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LAURENS, S. C., NOVEMBER 26, 1912

The Advertiser will be glad to receive the local news of all the communities in the county. Correspondents are requested to sign their names to the contributions. Letters should not be mailed later than Monday morning.

Help the glass factory.

If cotton keeps on going up, we may expect another big crop next year.

There is no doubt about the frost being on the pumpkin these mornings.

Just \$20,000 would start work at the glass factory, but \$30,000 is needed.

Greenville, Columbia and Spartanburg have just raised \$45,000 each for advertising purposes, from which no direct dividend is expected. Surely Laurens can raise \$30,000, when a reasonable guarantee of interest charges is given.

Ever thought about this? A glass factory naturally draws medicine manufacturers to a town. Look at Chattanooga, Tenn., built up by its glass factories and the first one too, lost \$7,000 the opening year. Laurens' factory broke even the first year.

A cotton mill in a nearby town voted and sold preferred stock before a wheel ever turned in it. The company started off with too small a capital and more had to be raised, just as the glass works is trying to do. That town is famed for its progress and growth.

The state of South Carolina must be hard pressed for money when the department of agriculture must send out under a one-cent stamp, an important report blank to be filled in and returned by a certain date with a penalty attached for failure to fulfill the requirements.

It is stated on good authority that a larger per cent of business failures are due to lack of capital than to any other cause. Are the people of Laurens going to let such an enterprise as the glass factory get into this class of failures from lack of community support?

It is a pleasure to have contractors like Messrs. Rounds & Son, work in the city. They are always very careful that the public be not inconvenienced by the work being done by them. Whenever practicable, they see to it that the streets and sidewalks are kept open without having other folks to jog their memory.

A \$50,000 plant cannot be run on \$33,000 capital. It takes money to pay for the completion of the plant and financing after the wheels begin to turn. Banking capital is absolutely necessary in a manufacturing or any other enterprise and credit cannot be secured unless a reasonable amount of capital has been invested.

It seems that the Clinton people are ready to hand over to Representative George A. Browning, Jr., most anything in the gift of the proposed Musgrove county. Mr. Browning seems to have made quite a hit in Clinton. They say George made the Clintonians a fine speech on the new county subject, however. Probably it will be Senator Browning after the new county is formed.

While there is no doubt in our mind or probably in the mind of any one but that the killing of the negro gambler by Policeman Owings was accidental, it appears to us to be the better part of wisdom to have a trial of the case. It is a duty owed both to the county and to Mr. Owings that he be legally exonerated of any intent to kill. While it is highly improbable that any effort will be made to convict Mr. Owings of intentionally killing this negro, still it were better for the county to have the matter legally disposed of and better for him to have the law declare him innocent. There is no telling what the future might bring in the way of trumped

up charges, unfriendly juries and the such.

That advertising our lands and climate in other sections of the country will bring results is the conclusion drawn from the success of a local concern in advertising South Carolina lands in northern states. The Southern Land Development Company has conducted an advertising campaign in the north in the effort to secure buyers for its property at McBee, in this state. This company has been largely rewarded by the campaign as many people have been drawn to its property to look over its possibilities and many have purchased outright. While the campaign has been conducted on but a modest basis, it has brought large returns and the campaign stands as an indication of what could be done if a larger campaign were undertaken by the state or some other organization.

The progressive Farmer, the most widely circulated and probably the most influential farm magazine of the south, recently issued a "Come South" special edition, which was sent broadcast over the northern states and to its subscribers in the southern states. Over 50,000 copies were sent to the thrifty farmers of the north and north-west. The special edition was made up largely of letters contributed by farmers who had emigrated to the southern states from other sections of the country. The Progressive Farmer and other farm papers of the south are probably doing more in awakening the people of the south to the possibilities of the section in which they live than any other agency of which we know. While it can be truthfully said that the daily and weekly papers prepared the way, the agricultural papers have done a great work in sowing the seed of progressiveness and urging the people to take advantage of their opportunities. This great edition of the Progressive Farmer is in keeping with advanced ideas of its publishers and will doubtless prove of great benefit in encouraging thrifty farmers of other states to come south and bring with them their progressive ideas in agriculture.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT. By an overwhelming majority the city of Florence has decided to adopt the commission form of government, the election on the question having been held this week. Spartanburg is going to vote on the question in February. Why not let Laurens get in line with the rest of the progressive towns and begin agitation of a plan that is proving wonderfully successful in hundreds of towns and cities, according to statements from every quarter of the country.

