

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

Founded August 14, 1869
120 North Main Street
ANDERSON, S. C.

WILLIAM BANKS - Editor
W. W. SMOAK - Business Manager

Entered According to Act of Congress as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Anderson, S. C.

Semi-Weekly Edition—\$1.50 per Year.
Daily Edition—\$5.00 per annum;
\$2.50 for Six Months; \$1.25 for Three Months.

IN ADVANCE

Member of the Associated Press and Receiving Complete Daily Telegraphic Service

A large circulation than any other newspaper in this Congressional District

Editorial - 327
Business Office - 321
Job Printing - 692-L
Local News - 327
Society News - 321

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

Washington, June 6.—South Carolina—Unsettled Sunday. Monday fair, gentle to moderate winds.

Beautiful Sunday. We wish it would never come Monday.

Huerta wishes to preserve his dignity and pickle his career.

Teddy will discover that in Paris that all that sparkles is not river water.

It will take several gully-washers to get the streets of Anderson clean once more.

Barney Evans and Jim Cansler have not yet tangoed into the ring of the state circus.

Leo Frank has made some lawyers look like bums and yet he has failed to get his liberty.

Anderson has many home-made products that would attract attention at the San Francisco exposition.

If some coatfalls are not made strong, they will split the whole garment from heavy weight piling on.

The Anderson mill league started yesterday and we hope it will go through the summer and will make things hum.

Villa is preparing for his last dash for the Mexican capital. He has ordered more fighting chickens from Col. Hester of Calhoun Falls.

We have no interest in the municipal election except to wish to see men elected who will make Anderson a good town to live in.

The man who makes nasty personal campaigns for any office will not be a credit to the office if he should get it. Especially municipally speaking.

The strong point in favor of the new club rolls is that one will not be annoyed by candidates coming around offering to see that their names are enrolled.

To Harold Booker: Be sure to put some props under the tango floor at Chick Springs before the press association gets there. We are coming, yes.

Woodrow Wilson has put most of his policies through. There appears but little for him to do but to resign. But the people would not stand for that.

Somehow or other, we are inclined to believe that if that Lexington county section boss got a position on the railroad commissioner he would be one of the few who have deserved office.

Just because there is no panic, the Republicans are trying to make it appear that the Democrats have played into the hands of Wall street instead of taking the whip handle out of the same hands aforementioned.

We are stuck on Carranza's method of getting peace in Mexico. All might have been over had Uncle Sam pursued the same kindly, gentle, peaceful course of driving the greasers out with rifles.

The railroad commission in this state waited until just before the campaign opened to commence talking about changing the negroes out of the Pullman coach. We would like to inquire if the commission could help matters if it wished to?

NEW CLUB ROLLS.

From what we can learn the secretaries of democratic clubs in the rural districts who have applied for the new club rolls are very much pleased with them. There seems to be a general sentiment of satisfaction in favor of these rolls, now that the whole matter is thoroughly understood. There is some objection to the length of residence in a county before one can take part in the elections in a county, but on the other hand there is some justice in that as well. We of Anderson do not wish outsiders coming in here electing our county officials, and with the exception of that time rule we think the new rules are generally accepted.

There was some objection at first, due to misunderstanding. Some persons were led to believe that certain classes might be disfranchised. We see no chance for any man to lose his chance to vote unless he is just too lazy to get his name on the club rolls, and if he is that trifling, he should lose his vote.

A few days ago a man was seen on the court house square declaring vehemently that the new rules required a man to have forty acres of land and a mule before he could vote in the primary. Of course, this is all twaddle and the more the new rules are understood by the people, the better they will be liked.

The old club rolls were in bad shape and this is just the starting over again. Nobody has any advantage over anybody else and the people at large have been informed through the papers of the re-enrollment. If any club secretary has any special notice to his people as to where he may be found in order to enroll them, this paper will gladly print such notices if they are sent in to the office in writing. None over the 'phone.

TILLMAN'S STATEMENT

We confess to have been somewhat impressed with the logic of the statement of Senator Tillman recently in reply to John L. McLaurin. What the people are wanting now is the best service in the office of United States senator. We have a feeling of impartiality at present. It remains to be seen on the stump which is the bigger and broader and better man for the position. If Senator Smith is presented as a man who is not capable of holding the job, why he should be succeeded by a better man. The people put the burden of proof on Judge Ira B. Jones two years ago, and we suppose they will again put the burden of proof on the man who is after the man who is in.

Speaking as one who has been governor and who has been senator, Mr. Tillman says that Senator Smith will make the better senator. That is the opinion of Senator Tillman, and other people may make up their respective opinions later, but it is interesting to observe that although Senator Smith has opposed Senator Tillman on the matter of patronage and has won out, yet the senior senator is supporting his colleague.

