer. Which is to infer that The Intelligencer believes Business is a woman.— Greenwood Journal.

L. M. Glenn, formerly city editor of the News, has accepted a similar position with the Anderson Intelligencer, succeeding D. Watson Bell, who has resigned. Mr. Glenn is a newspaper man of exceptional ability, and will, without doubt, make The Intelligencer a valuable city editor. He has numerous friends here who wish him well in his new field.—The Greenville News.

THE INTELLIGENCER'S POSITION

In yesterday afternoon's Daily Mail was an editorial which attempted to dodge the issue or muddy the waters so that the average reader would not notice that the Daily Mail had not apoligized or made proper correction if its two attacks on this newspaper, and that is the reason for this editorial.

To be specific: The Daily Mail in a recent editorial stated in part "but the whole town believes that corporation (meaning the Southern Public Utilities Co.) owns you body and soul," to which The Intelligencer replied the following day as follows:

Now, neighbor, if we are to continue to get along we must stick to facts. The Intelligencer is absolutely independent, and so long as the present editor remains in charge, we shall take positions along what we conceive to be right and proper, and according to what we believe to be the side that needs championing, whether it be for a clean city or to keep a wrong being done any corporation, whether its name be Southern Public Utilities Company, or what not. No man is at all informed who "believes that corporation owns you body and soul," and no one knows this better than our afternoon contemporary.

This to our mind was a plain and unequivocal denial of the attack; and as the Daily Mail pursued the subject no further, we decided that probably the statement was made in heated passion and regretted afterwards, so we paid no further attention to it until the offense was repeated Saturday. We then called on The Daily Mail for a retraction or a correction, and the following is the result.

A local newspaper came out on a quiet Sabbath morning with this inscription at its masthead: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." This sounds good and should have put every one who saw it in a reverent state of mind.

But that newspaper went further and threatened dire calamities against The Daily Mail on this peaceful Sabbath quiet morn, that if it does not apologize, it will do something awful to this peace-loving newspaper. We do not know exactly what it is going to do, but it is evidently something awful. Our airship, which that newspaper said we saddled on the community, is not in good running order, or we might again flee from this city as we did some months ago, when threatened with a like dire calamity by that same newspaper.

Now, getting down seriously, neighbor, we would advise you to keep your head on your shoulders and at least one foot on the ground, and not get too excited. The cause of this war is that we accused you of being the organ of the Southern Public Utilities company. Well, that is smoething very serious, and from the tone of your article, we have either got to apoligize, fight or run.

Now, in all friendliness, you are taking yourself too seriously. We do not question the independence of the present editor of the morning newspaper, but we will say that unless his friendliness toward the Southern Public Utilities company had been known in advance, he would not hold the position he now occupies. Now, neighbor, if you do not believe this, just start something in your newspaper that this company doesn't approve of, and see where your job will land.

This matter began before you arrived in Anderson, and you may not be fully informed on the matter. The newspaper of which you are now editor has backed up the Southern Public Utilities company in everything that company has contended for; the sixty-year franchise, the forty-year franchise and on down. Several of your stockholders and directors are closely identified with the Southern Public Utilities Company. our newspaper has consistently supported everything they have asked for; that is your privilege, and we have no criticism. On the other hand, the Southern Public Utilities company has reciprocated in constantly taking a good sized advertising space with your daily, which they have not done in any other city in which they have a franchise. This looks to us very much like a return of the fraternal feeling which you have constantly manifested toward this company.

Yet you disclaim that you are an organ of this company. Well, we have no cause to go behind any gentleman's word, but we wish you would define your position in the matter, so we would know how to construe it. Is it "defender," "protector," or what is it. We will take your statement in the matter, but have some curiosity to know what it really is.

There is no need to attempt to muddy the waters by trying to make it appear that the editor of this paper is taking himself too seriously or any such rot as that. This attack has all the appearance of being premeditated and made with malice aforethought.

