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MEMORIAL DAY On this day Jackson died. On this day the Confederacy received its death blow. God willed it that Jackson should not see defeat. And God willed it that Jackson had to be taken. How precious should be the memory of the life of this wonderful man. It is an inspiration to every poor boy, for surely none was poorer than this poor orphan who in his awkwardness was a jest among the cadets when he first entered West Point Academy. But by the time he had reached the top of his class, yet he was loved by every pupil and every teacher. In the same year of his graduation, he was promoted for gallantry for a sub-lieutenant's grade to that of major. He excited the admiration of the older officers of the United States army in his brilliant conduct in Mexico. "Danger acted upon him like wine" and he had a passion for war. When his mother state seceded from the union, he volunteered his services to the Confederacy. His brilliant career is well known. But his wonderful achievements as a military genius have overshadowed the more human side of the man. He was as pious, as sincere and as gentle a Christian as the world has known. Gone are the echoes of battle. Gone are the battle rage and the fever of blood letting. Gone are the hatred of section against section. But there is this that remains—the remembrance that at the head of Southern armies were men who were as truly soldiers of the Southern Cross of the nation that died. On this day Jackson died and "the nation that was" was plunged into mourning. It is fitting that this day should be selected as the occasion each year when the women of the South should lay garlands upon the graves of those who followed Jackson and Lee and the other immortals, now awaiting the reveille that bring them from their slumber into a Victory most triumphant. God bless the woman who are keeping alive the precious recollection of those days. It is fit that Memorial day, commemorating the valor of those who fought for the great Cause that man had made, should fall on the day of the week when the Son of God and his precious sacrifice are commemorated. It is a day whose sanctity should be doubly sacred, for the people meet on God's day to pay tribute to valor and to patriotism and to the meekness of the true followers of the Cross.

MOTHER'S DAY This is Mother's day. The history of the celebration is not familiar to us, but at any rate this day is set apart as Mother's day. Let every man today wear a white flower in remembrance of his mother. There is nothing in all of this world like the mother love. The angels are not permitted to witness anything in glory more beautiful than the tender smile of the good mother, as she pines in rapture upon the soft little piece of humanity cuddled in her arms—"My Boy." Oh, boys, if you but knew. Some day there may come the time when your heart will feel to bursting with the longing of just one word with Mother. While you have her, love her. While she is here try to make her happy. When she is gone, meet her in the fair skies beyond. If mother love were an army, there would be no wrecked lives, no torn hearts, no longing soul, for sin would be driven forever from the world and love would triumph. And if the boy but knew the depth of his mother's love, there is no power on earth that could make him linger in the paths of worldliness, or dally in the flowered fields of sinful pleasure. The mother knows best. Do what she says.

DISPENSARY ELECTIONS Magistrate W. B. Broadwell yesterday called attention to the fact that Jasper county in order to get an election on the dispensary question had to get a special act of the legislature passed. Whether or not this is analogous to the situation in Anderson cannot be said without further inquiry, as Jasper was a new county created after the enacting of the Carey-Cottrhan law. That well known law was a prohibition measure. It declares the entire state prohibition territory with the following local option—that those counties which had dispensaries might hold elections to see whether or not they would be continued. That was the local option feature, but the essence of the bill was prohibition. As a matter of interest, we publish below the special act referred to by Mr. Broadwell, who did not venture any opinion upon the general condition, recently discussed but merely called attention to this Jasper county provision as a matter of special interest. Sec. 1. No. 193—An election on liquor question for Jasper county. That an election shall be ordered for the county of Jasper, to be held on the second Tuesday of August, 1913, for the purpose of determining whether alcoholic liquor and beverages shall be sold in said county, upon a petition of one-fourth of the qualified voters of said county, filed on or before the first day of May of said year, of which election supervisor shall give 30 days notice by advertisement published in said county. The said election shall be conducted by the same officers and under the rules and regulations provided by law for general elections.

