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THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave;
There are souls that are pure and true;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

THE WEATHER.

South Carolina: Fair Thursday; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Anderson Is My Town—C. H. Bleich.

The national house has plucked the plucking board.

There seems to be little point to the stories of fighting about that German town Thorn.

The tooting of the steam roller is a recollection rather than a reality in the legislature nowadays.

Submarines may not always rise to the situation but it's probably as well for them that they don't.

An international association of ex-presidents would be overwhelmingly Mexican in complexion.

Roasting peanut politicians occasionally doubtless prevents their showing something raw on the community.

Why doesn't someone come forth and tell us whether we are going to have an early or a late Easter.

Observing the size of some folks' feet, we are not surprised they cannot keep in the straight and narrow way.

The English may have little regard for the German war machine but they sure look up to those Zeppelins.

The allies would have been pleased to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday by giving his subjects in the trenches a blowout.

We'll bet that battle in Champagne was a corker.—Columbia State. And the combatants mum and their powder extra dry.

Charleston to handle grain.—Headline. If extract of grain is worth anything, the venture ought to prove a howling success.

Mexico is still far from pacified, but a lot of the fighters are being pacified every day.—Columbia State. By being pieced.

The Greenville News speaks of the rise in wheat as spectacular. Spectacles will be necessary to see the price of flour if it keeps up.

Greenville folk saw wild geese flying over the town Tuesday night. There are a lot of tame ones permanent residents and voters of the burg.

Hog and hominy have already come in for their share of publicity, and now we would complete the trinity by shouting the praises of corn dodger.

Experts To Study Peanut Prospect.—Columbia State headline. Some fine material to begin with may be found around the State house right now.

The State speaks of the "landschaftsbund bill" being before the house for discussion. Having assumed a scrupulously neutral position on the war, we are agin said bill.

Greenwood's city council adopted an ordinance prohibiting the railroads leaving any more box cars on the square. Now if they will only stop the pigs from "using" on the square they will be getting cited.

The man who isn't true to himself isn't true to anybody.—Exchange. We're glad that somebody concurs with Shakespeare, when, in Hamlet, old man Polonius says to his young son Learies: "And this above all, to thine own self be true, and it must follow as the night the day thou canst not then be false to any man."

WHAT WILL OUR DELEGATION DO?

The Intelligencer cannot conceive that the Anderson County delegation in the legislature would turn down the proposition to make an appropriation for support of the farm demonstrator for Anderson County. We have long boasted that Anderson is the leading county in the State agriculturally, and that her citizens are among the most progressive to be found anywhere.

Greenville and Spartanburg counties are competitors for first place, and the legislative delegations for these counties held special sessions before going to Columbia and immediately made the appropriation asked for by Mr. Long. There was not a moment's hesitation and Mr. Long was assured of their hearty cooperation to make the work of the demonstrator a success in those counties.

Anderson's legislative delegation was also called together and the same proposition was made as had been made a few days prior to these other counties. But, how did the Anderson delegation receive it? Did they eagerly embrace the opportunity for securing one of the best experts in the State? Did they say to Mr. Long: "Yes, send us your best man and we shall give you our earnest cooperation to make his work a success. We believe in the agricultural supremacy of our county and are determined that our farmers shall have as good expert advice as the State has to give?"

No, they began to put the matter off on one pretext or another, and to delay giving Mr. Long the assurance that he would have their aid and support. They have kept putting it off, till a month has passed and the foundation work needed to be done during January has been delayed.

Now, comes news from Columbia that the delegation is not likely to make the appropriation, but that one or two of them are holding back. Acting on his faith in the progressiveness and liberality of the delegation Mr. Long has sent the best man in the State to Anderson County. Now unless this appropriation be made, Mr. Garrison will doubtless be withdrawn and sent elsewhere. Surely, this will not be allowed. There should be such a protest raised by the members of the delegation who are holding up this assurance of support, will be forced to accede to the request for aid. The people want it, and should demand it. The work to be done will be of benefit to all the people, especially to those who need it most—the rural farmer in the isolated sections of the county. Therefore, let there be a demand for this appropriation so loud and insistent that the doubtful and hesitating Thomases on the delegation will heed and act.

NO GROUND FOR SUPERIORITY.

There is nothing more irritating to the people of a small town than the air of superiority that people from larger towns have towards them and their village. It is hard to say just what prompts the city man to feel greater than the villager, but he almost invariably does and what makes it worse, shows it in his actions.

It is the weakness of city people, this belief of theirs that country people are back numbers. The man from a city concerns himself with the country business man a visit and shows plainly that he considers the little merchant a very small potato; but if he were wise enough to realize the truth of their respective businesses, he would know that the back number merchant, as he looks upon him, is laying by each year more than the city chap is drawing as a hired man from a company that could find a thousand like him in a day's time.

