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The Weather.

South Carolina: Local rains Saturday; Sunday probably fair.

OUR DAILY THOUGHT

Let us smile.

Let us smile.

The thing that goes the farthest toward making life worth while, that costs the least and does the most, is just a little smile. The smile that bubbles from a heart that loves its fellow men will drive away the cloud of gloom and coax the sun again. It's full of worth and goodness, too, with many kindness blent; it's worth a million dollars and it doesn't cost a cent.—Selected.

Galley slaves—printers.

Nobody loves the poor war poet.

Also, when everybody works and nobody plays, the result is nil.

Better go slow, young fellow. She may not be the girl you think she is.

Love thy neighbor as thyself; but leave his property alone.

Make this your motto: Think thoughts and do things.

You may as well be a grand rascal as to have everybody think so, as far as the world is concerned.

The hog and hominy farmer may not have as much gold as a cotton farmer, but he should bibble; he's got the oats.

They say Spartanburg is the city of success. Well, they haven't seen Anderson.

Some people's object in life seems to be to give the other fellow a permanent black eye.

Not long now until some of the people of South Carolina will make an honest endeavor to digest some of the W. K. Sg. means of Columbia.

OUR DAILY POEM

He Did It.

Somebody said that it couldn't be done. But, he, with a chuckle, replied, "That 'may be it couldn't," but he would do it. Who wouldn't say so till he'd tried to be chuckled right in with the trace of a grin. On his face. If he worried he hid it. He started to sing as he tackled the thing. That couldn't be done, and he did it.

Somebody scoffed. "Oh, you'll never do that. At least no one has ever done it." But he took off his coat and he took off his hat.

And the first thing he knew, he'd begun it.

With the lift of his chin and a bit of a grin.

If any doubt rose he forbids it: He started to sing and he tackled the thing. That couldn't be done, and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it can't be done; There are thousands to point out to you one or two.

The dangers that wait to assail you, But just buckle in with a bit of a grin; Then take off your coat and go to it.

Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing. That couldn't be done, and you'll do it.

NOT A POOR MAN'S MEASURE

Among the numbers of gentlemen present in Columbia and urging the General Assembly to submit a bond bill to the people which would make South Carolina a purchaser of cotton at ten cents a pound when cotton is worth in the market six or seven cents a pound, The State would like to know if the railroad brakemen, conductors, firemen and engineers are represented.

Are representatives of 125,000 cotton mill operatives and their families urging the passage of a bill menacing the State with a permanent debt of \$20,000,000?

Are spokesmen for 35,000 white tenant farmers who, if cotton be bought at ten cents a pound, will turn over practically all they have to landlords and merchants, who in any case will be tenant farmers next year as they are now, insisting that the bond bill be passed?

Of the white population of 725,000 in South Carolina, at least 400,000 have little or nothing to gain from the bond scheme.

Who are their representatives in the General Assembly? Who is speaking for them? Who for them is approaching members and senators and begging that the bill be passed?

The Hampton administration reduced the public debt of the State, by the elimination of fraudulently issued bonds, to a sum between six and seven millions of dollars. In thirty-six or seven years the debt has been reduced about one million and that has been done, for the most part, by the sale of public lands.

If the public debt shall be increased by ten or twenty millions the increase will be with us to stay. In the main it will be a BURDEN ON LABOR.

The grandsons and the great grandsons of the railroad brakemen, the salesman, the mill operative, the street car conductor and the tenant will feel it in the RENTS THEY WILL BE ASKED TO PAY. These laboring men will themselves feel it.

If members of the General Assembly must pass what Senator Walker denounces as a menace "vicious in principle" while casting his vote for it, let them do so with their eyes open. Let them not fancy that they are coming to the rescue of "the poor man."

In the last analysis, the load of public debt is in great measure carried on the shoulders of labor.

Labor does not pay a great deal in direct taxes. Indirectly, in rents, in the cost of those necessities furnished by public utility companies and in the adjustment of the wage scale, labor gets the big end of the log.

For the most part this newspaper derives its main support from property holders. From a temporary distribution of largess by increase of the public debt to property holders, the State would have its share. From a selfish point of view, the State has as much at stake as any property holder and is suffering not less than others from the existing hard and harassing conditions. That shall not deter the State from putting the case plainly; from saying that the bond issue, even if it would help the property holders (which we do not for a moment believe), is in essence if not in design a measure destructive of the interest of the great mass of the people and calculated to strengthen the fetters of their poverty.—The State.

OPPOSITION AT SEA.

"The Republic is ought to stop criticizing the Democratic administration or stop voting for its measures."