A newspaper which is at all worthy of the name stands for something in the community which it serves, and whether the editor of a paper is one person or another enters not into the controversy. The question which concerns this, and all other papers, for that matter is—that the newspaper be true to the interests of the community which it serves. Judging from the Daily Mail's two unwarranted slanderous attacks upon The Intelligencer, after twice being corrected, it appears that the Daily Mail's motive is to injure the reputation of The Intelligencer in this community, hence our demand that proper correction be made. The Daily Mail owes The Intelligencer (and not W. W. Smoak) an unequivocal correction.

Has it the fairness and manhood to make it? We shall see, and the community can judge?

IF ROOSEVELT WERE PRESIDENT

Opponents and critics of the present administration at Washington have become bold enough in the past few weeks, to treat with unbounded levity the idea that has pretty generally disseminated throughout the country, that the American people, in the circumstances now enveloping the civilized world, may well "thank God for Wilson." But that there is genuine ground for feeling just that way about our present government is plainly shown by some recent utterances of the ex-president from whose rule we are most fornuately free.

In the course of a recent article—one of a number that he is contributing to a newspaper syndicate concerning the war and its lessons for Americans—Col. Roosevelt, after referring to the Hague treaties, to which the United States became a party during his administration of the government, said:

The climax of absurdity is for any administration to do what the present administration during the past three months has done. Mr. Wilson's administration has shirked the duty plainly imposed on it by the obligations of the conventions already entered into. * * * If the Hague conventions mean anything, and if bad faith in the observation of treaties is not to be treated with cynical indifference, then the United States government should inform itself as to the facts, and should at least put itself on record in reference thereto. The extent to which the action should go may properly be subject for discussion. But that there should be some action is beyond discussion."

Col. Roosevelt's complaint is that Belgium has been the victim of the clearest possible "breach of international morality," distinctly forbidden by The Hague conventions. For this reason he declares that the present administration has "shocked the duty plainly imposed on it" by those conventions. In other words, if Mr. Roosevelt were President, he would already have butted into the European squabble in such a way as, no doubt, to have gotten the United States into trouble. What he would have done in Mexico no one doubts, though it is extremely unlikely that under his treatment our Mexican policy would have been in even as good shape at is it not. And we shudder to think what would at this moment be our status, if Mr. Roosevelt were in power, and the incident of the firing on the Tennessee by Turks on Tuesday had taken place. He would no doubt already have warships on the way to those waters for the purpose of making war, though that would not in any way make reparation for any damage or insult out of the incidents of the Tennessee.

The United States may well thank God for Wilson but it should go into ecstasies of gratitude for the fact that it is rid of Roosevelt.

"THE DRINK OR THE JOB."

Colonel George W. Goethals, canal builder, one of the biggest, most effective and benevolent bosses in the world, has decided that a large quota of his employee smust join the "drink or job brigade." The other day he signed an order to the effect that all employees remotely connected with the water transportation department must go on a strict temperance basis. The machinery of the canal is too expensive to be entrusted to drinking men. The safety of the ships that use the canal is too precious to be endangered by John Barleycorn. Therefore, John Barleycorn walks the plank. It is again, as The Constitution frequently has shown, the "drink or the job" from the economic standpoint.

Civilization is fast crowding out alcohol, because alcohol interferes with effectiveness. Probably temperance has made more strides in the past 20 years than any similar period in the world's history. Because of crusades? No. Because of legislation? No. Why, then? Because of the economic motive. Because, at the last analysis, the world demands efficiency, and it has at last found out that alcohol is antithetical to efficiency.

In Europe recently new chapters were written in temperance by the big war. Russia suspended the sale of vodka, in which the government had a monopoly. France prohibited absinthe. Even England, with autra-liberal ideas, curtailed the closing hours of public houses.

All of this was done in the name of—efficiency! Agitation had nothing to do with it—would probably have started its materialization. The whole thing simply means we have left behind the era in which the judge, the lawyer, the doctor, the statesman, even the preacher, could tipple, without offending respectability. It is now—

"The drink or the job!"—Atlanta Constitution.

