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THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

"Believe of your brother that he is good, and he will be so; trust the vacillating, and he will rise to your faith; expect capacities from your pupil, and behold, he will develop them; believe that he can not learn, and he never will. The whole of nature is the echo of the soul, and the first and highest law is that the real is built out of the ideal, and that gradually indeed, piece by piece, the world is forming itself according to the thought of the people in it."

"Rockefeller in control of his great foundation." Concrete statement.

Harry Thaw is to be again put on trial, and so is the public's patience.

"Life in Bomb." Brother, you surely mean the kind we have beyond the grave.

"Work Frank Case." Yep, those lawyers appear to be working it for all it's worth.

A "lone bandit" recently robbed a Memphis bank. He was the president of the institution.

If the price of flour continues to soar the bread line will become more like a life line.

"Grain now is called in the bread probe." And was kneaded in the probe, too, by gum.

The 50-er bill seems to have been permanently sidetracked by the legislative engineers.

Laurens has nominated the same man for mayor five times. Some habits are awfully hard to break.

"Russians to fight on own territory." From choice, or because old man von Hindenburg wills it?

"Roosevelt summoned as probe witness." The big stick is a mighty cumbersome thing to probe with.

"Big battling mill burned to ground. Nope, fans. It wasn't Ty Cobb; it was some sort of a cotton mill.

Efficiency in the kitchen in worrying some folks a whole lot less than sufficiency in that quarter nowadays.

If your ship never comes home, just blame it on those pernicious submarines of the European scrapper.

"All merchantmen run the risk," says German statement. That's what ours say who sell on credit nowadays.

We are advised to use coconut oil for washing the hair. Some folks need a little oil on the wheels in their coconut.

Merchant ships will be shown no quarter, we read. Which is about equal to saying they will be blown into two bits.

A French officer has said how it feels to be blown up. How it feels to come down would have impressed us more, it seems.

Now that the Lenten season is on, His Satanic Majesty has been banished. But no trouble for that old scout to "come back."

As we have had no news from the Petrograd man in several days, we suppose he is waiting to show us his contempt for Washington's birthday.

A Charlotte Observer editorial speaks of the Presbyterian convention now going on in that city, as being "great." Like it wasn't predestined to be that.

Twenty-seven ships due in war zone on first day. Were we a passenger on one of them and it running behind time, we wouldn't say those things we say about Southern Railway trains.

The people of Anderson go at things in a business way. A large delegation went to Columbia last week to get the legislative delegation to pass a bill to issue \$750,000 in bonds for good roads. The bill will be passed. The Abbeville Medium.

CHARLESTON'S ATTITUDE TO LAW OBSERVANCE.

Charleston has some most peculiar views as to law enforcement. The idea seems to prevail there that what is good law for any other community of South Carolina is poor law for the "City by the Sea." The wonder of it is that Charleston so unblushingly admits that she is not obeying the law; that she knows it and that she will not try to obey any law which does not suit the "peculiar conditions" down there. The city does not stop and think that what conditions there are in Charleston have been caused by the open and flagrant violation of law which violation is with the knowledge and consent of the officials whose sworn duty it is to enforce them. Had there been a greater respect for law there in the past the community would by now have learned some of the lessons of obedience to law because it is law and not because it is not some legislative act made to suit the peculiar fancies of the people down there.

The most open and ill advised announcement made yet of the intention of the city authorities to indulge the proclivities of the citizens there to disobey all law, is contained in an open, shall we say, proclamation, made in the Charleston Evening Post, by Mayor Grace. He states that Governor Manning has called his attention to "alleged violation of law in this city." After enumerating some of the unlawful rules which he as mayor has promulgated, admitted by him to be in violation of the law, Mayor Grace states: "Governor Manning is by no means satisfied with nor does he accept the rules above laid down as a full compliance with his ideas of law enforcement." We should say not.

It, therefore, seems that as Mayor Grace is not going to do anything to secure law enforcement in Charleston that Governor Manning will be forced to stop in and see that the laws of the State are obeyed even in Charleston. This will require drastic measures, and will doubtless be unpleasant and unpopular for Governor Manning in Charleston, but we do not believe that he will shrink from the task. So it occurs to us that Charleston is likely to get a first lesson in obedience to law. If such be the program mapped out by the governor, he will have the hearty support of all the people who respect law and order anywhere in South Carolina and elsewhere. It will also be a good lesson for Charleston, and will do the city good. It is incredible that there should be a law applicable to every other section of the State that would not be good for Charleston. The same kind of people live there as live in other sections, they eat the same kind of food and breathe the same air, they speak the same language and wear the same kind of clothes, they read the same books and discuss the same topics. We are in favor of giving them, therefore, the same laws as the rest of the State is progressing on and growing by.

