

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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WILLIAM BANKS, Editor W. W. SMOAK, Business Manager

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IN ADVANCE

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THE WEATHER

Washington, Feb. 10.—Forecast:—South Carolina—Fair and somewhat colder Wednesday; Thursday fair.

Daily Thought.

In politics and in religion, it so happens that we have less charity for those who believe in the half of our creed than for those who deny the whole of it.—Coitton.

Anderson is My Town—The whole State Sunday School Convention.

A lot of this asylum business sounds like crazy talk.

The Congressional Record is a valentine, a sismique, all the year around.

The city council will "lighten up" on the blue laws. Buy your cigars on Saturday.

"Fussy" Woodruff is in town. (That's a complete editorial paragraph in itself.)

Welcome to a great church town, delegates. Anderson is proud of her Sunday School.

The Anderson High School basketball team is there with the winning scores this year.

"No valentine for me," says William J. "And I was sure expecting one from Champ C."

The value of the S. S. Convention to Anderson will be its spiritual uplift. Will we get it or will we miss it?

Mr. Villa, please hurry up and end the war. We don't want anything to disturb our attention from the box scores.

Please, Mr. Mayor, do some extra stunts in the way of getting streets in good condition for the big parade Friday.

Will some one please explain why the small boy is so much more regular on Sunday School just before Christmas?

We wish to congratulate council on the personnel of the city board of health. A better board could not have been found.

Mayor Holleman, last call to put the streets in good order. A few loads of sawdust, please, in front of the Baptist church.

From treasurer of the Press Association to collector of the income tax would have been more of a civil service promotion for Mr. Sims.

J. Mack King was not out looking for that superior office, but now that he has it, he wishes to have it.

Jas. W. Osborne who is conducting the Sulzer-Murphy graft inquiry in New York, is a Charlotte man for whom Mecklenburg titles are clear. As a district attorney for New York he sent Molasses to prison.

The Mexican general "Interned" as captives in Texas, have all the pleasures of home, except the executions as their playful killings are called.

Of course it is not Sabbath desecration for a rich man to joy ride on Sunday or to travel on the cars. But for a poor man to hire a heavy rig for a little fresh air—horror!

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

The Sunday School in the United States may be acknowledged as a most efficient means of imparting religious instruction to the young, a most effective recruiting agency for the church where the teaching is done by loyal persons trained in that work. Some denominations were not so ready to accept the Sunday School, deeming it unsafe for children to be taught around the family altar, or from the sacred desk, by the man of God, trained in theology and in church history.

But, thanks to the printing press and to the great schools of instruction, there are today found in the Sunday Schools teachers as capable and as well informed as some of the men of the pulpit. The Sunday School passed the experimental stage more than 75 years ago. There was a Sunday School in Norwich, Conn., as early as 1675, Plymouth, Mass., and Newton, Long Island. There was one in Pennsylvania in 1740.

One of the earliest, perhaps the earliest establishment of a Sunday School in the south, was by Bishop Asbury in Hanover county, Virginia, in 1786. In 1790 the "Firstday Society" was formed in Philadelphia to give religious instruction to poor children. This society employed paid teachers and in 1860 had 2,000 subscribers. Boston and New York soon after started a similar organization.

The negroes have had their Sunday Schools since 1793 when Kate Ferguson, a black woman, organized them in New York. Many southern preachers, before the war, taught their slaves the Bible on Sundays. The late Dr. Girardeau, the most eloquent man the Southern Presbyterian church has produced and a profound scholar, taught and preached to the slaves in Charleston, and his example under those conditions and circumstances as a missionary is being pointed to these days in certain arguments.

The spreading of the organization of the Sunday Schools in this county has been carried out by means of the field secretaries. Most states have their interdenominational State associations. The first National convention was held in New York in 1832. At the last national convention 2,200 delegates were present.

In 1873 a plan for uniform Bible lessons was formally inaugurated and these lessons later being adopted by Canada and England were called "International." While each denomination publishes its own lesson help, yet it is thrilling to think how many millions must be studying the same lessons each Sunday. The modern Sunday School seeks to reach all ages, from infant to adult. The "Cradle Roll" includes children of three years. There is a home department for invalids and others who cannot attend and there are over 500,000 on its rolls.

The American Sunday School union was organized in 1824. We have not the latest statistics but an idea of the immensity of the work can be gathered from the following: It has circulated \$15,000,000 worth of literature; has published 1,000 volumes; in the last ten years, has organized 25,000 Sunday Schools with 975,000 members. Its benevolent work cost \$225,000 annually. Its enrollment, 1911, was 14,946,000 pupils; 1,677,000 teachers and officers and 175,000 Sunday Schools.

Great is the work and blessed is the future of the Sunday Schools.

NATIVE OF ANDERSON

The editor of the Intelligencer has believed in the split log drag and those persons in Anderson county who have used it know that the drag is a good thing. It has done good work in this county. In fact, wherever others may say, the split log drag was first used in Anderson county, Col. Jno. C. Stribling, who is well known as one of the most progressive farmers in the state, used the split log drag some 18 or 20 years ago.