RULES COVERING CITY PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR 1914. Be it resolved by the City democratic executive committee of the City of Anderson, as follows, to-wit: 1. That a primary election be held in the City of Anderson on Tuesday, June 16th, at eleven hundred and fourteen, from eight o'clock a. m. until four o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates from the democratic party for the following offices, to-wit: For a mayor for said city, and for an alderman for said city from each of the six wards of said city. 2. That each of the six wards of said city shall constitute a voting precinct, and the voting place of wards one to five, inclusive, shall be in the court house and the voting place of Ward six shall be at Anderson Mill store. 3. The managers of election for the several wards shall be elected by the city executive committee and if any manager shall fail, or refuse, for any reason to serve the chairman of the city executive committee may appoint a substitute for the person so failing to serve. Said managers shall be sworn by some person competent to administer an oath that they will conduct said election fairly and impartially and make a true return of the results thereof, according to law, and that they will promptly deliver the ballots cast, and their polling lists, to the city executive committee, as required by these rules. Said managers shall immediately after counting the votes cast at the several precincts, put the ballots and their polling lists and tally sheets in their respective ballot boxes and seal and lock said boxes and immediately deliver the same to the chairman of the city executive committee. 4. The city executive committee shall meet in the court house at six o'clock p. m., on said election day for the purpose of tabulating and declaring the results. Said committee shall declare any candidate who may receive a majority of all the votes cast for the office for which he is a candidate duly nominated for such office, and if no candidate receive a majority of all the votes cast then said executive committee shall declare the two highest of the candidates for such office in the second primary. 5. A second primary, if one should be necessary, shall be held on Tuesday, June 23rd, within the same hours and at the same places with the same managers and subject to the same rules, as are provided for in the first primary. 6. In the event of protests or contests notice thereof shall be filed with the chairman of the city executive committee within twenty-four hours after said executive committee has announced the results of said elections; and said executive committee shall hear and determine the same with all convenient speed, and the decisions of said committee thereon shall be final. 7. All candidates for any of said offices, shall, on or before twelve o'clock noon on Tuesday, June 2nd, 1914, file a written pledge with the chairman of said executive committee to the effect that he will abide the results of said election, and will pay his assessment as fixed by said committee; and only such persons as comply herewith shall be permitted to be candidates in said primary. Provided that after the time for filing said pledges and before the close of either of such elections, should any candidate die, it shall be the duty of the city executive committee to afford opportunity for the entry of other candidates for the office involved, and should death occur more than ten days before a primary election, then said committee shall make dates entering the race, but if said death occur after ten days, then the balloting for said office shall not be at the succeeding primary election, but at such time as may be fixed by said committee, and said committee shall provide for the filing of pledges. 8. No person shall be allowed to vote at said primary elections, who is not a member of the democratic club of the ward in which he resides, and whose name has not been entered on said club lists before the first election, and who has not been a resident of South Carolina two years and the city of Anderson four months immediately preceding the next general municipal election. The voters lists of the clubs shall be closed five days before the first of said elections and, after being inspected and certified to by the president and secretary of such club, shall be delivered to the chairman of the city executive committee, where they shall remain open to public inspection until the first election; and it shall be the duty of said committee to inspect said lists before the first election, to erase therefrom the name or names of any person or persons not entitled to vote therein, and said lists, as corrected by the committee and certified to by the chairman and secretary thereof, shall be turned over to the managers of election of the respective wards before the opening of the polls at the first election and shall constitute the polling lists for said elections; provided that no person shall be allowed to vote at said elections, even though his name appears on one of said lists, unless such person is either otherwise qualified under the law and these rules. The managers of election shall require the following oath before permitting any man to vote.