Mayor Grace's ideas and rules are so very unique and ingenious that we are appending them to this editorial and wish that our readers should see the kind of thought that is in the ascendancy in South Carolina's metropolis and sea port. Yet there are people there who do not seem to understand why Charleston is "out of joint" with the rest of the State. Mayor Grace's statement follows:

"Governor Manning has called my attention very sharply to alleged violations of law in the city, and has stated that unless drastic steps are taken at once to stop these violations, Charleston must be prepared for a rather strenuous program. I agree that the law is not fully respected in many particulars in this community. But Charleston is no worse than any other city upon which odious laws have been imposed by those either misunderstanding or not caring about cosmopolitan habits and conditions. Therefore I have made earnest efforts to bring the legislature to a proper conception of our problems, hoping that sensible laws might be passed which all good citizens can join in obeying and seeing obeyed. Unfortunately while we have made a great impression and much progress with the legislature now sitting, we have again failed to get relief. But the future is full of hope. In the meantime, and especially now under the mandates of Governor Manning, I feel it my duty to republish the following rules, which the police department will more vigorously follow, beginning March 1:

- 1. The closing of blind tigers at 13 o'clock and on Sundays.
- 2. Banishment of slot machines and all forms of mechanical gambling.
- 3. The closing of turf exchanges and the prevention of hand books in that connection.
- 4. The suppression of lotteries.
- 5. The shutting off of illuminated signs which lead to places of lawlessness.
- 6. The absolute prevention of liquor selling to boys (and especially those in school uniforms) and to men when they reach a certain stage of intoxication.
- 7. The measurable restriction of houses of ill fame and assignation.

"It will be recalled that these are practically the rules twice heretofore promulgated and sporadically enforced until by the intervention of compelling influences they were rendered more or less nugatory. I understand now that it is Governor Manning's intention to prevent henceforth a repetition of those influences.

"Governor Manning is by no means satisfied with nor does he accept the rules above laid down a full compliance with his ideas of law enforcement. But I have assured him that under all the circumstances in Charleston, if I can carry them out, it will be as far, for the present, as it is humanly practicable to go.

"Of course he would like to see the enforcement in Charleston of every law on the statute books. So would I. That is a very high ideal, but like every other ideal, altogether unattainable; especially when some of our statute law is in downright opposition to an almost universal sentiment. I believe that the minds and hearts of 90 per cent of our people will instantly accept the foregoing program as reasonable and therefore enforceable, which will be a far better condition to achieve than by any more extreme efforts to plunge the whole community into a state of turmoil and hopeless outlawry."

A STATE AGENT FOR MILL WORKERS.

It is refreshing to have a governor who thinks and acts for the best interests of the people of the State in whatever capacity they may labor. There is nothing of the demagogue in what Governor Manning recommends. For instance he has sent the following message to the legislature, and in response to this an act has been introduced to provide for a State agent. One of the fathers of this bill in the senate is Senator Sherman of Anderson County, whose course in the upper lawmaking body is meeting with much favorable comment. The mill people will feel grateful to the legislature for thus attempting to assist them in solving problems peculiarly their own.

The message of the governor follows: "I earnestly request the members of your bodies to consider seriously and pass at this session the bill which has been introduced and favorably reported in the house, providing for the establishment of a State officer for welfare work. This bill is designed to promote the interests of our industrial villages, which form so important a part of the State. How best to benefit the people of the mill villages is a study which deserves your careful attention. This bill would, I believe, help the people of the villages to solve their problems and to improve the conditions of life under which these citizens live; it would help them to make the best of their opportunities. The high cost of living restricts their comforts and luxuries; the leadership of a demonstrator whose heart is in this work would go a long way to adding cheer to the home life of these many thousand South Carolinians.

"The bill simply provides for the appointment of a State agent, under the direction of the State department of education, whose duty it shall be to supervise the work of local demonstrators. The work has been in effect in this State for three years under the direction of the United States department of agriculture. Recently congress passed a law which cut off the appropriation. The work has greatly benefited more than a score of our mill communities and I now earnestly ask that the State take up this work.