He had a drag made to level the surface of his brick yard near Pendleton, and so well pleased was he with the work that he fitted it on the roads with splendid beneficial effect. Like that other Anderson man and inventor, Col. Jno. V. Stribling, who worked out the principle of the differential gear which has made possible the great automobile industry, Col. Jno. C. Stribling has permitted another, Mr. King, of Indiana, to get the praise for the split log drag.

Whoever invented or devised this contrivance, we think it is what the roads need. One of them costs but about \$3. There are many of them in the county now. We believe every farmer should have one or more and drag all the roads on his place. In that way Anderson county will have the best roads in the state.

Just after a rain, when the ground is too wet to be plowed, and the stock can be used for nothing else, it is a good time to use the drag. The mud being thick and gummy can be pulled into the holes and uruts and packed firm by the application of suf-

ficient weight. Drags are made by many hardware people, but the home made kind is good enough.

That the drag has met with great favor elsewhere is well known. The Spartanburg Herald thus describes its use in that county:

"The split log drag is doing the work in Spartanburg county. The efficiency of this simple device for road improvement may be demonstrated on several roads leading out of the city, but of course, the Howard Gap road, where the drag has been used longest, is the best example to be found. We doubt that there is a better clay road in South Carolina than that—and its maintenance of the drag.

"We believe this a great system of road working and that it has come to stay—provided, and this is most important, it proves economical. It should be the cheapest means of working roads and if the men in charge of the various sections will keep an eye on the expense and hold that down as low as possible, not to allow the road to suffer, there will never be any departure from the drag and the system and the roads of this county will be good the year around. Keep down expense, and keep up the road. That's the slogan.

ST. VALENTINE

What has become of the young fellows and girls who used to post each other those lacy, mushy, lovey-dovey valentines on Feb. 14? Perhaps they are still doing it, but the St. Valentine doings of the present time seem to be more of a kiddie affair.

With what anxious heart the youth of 12 to 18 years of age used to welcome the coming of the anniversary! With what discriminating care he selected a gorgeous display of Cupid emblems to please his lady love! With what beating heart he dropped it behind the post office!

And at the country school there was the exchange of missives at the old hollow stump. With pictures of Cupids and of hearts pierced with darts of love, these valentines were then worth their weight in gold. In the days of Chaucer and Shakespeare, Valentine day was a day for betrothal and was marked by the giving of presents. This usage grew out of the fairy legends that on this day the birds chose their mates.

Folks, let's cut out all of this political mess in South Carolina. The rest of the world is holding its nose.



REV. JOHN P. VINES, Pastor, First Baptist Church Anderson, S. C.



REV. J. W. SPEAKE, Pastor St. John's Methodist Church Anderson, S. C.

DUCK SEASON SOON CLOSES

After Feb. 16th it will be unlawful to kill ducks in Anderson County

After the 16th of this month it will be unlawful to shoot ducks in South Carolina, and those Anderson county people who violate this law will be subject to a fine of \$50 or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court. This information is contained from a letter sent out by the Biological survey of the department of agriculture and a copy of which has been received by The Intelligencer.

The same communication also calls attention to the fact that migratory insect-eating birds are protected by the federal law. This applies to robins and meadow larks, both of which come under the provisions of the federal statutes. These birds are regarded as valuable to agriculture as their food consists largely of insects injurious to field crops.

Economy of material was the explanation of the erection of a house in Los Angeles in which every part was made of concrete in the same form they would have been if made of wood, then nailed or wired together.

Instead of the rigid planes used on most aeroplanes two Austrian inventors have equipped their air craft with circular planes revolving in opposite directions 200 or more times a minute.

MR. AIKEN SPEAKS ON IMMIGRATION

Before National House of Representatives When Bill Was Considered

Washington, Feb. 10.—While the immigration bill was being considered in the House, Representative Aiken made a speech which, though short, explained very clearly the attitude of the people of South Carolina on the immigration question. Mr. Aiken said:

Mr. Speaker, while the section of country that I have the honor to represent has not as yet been affected by undesirable immigrants, the future may hold greater dangers from unrestricted immigration there than in any other section of the southland, or perhaps of the United States.

South Carolina is the second cotton-manufacturing state in the Union. The people who operate the mills are our neighbors and friends, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. They are descended from the sturdy races of northern Europe and their forefathers helped to wrest the country from British tyranny. Our people may not be spoken of in terms of caste or class. We are one people, loving the country that we have built up from savage wilds, respecting the laws of the land, growing in wealth, and looking ever forward for better things, intellectually and morally.

Mr. Speaker, we do not want these ideal social and business conditions to be disturbed by the influx of a lot of undesirable foreigners. Already certain sections of this country have been overrun by a large foreign element, so large that foreign ideals and foreign issues have displaced true American principles, and fed and fostered socialism and anarchy.