The narrow-brained lecturer drops into a small town, and at the beginning of his talk, mentions that he has changed his subject, "for fear the one announced would be over the heads of his audience," and then proceeds to ramble along for a couple of hours with stale stories and disconnected ideas, boring his auditors half to death. The chautauqua entertainer, until he has had a good deal of experience; the traveling salesman, up to the time he becomes of some value to his house; the transient visitor, on a chance business or pleasure trip; the young city employe, before he learns the lessons of the relation of capital to business, wherever it is employed—all of them make the same mistake of misjudging the capacity, the intelligence and the character of country people.

If there is such a thing as superiority between city and country folks, the latter have the best opportunity of securing it. But as people, there is no difference between those who live in cities and those who live in the country. They all read the same newspapers, the same magazines and the same books; they hear the same lecturers, and see the same theatrical performances; they attend the same high schools and graduate from the same colleges and universities; they take the same trips, visit the same vacation resorts, and make as many excursions abroad; they ride in Pullmans as often, and pay their bills as regularly; and when everything is counted, it is hard to point out any difference between them, except that the country people have the advantage of freedom from the life in throngs, and from the scramble for a livelihood with great numbers contesting for a share.

We have no criticism for those who prefer to live in a big city, but we do object to their attitude of scorn for the doings of those who live in the country or larger towns. There is no basis for their feeling of superiority and, to a person with a proper understanding of the relations of things, it is nonsensical and uncalled for.

SOME RECORDS FOR THE NEWSPAPER.

The newspaper has made presidents, killed poets; made bustles for beauties and punished goblins with criticism. It has curtailed the power of kings, converted bankers into paupers and graced pantry shelves. It has made paupers college presidents, it has educated the poor and rebuked the philosopher of his reason; it smiles, cries, dies, but it can't be run to suit everybody, and the man will be crazy who tries.

Even the worthy Homer sometimes nods. Here's an English stylist like Doc Elliot of Harvard writing: "The Rockefeller Foundation is the largest and freest benevolence ever attempted in the world that I have ever heard anything about."

"A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED."

The Intelligencer would like to approve the plan for extending the time for the payment of taxes. This will, however, entail considerable more work on the city clerk and treasurer, and he will have to have an assistant during the time of the extension, and unless the mayor will redeem his campaign pledge and himself assist the city clerk, it might prove a bit expensive to the taxpayers to pay the additional interest and the salary of an assistant. We presume, however, that the mayor intends yet to do as he promised in the campaign, and act as assistant clerk, saving this additional salary, which saving we would favor being added to the street paving fund. Council will doubtless, however, take this arrangement under advisement, and some member may have the temerity to suggest such course as a matter of economy in these hard times.

SAVING THE FARMER'S COWS.

At this stage in the progress of South Carolina, cows are more important than cotton—at least, it is more important to encourage cattle production than cotton production. The latter needs, if anything, discouragement.

Last year the general assembly appropriated \$30,000 for the eradication of the cattle tick and the bureau of animal industry added \$30,000. The \$60,000 thus raised has increased the value of cattle and cattle products by \$220,000 for a single year.

Meanwhile, the six counties are a redeemed cattle country, free to raise cattle and sell it anywhere in the United States. The profit from the \$60,000 will be earned from year to year. In a country free from the tick one may buy and own a fine cow without fear of losing her, and the rapid improvement of the quality of cattle is therefore insured.

Money appropriated by the general assembly for the eradication of the cattle tick is not spent for the cause of the independence of the South Carolina farmer.—The State.

THE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE'S HUMANITY.

When knowledge is suddenly brought home to a man that his daughter is suffering from a dangerous disease and that medical treatment of an expensive kind is immediately necessary to save her life, he does not count the cost—not if he is a good man.

That is exactly the relation of the State of South Carolina to the matter of the mentally diseased and the hospital established for their habitation, their care and their cure when cure is possible.

When in his dispassionate review of the condition of the State hospital, Dr. Herring declares that it is what that of similar hospitals in Massachusetts and New York was fifty years ago, it is a polite though positive and unqualified way of saying that it is not short of barbarous.

The report of Dr. Herring is not an attack on the present management or on any preceding management. On the contrary, the inference is rather that with the facilities at their command and under the policies adhered to by the State the results have been and are as good as might have been expected. The report concludes, in effect, that through years on years South Carolina has in ignorance and blindness failed to provide for the necessity, the comfort and the betterment of her unfortunates in the manner that an enlightened understanding of duty to them would have compelled.

The question and the only question before the general assembly is whether it will or will not knowingly continue a condition that is cruel to the patients in the hospital and therefore shameful to the State.