GENERAL MANAGER FOR ANDERSON.

Under the head "General Managers for Cities," the Atlanta Journal has the following to say about the old method of governing a city by a councilmanic for of government. The Intelligencer has advocated a commission form of government for this city, and we trust we shall see some such form, or going a step farther, a general manager.

The Journal says:

The general protest in this country against the inefficiency and waste of the old concilmanic form of city government will not down. It rests upon too true and too substantial a basis ever to perish altogether. It has its periods of recession, it is true, but these only result in its gathering greater momentum for a still more pronounced advance.

This protest has taken various forms. By the close of the year 1913 it had resulted in the establishment of the commission form of government in 293 towns and cities in the United States. In hundreds of others it was marked by some change in the old worn-out system, making it more responsive to modern business methods and requirements.

In the city of Los Angeles it has taken the form of a proposed amendment to the city charter which will provide for a city manager and a board of eleven directors while at the same time retaining the mayor and the city council. Should the amendment be adopted, which will be voted on at an election to be held on December 28, Los Angeles will doubtless be the first large city in the United States whose affairs will be administered by directors and a general manager. This, however, is merely the essence of commission government under another name but name which gives a very striking idea of what is designed to be accomplished by the revolt against the ineffectiveness of the old system.

A board of directors and a general manager conduct practically every big successful American enterprise today. In fact it is the machinery of the business success for which America is world-famed. A city is a business enterprise. Its legislative and governmental functions are of minor consequence compared to its chief end, namely, the expenditure of large sums of money in the interest of the inhabitants who furnish the money in the forms of taxes so that the funds so imbursed may yield the people the greatest returns in health, comfort, safety and pleasure.

The old form, modeled on state and national governments, is suited to an organization whose chief end is legislation and in which business considerations are only incidental. Hence its final and utter breakdown when applied to a municipality which is essentially a business corporation.

Advancing progress will in time send it to the discard everywhere.

MEXICAN FLAG AGAIN FLYING OVER VERA CRUZ

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

themselves under the orders of General Carranza. In order not to excite possible animosity on the part of the Mexicans Rear Admiral McLean will not permit sailors or officers shore leave for a few days, and then it is not likely they will come ashore in uniforms.

General Funston's ship, the transport Cristobal, was the last to leave Vera Cruz. She weighed anchor at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon and passed in review the other transports. As the Christobal's anchors were drawn up a band on deck began playing and to the music she moved forward, carrying for the first time General Funston's new two-starred flag.

From her aftermast there floated the long homeward bound pennant and the hundreds of officers and men on deck began cheering.

Concul Canada stood on the balcony of the consulate with a group of friends. All were searching the decks of the transports with field glasses, while on the decks the officers levelled their own glases in the direction of the balcony, exchanging salutes with those on shore. In the city back from the water front could be heard the shouts of the crowds that rotted alongside the Mexican soldiers who had taken the plaaces of the men in khaki.

Many Americans already have appealed to Consul Canada for guidance on the absence of their own soldier government.

Brigadier General Funston and his command of 6,000 infantrymen and marines, which was landed here April 30 last, got under way late today and General Candido Aguilar's men took charge of the city. The United States transport Christobal, bearing the first contingent of Americans, left the docks at 1:50 p. m. for home.

The Mexicans marched in on the heels of the departing troops but no serious disturbance of the city's peace was registered.

Residents of Vera Cruz who had heard of threats made by Villa followers and others opposed to General Carranza that they would resist occupation of the city by Aguilar's troops, breathed more freely as the Carranza soldiers moved nearer and nearer to the center of the city.

The only unpleasant incident had no effect on the general situation. General Carranza was quoted by representatives here as being displeasinged with the American method of delving over the city and as having criticized sharply failure to make a formal transfer of various departments.

General Aguilar personally raised the Mexican flag over the Municipal Palace at 6 o'clock tonight. Infantry was drawn up in front of the building during the ceremony. A large crowd in the plaza cheered as the colors were unfurled.