Thus spoke Representative Cline, of Indiana, a few days ago, and created a situation among the Republicans that is interesting and unusual. It is a fact that while certain of the Republican leaders have been severely criticizing the Democratic administration and the measures which it has put through Congress in the past eighteen months, yet numbers of the Republicans in both houses of Congress have, when the test came, voted for those measures. In at least one instance the strange situation was presented of opposition to a measure on the part of Republican leaders merely because, apparently, they considered it their duty to oppose a Democratic proposal, when the measure finally passes the House by a unanimous vote. This is all the more significant when it is noted that the measure in question was one of the Democratic party's anti-trust bills—an essentially party measure. Every Republican in the House voted for the Trade Commission bill, although some of them had spoken against its provisions on the floor.

The Clayton anti-trust bill, perhaps the most important of the Democratic measures of the present Congress, aside from the tariff and currency bills, received the votes of 21 Republicans in the House, while only 54 Republicans voted against it. The Rayburn bill, which enlarged the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission so as to extend it over the issuance of railway securities, was supported in the House by 80 Republicans and 14 Bull Moose representatives. One of the Republicans sup-

porting the measure was Mr. Mann, the leader. Only 12 votes were cast against it, though its passage, along with that of nearly every other party measure, was long delayed.

On the questions of authorizing the President's Mexican policy and his use of emergency notes in that connection, there was very decided Republican support of the administration in both houses. Even on the currency question, which was delayed from May of last year until a couple of days before Christmas by those who did not want it to pass yet dared not vote against it, finally received 35 Republican votes in the House and 4 from the opposition in the Senate.

There was slightly more cohesiveness among the Republicans on the tariff, but even on this question there was support for the Underwood bill from the opposition that was noticeable. Seven votes in the House and two in the Senate were cast for this measure by those not of the administration party.

Such facts as these indicate that the Democrats are really representative of the sentiment of the country, and that the opposition has little left to stand on.—that it is almost at sea.

POLLY ANNA CLUB

"Polly Anna," "The Glad Book," is the title of a popular little story now being widely read. It is the story of a little girl, the daughter of a poor minister, who lived in a Western state living great poverty. Her father and mother died, she was sent East to live with a wealthy maiden aunt. During her father's lifetime they "played" a game called "being glad," and as she explained it to her maiden aunt the way the game was played was to find something in everything that happened to be glad about. There was never a catastrophe so great but this little girl could find some phase about which to be glad. She preached this new philosophy to everyone with whom she came in contact, and soon they were playing the game too. It is said that Polly Anna clubs are being formed in many places, and members are deriving much good from the plan of being "glad" over everything that happens.

The Intelligencer believes that the organization of "Polly Anna" clubs in the South just now would be a good thing. Seriously, this would help smooth out many rough places. For instance if a farmer has debts to pay and six cent cotton to pay them with, and a short crop at that, he can be glad that he has health and strength and hope in his heart for better times. Then he can be glad for the wife and little ones God has given him to bless his home. He can be glad that his adversity has shown him his true friends and he can know how much he can rely upon them in times of distress. Now, had you thought of this in just this way? Isn't it worth while to cultivate optimism in thought and deed? And it can be cultivated. One can be glad all the time or carry a grudge. One can smile or frown, these are voluntary acts on the part of everyone.

"The man worth while is the man who can smile. When everything goes dead wrong."

"RIFT IN THE CLOUDS."

A dispatch from Columbia published in today's paper states, "It seems as if the acreage reduction measure will be the only one to be passed," leaving out of course, the appropriation bill of \$100,000 to pay members for their services in "saving the country." Of course, the acreage reduction bill will not amount to much, and will not be enforced, so the action of the legislature will not be productive of much good, as we see it. Unfortunately the legislature, when it found it could not do any real thing to aid the farmers, did not adjourn, but kept holding on with a view to letting the "dear people" know just how desperately they were in earnest. The result is that they have been holding out a forlorn hope that something would ultimately be done, and the people have been patiently waiting to be saved. The legislature will soon adjourn and the farmers will then have to go it alone or seek aid elsewhere.

The "rift in the clouds" appears now in the statement that the financiers of the money centers are going to get together and "finance" the South's cotton crop. This is what is needed just now, and then let us have every spin-dle in the country going full time getting the products ready for consumption. Holding cotton off the market will not solve the problem ultimately. This will only defer the evil day. What will really help is to get more consumers and more avenues to use cotton goods. Fortunately this is being done now as never before, and the finding of new avenues of use for the staple has only just begun. Millions of bales of cotton can be consumed right here in the United States in excess of what has been used by every pound were used by manufacturers to bale their product, and by the farmers themselves to bag their cotton, to say nothing of the excess in consumption of cotton goods for clothing and other domestic uses. Let the United States be loyal to home products, and require every article to bear the label "Made in the U. S. A."