"Our State government has been liberal in the matter of providing means for the improvement of our agricultural classes; I urge that a step now be taken to help the mill communities."

MANNING MAKES FITNESS THE TEST.

Governor Manning's letter to Mayor Griffith of Columbia, declining to appoint R. L. Shull as a member of the Richland County dispensary board until the Columbia mayor has satisfied him that the appointment would be a fit one, should command the widest approbation. "It is my purpose," says the governor, "before issuing commissions to the men named on the various dispensary boards of the State, to get information about them." Then he asks three pertinent questions. He wants to know what Mr. Shull's past business experience has been, what his business interests are now and what is and has been his attitude in regard to the enforcement of the dispensary law.

It is clear that Governor Manning means to avoid if possible the naming of any man to a place on a dispensary board whose appointment will not compel public respect and confidence because of its fitness in all respects. It is also clear that he intends to require those who make these nominations to deal with him in absolute frankness. That is as it should be. No man ought to be named to a place on a dispensary board who is not a man of some business experience. No man ought to be named on a dispensary board who has any outstanding alliances which might embarrass him in the performance of his duty or invite suspicion as to his disinterestedness. No man ought to be appointed on a dispensary board who is not ready to lend his influence and efforts to the enforcement of the dispensary law.

Governor Manning announces that the course he is following in the case of the Shull appointment will be followed in all appointments of this kind and in all appointments of peace officers. The policy thus established will surely make for the public welfare. It is a reversion to the standard of merit. It shows that in Richard I. Manning South Carolina has found a chief executive who proposes to act not for his friends or his friends' friends but for the people. It goes far to fix the character of the new administration.—The News and Courier.

Uncensored news item from the front: As a result of wounds received by the Turks, they are unable to sit down.

OUR DAILY POEM.

Be a Friend To Man.

There are hermit souls, that live withdrawn
In the place of their self-content;
There are souls like stars, that dwell apart
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran—
But let me live by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by,
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I,
I would not sit in the scorners' seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the armor of hope,
The men who are faint with the strife.
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears,
Both part of an infinite plan—
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

WILL FIND OUT WHY
NOMINATION OF MR.
LAUGHLIN WAS DELAYED

SENATOR SMITH ANNOUNCES THAT HE WILL LOOK INTO MATTER SHORTLY

AIKEN ASSURED

Term of Present Postmaster Expired Over Two Months Ago. Local Interest

(From Thursday's Daily.)
A dispatch received by The Intelligencer yesterday from its Washington correspondent quotes Senator E. D. Smith as saying that he will within a day or two undertake to find out why the nomination of Mr. William Laughlin for postmaster at Anderson is delayed.

The dispatch further quotes Representative Wyatt Aiken as saying that he has been assured that the nomination will be made in a short time. The term of office of the incumbent, Mr. John R. Cochran, expired over two months ago. Representative Aiken announced that he had sent to President Wilson the name of Mr. William Laughlin for nomination as postmaster at Anderson. It was expected at the time that the nomination of Mr. Laughlin would be placed before the senate for confirmation within a few days thereafter.

On the streets of Anderson numerous rumors have been in circulation for some weeks to the effect that the nomination of Mr. Laughlin had been for some reason held up. Repeated assurances from Washington, and some of them from as high an authority as the first assistant postmaster general, Mr. Roper, have been to the effect that nothing was in the way of Mr. Laughlin's being nominated other than unusual pressure of important business, and that his name would go before the senate within a few days. Despite these assurances, however, the nomination has not gone forward; and Mr. Laughlin's friends, out of natural interest in the matter, are anxious to know why the appointment has not been made.

The announcement that Senator Smith has taken the matter up and will undertake to find out why the nomination is delayed, will be received with keenest interest in Anderson.

