

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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ONLY 16 More Shopping Days Before X'mas.

The Weather. South Carolina: Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday.

Things on which war revenue tax is not required: Paying your debts. Planting some kind of grain. Procuring a marriage license.

Attending the grain elevator meeting tomorrow. Ceasing the talk about hard times and being cheerful.

Feeling disgust over the condition of Anderson's streets. Making up your mind to work your toe nails off for the passage of a bond issue for paving.

Forgetting all strife and differences of opinion on public questions and making up your mind to pull together for the good of Anderson.

This weather ought to be fine for floating loans. More than one nation is trying to get Gen. DeWet's goat.

Wouldn't it be nice to swat the war correspondent? What has become of the old-fashioned person who termed the Federal League as a joke?

We judge that some of the European nations will want means to carry it to extremes. Hearst wants a larger navy. Well, the one we have is anything other than water-proof.

"Many to Retrain Postoffice Job" reads a headline. Which shows the advantage of having a postoffice job.

Since the Germans won't, and we aren't allowed to, we wonder who will concede the victory to the Allies.

We don't believe Abe Martin is guilty of all the stuff he is accused of saying. It begins to look as if the farmer knows at least half as much again about his own business as most people give him credit for knowing.

"Trying the Wolf of Wall Street," says a headline in an exchange. With Bulls and Bears and Wolves, that place must be a regular menagerie.

While hardly instructive, it certainly is interesting to look at the pictures of the rulers of the Nations of the world. Greenville Piedmont is now running "Some of Bob's Best." There is no guess coming as to who Bob is. Even the citizens of Loris know not.

"Ponderous platitudes and the perfectly obvious are prerogatives of the regular editors," says the Greenville Piedmont. What's the poor dears done to be called all that?

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE FACTS

The country has not seen fit to go very wild over the fulminations of one Theodore Roosevelt, now fortunately an ex-president of the United States, with respect to the shortcomings of the Wilson administration as regards the European war. Mr. Roosevelt has been writing a series of articles for a syndicate, in which he has taken time, between flings at the peace treaties negotiated through the influence of Mr. Bryan, to criticize Mr. Wilson for not having taken action at the beginning of the war which would undoubtedly have drawn the United States into the conflict without any possible hope of benefit or glory. Declaring "unlawful" certain acts of war, such as Germany's invasion of Belgium, England's destruction of a German vessel in Spanish waters, and Japan's taking Kiao-Chau, and so forth, Mr. Roosevelt has declared that the United States should "take action in all these cases;" that if we had an intelligent and resolute President and Secretary of State, "they would have taken action on July 29, 30, or 31, certainly not later than August 1." Such a President and Secretary of State, he has declared, instead of observing "a timid and spiritless neutrality," would have "lived up to our obligations by taking action," and would have "done what we were solemnly bound to do."

The "obligations" to which Mr. Roosevelt so solemnly and emphatically refers—the obligations which were so strong that they should have moved the President to "take action" which would have plunged the United States into the war that has horrified the world—are the "obligations" of the Hague conventions, to which the ex-president proudly refers as having been entered into while he was President.

Mr. William Bayard Hale, who is one of the greatest journalists in this or any other country, thus remarks concerning Mr. Roosevelt's grave charges of breach of faith by this country:

"Thus rashly and violently writes Mr. Roosevelt, ignorant of the fact that the Hague rules regarding neutrality, regarding mines, regarding everything which troubles Mr. Roosevelt and saddens us all, have never been ratified by Great Britain, nor by France, nor by Belgium, and that by their own provisions these articles are binding only if ratified by all belligerents; ignorant likewise of the fact that the United States, in ratifying certain of the Hague rules, added the express stipulation that the action was not to be taken as involving this government in any way, in an obligation to enforce their observance on other powers, snatching up the vaguest notions current among street-corner idlers concerning the laws of war and the rights and duties of nations, forgetful of the grave results that would follow our intervention; indifferent to the welfare of the hundreds of millions of our own kindred; neglectful of the true duties of neutrality, and, above all, sublimely superior to the difficulty of ascertaining the truth and judging righteous judgments amid the whirlwind of rumor, charge, and counter-charge; this man would have the United States government step into the ring as the referee of the fight, laying down rules and breaking heads all around to enforce them! 'Our true course,' he exclaims, 'should be to judge each nation on its conduct, unhesitatingly antagonizing every nation that does ill!'"

