

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER
FOUNDED AUGUST 1, 1898.
146 West Walker Street,
ANDERSON, S. C.

W. W. SMOAK, Editor and Bus. Mgr.
L. M. GLENN, City Editor
PHELS BASSEIN, Advertising Mgr.
T. B. GODFREY, Circulation Mgr.

Entered as second-class matter April 28, 1914, at the post office at Anderson, South Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Member of Associated Press and Receiving Daily Telegraphic Service.

TELEPHONES
Editorial and Business Office.....331
Job Printing.....693-L

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Semi-Weekly.
One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months......75

Daily.
One Year.....\$3.00
Six Months......250
Three Months......125

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

ity and careful training given pupils SOUTH CAROLINA'S LOSS.

The people of South Carolina are accustomed by now to hear the cry of hard times, and it seems to have gotten chronic in some sections and by some people. Yet in spite of this cry, and we do not admit that it has any foundation in fact, there seems to have been no falling off in the amount of booze consumed in the State as compiled in the report of the total sales of liquors in the fifteen dispensary counties for the month of March. According to this report there was sold almost a quarter of a million dollars worth of the useless stuff, or kept up for a year, of three million dollars.

Anderson County is to be congratulated that there was not any of this wholesale waste in this county, and the businesses which are legitimate are that much better off. Suppose that the grocers, the dry goods merchants, the shoe makers, and other merchants, to say nothing of the banks, had been hit to the tune of a half hundred thousand dollars, would it not be felt? The Intelligencer has been condemned, we are told, by certain interests in and around Anderson because we have had the temerity to stand for the abolition of the sale of this damnable stuff, and to preach a reasonable temperance for the people, trying to show them the evil effect following the drink habit. The editor of The Intelligencer has not feared the permanent effects of such criticism, however, for we knew we had right on our side, and the man who wishes to fall out with us because we wish to save the people from such loss as is shown in this financial report is welcome to his opinion. We have seen too much of the evil effects of liquor drinking, even in prohibition Anderson, to remain silent and thereby acquiesce in its continuance. If there were any excuse for it, and if the people were the recipients of any benefits from its use, there would be some reason for the traffic by legal means or otherwise, but when disgrace, shame, loss of honor and manhood are the only results following, then we desire to be heard in opposition to the traffic. And we are thankful every day we live that it brings us that much nearer to Nation-wide prohibition of the sale or manufacture of intoxicating drink.

But let these figures speak for the loss, South Carolina, and the fifteen counties, are sustaining just now in these "war" times.

Albermarle.....\$109,938.40
Bamberg......8,472.01
Barrow......3,749.89
Beaufort......8,523.19
Calhoun......4,466.05
Charleston.....38,914.67
Dorchester......6,822.90
Florence......28,993.94
Georgetown.....11,327.92
Jasper......1,662.20
Lexington.....12,504.23
Orangeburg.....20,746.55
Richland.....61,453.54
Union......12,808.33
Williamsburg......4,667.55

Total sales.....\$240,548.23

ORATORS IN EMBRYO.

There should be no lack of advocates for causes needing speakers to defend, or to propose and accomplish, in and around our neighboring city of Belton. If the development of orators upon an it seems to have been started. The contest held there Monday night to select a speaker for the O'Neal oratorical contest, was a most enjoyable affair, and showed the ability

in the arts of declamation. It will be recalled that one of Belton's pretty and smart little girls carried off the honors at the Field Day exercises in Anderson a few weeks ago, when little Miss Ruth Parker won the medal for the best declaimer. She was the youngest girl in the contest but won unanimsly. The winner of the O'Neal contest medal will also have to beat a splendid declaimer from the 9th grade of the Belton High school when the meet is held there on the 7th of May.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

Considerable thought is being given these days to the power of publicity, and to the efficacy of the press as a means of reducing and preventing crime. Some of the greatest men of the country have given testimony as to the usefulness of newspapers in helping to mold and shape public opinion, to say nothing of their ability to direct the minds and energies of the people who read, and in this day and time, that means everybody. Publicity is also a great deterrent of crime. We do not believe that there would be nearly so much crime of certain sorts if those who commit them were to realize that there would be certain and severe publicity given their acts. True, some mothers and wives would be made at times to blush for shame, but the doers of the wrong would consider these things if they knew for a certainty that there would be wide publicity given the acts they commit in thoughtless moments. The Intelligencer has tried both places, and we are about to conclude that when we published all crimes, even the reports of the police courts, that there was less to publish than would have been the case following one of our periods of silence.