The above, taken from The Laurensville Herald is to the point. Other cities have found the commission form of government to be successful and if Laurens should adopt it, doubtless it will prove a great improvement over the present form of government. The Advertiser prints in another column a letter from Mayor W. H. Gibbs of Columbia, about commission government and we trust that it will be given thoughtful consideration by the citizens of Laurens.

EVERYBODY TOGETHER. Nearly every citizen in Laurens is aware of the situation which now exists relative to the Laurens Glass Works. The situation has been fully discussed on the streets and all are acquainted with the affairs of the concern. It is generally known that of the \$50,000 common stock subscribed last year only about \$33,000 has been paid in and that on this measly sum the concern has been run for a whole year augmented only by the personal reputation and backing of the directors. We all know that the factory has reached the point where more capital is absolutely necessary before it can continue to be operated. With unusual handicaps for the first year, the company has broken even and is now ready, if allowed, to begin a new year with better knowledge of the business, better trade conditions, an improved plant, better freight rates and, in fact, everything in a great deal better shape than at this time last year. The plant has won a reputation for its output and the demand for bottles is increasing daily. The field is open, but the supply of capital is keeping the company from realizing upon its opportunity.

It is unnecessary to go into details as to the advantages of the glass factory to the town. It is unnecessary to try and put a valuation upon the stock now offered for sale. All of this is a matter of common knowledge. The stock has a commercial guarantee of seven per cent attached and constitutes a mortgage upon the property. The plant is worth \$50,000 and the total preferred stock authorized is \$30,000. The value of the security must be left to the judgment of the people of Laurens.

But, it seems to us that something should be done to get the people together on this proposition. Every man seems to be standing off to allow some other man to put up the money, while he expects to reap the benefit. Why the people of Laurens are so

lukewarm in this matter, is the wonder of bankers and manufacturers in other cities. Prominent citizens of both Spartanburg and Greenville have but recently expressed surprise that the people here would allow this enterprise to stand idle for the want of such a small amount of capital to start it going. Let's get together on this thing and support it with all our might. Let no man depend upon others to do more than his share, but every man pull with his neighbor and let's put this matter across like we mean business.

It is only necessary to raise what should have been raised before the company began to do business and with that amount in hand, the directors hope for a prosperous future. Last year was not a bad year, for the company broke about even, something not usually done by new enterprises.

Let's all put our shoulders to the wheel and put the deal across.

THE PARCELS POST.

The Spartanburg Journal again discussing the parcels post and advocating a bat rate system. The Journal is not as well up on rates as it should be if it is going to discuss this question without leaving a false impression, nor is it as jealous of protecting its own merchants against the mail order houses as it is of protecting mail order houses against imaginary foreign competition.

Just a word about rates: The Journal says that "at the present rates (we suppose parcels post rates) a five pounds package sent from New York to Spartanburg would cost twenty-seven cents. That is perhaps more than the express rates." It was fortunate for the Journal that it inserted "perhaps" in the sentence. The express rate on five pounds from New York to Laurens, just a little more than the rate to Spartanburg, is seventy cents. Quite a difference. Of course this is a matter of little importance in a discussion of parcels post, but to make such inaccurate statements leaves a false impression which is apt to mislead.

Now, about this bugaboo of foreign competition, postage rates from Germany to San Francisco, Kalamazoo, South Bend etc. Comparison of these rates with postal rates within the United States are of little moment. No large amount of mail of this character is transported through the mails and what is carried is only such as ordinarily cannot be bought in the United States, such materials as are peculiar to foreign countries. We could safely wager that not one person who reads this paper, exchanges included, has ever seen a single piece of mail of a competitive nature that has come into this country from any point without the United States. It is idle to discuss imaginary competition.