The general assembly is well aware that the people of South Carolina are not cruel and that they will not harden their hearts to avoid spending money to protect their own afflicted from suffering.

To confine an insane person in a hospital unequipped for his comfortable care and without protection for his safety is to inflict a punishment upon him for his misfortune. It is to make misfortune one with guilt.

A place of confinement for the insane that does not adequately minister to their wants nor contribute to their improvement serves only to relieve the public of the annoyance or danger of their presence. A State that knowingly maintains a hospital for that purpose, that confounds the mission of a hospital with the mission of a prison, is guilty of a refinement of criminal selfishness that is unknown in this age even among the more advanced pagan peoples.

There is nothing left for the general assembly to do but to relieve as soon as practicable a condition that ought to be as intolerable to the people of the State as to its unhappy and helpless victims.

In the plan of reconstruction of the hospital offered by Dr. Herring, two features are outstanding: The first is that the superintendent shall be chosen by the board of regents and be responsible to them; they, in turn, to be appointed by the governor at successive intervals of two years. Thus, the ground is prepared for a concentration of authority essential to efficient administration.

The second is that the present city plant should be retained, that to dismantle it would involve great and needless waste, that it is susceptible of conversion into a hospital as good as the best for active work at relatively small cost, and that the State Park property is required as a hospital for the negro patients, for the colonization and segregation of white patients suffering from infectious or possibly infectious diseases and also for the relief of congestion in the city plant by accommodating patients not demanding the treatment that the city plant would afford.

The whole plan is evidently well considered and points plainly the wisest and surest way by which the general assembly may deliver the State from a condition that is a grave reflection on the State and a cause of distress to the sensibilities of all its right thinking people.—The State.

It is said that Iceland has gone dry. Well, John Barleycorn never did get anything better than a cold reception up there.

"It is not well for a man to be a drag on his community, but it is fine for a spirit to be." Is the clever observation of The Anderson Intelligencer.—Lancaster News.

STILL HOPEFUL OF PASSING BILL

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

gress tomorrow. The shipping is not dead by any means." In denouncing his seven Democratic colleagues Senator Stone charged them with open hostility to their party. He also made a vigorous defense of the administration, asserting he would rather follow President Wilson's leadership than that of "Elihu Root, Henry Cabot Lodge, Theodore E. Burton, William Edgar Borah, Jacob Gallinger or any recreant alleged Democrat who goes about with a dagger in his sleeve."

Referring to Senator Camden's "secret conferences with opponents of the shipping bill," the speaker said there "had been doubting Thomases who whispered that if the issue were sharply drawn between the vested interests and the masses of the people, the senator would be most active."

Senator Camden replied briefly, saying he was willing to leave his legislative sluggishness to his friends and neighbors to determine, but that when it came to "denouncing secrecy," it comes with ill grace from the senator from Missouri who is known the world over as "Gum Shoe Bill."

Senator Stone told the senate that the majority might invoke a cloture rule to suppress continued obstructive tactics against the bill. With that, the senator coupled a vigorous defense of President Wilson, replying particularly to critics of the president's Jackson Day speech at Indianapolis.

"I have been always opposed to cloture in the senate, but, bad as I think cloture would be, there is something worse. The unrestrained domination of the majority by even a small minority, cohesive, unopposed and determined to stop the wheels of legislation, might endanger the safety of the nation. I close with this admonition, that if the necessity for a cloture rule is forced, it may be reported, and if it is reported it will be passed."

The senator said not many people would be fooled about the purpose which the "ridiculous performance" of the Republican opponents of the shipping bill would serve.

"Overwhelmed by facts and beaten in the argument," he declared, "we are now solemnly assured that 'the people are against the bill.' What people do these gentlemen speak for? The people these senators speak for are those who control the executive committee of the New York chamber of commerce and other like organizations."

Of the men who he said formed the potential membership of these organizations, responsible for resolutions sent to congress attacking the bill, the senator named J. P. Morgan, William H. Skinner, W. H. Porter, E. H. Outerbridge, P. A. S. Franklin, and others interested in great steamship companies.

Earlier in the day the senate debated without action resolutions offered by Senator Burton asking the secretary of the treasury what ships had been offered to the government in connection with the shipping bill plan, and requesting Secretary Bryan to state what intimation, if any, the state department had as to the probable attitude of belligerent governments toward purchase of interned ships.

Senator Hoke Smith issued a statement tonight denying that he was opposed to the shipping bill.

"When the vice president ruled that the motion to recommittal was out of order because a call had been made for the yeas and nays I voted against sustaining the ruling of the chair," he said, "for the rules of the senate expressly provide that a motion to recommittal can be made at any time before final action in the senate upon a bill. I have cooperated with the Democratic caucus in every way to support this measure, and I expect to continue to do so, and I earnestly desire the legislation passed."

