

Geisberg's HOLIDAY Shoe Sale

Is Now On In Full Blast—Note These Interesting Prices

Men's Shoes

\$5.50 Forbush Shoes.....\$4.95
 \$6.00 Forbush Cushion Shoes.....\$4.95
 1 lot J. E. French \$5.50 Shoes (tan and black).....\$4.45
 1 lot Alden, Walker Wilde shoes (tan and black) \$5.00 grade.....\$4.25
 1 lot Forbush shoes \$5.00 grade.....\$3.75
 All Shapes and Different leathers, worth \$4.00..... \$3.45

Men's Work Shoes

1 lot \$3.00 Work Shoes for men.....\$2.45
 1 lot \$2.00 Work shoes for women.....\$1.65
 1 lot \$3.00 Scout Shoes for men.....\$2.55

Boy's Shoes

\$3.50 grade Boy's shoes now.....\$2.95
 \$3.00 grade Boy's shoes now.....\$2.45
 \$2.50 grade Boy's shoes now.....\$1.95
 \$2.00 grade Boy's shoes now.....\$1.65

Children's Shoes

40 pairs \$1.25 grade Children's shoes at.....80c
 1 lot \$2.00 grade Children's shoes at.....\$1.65

Women's Shoes

Wichert and Gardner shoes with new heels, \$6.00 grade ..\$5.00
 Utz & Dunn Shoes, \$5.00 grade (in this lot you will find all kinds).....\$4.25
 1 lot \$4.50 shoes, (Utz & Dunn).....\$3.55
 1 lot \$4.00 shoes (Utz & Dunn make).....\$3.45
 1 lot \$3.50 shoes (Utz & Dunn Make).....\$2.95
 1 lot \$4.00 Cravenette, Utz & Dunn make shoes.....\$2.75
 1 lot Shoes, \$2.50 grade all leathers, and bluchers and button.....\$1.95



A Timely Gift

The bracelet watch is no longer a fad—it's too practical. Its convenience, and beautiful appearance on the arm will appeal to any lady at once. We have them either plain or engraved and at a reasonable price.

John M. Hubbard & Co.

We Can Raise Your Salary!

That is—by making your money go farther in the purchase of good meats. We cut meat and we are also cutting the prices; read these prices.

Loin Steak, per pound 20c
 Best Roast, per pound 15c
 Pork, per pound 15c and 20c

All others in proportion, and 16 ounces to the pound.

G. P. FOWLER
 Phone 755.

Bring Your Broken Lenses TO US

We have a complete Lens Grinding Plant. Glasses left with us in the morning will be ready for you in the evening.

M. R. Campbell
 Registered Optometrist.
 Office 112 W. Whitner St.
 Ground Floor.
 Telephone Connection.

PRESIDENT NELSON DELIVERS ANNUAL ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly; generously; but we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them. We have year after year debated, without end or conclusion, the best policy to pursue with regard to the use of the ores, and forest and water powers of our national domain in the rich States of the West, when we should have acted; and they are still locked up. The key is still turned upon them, the door shut fast at which thousands of vigorous men, full of initiative, knock clamorously for admittance. The water power of our navigable streams outside the national domain also, even in the eastern States, where we have worked and planned for generations, is still not used as it might be, because we will and we won't; because the laws we have made do not intelligently balance encouragement against restraint. We withhold by regulation.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions, even at this short session of a congress which would certainly seem to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also. Fortunately, two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the house of representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage. In them both we turn our backs upon hesitation and makeshift and formulate a genuine policy of use and conservation, in the best sense of those words. We owe the one measure not only to the people of that great western country for whose free and systematic development as it seems to me, our legislation has done so little, but also to the people of the nation as a whole; and we as clearly owe the other in fulfillment of our repeated promises that the water power of the country should in fact as well as in name be put at the disposal of great industries which can make economical and profitable use of it, the rights of the public being adequately guarded, the whole and monopoly in the use prevented. To have begun such measures and not completed them would indeed mar the record of this great congress very seriously. I hope and confidently believe that they will be completed.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the senate: I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people of the Philippines. How better, in this time of anxious questioning and perplexed policy, could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty, as the source as well as the expansion of life, how better could we demonstrate our own self-possession and steadfastness in the course of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promises to a dependent people, who will now look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have boasted and professed. I can not believe that the senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable labor.

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets at which I have spoken if we have not the ships? How are we to build up a great trade if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them? To correct the main mistakes by which we have discouraged and all but de-

stroyed the merchant marine of the country, to retrace the steps by which we have, it seems almost deliberately, withdrawn our flag from the seas, except where, here and there, some wandering yacht displays it, would take a long time and involve many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disappear or find other channels while we debated the items.