Let's get down to a little real competition, by getting right at home, to Spartanburg. We will compare a Philadelphia mail order house with a Spartanburg mail order house (if you please). Suppose we take A, in Philadelphia and B in Spartanburg. A buys a large proportion of his stock in Philadelphia or within the immediate vicinity. He has at the outside a freight bill of five dollars per ton to pay. By buying in larger quantities, he secures his goods at a cheap rate. B buys his goods in Philadelphia and pays freight on them to Spartanburg. He does not buy in car-load lots nor in lots large enough to secure an edge on the price. His freight will amount to about twenty dollars per ton, a difference of around fifteen dollars per ton. Thus B starts off with a handicap of fifteen dollars per ton, before he begins his publicity campaign, which is more expensive to the small house than it is to the big one, relatively speaking. Thus with the handicap of fifteen dollars a ton for freight, the handicap of small purchases, with the handicap of relatively expensive advertising, will B, the Spartanburg man, be able to compete with A when it will cost A in Philadelphia no more than it will B in Spartanburg to deliver retail goods in Woodruff?

Who is going to pay that fifteen dollars difference in freight? The dear people, of course.

The Journal says that the rates were evidently made to suit the express companies. Surely our South Carolina congressmen are not the tools of corporations. Congressman Johnson favored the zone system of parcels post and he is no tool of the express companies.

Pathe Weekly Thursday.

Mr. Lavender announces the regular Pathe weekly feature film for Thursday night. Included in the scenes will be a champion base ball game between New York and Chicago, the collapse of a high building in Brooklyn, a steamer raised from the bottom of the East river and other scenes. The usual run of regular films will be shown.

Young man, read Clardy & Wilson's ad in this paper and act accordingly.

UNION COUNTY. STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Editor The Advertiser: Your reasoning upon conditions in Union, carrying with it a note of warning to those who stand for morality and order is timely and well put. We need not be surprised at the result of the dispensary contest over there. Apathy and indifference on the part of good people will inevitably bring laxity in law-enforcement. Then, we should never forget that the hosts of evil sleep not, neither day or night. There are always men who will advocate the sale of liquor with the hope of a "job" and regardless of the shame and ruin it always brings to the homes of thousands.

Every now and then we hear some one repeat the old gag "prohibition don't prohibit." No temperance advocate ever claimed that it would. Good men and women know that prohibition laws against liquor will do what prohibition against murder, theft, assault and battery, arson, burglary and other crimes will do, namely, they will restrict. Why not repeal the law prohibiting murder because it does not prohibit?

The public sale of liquor will increase its use ten fold. The use of liquor causes more crime than any other ten causes in the world, then what inconsistency for a State to heap up statutes against crime and then allow the sale of liquor to create crime. Then you hear another old gag about sumptuary laws. No temperance advocate has the remotest idea of prescribing what others eat or drink or how they dress. My dear friend, eat and drink what you choose. You have that right under the laws of our country. No one would change if it they could. But if you will drink, you have no moral right, nor should the laws allow the right to set up a place for the public sale of liquor, a place to tempt a thousand boys, and even men, who fail of self-control, and especially here, to put it in easy reach of ten thousand irresponsible negroes.

The white man here has and will always have, supreme control. He makes the laws. I don't hesitate to say that he owes it to the negro race to refuse to sanction the sale of liquor. The white man should not put drink in easy reach of the negro and thereby cause him to commit a thousand crimes, and then turn loose on him the machinery of the law.

There is yet a good deal of crime amongst the negroes, a considerable part of it caused by blind tiger liquor. But that will continue to grow less, just as drunkenness has grown steadily less with the closed public sale of liquor.

It is a rare thing to see a white man arraigned now in a prohibition county for selling liquor. Go to Richland and Aiken, dispensary counties, and you find not only crime and disorder among both races, but five times more blind tigers. Do you ask why? Just because the lawless element can find it so convenient to go to the dispensary, as they used to do here, and get their supplies to retail.

Those who prize virtue, social order, the church and all that Christian civilization stands for, had as well sit up and take notice. There has seldom come a time when the lines were so sharply drawn between virtue and vice, between law and lawlessness, between order and disorder. The recent outrage against Gilreath is merely an outcropping of lawlessness against law. For this outrage, we felt that we knew from the very first moment it appeared in print that there was not the remotest ground or excuse. That the whole thing, from first to last, was a baseless fabrication, having its inception and motions in devilish malice, none know so well as those, high and low, who were partners in the diabolical plot. What inducements, if any, ever held out to Vaughn does not yet appear. But no one should fall into the error of confounding his statement (which statement is so much in the interest of a lawless element) with that of one who speaks, in what the law terms "extremis." That is: where one is stricken unto death by sickness of wounds and makes a dying declaration or what the law terms an "ante-mortum" statement.