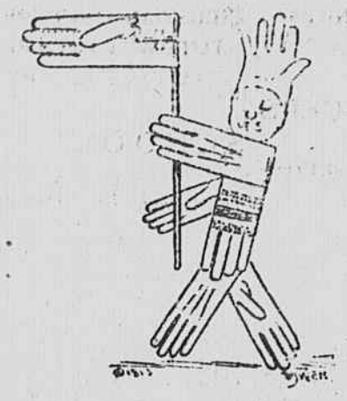
General Aguilar in a statement tonight said:

"I am well satisfied that this day has ended so peacefully. The Mexicans are pleased to have shown the civilized world today that Mexico is a cultured nation and are well satisfied with the whole affair. I appreciate the efforts of the American people and the government which made it possible for the occupation to end this way."

General Carranza will not arrive here for two or three days, according to General Aguilar.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.— The safety of Cubans in Mexico is giving much concern to the government. It is feared Cubans will not be safe after the departure of the American forces from Vera Cruz.

It is understood the government is considering the immediate dispatch of a cruiser to Vera Cruz to bring away such Cubans as decide to leave.



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THREE YOUNG MEN DROWN IN CREEK

A. D. Taylor, John E. Richter, Jr., and Robert S. Harrison Lose Their Lives.

Special to The Intelligencer.

FLORENCE, Nov. 22.—As the result of an automobile ride last night three young men of this city are dead and one bruised and hurt. A party, consisting of J. W. Wilson, manager of the Florence Gas Company; A. D. Taylor, the superintendent of construction; John E. Richter, Jr., foreman of construction in the same company, and Robert S. Harrison, a young general merchant in the city, were enjoying an automobile ride, the host being Mr. Taylor. The fatal ride was on what is known as the Muse's bridge road, a rather dangerous road under most favorable circumstances. Mr. Taylor was speeding the car to get back home and as he crossed the pair of bridges that span High Hill creek and Black creek in close proximity, the car struck the railing of the bridge, tearing some of it away, and dashing into the ten feet of swift water below.

Whether the car fell on its side or not is not known, Mr. Wilson, the only survivor, says that he remembers no more after calling a warning to Taylor that he must shut off. Mr. Wilson says that he kicked himself free in some way and swam to the shore. He was nearly frozen, but had strength enough to clamber out and shout an alarm, which was heard by some men possum hunting, who ran to the rescue. Mr. Wilson had gotten back into the road, but was weak wounded and stiff with cold and the rescuing party worked over him until nearly morning to restore circulation. Immediate search was made for the other men in the car, but it was morning before any bodies were found, and then Mr. Harrison was recovered with part of hi shead above water against a tree, holding to a stick. Later in the day the body of Mr. Taylor was recovered, and late in the afternoon the body of young Richter. They had all evidently been drowned. Taylor was probably pinned in the car by the steering gear and his body floated out in the efforts to get the car out. His position indicated that rigor had set in while he still held his hands on teh steering wheel.

In the eager search for the bodies Supervisor J. B. McBride stripped and got into the water, feeling about in the car until he was seized by a congestive chill. Doctors worked for hours on him by the creek side to restore him to condition to be brought home.

There were hundreds of automobiles dashing back and forth on the road in great excitement, and a horse driven by Miss Glandy, who lives in that community, was frightened and dashed off, throwing her from her buggy and severely injuring her. She was brought into the city in an automobile unconscious for treatment at the infirmaary. The extent of her injuries can not be told yet.

R. S. Harrison was a prosperous young business man, who has grown up in Florence, where everybody knew and liked him. He was married a few years ago and leaves a wife and several children.

A. D. Taylor came to Florence three years ago when the Florence Gas Company was organized. He was well known and popular. He married Miss Georgia Buchheit of this city a few months ago.

John E Richter, Jr., was not much more than a boy. He came here several years ago with his father to take charge of the gas plant. He was a steady boy, very much liked, bright and energetic.