several offices; and if any ballot is not erased so as to clearly show for whom the voter intended to vote then the ballot shall be rejected as to such office as to which the doubt may exist. The following form of ticket shall be used: For Mayor: For alderman from Ward — Which shall be followed by the names of the candidates for the several offices, as aforesaid. 10. All the rules and regulations of the democratic party of the state of South Carolina which may not be inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall apply to the holding of this election, to the qualifications for enrollment on a democratic club for voting at said election, for hearing and deciding any contests or protest, and to all other matters relating to anything connected therewith, and the same shall be subject to the laws of this state providing for the holding of primary elections, as to filing statement of expenses before and after said primaries, and in all other matters relating thereto. Section 11. At said election, when the right of a person to vote is challenged, the managers shall place the vote so challenged in an envelope and endorse thereon the name of the voter and that of the challengers, and the person so challenged shall be allowed to vote, and the challenged votes shall be kept separate and apart and not counted, but turned over to the city executive committee, which shall, at its first meeting after either of said elections hear all objections to such votes and when no person appears to sustain an objection made at the polls, the ballot shall be removed from the envelope and mingled with the regular ballots and counted, but where the challenger appears or produces witnesses in support of the challenge then the committee shall proceed to hear and determine the question and its decision shall be final. Assessment of Candidates. \$10.00 Mayoralty. \$5.00 Aldermen. G. Cullen Sullivan, President. W. H. Shearer, Secretary Executive Committee.

RAIN VS. ORPHANS Atlanta, May 8.—Rain yesterday in Atlanta cost the orphans thousands of dollars. It keeps the big crowds off the streets through all the middle part of the day and consequently materially cuts down the money taking by the young women who were engaged in the "tag day" work of soliciting contributions for the undernourished orphan work. The young women who were dressed in their prettiest gowns and hats, having learned from past experience that the prettier they looked the easier it was to get the money from the men, braved the rain, got their shimmering silks spotted and their feathers bedraggled and managed to collect before night a goodly sum despite the weather, but not nearly so much as they would have taken if the skies had been clear all day.

THE WEATHER. Washington, May 9.—Forecast: South Carolina.—Fair Sunday and Monday; light to moderate variable winds. AN OLD BATTLEFIELD. The softest whisperings of the sweetest of sentiments. And rust and roses in the cannon's And where the thunders of the fight were born The wind's sweet tenor in the standing corn. With songs of larks, low lingering in the foam, And low skies bending over love and home. But still the thought, Somewhere up y hills Or where the vales ring with the whippoorwill. Sad, wistful eyes and broken hearts that beat For the loved sound of unreturning feet. And when the oaks their leafy banners wave Dream of the battle and an un-muzzled grave. Frank L. Stanton.

THERE IS NO CURE The cost of a battleship is \$15,000,000 and the world thinks of that amount as enormous. The cost of fighting tuberculosis in the United States is \$15,000,000 annually. There is no doubt that the ravages of the white plague have filled more graves and have saddened more hearts than the agony of the bloody field of war. The money spent in battleships is an investment. Just as in the money spent in stamping out tuberculosis. A few years ago no expenditure was made to fight tuberculosis, but the great American public is gradually coming to realize the danger from the white plague. Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, has shown the tremendous cost of tuberculosis to be many times in excess of the money spent in fighting the disease. The annual loss to society, not counting the loss to victims and their families, is not less than \$750,000,000. It is in the same way we calculate the losses to the victims themselves, including the losses before death and the capitalized earning power cut off by death, we reach a still larger sum, making the total loss well above \$1,000,000,000 a year, says Prof. Fisher. "These cold calculations take no account of courage, of the fact that a man's life is worth more to him than the earnings he expects it to bring and that the loss of monetary support is not the chief loss which widows and orphans suffer; nor does the calculation take any account of the impairment of working efficiency in the years preceding the breakdown from tuberculosis." This annual loss will greatly decrease as the efforts to check the progress of the disease are increased. The insidious enemy can be kept off by prevention, though no cure has been found for persons in advanced stages.