THANKS, AWFULLY, NEIGHBOR

We lift our hat and extend our hand to new Editor W. W. Smoak of The Anderson Intelligencer. A worthy man of fine ability, made editor of a really good, reliable paper. We feel sure that Brother Smoak will make good. In fact, he has already made good.—The Pickens Sentinel.

IT DOES NOT HERE

"Our daily poem," a heading which you see in a good many newspapers, doesn't mean that the editors wrote the poem. Most editors are better poets than some of the stuff they publish.—Greenwood Journal.

THE AMERICAN MOBILIZATION

Great Army Being Trained for Service in Peaceful Fields—See to It That They are Protected.

(From Insurance Herald.) The latest issue of the agency paper of an insurance company carries an interesting article on the Great American Mobilization, and a strong argument is made to fathers to see that this army—formed by the public school system—receives proper insurance protection during its period of training, so that it may fight the battles of Peace successfully. The article follows:

"As we go to press the United States has completed the great annual American mobilization. By this an army of more than ten million soldiers is sent into training each year for a period of nine months. One-third of all the taxes of the Republic are spent on this army. The people of the nation save and sacrifice to feed and equip at their own expense the immense levy of recruits for its service. Its great forts rear their battlements in the crowded cities and stretch out into all parts of the broad land. There is not a valley so sequestered, nor a district so remote, but the flag floats there over some little garrison of this mighty army."

It is, taking it all in all, the most wonderful army in the world. Its arsenals are filled, not with rifles, but with books; its instructors do not teach straight shooting, but straight thinking; and its raw recruits are trained for the battle of life that they may conquer Nature's laws and not clear eyes, stakes the future of its people's fellow men, that they may wrest wealth from the resources of the earth and not from the possession of their neighbors. It is the army upon which the United States of America, with pride, it is known as the Public School System.

Probably the finest part of it all is that this great army is for the most part made up of volunteers, only in parts of the country is the service compulsory and then only up to a limited age. In thousands of localities the bulk of the children in the grades and the entire high school division of this tremendous force is in training because parents are able and willing to devote a substantial portion of their income to the development of those who, in many another land, are looked upon as a source of revenue to the household.

If you have children in school, Mr. Polycyholder, that is something to think about. Are you leaving to your good wife the solution of the school problem for your children if you should pass away before their training is complete? How would it be with those brave young soldiers of yours if the weekly envelope or the monthly salary check suddenly ceased to come in? Have you ever paused to think how absolutely dependent your family has become upon that regular amount which you receive from your firm or draw from your cash account? Protection Against Everything.

There is food for thought in this. Certainly it is worth while in relation to this problem to think about the various forms of insurance that will protect your children in the event of your demise. Death is a strangely arbitrary chooser, and protection, to be protection at all, must be not against a few things that may happen, but against anything that may happen.

There is something more for you to think about in this, Mr. Polycyholder. If you happen to have a bright-faced young soldier in this great army of the Republic, is something should happen to you, is this boy or girl who bears your name to drop from the ranks, or march on triumphantly to the goal of adequate preparation for life? Is the provision you have made sufficient to carry on the campaign? "And then there is something else—the most serious thought of all. When you are pressed with little responsibilities, when financial matters get tight, you are sometimes tempted to let the premium go unpaid—to let it go altogether and allow your policy to lapse."

Decrease in Crime Since War Began

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Oct. 22.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The patriotic fervor of war has touched the souls of seven burglars, pickpockets and strong-arm men. London's police records prove it, for crime has fallen off nearly 40 per cent since the war began.

"Praise is due the criminals," said Robert Wallace, E. C., in addressing the grand jury at the London Sessions, for the self-control they are exercising during this period of stress and anxiety.

A well-known social reformer, commenting on this general decrease in crime to the ebullient annual spirits of youths brought up in a wretched surroundings. Defiance of law and order offers them a means to escape from their dull drab environment and to indulge their possibilities for romance and adventure. They now prefer to seek at the cannon's mouth. A cross of honor or a corporal's stripes for valiant service were seldom seen who

Advertisement for B. O. Evans & Co. suits, featuring a portrait of a man in a suit and text: 'The right way to pay \$20 for one of B. O. Evans & Co.'s suits is to think of the money as clothes value, rather than so many dollars.' Includes logo for B. O. Evans & Co.

Advertisement for Anderson & Bolt, featuring a portrait of a man in a suit and text: 'Advertising in The Intelligencer Pays Parker & Bolt'. Includes a testimonial from Jack Hunt about a successful business without advertising.

Advertisement for Sullivan Hardware Company, featuring a portrait of a man in a suit and text: 'NOW LOOK OUT FOR JACK FROST HEATERS'. Includes a testimonial about the benefits of heaters for winter homes.