From time immemorial the law has invested declarations made by one under such circumstances with more than ordinary solemnity, and as being entitled to implicit credence, but all experience has demonstrated that a criminal under sentence of death will tell anything, even on the scaffold in the hope, ever hoping against hope, for some intervention to prolong existence.

Citizen.

Valuable Property.

The building used by the State Dispensary was recently sold for \$125,000. At that rate the asylum property should be worth more than enough to pay off the increased debt incurred for that institution.—Abbeville Press and Banner.

JUMPING AT CONCLUSIONS.

Mr. DeKolb, the airship man who "flew" in Abbeville a few days ago was, according to the Abbeville Medium and The Press and Banner, a very "modest" young man when the "personal note is sounded." Quite modest. Modest enough to get two columns of free advertising out of each of those progressive papers.—Laurens Advertiser.

All of which goes to show how easy it is to misjudge when jumping at conclusions. As a matter of fact The Press and Banner, so far from being "worked", sought out Mr. DeKolb, and asked for the interview. The only idea sought was to convey to its readers some information upon a topic which appeared to interest quite a number of people. If aeroplanes have become so common in Laurens that folks are no longer interested in them then we are forced to congratulate them, but there were many people in Abbeville to whom an airship was quite a novelty and the story published in this paper was, as near as we could make it, an answer to the many questions asked by spectators.

The Advertiser is wrong in its conclusion. It may have been an error in judgment as to what would interest, and it may have been the fault of bad expression that interesting facts were woven into a tiresome story, but there was not even a veiled attempt to "work" anybody. The writer of the article in question has been connected with newspapers for nearly a quarter of a century and believe he knows a "worker" by sight. The aviator who flew in this town bore not the slightest resemblance to the specialties.—Abbeville Press and Banner.

The Parcels Post Charges.

It is only a few weeks until the parcels post will go into operation. It is well for the people to understand what it will cost to send packages of merchandise by mail. Last week The Journal gave instructions as to the special stamps to be used as well as other requirements. This new law after trial will be changed and amended. The zone system will no doubt be abolished, and the prices will be reduced. At the present rate a 5-pound package sent from New York to Spartanburg would cost twenty-seven cents. That is perhaps more than the express rates. A package weighing 11 pounds would be 79 cents. The same package could be sent from Great Britain or Italy for 75 cents. Germany could mail 4.4 pounds to any part of the United States for 33 cents. A package weighing that much would cost 52 cents to send to Denver or Los Angeles. The rates were evidently made to suit the express companies. The democratic congress should take hold of the right end of this matter and give a separate bill without hitching it on to the postal appropriation bill, abolish the zone system and reduce the cost to conform to charges made in European states which have tried the plan for years.

The new law permits the mailing of packages weighing not more than eleven pounds, which must not be more than seventy-two inches in its length and breadth combined. Up to four ounces there will be a flat rate of one cent per ounce, or part thereof regardless of distance.

From this it will be seen that an eleven-pound package, which can be sent from Rome to San Francisco for 73 cents, will cost from New York to the same destination \$1.32, a tremendous discrimination in favor of the foreigner against our own citizens.

Instances like these will doubtless do much toward helping along the cause of the parcels post and eventually give to the country a system that will be a real and lasting benefit to both producer and consumer.—Spartanburg Journal.

A Greater Chicora.

Much has been said and written about Chicora college within the last few months. Some things have been said or written that it were better not to have expressed and bitterness have been engendered that should not find a place in the hearts of men.

Three things that serve well to bring men together is a common cause, a common faith and a common hope. The enlargement of Chicora college is of vital interest to Greenville in many ways. The most apparent probably is in that it brings a large amount of new money into the town. The records show that through the college treasury alone as much money has been coming in annually for a number of years as Greenville's total original investment in this institution. In addition to this is the very considerable amount the students spend.