ADVERTISING TALKS (By Phelps Sasseen.) BUSINESS BUILDING. (Continued from yesterday) The amount of success each person can achieve as a salesman depends upon the amount of confidence he can instill, not only in himself, but in his goods, and finally in his house or business institution. That each person must be made to feel safe and secure in dealing with your concerns, that your firm call and will deliver the goods or render the service that it promises to render. What is it that breeds confidence? It is the personality of the salesman; so it is very important to every person who has to do with the selling end of any business, that he have a strong personality. It is his stock in trade. What is personality? Not simply good looks and good clothes. Personality is the outward expression of the character and health of a person. "When I speak of character, I don't mean simply being good in the sense of good-looking. I know a lot of good-looking fellows who could not sell a little girl a loaf of bread when she was sent to the bakery solely for the bread and nothing else. When I speak of health, I mean the physical, mental and moral health of the person, which promotes the development of the positive forces of the man, which help to make a man of strong character." We find that a salesman who is very deficient in either character or physical, mental or moral health will create an atmosphere that will repel instead of attract persons. He will prove to be a negative influence and should be a positive force. Of course you cannot decide, because you have some of the life which the human family is heir, that you are condemned to absolute failure as a salesman. You can improve your health, either physical, mental or moral, and your character is your own. It is what you yourself make it. I make particular mention of these things of personality because I think they play a big part in this question of salesmanship. They are the secret laws that govern the success of business building. Natural laws cannot be broken, if we hope for success. (To be Continued.)

Stonewall Jackson learned to dance in the City of Mexico, after he had made the Mexican hop out of their fortifications with his artillery. Things you cannot answer: Why America doesn't shut out why every Anderson mother knows she has the prettiest and brightest boy on earth. To Katherine's ball team swatted Columbia on Friday 21 to 1, and we cannot imagine how in the world Westcottville managed to keep the record down to that.

Uncle Joe Cannon, a North Carolinian, somewhat expatriated, but typical, is to enter the congressional fight in his district out in "Illinois" and his opponent will think nothing of a barn's nest mild and tame compared to a trip around the Mustangs out Danville way. Just to show that we are a patriot, we killed by actual count 145 flies while we were writing twelve of these ditties—red, no, Kum and 1,000 of their pestiferous kin came to their funerals.

The lid is lifted on straw hats. Here are the belfries for the high flyers. Straws that show which way the wind of fashion is blowing. Split straws, \$2. \$3. \$4. Sennits, \$1.50. \$2. \$2.50. \$3. Mackinaws, \$2. \$3. Bangoks, \$5. Panamas, \$5. to \$7.50. Order by parcels post. We prepay all charges. B. O. Cranst Co. The Store with a Conscience.

The Mutual Benefit's Oldest Policy Was issued on January 21, 1846. It was an Ordinary Life policy on the life of Mr. Joseph L. Winslow, of Portland, Me., for \$3,500, the annual premium being \$54.60. Mr. Winslow was then only 15 years of age. Today his is the oldest policy on the books of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. It bears No. 795. Although as originally issued Mr. Winslow's policy contained no cash or other non-forfeiture values, the Company would now pay a total of \$3,244.29 in event of surrender of this policy during 1914. All dividends have been used to reduce the yearly cost. The net outlay for sixty-nine years has been only \$7,345.38. The gross premiums for sixty-nine years have amounted to \$3,767.40, but Mr. Winslow has received dividends amounting to \$2,422.02, so that the average yearly cost per thousand of insurance has been only \$5.57. Mr. Winslow could now surrender his policy for cash and receive nearly \$2.50 for every \$1.00 paid to the company. The regular dividend of 1914, as shown by the notice printed on the last page, amounts to \$34.84 which is twenty-four cents greater than the gross premium. The policy, therefore, is in every way an asset and in no way a liability. In addition to the regular dividend Mr. Winslow will receive a 1914 special dividend of \$10.97. The total credit balance payable by the Company, therefore, amounts this year to \$11.21. Mr. Winslow furthermore, is entitled to all advantages now available to policyholders insured under modern contracts. With the Mutual Benefit every policy is ALWAYS UP TO DATE. M. M. Mattison, General Agent. Chas. W. Webb, District Agent. Jos. J. Towbridge, Special Agent.