"Has a more amazing speech ever been given utterance by anybody out of bedlam?" "It was not a Roosevelt who, in reply to the plea, 'Master, speak to my brother that he divide the inheritance with me,' answered, 'Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you?'"

"The only comment that sober men can make on such wild words as these of Mr. Roosevelt is this: that, if they had been published five days earlier, the country would have gone to its knees with its disposition to give thanks profoundly increased by a sense of its escape from the inconceivable calamity of having in the White House at such an hour this incarnation of rashness, violence, and irresponsibility, in room of the sagacious man who today, at the head of the nation, walks with recollected feet the imperiled path of peace."

Come over Greenville and take a look at our streets, and you'll see something that will remind you of days that were.

Time was when we "enjoyed" "The Man With the Hoe." But "The Man With the Hoe" interests us a great deal more nowadays.

A French surgeon cites instances of where men have lived without brains. We could have informed him on that score long ago.

Atlanta simply won't be outdone. Following New York's barrel murder mystery, the Gate City of the South sprung her apartment house killing mystery.

The warring nations of Europe are taking ship load after ship load of horses and mules from the United States. Why not some of the asses, too?

Were it only feasible to collect all the mud now on Anderson's streets and store it until some of the "wet" had evaporated, we would have material for making enough brick to pave the town.

The Truth About Conditions

By P. A. W.

Business in Anderson is not normal for this time of year, but it is not sub-normal. It is exceptionally good, and it is daily getting better. It will thus continue, and when next spring and summer Anderson County harvests her mammoth grain crop, conditions will be normal or above normal; verily above normal for that season of the year.

Let us see what an analysis will show about the "real" business condition in Anderson.

What part of the city's business depends upon our cotton mills and other small industries, all of which are being operated at least 90 per cent. normal, and probably 100 per cent. when the decline in certain non-textile industries is considered as being made up in increased textile expansion? Cities, (county seats) in other parts of the State in counties similarly populated agriculturally to Anderson County, which cities have no cotton mills, are usually cities of about 5,000 to 7,000 people. For instance, Abbeville, Bennettsville, Orangeburg, and other cities in this State. If Anderson had no cotton mills it is safe to say the city would have only 5,000 to 6,000 people, or be approximately the size of such county seat towns as are enumerated here for South Carolina. Take Georgia: Hartwell, (population 3,000); Washington, (population 2,500); Balmbridge, (population 4,000); all county seat towns with no textile development, and all small towns. Take Alabama. There is Opelika, the county seat of one of the best counties in Alabama. It has 5,000 people. Take Brewton, county seat of Escambia County, Ala., and in the center of the finest agricultural and lumbering regions in that State. It has barely 3,000 people. Take Eu-falla; it is a county seat, on a great river, and a point of navigation. It has about 5,500 people. None of these Alabama towns have any considerable manufacturing. Agriculturally they are on nearly a par with Anderson County, or at least 50 to 75 per cent. so. Yet their populations are relatively small. But let's go further, let's take the argument into one of the greatest agricultural States in Dixie, Old Tennessee we mean. There is Franklin in Middle Tennessee, with 4,500 people, and located in the very heart of a great agricultural section; and there is Shelbyville in Western Tennessee, in the center of a county noted for its progressive agriculture, fine horses and grasses. In old Kentucky we find a similar condition, also in Virginia and in the Old North State. In Texas, there is Longview, in one of the great Black land belt counties, and it has but 4,000 people; it is in Northwest Texas. There is Vernon in Northwest Texas, county seat of Wilbarger, admittedly the best county in that part of the State, and then again in Middle Texas, in the great Germanic section, where the thrifty Dutch live, there is New Braunfels. It is the county seat of one of the best developed counties in the Lone Star State. It has but 2,500 people. In Southeast Texas there is Bryan, a county seat that markets more wagon cotton than any other town in the world. Bryan handles about 20,000 bales of wagon cotton annually. (Anderson averages about 22,000 bales and is probably the third or fourth largest wagon cotton market in the world.) Bryan has just under 6,000 people; and it has practically no manufacturing. It is probably just such a town as Anderson would be if she had no manufacturing.

