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 carriers in the city. If you fall to
 get your paper regularly please notify
 us. Opposite your name on the
 label of your paper is printed date to
 which our paper is paid. All checks
 and drafts should be drawn to The
 Anderson Intelligencer.

The Weather.
 South Carolina: Increasing cloudiness
 Sunday; rain at night and probably
 Monday.

Our Daily Thought.
 Would you be at peace? Speak peace to the world.
 Would you be healed? Speak health to this world.
 Would you be loved? Speak love to the world.
 Would you be successful? Speak success to the world.
 For all the world is so closely akin that not one individual may realize his desire except all the world share it with him.
 And every good word you send into the world is a silent mighty power working for peace, health, love, joy, success to all the world—
 Including yourself.—Nautillus for January.

Almost before we are aware it is here, one-twelfth of 1915 is gone.

We trust the Equinox Mill will turn Nish. Oh, Nish.

The Antiflogs are said to have captured Nish. Oh, Nish.

Which mill is going to stand tide the logfest—Equinox or Pardon?

We haven't heard anything from Gen. von Kluck in so long we suppose he has got the pip.

It's not well for a man to be a drag on his community, but it's fine for a nation to be.

Wonders never cease to happen—Harry Thaw has been silent for five days.

It's funny that with all this advance in the price of foodstuffs there's no advance in the price of booze.

If making a noise told the tale, you'd never know South Carolina has a new governor.

When yesterday boarded to \$1.52 per bushel. Pass over the cornbread, will you.

With the question of compulsory education and prohibition settled, what would peanut politicians do for campaign thunder here after?

Mayor Grace says a prohibition law would be a scrap of paper in Charleston. What law is more in the City by the Sea?

Hobson has started talking again of the Japanese menace. We thought it was about time for him to hit the old tank again.

With the exception of Cole's spectacular exit from office, our young friend 1915 has brought us nothing particularly striking during his month's stay with us.

Public Spirited Boy Suggests Way to Get a Public Library.—Headline in Greenville Piedmont. Pears to us the adjective applied to the boy is a good means of getting a public library.

A "Seeing Mexico" car is being run over the country now. Seems to us it would take almost a whole car to hold portraits of the recent presidents of that domain.

The vote of the laboring class will be very necessary in the carrying of the bond election for street paving—and they are the ones who will be benefited earlier than any others, for they will be given immediate work.

Senator Williams says speeches made by Republican senators during their fight against the shipping bill had cost more than a million dollars in printing bills and stenographers' fees. And yet it is no trouble to find a stick who will tell you that talk is cheap.

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"THE BOTTOM RAIL."

Lower South Carolina is a section rich in natural resources and traditions. In this part of South Carolina there has flourished an aristocracy of brains, social position, and influence, to say nothing of wealth. Prior to the War Between the States, this section was a leader in all that made for a better and a more prosperous State. The war freed the slaves of the rich planter, and he did not have the leisure for self-improvement that was his "hifo; de wah." The low country thus languished, and for many years there was little doing to show that it was once the leading portion of the State. The up-country began to attract attention on account of its whirling machinery and the gleam of its electric lights. People flocked to the up-country on account of the advantages this industrial activity brought. Many of them left the low country, and came to the hill section, lured by the glamor and the crowds, and the chance to earn more money than the agricultural life in the low country offered. So this section languished and was turned over to the poor white man who could not get away and to the numerous negro. Little progress seemed to be made for some years, but gradually the people began to awaken and to reassert their belief in their country and to make it again blossom as the rose.

Dr. J. Walter Daniel, who is a close student of industrial conditions in South Carolina, has made a special study of these conditions in lower South Carolina and has evolved a practical theory for the complete reclamation of this country, which if followed will place it again on a par with other sections, or in other words "place the bottom rail on top." In addition to placing this practical plan before the people, Dr. Daniel has woven a most fascinating romance around his story of achievement, and brings one to see the country and the people, and the possibilities of education and healthful environment. It is a charming book by a brilliant citizen of our State, and will take rank among the books of the day.

The following is an estimate of this book:

The Bottom Rail, just from the press, is worthy of a careful perusal by every intelligent American citizen. It was the city-bred reader to "The Country Beautiful" and leaves pleasant memories of rosy fields, sparkling streams, wild-flowers and the "spells of birds" in a story that leaves a good taste in one's mouth. The author does not "bores" but keeps close to nature, and tells the story of "The Bottom Rail" in a way that keeps the reader intensely interested to the last sentence. Some times the reader may feel a lump in his throat, but more frequently he will "catch himself laughing" over the picture literally sparkling with humor and good cheer. Every opportunity ought to be read the book—it will give him better ideas of the possibilities of country life. The originality displayed by the author is really refreshing, and while every chapter fills the mind of the reader with suggestions, it is thought-provoking and will benefit every one who reads it, and greatly improve any community in which it is circulated. The highest compliment that can be paid to a book is that it is suggestive. "The Bottom Rail" will arouse many beautiful suggestions in the mind of every reader; it is a story that will be read and that will live. The author is a Southern man, and resides in the old city of Charleston. In the vicinity of the city the scene of the story is laid.