But, in another sense, the press is powerful—that is as a leader in progressive works of merit. To lead the people a newspaper must be far ahead of the crowd. This editor must be a seer, one who looks far ahead and catches a glimpse of coming events, and the possibilities of certain acts, which history has proven follow certain causes. A preacher, indeed, must the enlightened and awakened press be, and every day's editorial column should be a sermon to drive home some, regressive thought or some moral truth. Of course, we all fall short of these ideals, for unfortunately editors are just as human as readers are, and they have to be excused just as much.

The following thoughts on this subject from The Charlotte Observer, quoting distinguished authorities will be of interest:

"The power of the press" is a phrase, as well as a fact, long acknowledged in America. It is one subject on which there has never been any successful and sustained skepticism. Even those who have minimized the influence of editorial opinion have admitted that the function of handling what President Wilson calls the raw material of opinion, namely, news, gives the press an importance that can scarcely be overestimated. In several chapters of his thoughtful book, "Crowds," Gerald Stanley Lee holds that a great part of the importance of the presidential office arises from the fact that the president himself is news, that he has the ear of the country, at any time he chooses to speak and the country looks to him as the impersonation of news—looks to him for news about what manner of man he is and what manner of people the American people are. It would be interesting to know to what extent Mr. Wilson has been influenced by these chapters, for he has never lost an opportunity to give an appraisal of the American people as they appear to him. Colonel Roosevelt remarked the other day in the course of his testimony, "I wanted to reach the people and I knew no other way to reach them except through the newspapers." With three such interesting and widely different men as Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lee and Mr. Roosevelt on record, by way of contrast, let us hear from a clergyman who was interviewed on the subject in New York the other day. Said he: "The newspapers are one of the greatest moral forces in the country, if not the greatest. But whoever attacks intrenched evils, whether newspapers or individuals—whenever attacks the gang that is feeding, fattening, and gormandizing by pandering to vice and sin, is bound to be the target of attacks. Every one who leads in anything had to stand for abuse. When Columbus said that the world was round and that he could sail to the other side of it, they called him a dippy, big game. When Jenner discovered vaccination, which reduced the death rate from smallpox in his day from nineteen in a hundred to four in a hundred, he was tortured and attacked. Galileo was tortured for saying that the earth moved. Tompkins said that every time you make a friend you make an enemy, and everytime I make an enemy that way I am glad of it. I believe that an honest newspaper is invincible. You can't stop it any more than you can sink a battleship with a shotgun, smash Gibraltar with a pea-shooter, or dam Niagara Falls with pool-tables and harems. If the newspapers were all suppressed I believe that crime and all-world lawlessness would cost overnight and all hell would hold a jubilee. The good people would fall

on their knees and pray that the newspapers should be restored." And I harbor an idea that Mr. Sunday is correct.

OUR DAILY POEM.

THE BATTLE OF BLENHEIM.

The poem given below, written by Robert Southey, an Englishman, many years ago, well describes incidents which will transpire in Europe years after the present gigantic struggle has come to a close. Many times will the plow unearth the skulls and bones of those who know not why they are fighting, and who died because the God of War had trained them to die:

It was a summer evening,
Old Kaspar's work was done,
Was sitting in the sun;
And he, before his cottage door
And by him sported in the green
His little grandchild Wilhelmine.