In Louisiana, there is Minden in the north and Ibouana in the south; in Arkansas, there is Arkadelphia and Paragould, and in Florida, we find De Funiak Springs and Lake City. All these towns are county seats and all markets for wagon cotton. None of them have over 4,500 people, and yet they are county seats and financial centers and commercial marts for counties at least 50 per cent. as well developed as our own Anderson.

It is then we believe safe to say that without her textile business, Anderson would be a town of about 6,000 people. She has at least 18,000. Agriculture, then supports 6,000 people and 12,000 people are supported otherwise. On this basis, business would be 68 per cent. normal, and agriculture, provided we admitted that agriculture was falling down entirely on its support of the other 33 per cent., but that can not be admitted, since it is not so. Much cotton is being held but some is being sold. That which is being held represents wealth, (generally) and is therefore essentially the same as money, since the owner of it will not part with it except for so much money, which makes it particular value. Then our chickens, eggs, butter, grains, etc., are being sold, at good prices, too, and as fast as offered. So our friend Agriculture is not falling down altogether. He is really on his feet good and strong and is incidentally planting a mammoth grain crop fattening up his hogs, increasing his livestock holdings, milking a few more cows and getting ready for the big "pot" which is surely later to be "poured" out. Agriculture is just about 75 per cent. normal, so by a simple calculation in fractions, we read this result: Non-agricultural, 66.23 per cent. normal, and agricultural, 75 per cent. of 33.1-2 per cent. normal, or the whole, 91.5-8 per cent., which represents the real actual business situation in Anderson today. Business then is less than 9 per cent. short of normal. And a great war is on. O! how thankful we should be.

When the grain crop is harvested, business will be normal, probably it will be a 105 per cent. business.

Some say that bank deposits are a little short of the high water mark of last year; that the sale of luxuries is off; that collections are somewhat tight; that sales are fewer. This may be true. It was to have been expected. We believe a careful investigation of general business in Anderson would show that practically every business house here is doing at least 90 per cent. as much business as this time last year, with the exception of businesses dealing in luxuries or quasi-luxuries. The falling off in the latter has been heavy, perhaps 50 to 75 per cent. It is to be regretted, but later the vast increased business of next year will overcome this depression on luxuries and near-luxuries, and the dealers in such businesses will reap a deserved reward.

Whether the war in Europe closes this winter or five years later will make very little difference to the Southern farmer and business man when once next spring has come and gone. We shall have then re-adjusted our farming and re-expanded our businesses, and if the war keeps on, we shall be large sellers of food to the war countries, and if it stops we can manufacture our feeds into livestock and hogs and be the gainer. The future of the South is sure. No part of America may look towards the vista of tomorrow with more certainty than old Dixie. Her time has come. She shall show the world that she can substitute other crops for cotton; that she can finance herself; and finally that she has the inert ability, determination and enterprise to develop her own wonderful and astounding resources. Let Germany, and England, and Austria and France, and the others tear down their factories and burn up their ships; let them send to death thousands of their finest workers and artisans, regret and deplore it as much as we may; let them; and the South must reap. Anglo-Saxon Southern enterprise will not pass up this splendid opportunity for world trade. Already

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Order by parcels post; we prepay all charges. And since you can return or exchange anything not perfectly satisfactory, this parcels post proposition is about the best thing yet for those who can't come to this store. Orders for practical presents for men or boys can be promptly filled here. A few things he'll like: Suits and Overcoats \$10 to \$25 Boy's Suits and Overcoats \$3 to \$12 Bath Robes \$3 to \$10. Pajamas Gloves \$1 to \$3.50. Canes Umbrellas \$1 to \$5. Rain Coats Ties \$25c up. Socks in holiday boxes Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Motor Wraps. If you guess the wrong size it can be exchanged after Xmas. B.C. Transit Co. "The Store with a Conscience"

Southern manufacturers are getting ready for this new world business, and they will get it, and then let us here in Anderson not forget that the Piedmont is destined to become the greatest manufacturing section on the continent.

"Talk business and business will talk back to you," said The Intelligencer recently. Do business and generate more business. Anderson is just on the verge of a really great business epoch, and incidentally on the verge of her real city growth. The war in Europe is but as a passing breeze, and Anderson, its most progressive city, is a live work. Progression, not retrogression, is the history of our past, and on a larger, undeviating, greater scale, shall progression be the guide to the future.