INTELLIGENCER MISSED.

The Intelligencer was issued yesterday under great difficulties, and did not reach the subscribers till early in the afternoon. The delay was caused by the inactivity of our pressman to get the newspaper press to run properly in his new home. It bucked and then bucked, and it was only after coaxing for over a half day that it was finally conquered and made to run. This was to be expected, however, with so complicated a piece of machinery as this newspaper press, and moved to its present foundation. There should be little trouble in the future. This press was moved from the old Intelligencer building on North Main street to the basement of the Pepper building on West Whitner street, which is now the home of the newspaper. And this was the first time it ran and adjustments are necessary.

We regretted the delay yesterday morning, but we are rather glad that it demonstrated how very popular the Intelligencer has become. It took one person all the time to answer the phone and explain why the "paper has not come." We feel sure that every subscriber in reach of The Intelligencer by phone, or in talking distance, inquired when "my paper is coming." We shall try not to disappoint our readers again, but shall endeavor to have the paper in your home before breakfast each morning if the subscriber lives in the city.

The Intelligencer is indebted to the Daily Mail, and its efficient pressman, Junius Brown, for assistance in getting out a paper while the press was being moved. The kindness of our contemporary is appreciated and we

desire to express our thanks thus publicly, and to offer a reciprocal service if at any time we can help them out of a hole.

THE PUBLIC DEFENDER.

Hon. Walton J. Wood, Public Defender at Los Angeles, Cal., is to have twelve attorneys to assist him in 1915—two more than he closed the year with.

It cost the tax payers a tidy sum to support a Public Defender, ten assistants, each of whom was a member of the bar.

But despite this fact they cheerfully—yes enthusiastically—grant him two more aids for the new year.

Why? Because the office has so lessened the pressure on the courts that it has lightened the burden on the tax payers.

Thousands of civil cases have been settled before they reached the courts. Several hundred criminal cases have also been handled and dozens of innocent men have been saved from conviction and their wives and children from becoming a burden on the county.

Of those convicted the term of imprisonment has been in many, many cases, made shorter, so the prisons cost less for upkeep and maintenance.

The greater need of justice obtained has not cost the tax payers a cent.

Los Angeles County is one of the very few in the United States which believes in giving the accused man a proper chance to defend himself, if he doesn't happen to have the money to hire a good lawyer.

In most parts of the country lawyers are appointed by the court to handle cases where the defendant is without money. These "appointed" lawyers do not receive compensation, and it is seldom, indeed, that the victim of the "appointed attorney" isn't convicted. For when the legal light receives no money there is no incentive to give his client a proper defense.

The theory of the Public Defender, idea is that the power of society should not only be exercised to prosecute one of its members, but to defend him also.

And so successful has been the Public Defender that ten of the best lawyers in Los Angeles have been kept busy in this office during the last year, and now he has two more deputies.

If the Public Defender is a good thing for Los Angeles County why not for every county everywhere?

"It is a terrible rumpus that's being kicked up now over the prohibition question. Too fine a nag for peanut politicians to ride into office on to be settled all in one year.

The present legislature seems to be a good one for introducing bills. Now if it will only turn around and kill a whole heap of them and pass a few we'll think more of it.

OUR DAILY POEM

Look Pleasant.

We can not, of course, all be handsome.
 And it's hard for us to be good.
 We are sure now and then to be lonesome.
 And we don't always do as we should.
 To be patient is not always easy.
 To be cheerful is much harder still.
 But at least we can always be pleasant.
 If we make up our minds that we will.
 And it pays every time to be kindly.
 Although you feel worried and blue,
 If you smile at the world and look cheerful.
 The world will soon smile back at you.
 So try to brace up and look pleasant.
 No matter how long you are down,
 Good humor is always contagious.
 But you banish your friends when you frown.
 —Selected.

"A TRIBUTE."