She saw her brother Peterkin
Roll something large and round,
Which he, beside the rivulet,
In playing there had found;
He came to ask what he had found,
That was so large and smooth and round.

Old Kaspar took it from the boy,
Who stood expectant by;
And then the old man shook his head
And, with a natural sigh,
"'Tis some poor fellow's skull," said he,
"Who fell in the great victory."

"I find them in the garden,
For there's many hereabout;
And often when I go to plough,
The ploughshare turns them out;
For many thousand men," said he,
"Were slain in the great victory."

"Now tell us what 'twas all about,"
Young Peterkin he cries;
And little Wilhelmine looks up
With wonder-waiting eyes—
"Now tell us all about the war,
And what they fought each other for."

"'T was the English," Kaspar cried,
"Who put the French to rout;
But what they fought each other for,
I could not well make out;
But everybody said," quoth he,
"'Thats 'twas a famous victory."

"My father lived at Blenheim then,
You little stream hard by;
They burnt his dwelling to the ground,
And he was forced to fly;
So with his wife and child he fled,
Nor had he where to rest his head.
With fire and sword the country round
Was wasted far and wide;
And many a childing mother there,
And new born baby died;
But things like that you know must be
At every famous victory."

"They say it was a shocking sight,
After the field was won—
For many thousand bodies there
Lay rotting in the sun;
But things like that you know must be,
After a famous victory."

"Great praise the Duke of Marlboro' won,
And our good Prince Eugene."
"Say, my little girl," quoth he,
"'T was a famous victory."

"And everybody praised the duke,
Who this great fight did win."
"But what good came of it at last?"
Quoth little Peterkin.
"Who that I cannot tell," said he,
"But 'twas a famous victory."

A COMMUNICATION.

Editor Daily Intelligencer:
Will you please allow me a little space in your paper to reply to the editorial of yours on "Violation of Oath." I think you should have locked the door before the horse was stolen. In 1912 the Democrats of Greenville County nominated a sheriff in the primary. The papers of that county, including the Baptist Courier and Greenville News, if I remember correctly, came out editorially for an independent candidate to make the race in Greenville election and begged the people to disregard their oath and support the independent candidate. Now in 1914 the newspapers of South Carolina with their influence had just such rules adopted as they wanted, claiming it would give a fair Democratic election. And so well pleased were they with said rules that in 1915 they had them enacted into a statutory law.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am glad you took the stand you did on this question but sorry you waited so late, for well so I remember the year 1914, when the pure Democrats of this State were trying to elect a United States senator. Just such people as you mention in Beaufort were then working in behalf of 15 cents cotton. E. D. Smith, who in 1890 bolted the good old Democratic primary, so says the Charleston News and Courier, and went into the Haskell convention.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you want to be of service to our country don't be scared of the truth, and don't wait till the horse is stolen before you lock the door, and advocate woman suffrage.

As long as the journals of South Carolina raise our politics, we may expect just such trouble as you spoke of.

Yours truly,
W. H. CANFIELD.
Belton, S. C., April 27, 1915.

With the Rockefeller Institute backing the measure the State senate of New Jersey has passed a bill designed to permit vivisection in New Jersey.

European Russia has the highest birth rate in the world; France the lowest.

TOWN PROMOTION

"Let us say that Smith" said the board of trade man, "is one of your townpeople. He is a buoyant fellow, full of appreciation of the present, advantages of your town, and its possibilities for growth. He goes off some day to spend a week end with his wife's relations, and incidentally gets to talking about your town. He tells what a good place it is to live and do business in."

"A few months after it appears that some young man in the town visited by Smith is contemplating the starting of a new industry. He has a little capital but finds his own home people indifferent to him. The words of your friend Smith had been heard by him. It strikes him that your place might be an excellent town to get a start in. He writes to Smith, who invites the young man to his home, and later introduces him to the business men about town. He gets the glad hand, and inside a few months your town has a new industry. "I believe," said the board of trade man, "that in the majority of cases, new industries locate in somewhat that way. Some are founded in response to circulars and appeals sent out by boards of trade. The majority come because a town has acquired a reputation for hustling, and for business and residence advantages.