Probably one great value of a female college to the community in which it is located, if the village, town or city is in any way worth while, is the fact that the sex take quick and accurate note of things

and they do not hesitate to tell their impressions.

The end man in some minstrel show once said there were three fine ways to spread news, "telegraph, telephone and tell-a-woman." This of course was intended to be funny, but there is an element of truth in it, and of a kind that is in no way discreditable to women.

Several year's residence in Greenville of hundreds of bright young women at that period of life when the things they see and learn leave the deepest impression is worth a lot to any community if it has much that is good in it.

Another way in which a thriving female college helps a town, is in the fact that there is nothing that appeals to the higher and better instincts of all mankind and is a greater help to better endeavor, than does pure bright young womanhood. A town will almost necessarily strive for better things when it has a female college in its midst and the bigger this interest is, the greater the factor will it be in the community's highest development.

Chicora has reached the full limit of its usefulness with its present facilities and equipment, it cannot even maintain its present position with enlargement. Inexorable laws make sure the fact that cessation of growth will mark the beginning of decadence and Greenville spirit could not stand for that.

The question of the removal of the college is settled. Every subscription made will have the certainty in the form of a guaranty behind it that Chicora is to remain in Greenville and is to remain the crown of the hill it has so long graced but with enlarged grounds, facilities and equipment.

Chicora needs thirty thousand dollars from Greenville to ensure its very existence.

Almost of a certainty it will soon begin to bring back into Greenville nearly this additional amount in an annual accretion to which now comes.

A hundred per cent investment is usually considered a good thing, but in this day of striving for moral and educational uplift and the keenest effort for the best mode of publicity, there could be only two things that might keep us from raising the money Chicora wants—either we don't desire good things or we just haven't got that much money in Greenville.—Greenville Piedmont.

"Extra Release."

"Every little movement" Togo made while here in a moving picture. Shortly will appear.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice—For Thanksgiving raisins, currants, citron, figs, cranberries, nuts, and plum pudding at J. S. Bennett's.

No Trespassing—All persons are hereby warned against hunting, fishing, or in any other manner trespassing upon my property located at Tyllersville, as all such will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. 17-2t-pd J. S. Craig.

For Sale—Davidson Middle Busters, Turn Plows, Disks and Smoothing Harrows and all kinds of harness. Moseley & Roland, Laurens, S. C. 17-1t

For Sale or Rent—Two hundred and eighty-two (282) acres of land known as the Garlington Mill tract, lying on Rabun Creek, eight miles from Laurens, one dwelling and two tenant houses. Terms easy. Apply to H. Y. Simpson. 17-5t

For Rent—9-room residence on Farley avenue, water and lights if desired. Possession given Dec. 1st or Jan. 1st. Apply to Rev. B. P. Mitchell, Laurens, S. C. 17-4t

For Rent—3 horse farm, three-quarters of a mile south of Barksdale Station, in high state of cultivation. G. Y. Hollams 17-1t

For Sale—Yellow Swamp Prolific Seed Corn. Won prize at county fair. \$4.00 per bushel. Apply to Babb & Mahaffey or C. B. Roper, Laurens Rt. No. 6. 16-5t-pd

Cabbage Plants For Sale—Several kinds of the best varieties for spring planting at Hunter & Co. 16-5t-eov

For Rent—One 7-room house and lot on Sullivan street for rent at once. Barn and out houses. Formerly occupied by Emery Machen. Apply to H. L. Roper, Laurens, S. C. 14-1t

SALE OF LAND.

3 miles north west of city. On salesday in December, 1912, being the 2nd day of the month, I will sell at public auction at Laurens C. H., S. C., my plantation or tract of land, lying near the Greenville and Laurens public road, three miles north west of the city, containing one hundred and forty (140) acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Y. C. Hellams, Michael Owings, and Mrs. Osborne.

Terms of sale: one-half cash; balance on credit of twelve months from date of sale with interest at eight per cent per annum, the credit portion to be secured by bond of the purchaser and mortgage of the premises, with leave to the purchaser to pay the whole bid in cash. Purchasers to pay for papers. If the purchaser fails to comply with his bid the land to be resold at his risk.

Mrs. M. C. Farrow, Nov. 19, 1912. Fountain Inn, S. C. 17-2t