On Thursday morning, January 21, 1915, the death angel visited the home of Mr. Charlie Jones near Centerville, and removed from our midst, Mrs. Ollie Hall Jones. She leaves a husband, seven children—a father and mother and one sister, besides a host of relatives and friends to mourn her death. She was a member of Rocky River Baptist church from early girlhood days, and was a good neighbor, always ready to lend a helping hand in time of need.
 Truly, the cloud of sorrow gathered heavily over the home benefits of the loving wife and mother. But though the cloud seemed so dense and the night of sorrow so dark, yet through the darkness came the comforting rays of light descending from the beautiful stars of hope, which gleameth upon the saviors breast shedding its radiance upon all who look to Him for the comfort and cheer which He alone can give. Although it is hard for us to understand why she was taken from her seven little children when she was such a true mother and devoted wife.
 But we know that God doeth all things well and it is his hand that deals the heavy blow and may we all say it will be done, not ours.
 Her remains were laid to rest in Starr Baptist church yard on Friday after services being conducted by Rev. Singleton.
 "One that knew her."

OUR MISERABLE STREETS.

In conversation with several merchants and other business men of Anderson yesterday an intelligencer representative learned of a number of incidents that have happened within the past few days, which would be ridiculous if it were not for the very seriousness of the situation.

One gentleman drove his automobile into Anderson Thursday afternoon from Belton, but when he struck river street, he gave up in disgust and returned to Belton.

Another party came as far as Gluck mills yesterday or the day before and left his conveyance there and came the balance of the way on the street car.

A lady we'll call Mrs. McLl. came into the city Friday afternoon, spent the night at the home of one of her sons and came up into the business section of the city Saturday morning. Being asked if she came in from her home Saturday morning, she replied: "No, I can't make it in one day; I come in to my son's one day, spend the night at his home, and then come up into town the next morning; although I live only five miles out, I can't make it in one day."

Yesterday several gentlemen were heard to remark that they were glad to see the automobiles again out on the streets. They give the streets an air of business and prosperity that is sadly lacking when our streets are impassable.

One of our gasoline dealers said Friday that he had lost more money by evaporation of gasoline since the streets had gotten in such a terrible shape than he would make in a month from the sale of gasoline, when the streets would permit them to resume their way.

There is hardly any method of computing the amount of business the retail merchants have lost this winter on account of the very, very bad conditions of our streets, but it is safe to say that almost every one of them has lost enough profits from the business which they would have done had the streets been in good shape to have paved a half a block or more.

The citizens of Anderson have already paid enough saving tax in the amount of money which they have spent on rubber, carpets, rugs, shoes, and doctors' bills, all more or less occasioned or made necessary by the tremendous amount of mud which they have had to wade through, and which has damaged their wearing apparel, carpets, rugs, etc.

Just one little suggestion to the citizen who is in favor of the paving and bond issue: Let your position be known—well known. In other words, be active in your support of this measure, the opponents of it are active; and there are quite a few people who would be influenced by this measure if they but knew that you were for it.

Come out in the open and support it!

COLE'S REVENUE.

Siare most people are still at a loss as to why Col. Cole's Revenue is a revenue to the State of South Carolina. He has before his eyes the example of the "Little Bird" which cost \$5,000 the morning would cost the State the next revenue of South Carolina. He wasn't. Sure.

V. B. CHESHIRE.

A DEW BATTLE ON THE SHIP BILL.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

warning that the buying of "international complications" with Great Britain, France and Russia, and would "starve" this nation on the highway of war.

During the day it was the expectation on both sides of the chamber that the contest would be carried through tonight and into Sunday, but at 10 p. m. Senator Kern, tactical leader of the administration forces, secured unanimous consent for a recess until 10 a. m. Monday.

With the recess came the announcement from Democratic conference rooms that from Monday morning the bill would be kept before the senate continuously without adjournment or recess until it was passed.

Senator Simmons announced he was authorized to deny reports that the administration was considering withdrawing the bill from the senate. He could say authoritatively, he declared, that there was not one scintilla of truth in the report.

Early in the evening Senator Smoot, who talked all night last night, his remarks taking up 11 and a half hours, reappeared on the floor apparently much refreshed and ready for another long distance debate should his services be needed.

The galleries were filled with spectators, but there were few senators on the floor until night when many who had gone home for a brief rest returned to the chamber.

Senator Smith whose speech took the form of a general attack on the administration, engaged several Democratic senators in brief colloquy.

"I heard the secretary of the treasury asks a distinguished audience at San Diego, Calif., the other day: 'What is the matter with the country?' said the secretary. The people who heard him were struck dumb. No body could answer and finally the secretary of the treasury answered: 'Not a damn thing.'"

"Did I understand the senator from Michigan to say that he was present and heard this?" asked Senator Chilton.
 "Yes, I was present," Senator Smith replied.
 "And was struck dumb?" asked Senator Chilton, precipitating an uproar in the chamber and galleries.