Of course Smith might go visiting for a hundred week ends, tell his relatives blind about the advantages of his town, and never interest a soul to think of moving there. Yet the hundred and first time he might strike some one who was thinking of entering some new venture, and might bring something back to his home community.

"If 100 men in any town," concluded the speaker, "would make it their practice on all possible occasions to say a word tactfully never forcing the subject to people from other towns as to the advantages of their place, in time this would create quite a widespread reputation. Some of the people that hear about the town would be interested to make further inquiries. A few of them would be likely to move in and bring some good business with them."

A town grows and is built up by its reputation was the conclusion. To secure that reputation, the citizens of a town must do all they can to spread information about its advantages. From a thousand chance seeds of information and helpfulness, a few will bear fruit. It may seem luck and chance, but it is really the result of a community habit of push and expansion and search for new opportunity. —Florence Times.

VITAL CONFLICT.

NOW IN PROGRESS.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

In the official statement given out by the German army headquarters it was announced that more than 1,000 Canadians had been captured in the fighting round Ypres, Belgium.

The text of the statement follows: "The Germans hold Liezerne on the west bank of the canal which the French pretend to have reconquered. Also on the east of the canal the conquered terrain remains in the possession of the Germans. The number of cannon taken by the Germans rose to 45 including four English.

"Northwest of Zonnebeke, the German attacks continue. More than 1,000 Canadians were taken prisoners. The total number of prisoners rose to 5,000. They include Senegal negroes, English Turks, Hindus, French, Canadians, Souvays and Algerians.

"In the Champagne region, north of Beaufort, two French night attacks were repulsed.

"On the Meuse heights the German attacks progressed along mountain saddles until the height to the west of Les Esparges was taken by storm. Several hundred French soldiers were taken prisoners. Several machine guns also were captured.

"In the Ally Forest the enemy's advance failed.

"In the Vosges the German took back Hartmanns-Wellerkopf. In this engagement 11 officers and 749 French soldiers were made prisoners and six machine-guns and four machine-guns captured.

"Northwest of Clechamps, feeble Russian night attacks were repulsed and the situation on the east front remains unchanged."

FRENCH WATCHING ANTI-DRINK FIGHT

HAVRE, France, April 23.—The development of the anti-drink crusade in England is being followed closely in France, where many industrial experts have long urged that excessive drinking among the industrial experts and manufacturing population in France is chargeable with a heavy toll of inefficiency.

One of these experts, Prof. Joseph Reinisch, has published the following "program" of the average day's work of a dock workman in a typical French port:

7 a. m. to 8 a. m.—work.
8 a. m.—Pay.
8 to 8:15—Breakfast and drinks.
8:15 to 10—Work.
10 to 10:30—Aperitif (appetizer).
10:30 to 11—Work.
11 to 12:30—Lunch, with drinks.
12:30 to 2—Work, then pay.
3 to 3:30—Snack at bar, with drinks.

3:30 to 5—Work, then pay.
5 to 5:15—Aperitif.
5:15 to 6—Work.
"From 5 o'clock," says M. Reinisch, "most of the men are drunk. Over and above the regular stoppages noted above, the dockers get away, as soon as they are not watching for an extra drink in one of the many beer-houses nearby. Not to speak of the wine which disappears from the racks in casks; this amount is estimated annually at several thousand tons.

Advertisement for Palm Beach Suits, \$4.50. Includes an illustration of a man in a suit and the text: 'Just to call your attention to the fact that we've light weight suits that will lighten the burden of the last weeks of school. Everything else for dress comfort for the boy in the warm days of early Spring. Palm Beach Suits, \$4.50. Serges and worsteds, \$3.50 to \$12.50. As near "reinforced concrete" as good all-wool cloth can go, as a concrete example, here is a Hercules suit—all wool, trousers lined with Herculone, suits sewn thruout with silk. And to brighten up a bit, here are the new Spring ties, silks in regular or tub quality at 25c and 50c. B. O. Stewart Co. The Suits of a Gentleman'

ZORADA-IZMAR

FADED AWAY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

or she would cast to the winds her reputation as a navigator of the unseen and unknown world.