Of course, I would not close the door absolutely against the intelligent, well-meaning immigrant. This would be inconsistent with the principles on which this government was founded. Furthermore, such a step would not only be impracticable but impossible. The comity of nations requires that our alien laws be reasonable, as the laws of other nations must be reasonable toward us.

If England should enact a law prohibiting any American from taking up residence within her borders, we would meet the insult with arms. But England may very reasonably prohibit the lame, the blind, the insane, the pauper, the anarchist, yes, and the illiterate, of this country from becoming citizens of her domain. And why? Because they become a charge, a tax on her better citizenship. They become members of the peace. They become tools in the hands of designing men to drive honest labor out of employment. This country, then, should not permit the illiterate hordes of Europe to defile our own good people out of employment.

The one main feature in which the bill under discussion differs from the present law is the test of illiteracy; and in my judgment this is one of the strongest features of the bill. The intelligent foreigner is not willing to work at starvation wages. It is the illiterate class, those who have not the intelligence to depend on their wits, who could be herded like cattle into our factories to drive our home labor that we need to dread most. And I may add further, that it is the illiterate class of foreigners from whom our foreign criminals come.

I live in a section of the country where fully half the people are negroes. The crime for which so many negroes pay the death penalty outside the law is accountable, I believe, in large measure to the illiteracy of that race. Negroes with a smattering of education commit forgeries, but they rarely assault white women. It is a question with our people, then, whether it is better to educate the negro and elevate the character of this offense or leave him an ignorant brute prone to that greatest offense which means his death at the hands of the comes with his ideas of anarchy and There is nothing so sacred to the southern white man as the honor of the southern white woman; and believing that in giving the negro some education we lessen his brutal tendencies, or we at least increase his dread of certain vengeance, we have written a 3-mill school tax in our constitution, the proceeds of which we divide with that race. Now, this burden is on us. The negro was put in the south by the hand of destiny. Shall we look for further burdens by admitting the illiterate foreigner, who comes with his ideas of anarchy and immorality to mix with and contaminate our purer American citizenship?

It has been said if a lion ate beef and pork and lamb it all became lion, and a critic wisely replied that if the lion ate spoiled beef, pork, and lamb he would likely be a sick lion. Just so, if this country takes in the worthless foreign element that is yearly vomited from Europe, there will be congestion in our cities and anarchy and crime on every hand.

I repeat that this country should never close its doors to the upright, intelligent foreigners, and I say so because that this country will grow less and less attractive to the better element of foreigners as the country itself grows older and more like the mother countries. Free lands are a thing of the past here, and foreign farmers of the type that have built up the mighty west, now that the Panama canal is opened, will seek homes in the Temperate Zone of South America.

The ignorant laborer and the city drone are the classes of people who will seek to come in ever-increasing numbers; and if we would preserve our institutions, if we would preserve ourselves and our children in the heritage they have carved out of the wilderness, we must raise the bar against the worthless foreign element.

A sanitary guard has been invented to prevent persons handling spoiled outlets.

VARIOUS MATTERS BEFORE COUNCIL

A New Board of Health Was Elected Last Night

The meeting of council was attended by a number of interested parties and several of these appeared before council. Representing the Board of Health, Dr. J. P. Duckett appeared and asked that council reduce the number of the Board from 10 to five and accept his resignation as a member of the board. This action was taken and the following new members of the board, to serve from five years for the first named to one year for the last named, were announced by the mayor: Dr. Frank Ashmore, chairman; Dr. W. H. Nardin, Dr. B. A. Henry, F. B. Crayton and A. H. Daguerre.

Recorder Russell appeared before the body and stated to the council that he would like to have a little more right of discretion granted him by the council. He said that the same offense might vary in gravity in two cases. He also discussed present conditions, saying that council should go on record as being opposed to lawlessness, when so much lawlessness and crime is going on in the State and men being liberated by high officials every day in the year. He also asked for instructions relative to "putting the lid on" on Sundays. Council considered his first request, that of more discretion in the trial of cases and made the minimum fine that might be imposed by the recorder, one dollar.

Dr. Duckett asked council to make certain improvements on Kennedy street; Dr. Acker asked that improvements be made on streets adjacent to certain of his property; Alderman Carter presented a petition asking that certain drainage work be done in his ward; Alderman Elmore secured some additional lights and hydrants for his ward; Alderman Spearman also secured additional lights. The matter of doing additional paving on certain streets was considered and passed to the street committee for action.

S. D. Boykin, who has had in charge the city clock, tendered his resignation and his son, A. C. Boykin, was selected to fill the position. It was the sense of council that new hands be bought for the city clock and certain improvements made upon it if the county would pay one-half of the expense connected with this undertaking.

Mayor Holleman announced that he had appointed City Health Officer Campbell as a delegate to the Sanitation Convention which meets in Columbia on March 12 and 13 and asked that council defray this officer's expenses to Columbia for this convention. Favorable action was taken on this suggestion.

Various other routine matters were attended to, following which the council went into executive session.



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