JURORS FOR CIVIL COURT ARE DRAWN

Will Serve For First Week of Term Convening March 8th.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
Jury commissioners for Anderson county met yesterday and drew 36 tallies for petit jury during the first week of the term of court of common pleas for Anderson county, which will be convened here Monday, March 8, with Judge Frank Gary presiding. The jurors drawn are as follows: J. M. Beck, Anderson. W. D. McLean, Anderson. J. R. Stansell, Varennes. W. L. Glenn, Rock Mills. J. E. Watson, Hopewell. R. A. Monroe, Hones Path. T. Mc. Pennell, Williamston. C. M. Martin, Garvin. L. C. Martin, Hones Path. W. C. Campbell, Broadway. W. B. McDaniel, Hopewell. S. H. Paxton, Williamston. J. M. Knox, Hopewell. Robert Bagnell, Martin. W. A. G. McWhorter, Pendleton. D. C. Jones, Belton. J. N. Pennell, Martin. J. Reid Garrison, Pendleton. W. H. G. Elrod, Williamston. D. J. Bolt, Fock Mills. Garland McGregor, Anderson. E. F. Wiggins, Brushy Creek. J. R. Askew, Centerville. C. G. Stevenson, Aronnes. C. W. Clement, Hones Path. W. F. Hanks, Corner. J. F. McCuen, Belton. J. T. King, Anderson. H. F. Norris, Belton. J. O. Bannister, Martin. W. F. Shirley, Anderson. D. C. Young, Aronnes. B. J. Johnson, Belton. J. M. Thompson, Aronnes. F. W. Cole, Fork.

REFUSE TO REVEAL COURSE OF ACTION

Jack Johnson Desires to Know Attitude of Government Regarding Return

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—United States officials here today received information from an emissary of Jack Johnson, the negro champion heavyweight pugilist, that Johnson wanted to return to the United States. Johnson, who left America while under sentence for violation of the Mann act, desired to know the attitude of the government regarding his return. Johnson could be tried on two pending charges or be resentenced under the former conviction. It was said, but officials refused to reveal their course of action.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS ON CHINA
ATTRACTING MUCH ATTENTION

Railway Concessions, Mining Privileges and Other Rights Previously Enjoyed by Germany in the Provinces of Shantung and Extension of Terms of Leases Already Held by Japan in Southern Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, and New Railway Concessions in These Regions Included.

(By Associated Press.)
PEKING, Feb. 17.—The memorandum recently given by the Japanese legation to American, British, French and Russian diplomatic representatives respecting Japan's demand on China on certain of the requirements originally presented to Peking, if information from presumably well informed sources, both foreign and Chinese, is correct. These negotiations, which began late in January, had for their object determination of the future status of Japan's relations with China and a decision respecting certain questions regarding the future development of the Chinese republic. Their course has been guarded with great secrecy.

The Peking government did not conceal its concern over the situation, and on February 6 Sun Poa-Chi, Chinese foreign secretary, at a conference with the Japanese minister at Peking, rejected Japan's proposals on the ground that they were incompatible with China's sovereignty and conflicted with existing treaties between China and other foreign powers. The Japanese minister then asked for an acceptance in principle, stating that the detailed negotiations could be conducted later. China returned the same answer as to the principles involved.

The original demands, according to information from Peking sources, were 21 in number and were far-reaching both in their political and commercial aspects. It is not known whether the original demands were made orally or in a formal written communication. The memorandum as handed to the legations of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia, is understood to contain but 11 demands, substantially as follows:

In relation to Shantung, China, is to transfer to Japan all rights and concessions previously enjoyed by Germany, and must consult Japan on all matters previously agreed upon between Germany and China in the province of Shantung. China is to agree not to alienate or lease Shantung or any pretext to any foreign government, and no island near Shantung is to be leased to any foreign power. China is to grant Japan the right to construct a railroad from Kia Chow to Chi Fu.

Certain cities in the province of Shantung shall be opened as treaty ports. In southern Manchuria and Mongolia, terms of the lease of the Kwang Tung (Port Arthur and Dairen) and the Manchurian and Mukden railroads are to be extended. In the same region Japan is to acquire rights of residence, ownership land and mining grants for her nationals.

In the same region of southern Manchuria and Mongolia, the following four requests are made: Before granting railroad concessions to any third power China must agree to consult Japan in advance. Before endeavoring to obtain capital for loans from any third power China must consult Japan. Before choosing any foreign political, military or financial advisers, China must consult Japan.

Transfer of management and control of the Changsha railroad is to be made to the Japanese. These requests all relate to Mongolia and not to China as a whole. China is obliged not to alienate or lease any ports or bays on any island near the Formosa coast. Among the original demands not included in the memorandum as handed to foreign legations, are said to be the following:

That if China employs foreigners as controlling advisers in her police, military or financial departments Japanese shall be preferred; that one-half of the ammunition and arms used by China must be purchased from Japan, or an arsenal be established in China employing Japanese experts and materials; that China must grant to Japan the same privileges as other nations to establish missions, schools and churches throughout the country to propagate Buddhism; that mining concessions conflicting with existing concessions at Hanang, Tayeh and Ping Siang shall not be granted to other foreigners if a Sino-Japanese company, hereafter to be formed, shall disapprove; that certain railroad concessions from Nanchang to Chaochow, Fu, from Nanchang to Kiating, from Nanchang to Hangchow and from Nanchang to Hangchow shall be granted; that foreigners other than Japanese shall be excluded from future railroad mining and dock building concessions unless Japan shall consent.