It was announced finally by the seeress that the "shown down" with Mister Spirit would come in the nature of a seance in which gold would be the medium of conversation. She, therefore, took all of the victims' \$20 bills and had them converted into gold, assuring the latter that gold was a sure winner and that with such a medium as this the blame stubborn spirit would talk itself to death. And the victim was to call Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the final try-out with the gold medium, which was composed of several hundred dollars of good and lawful money which she had turned over to the seeress to use in making the spirit break its silence and come across with the dope she wished to have. But lo and behold, when the victim went to the madam's apartments yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock she was informed that the spirit conjurer had beat it to parts unknown.

Large Number Victims.
Solicitor Smith stated that from information furnished him there are a number of people in the city, especially women, who have been duped by the faker. He is anxious to have these victims to communicate with him in order that he might secure more evidence to use against the woman in the event he is successful in his efforts to apprehend her. Without such assistance from the victim, the solicitor says, he is powerless to bring the seeress to justice.

Were Well Behaved.
Whatever might be said against the madam and her consort, they were well behaved, according to persons who were thrown with them during

their sojourn here. Late Monday afternoon the seeress' husband went about town and paid up certain bills which he had contracted during the madam's camp here. As has been stated, they had paid up their board bill. So far as can be learned, they left nothing in their wake by which they might be prosecuted, unless evidence of their defrauding their victims is forthcoming. In other cities where similar occurrences have happened it has been difficult to handle these clairvoyants, for the reason that the victims were unwilling to come in court and acknowledge that they had been stung and because it was hard for the prosecution to prove that the victims had not gotten value received—in experience.

BELGIANS REPEL GERMAN ATTACKS

Inflicted Heavy Losses On Enemy

—French Re-Capture Liezerne.

LONDON, April 27.—A Belgian report dated April 26 given out here today says: "Belgian infantry last night repulsed three German attacks south of Dinant, inflicting heavy losses. The Germans again used asphyxiating bombs. German artillery has been active along the front today. Belgian artillery reply was effective. Aided by the French, the French recaptured Liezerne, which the Germans had taken the day before."

It has been estimated that every square mile of the ocean is inhabited by 120,000,000 living beings.

Advertisement for the movie 'THE TRAMP' starring Charles Chaplin. Text includes: 'PARAMOUNT TODAY Charles Chaplin The Funniest Man in Pictures IN "THE TRAMP" When you see this picture you'll think you are looking at NAT WILLS on the regular stage. A dollar show for a dime. Two more selected reels to be added. Music by our Trio. OPEN 3 P. M. Admission Always 5 and 10c Paramount Motto: "The truth in small matters, the same as in large."

If Hair Is Turning Gray, Use Sage Tea

Here's Grandmother's Recipe to Darken and Beautify Faded Hair.

That beautiful, even shade of dark, glossy hair can only be had by brewing one small strand at a time; by phur. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray, streaked and looks dry, wispy and scraggly, just an application or two of Sage and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundredfold.

Don't bother to prepare the tonic; you can get from any drug store a 50 cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," ready to use. This can always be depended upon to bring back the natural color, thickness and lustre of your hair and remove dandruff, stony scalp itching and falling hair.

Everybody uses "Wyeth's" Sage and Sulphur because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair has disappeared, and after another application it becomes beautifully dark and appears glossy, lustrous and abundant.

Flood Subsiding in Texas.

HOUSTON, April 27.—The flood conditions in Texas tonight continued encouraging, the rains having ceased in practically all watersheds. The death list now totals twenty-seven. Heavy rains in Oklahoma damaged railroads and crops, but no loss of life in that State has been reported.