J. W. Wilson has recently come here to take the superintendency of the gas company. He is an excellent man and good manager. He came from Henderson, N. C., where his family still reside.

The Weather.

South Carolina: Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Moral Men.

It is in men as in soils where sometimes there is a vein of gold which the owner knows not of.—Swift.

URGES ECONOMY ACCOUNT OF WAR

President Wilson is Considering Means for Reducing Government Expenditures.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—President Wilson is considering means for reducing government expenditures next year because of the war, it was learned today, and is aiming toward a budget system to coordinate expenditures and income.

In his writings before he became president, Mr. Wilson advocated a budget system, including the presence in Congress of the secretary of the treasury to explain the administration's estimates. He is expected to refer to this in his forthcoming message and will give particular attention to it in conference with congressional leaders about the program for the short session.

The president has discussed expenditures at cabinet meetings and has impressed on the secretaries the necessity for economy. He has been told, however, that the beginning of new governmental activities, such as the trade commission and the federal reserve bank system will necessitate new appropriations.

The activities of the short session really opened today when the house appropriations committee began hearings on the District ofColumbia appropriation bill.

Many Women and Children Killed

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, Nov. 24.—(2:10 a. m.)—A Havas dispatch from Petrograd says: "Advices from Libau say the Germans have opened a second bombardment on the city, directed especially against the most open and populous quarters. A great many women and children were killed. The exact number of fatalities, is not known."

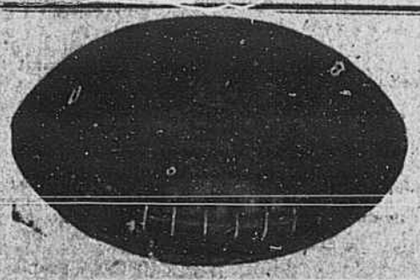
Neew New Banking System.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Need of a federal rural banking and credit system through which farmers could get money on land mortgages with government support was emphasized today by Representative Bulkley, of Ohio, and Senator Fletcher, of Florida, before the executive committee of progressive State granges and members of farmers' organizations in convention here. Both legislators promised to work for enactment of legislation to this end.

Thanksgiving

The day of thanksgiving, appointed by the proclamation of the president of the United States, is at hand. What has our vicinity to be thankful for? If we consider this question thoughtfully, the use of blessings grows too long for enumeration. Many will say off hand this is a time of trouble. Hard times are on us and in front of us. This is the worst season for several years. Well, brother, hard times are bad but is is not so that this is the first year, for at least five or six years, that we in the country have not had bountiful crops and good markets; have we not enjoyed a long period of prosperity? Is it not equally true that we, even in this hard times, are better off than many of our fellow men. Think of the condition of things in Europe. Take Belgium for the answer. Picture the state of things there. Cities destroyed, homes burned, men killed, women and children homeless and starving. Thinking of these things, comparing our lot with that of these people, have we not grounds for thanksgiving? Even in our own peaceful country, are not we of the Southland better off than those in colder States. Our mills and facteries are running and have been running all fall. In many Northern districts men and women have been out of work. Machinery has stood, and is standing, idle and wages cease. Here we have made good crops, all have enough to eat and though the price of cotton, our money crop, is low and we have to realize that we have made no money in 1914, still we must all admit that from this experience we are learning the necessity of, and the wisdom of, diversified farming. We can raise at home all our food crops and meat—if we can, and this fall's experience is going a long way towards making us do so—then the hard times is really a blessing to be thankful for.

One feature we would emphasize, our farmers think they are the chief sufferers and thinking of themselves they lose sight of the other fellow—he who has loaned them the money to live on and farm on—how is he fixed, the merchant and the bank? The farmer may stay at home, saved with the other fellow's aid, piled around his house—but the merchant and the bank are in their places of business, harassed by demands for payment of the obligations they contracted in order to advance the money needed to raise the cotton. Is this a fair position? Can a man justify it? In this thanksgiving time let us consider these thing—let us ask the Lord of the harvest to give us a right spirit and as we thank Him let us deal fairly with our fellowmen.



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