WAS AFRAID OF ORGANIZED LABOR

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

tion could do many things incompatible with the "general interests of the public," such as conducting propaganda against organized labor or a campaign against compensation for workmen. But he declared there was not even a remote possibility that such things would happen. He said he considered the Colorado troubles to be economic.

Mrs. Dominiski, questioned about living conditions in the Colorado mine regions, said prices at the stores of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company were higher than elsewhere and that for this reason miners frequently went to nearby towns for their supplies. She asserted that one miner was discharged when caught with supplies purchased outside.

Mrs. Dominiski described the alleged shooting at women and children by militia at Ludlow. She said that the militiamen had demanded from a leader named Tykan the production of a certain miner who was not in camp. Shortly after Tykan had so informed them, she said, she heard a bomb explode and looking out of her tent, she saw militiamen riding toward them.

"Tykan told us to scatter as the militiamen had machine guns," said the witness. "About 50 or 60 women and children were standing on the bill when they started to shoot at us. Two of my children hid in a well and I hid in a barn with my other child. I saw men set fire to the tents."

Mrs. Petracci related her experiences during the alleged attack on the colony. "I took my children into an underground chamber," she said. "There were three women and eight children in the cellar by the time I got there. Ten minutes later the tent caught on fire and then I lost consciousness. The next morning somebody dragged me out. When I reached the depot I found out for the first time my children were missing."



ANY MOTHER

who is a real judge of values will appreciate these reductions on boys' clothes. The entire stock reduced.

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Table listing various boys' suits and overcoats with their current and reduced prices.

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"The Store with a Conscience"

INITIATION FEE, ONE HOG

Oregon Lodge Has a New Member and a Fine Porker.

ALBANY, Ore., Feb. 2.—A pig was the unique initiation fee which Walter Miller, Jr., paid to join the Knights of Pythias. So, as the result of an offer and an acceptance in a joking spirit, the lodge now has a good hog which is worth more than the customary initiation fee.

Miller had expressed a desire to join the lodge and was signaling an application for membership when he asked the amount of the initiation fee.

"I've got a lot of good hogs and will trade you one of them for my initiation fee," he remarked jokingly and members of the lodge promptly accepted the offer. He volunteered later to keep the hog and feed it free of charge until the lodge desired to sell it, and this he is doing.

SHOULD BUY AT HOME

Correspondent Writes of Mail Order Houses and Their Methods.

From different sources I have received information that Northern mail order houses selling goods on installment basis have been sending numerous requests for credit information to Southern retail merchants. These requests are almost always on a fictitious firm's letter head so as to mislead the merchant into thinking information is wanted for a totally different purpose. Seldom does the letter head show the name of firm that really desires the information.

I have studied this mail order proposition from many angles and I can not see where the consumer can do any better as a rule by purchasing from these mail order houses than from his local towns. Besides, it builds up some Northern city at the expense of the South, and by the retail merchant furnishing such information he is giving an unknown competitor a knife that may be drawn across his own throat.

I think a Southern retail merchant should be very careful in furnishing credit information to firms he does not know.

W. A. KANORR. Florence, January 30.

ANDERSONVILLE DOTS.

The Sunday school at this place is organized and doing good work. Mr. Henry T. Shaw is superintendent; Mr. A. R. Brown, assistant superintendent and Mr. J. E. Shaw secretary and treasurer. An invitation is extended to everyone in the community to attend and help make each service a success. Mr. H. M. Shaw of Townville spent Saturday night and Sunday with relatives here.

Mrs. Janie C. Smith has returned home after a weeks' visit to her daughter in Anderson.

Mr. James Harrison will open a store at this place as soon as he can secure a suitable building. We wish him much success for the new business.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Brown were the guests of Mr. A. L. Shaw and family Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Maxwell of Hartwell, Ga., spent Sunday here with friends.

Mr. George Sanders and Mr. Charlie Bridge have been fishing some. Mighty cool for the boys!

Miss Lois Shaw accompanied by Master Edgar Brown has been visiting her brother recently.

Mr. James Marwell was shopping in Anderson Saturday.

Mr. Phil Brown spent the week-end with relatives in Georgia.

The heartfelt sympathy of the whole community is extended to the wife and children of Mr. Walker Sanders in their bereavement of their husband and father.

Mr. Harry Shaw reports some one borrowing his bee hives. He hopes they will soon bring the hives back.

The health of this community is very good for which we are very thankful.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE

TODAY "The Lost Paradise" H. B. Warner "The Exploits of Elaine" FRIDAY—"THE BARGAIN"—A Big Western Drama. SATURDAY—"ONE OF OUR GIRLS"