Business is after all business. Let's get our share of it, and remember we may be paying today the penalty of a 9 per cent. shortness in business, but that penalty is the lever that shall give us a 200 per cent. greater business on the morrow.

Delegates To State Baptist Convention Leave Here Monday Afternoon.

Delegates from Saluda Baptist Association to the State Baptist Convention, which will be held in Charleston this week, will leave tomorrow afternoon for the City by the Sea The delegates leaving from the city will board a special Pullman car, which operated through to Charleston, reaching there Tuesday morning about 8 o'clock.

The Pullman car will go as far as Belton on the Blue Ridge Railroad, and there be transferred to the Southern Railway, going on to Columbia on the train which leaves Greenville daily at 5:20 o'clock. Following are the delegates from Saluda Association to the State convention: Mr. L. P. Ledbetter, Townville; Dr. J. P. Kinard, Anderson College; Rev. W. B. Hawkins, Townville; H. Haydock, Belton; W. H. Stone, Orrville; Rev. O. L. Martin, Anderson; Rev. W. W. Leathers, Anderson; Mr. J. A. Brock, Anderson; Mr. J. E. Brea-seale, Anderson; Rev. J. L. Vass, Greenville; Rev. E. N. Sanders, Anderson; Mr. J. J. Robinson, Barkers Creek; Mr. J. A. Cox, Belton; Mr. A. McGee, Long Branch; Mr. Carl Austin; Mr. A. N. Richardson, Garvin township; Mr. E. W. Gregory, Williamston; Rev. L. E. Campbell, Barkers Creek; Mr. R. J. Gambrell, Belton; Mr. Elias Earle, Townville and Mr. E. L. Kugley, Honea Path.

OUR DAILY POEM

Was it in Anderson? There was a little farmer and he had a little hale. He didn't care to sell it, for a little bit of hale. So he put it in his yard, and there he let it be. And the cotton deteriorated, as you easily can see. Now when he decides to sell it, he will find to his dismay, That the buyer but little can for damaged cotton will pay. And then this farmer, all forlorn, will wonder why in thunder His cotton lower didn't work, and save him from this blunder.

The fact that the yeggs went to Nichols is enough to convict them.

A traveling man said Billy Sunday is a faker. Dare him tell Billy that?

Anyhow, the "hog and hominy glide" sounds good.

We take it that the races of Charleston are making their last run for the money.

Geo. but won't the European war afford a splendid opportunity for a pardoning record.

Selling Satisfaction. Yesterday the Ad Man was in the Bee Hive and overheard a customer telling the proprietor about a pair of men's shoes which he had bought there for ONE DOLLAR AND NINETY EIGHT CENTS, which had not given him satisfaction; and he asked Mr. Balles to have the pair of shoes repaired. Mr. Balles did not do this; he did even better—HE GAVE THE MAN A NEW PAIR, and asked him to be sure to return the pair of faulty shoes at once so that he could return them to the factory; and at the same time advised the customer hereafter to pay at least two dollars and a half and get a real good pair of shoes. What would have been the result if this man bought this pair of shoes from a MAIL ORDER HOUSE of a Storekeeper who could not see beyond his nose and who would have refused to give the customer any satisfaction whatever? A DISSATISFIED customer! In all probability the Bee Hive will lose money on this particular transaction; they will unless the manufacturer is willing to make the loss good to the retailer; BUT—they MADE A SATISFIED CUSTOMER out of a customer who MIGHT have proven a DISSATISFIED purchaser, and he will, in all probability, do the BEE HIVE a hundred times the good that this pair of shoes would cost. The Merchant who realizes that he is SELLING SATISFACTION, instead of the particular line of merchandise which he handles is the one who will build trade that will soon lead to the city called SUCCESS. Sasseen, the Ad Man.

THE "Toddler" Affords Comfort, Safety and Fun For the Little One, —thereby relieving and resting the tired mothers. Holds the child securely, and can be adjusted to any position. Made of heavy canvas and heavy steel wire, very durable and perfectly sanitary. Furnished complete with rope, hooks and rings. Just the thing for Baby's Christmas, only 75c Sullivan Hardware Co. Anderson, S. C., Greenville, S. C. Belton, S. C.

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