It is learned that China has made three counter proposals concerning concessions in Manchuria, Mongolia, and Shantung and has signified willingness to make a public declaration that China shall never cede a port, harbor or island to another power, but declined to pledge itself to that effect to Japan. China also has expressed willingness to discuss any demands she does not regard as infringing on her own sovereignty or affecting existing treaties with other powers. The status of the negotiations now is rather clouded. Whether Japan will press for her demands in full, or decide she cannot insist on any except the 11 set forth in the communications to the foreign governments, is not known here. Officials decline to discuss demands. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Press dispatches from Peking and Tokio concerning the Japanese demands on China attracted much interest here today, but officials of the United States government and diplomats at the Japanese and other embassies would not discuss them. The United States government has been kept in close touch with developments through embassies and legations in Europe as well as Tokio and Peking and Secretary Bryan and Ambassador Child are understood to have discussed the situation informally here. The understanding from the best informed sources is that the Japanese demands as revealed to the powers, relate to certain localities and do not concern China as a whole, affecting only parts of Shantung, southern Manchuria and Inner Mongolia. The recent statement given to the press by the Tokio foreign office and also communicated to the powers, assured them that nothing in the Japanese demands interfered with the territorial integrity of China or the principle of equal opportunity in the Far East. This tended to clarify the situation which had been somewhat confused for foreign governments by rumors and reports of an extensive Japanese plan for commercial expansion in China. It was said also in well informed quarters that nothing thus far had developed which had occasioned any formal inquiries from the United States to Japan on the subject or had raised any apprehensions that the "open door" policy would be adversely affected. Japan's Most Important Step. BERLIN, Feb. 17 (via London)—Japan's demands on China are attracting much attention here. The Cologne Gazette says the most important step ever undertaken by Japan occurs at a time when all the great European powers are sending each other, and the United States is playing a role which never was expected of her. The Gazette regrets the "blindness of Germany's enemies, who permit such a catastrophe to threaten the white race."

A PROGRESSIVE AND PRACTICAL FARMER

What One Man, 21 Years Ago a Renter, Has Done in This County

The Intelligencer is indebted to one of Anderson's most substantial citizens for the following statement as to the achievements of a progressive and practical farmer of this county: "C. E. Hix of Garvin township was a renter 21 years ago. He first bought 35 acres of land, which he later swapped for 100 acres. He has paid for his place. He has 10 bales of cotton to sell, and besides two years old corn, 50 bushels of peas, foaders, etc. He has 25 acres planted in oats, 6 acres in cotton, and 12 acres in corn. He says he plants cotton to work when he has nothing else to cultivate. He generally makes a bale of cotton to the acre, which is a surplus crop. He has plenty of meat killed and, recently slaughtered one hog weighing 449 pounds. He has enough meat to do him two years."

FLAT-ROCK

Rev. W. D. Hammett preached a very interesting sermon to a large congregation here Sunday. A number of visitors were present. Miss Lena Elrod has returned after a pleasant visit to relatives near Whitefield. She was accompanied home by Miss Dollie Elrod, who will spend some time here. Mr. Charlie Burries of the Mountain Creek settlement was here Sunday. Mrs. B. A. McAdams of Anderson spent a while with her brother, Mr. Simpson. Misses Kate Shirley, Anida Major and Miss Tate attended the teachers' meeting Saturday. Mr. J. E. Armstrong of Williamston was here a few hours Sunday. Misses Nettie Horne and Carrie Schrimph delightfully entertained at a dance Monday evening at the home of Mr. Fred Schrimph. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Unger, "Bill" Dean and Miss Eula Stuart motored over to Greenville Sunday and spent a very pleasant day. Mr. and Mrs. Pearnell McKinney of Anderson visited relatives here Sunday. Weeding Out Old Soldiers. PARIS, Feb. 17.—(11:30 p. m.)—General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, continues his policy of weeding out old men in the high ranks of the army in favor of younger and more active men.