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CONDITIONS IN MINING CAMP.
 (CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 30.—June 1, 2 and 3 have been set as the dates of the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans in Richmond, Va., according to an order issued by General Bennett of H. Young, commander-in-chief of the veterans.

General William E. Mickle, of Mobile, adjutant general, made the order public here today.

Mr. Lawson said three thousand coal miners are under indictment in Colorado; and not an operator has been indicted.

Mr. Lawson said he was shot down several years ago by an operator. When the hearing came up, Mr. Lawson said, the district attorney, John L. Gray, said the case should not be pressed as it "was a charge growing out of a strike." So the operator was discharged.

Amos Pinchot, a New York attorney, the next witness, declared government ownership of mines or other natural resources which are foundations of industry and labor, was the "only doctrine in which there is any hope" for the alleviation of industrial evils.

Acceptance by educational institutions of donations from the Rockefeller Foundation or the General Education Board, Mr. Pinchot considered a "grave danger." Smaller colleges, he declared, were full of instructions and professors "who have not been deliberately driven from larger universities on account of economic opinions unfriendly to benevolent exploiters in industry, but who nevertheless have found their chairs in the large universities untenable and have left them owing to influences which were irresistible, but too subtle to complain about."

The commission adjourned until Monday before Mr. Pinchot has completed his testimony, but he was permitted to place the remainder on record in the form of a prepared statement. In that he advocated an investigation by the commission or a similar body into the handling of new labor controversies.

The effect of public opinion could only be justly exerted, he said, when the public was put in possession of the facts. He declared that there was "no element which gives labor a feeling of such helplessness and bitterness as its knowledge that the merits of its side of the question will not be presented to the public through the press."

The Associated Press in particular, he said, failed to carry news relating to labor troubles in an impartial manner and "takes affirmatively the side of capital." He asserted that he had been informed by "a representative citizen of Colorado, himself a newspaper man of high standing and a subscriber to the Associated Press, that the failure of the Associated Press to carry news impartially in the labor troubles was a serious element in giving strikers the feeling that they could not hope for justice."

Speaking of labor troubles in the West Virginia coal fields and in the Michigan copper mine region in 1913, he quoted what purported to be dispatches of the Associated Press as "characteristic evidence of its partiality to the operators' side of the case." He declared that the Associated Press reported a rifle attack by mine guards from an armored train upon a miners' tent colony at Holly Grove, Va., "as if the miners had made an unwarranted attack upon a passenger train."

As "another typical instance of oppression in perversion of news" by the Associated Press, he compared testimony of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, before the congressional commission which investigated the Michigan copper strike troubles with what he declared to be an Associated Press account, both referring to circumstances surrounding Moyer's departure from the mine district for Chicago.

"Both in the West Virginia and Michigan strikes the Associated Press grossly misrepresented the real complexion of affairs," said Mr. Pinchot. "This was due in part to the fact that in West Virginia it gets its information from a man identified with the coal companies, while in Michigan, during a large part of the strike, the Associated Press received its information from two offices controlled by the mine operators. But whatever the machinery may have been through which suppression and misrepresentation occurred, the fact remains that it did occur and that it resulted in blinding the public to the actual facts until congressional investigations brought them out."

Advertising Reduces Prices

Advertising, as a general rule, helps to reduce the cost of goods. The money spent on "ads" in America totals \$616,000,000, or \$6.85 per capita each year. By reason of greatly increasing sales, advertising tends to reduce the cost per article of manufacturing and marketing and the consumer gets the benefit. But, in order to be sold successfully through publicity, an article must have real worth, and the article also ought to have distinctive features.

Of the failures last year 84 per cent had been found to be men or firms not advertising. The idea that goods may eventually become so well known as not to need advertising shows a serious mistake. In that new buyers are coming fast and old ones are dying.—Exchange.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE

A Paramount feature for each day in the week. Look over the list for the first four days of next week.

MONDAY
 "THE PATCH WORK GIRL OF OZ"
 Featuring the Celebrated Actor **Couderc**

TUESDAY
 "THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO"
 featuring **Bessie Barriscale**

WEDNESDAY
 "THE TRUTH WAGON"
 featuring **Max Figman and Loleita Robertson.**

THURSDAY
 "THE LOST PARADISE"
 featuring **H. B. Warner**

EXPLOITS OF ELAINE
 with **Pearl White and Arnold Daly**

The price at the Paramount is to remain the same, only 5c and 10c. Continuous performance from 3 to 10:30 P. M.