The case is not unlike that which confronted us when our own continent was to be opened up to settlement and industry, and we needed long lines of railway, extended means of transportation prepared beforehand, if development was not to lag intolerably and wait interminably. We lavishly subsidized the building of back-upon that with regret now, because the subsidies led to many scandals of which we are ashamed; but we knew that if we had hesitated to be built, and if we had it to do over again we should of course build them, but in another way. Therefore I propose another way of providing the means of transportation, which must precede, not tardily follow, the development of our trade with our neighbor States of America. It may seem a reversal of the natural order of things, but it is true, that the routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session but as yet passed by neither house. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and can not wisely be postponed. The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide; open them before it is altogether profitable to open them, or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable; and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital, and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the congress will be of this opinion, and that both houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credit still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it can not be perfected yet, and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to; but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limits fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month. The conference in which this convention originated was called by the United States; the representatives of the United States played a very influential part indeed in framing the provisions of the proposed convention; and those provisions are in themselves for the most part admirable. It would hardly be consistent with the part we have played in the whole matter to let it drop and go by the board as if forgotten and neglected. It was ratified in May last by the German government and in August by the parliament of Great Britain. It marks a most hopeful and decided advance in international civilization. We should show our earnest good faith in a great matter by adding our own acceptance of it.

There is another matter of which I must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience, lest it should escape your attention. It may seem a very small thing. It affects only a single item of appropriation. But many human lives and many great enterprises hang upon it. It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts. It is immediately pressing and urgent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska, a coast line greater than that of the United States themselves. Though it regard to the old coasts of the continent. We can not use our great Alaskan domain, ship's will not ply thither, if the coasts and their many hidden dangers, are not thoroughly surveyed and charted. The work is

incomplete at almost every point. Ships and lives have been lost in threading what were supposed to be well-known main channels. We have not provided adequate vessels or adequate machinery for the survey and charting. We have used old vessels that were not big enough or strong enough and which were so nearly unseaworthy that our inspectors would not have allowed private owners to send them to sea. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance has only to be looked into to be appreciated.

Before I close may I say a few words upon two topics, much discussed out of doors, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite, and steadfast?

One of these is economy in government expenditures. The duty of economy is not debatable. It is manifest and imperative. In the appropriations we pass we are spending the money of the great people whose servants we are—not our own. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending which we should debate and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded of us. I assert with the greatest confidence that the people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their government costs if they are sure that they get what they need and desire for the outlay, that the money is being applied with good business sense and management.

Governments grow, piecemeal, both in their tasks and in the means by which those tasks are to be performed, and very few governments are organized, I venture to say, as wise and experienced business men would organize them if they had a clean sheet of paper to write upon. Certainly the government of the United States is not. I think that there should be a systematic reorganization and reassembling of its parts so as to secure greater efficiency and effect considerable savings in expense. But the amount of money saved in that way would, I believe, though no doubt considerable in itself, running, it may be, into the millions, be relatively small,—small, I mean, in proportion to the total necessary outlays of the government. It would be thoroughly worth effecting, as every saving would, great of small. Our duty is not altered by the scale of the saving. But my point is that the people of the United States, do not wish to curtail the activities of this government; they wish, rather, to enlarge them; and with every enlargement with them grows, and indeed, of the country itself, there must come of course, the inevitable increase of expense. The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed; and if money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like the good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticized for; not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government, whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. It will elide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay. These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

To do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish and hold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart, and desires which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately upon this vital matter.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives as we will; but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity such as has seldom been vouchsafed any nation, the opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconstruct a and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, Are you ready to defend yourselves? we reply, Most assuredly, to the utmost; and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed.

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need for their health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smack of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the National Guard of the States should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government. And this, also, not because it

should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had with which we have nothing to do, been thrown off our balance by a war whose causes can not touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparatory trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak but actually to embody and exemplify the councils of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct—and then will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some among us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing, which we will pursue at all seasons, without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of States, and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance; and what is needed will be adequately done.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times with free-hearted zest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our maris of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own States and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms, and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily; now and in the years to come, as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspiration of an unconquered spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for States, and for mankind.

If you are not reading the classified ads. in this paper begin now. Make it a habit. It'll pay you just when you most want it to.

The want ads. come very near to the people. They reflect the intimate life of all of us. They form a directory of our personal and business needs. Is this not so?

Cameos

All the Rage Now. We carry a nice line of them in La Valieres, Stickpins, Rings and Cuff Buttons, etc., etc.

Priced from \$4 to \$20.
W. H. Lyon
 The Cash Jeweler.

IDEAL GROCERY CO.

List of Good Things To Eat

We have received our entire Fall shipments of Preserves, Jellies, Canned Goods of all kinds, Pickles, Condiments, Catsups, Dried fruits, Prunes, etc. Minced meats, Cranberries, Celery, Potatoes, Onions, Cabbage, Dates, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Grape Fruit, Layer Raisins (extra good.)

All the Ingredients for Xmas Fruit Cakes have arrived, and are fresh and very nice.

"Monsoon Jumbo" just received, they are very fine.

Salted Peanuts

Try a Can of our Vacuum Insulated Coffee.

This coffee has been "treated" by a special process which makes it harmless to drink; its said that this process eliminates the caffeine.

Ideal Grocery Company
 Phone 471

Nanzetta's Prescription.

Try a bottle of Nanzetta's Prescription for impure blood, kidney liver and stomach. It has pleased hundreds and thousands, who shouldn't please you. Doctors and druggists claim it can not be improved upon, for what it is recommended.

Sold and guaranteed by all leading drug stores and the Nanzetta Medicine Company, 114 Coffee St. Greenville, S. C. Phone 1112.