This is about the first time in Senator Tillman's career that he has been a supporter of his colleague. He was not enthusiastic about Mr. Lafimer and was very bitter against Senator Irby and all know his attitude towards McLaurin.

This is interesting merely as showing that Senator Tillman approves of his colleague. But as he also says, it remains for Senator Smith to play the part of the man on the stump of he wishes the people of South Carolina to return him to the senate.

This proposition will be watched with great interest.

A BIG MAN'S BIG IDEA

South Carolina has been represented at every exposition in the last 20 years. When the wave of retrenchment and reform swept over the state some 20 years ago, there was no provision made for this state to be represented at the Atlanta exposition. Gov. John Gary Evans made arrangements for this at his personal funds, and later was paid back by the state.

South Carolina gave generous support to the Charleston exposition. That did a great deal of good for this state.

At Jamestown the state government provided a beautiful exhibit, which took the first prize for excellence in the competition by states.

But no provision has been made for an exhibit at San Francisco. Mr. Edwin W. Robertson of Columbia, has taken the initiative and proposes to raise \$50,000 to see that this state has a creditable exhibit. If he sets his mind to do it, Mr. Robertson will never turn back. He is one of the greatest sportsmen in the country. The writer herself wishes to testify to the fact that on one occasion he was the recipient of a cablegram from Mr. Robertson, then in London, putting at the disposal of the Columbia baseball association something like \$2,000 to carry the team through the season.

He will make a success of the present movement and he will have at San Francisco such an exhibit as will be worth while and will make South

Carolina the observed of all the states of the Union. We publish with a great amount of pleasure the letter from Mr. Robertson in this issue and urge the people of Anderson county to do their share.

GOOD MAN COMPLIMENTED

While it might have been a graceful thing for Governor Blease to have appointed for the unexpired term of county treasurer the candidate who made the fight and nearly won two years ago, Mr. R. L. Cheshire, yet the selection that he has made will please a large number of people in Anderson county, Dr. W. A. Tripp is the man who is an unusual character.

If we have heard aright his life story, he is the man of whom the county should be proud. He was very poor, as a lad, and he was not until after he had married that he determined to educate himself and did so. That shows that he must be somewhat of a man. He stands well among his fellow practitioners, and among his neighbors he is respected and appreciated.

If he accepts this appointment he will be welcomed as a citizen of Anderson, the city, and we wish for him much success in the office. He succeeds a man above reproach and we feel sure that Dr. Tripp will conclude his term of office, whenever that may be, with just the same things deserved by his administration.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Thackeray says: "Might I give counsel to any young hearer I would say to him, try to frequent the company of your betters. In books and life is the most wholesome society; learn to admire rightly the great pleasure of life. Note what the great men admire, they admire great things, narrow spirits admire basely and worship meantly."

THE ORATOR

Petersburg, Va., June 6.—Survivors of the battle of the Crater, which took place on the outskirts of Petersburg July 30, 1864, will be invited to participate in the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the engagement which will be held here July 30 under the auspices of A. P. Hill camp, Sons of Veterans, Union and Confederate veterans from all parts of the United States will attend.

President Wilson, Secretary of State Bryan, Oscar Underwood and Champ Clark will be invited to deliver the principal addresses. A banquet to the survivors will be the special feature of the evening program, when incidents of the engagement will be recounted by men who participated in the battle.

The conflict was the most notable in the Virginia campaign as it delayed the surrender of the Confederate troops for nearly a year. General Grant's men drove a tunnel six hundred feet long beneath a hill on which Confederate forces were massed and planted 8000 pounds of powder. When this was exploded, 274 Confederates were killed, but the forces in gray under the late General Mahone, of this city, repulsed the four divisions of Grant's army with heavy casualties on both sides.

A bill providing for the creation of a national park at the site of the battle was approved by the house committee on military affairs this week.

WILL SAVE MANY LIVES

Wireless Reports on Weather to Boats on Great Lakes. Washington, June 6.—Daily weather forecasts by wireless for ship masters on the Great Lakes now are being sent from the naval wireless station at Radio, Va., under arrangements with the weather bureau. In announcing this today the department of agriculture says the bulletin describes weather conditions actually prevailing at 3 p. m. each day and forecast winds that will probably be entered.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION

Washington, June 6.—Sharp attack today by President Borjas' forces on the rebels at Puerta Plata, Santo Domingo, Domingo, was reported to the rebels as the rebels at the late reported promptly to the battleship South Carolina. Medical officers were landed by the South Carolina and the German ships to aid in the caring for the wounded.

Bodyguard Resigns

Washington, June 6.—After guarding President Wilson for more than six years, Lucien C. Wheeler, one of the secret service men attached to the White House, has resigned. It was learned today. He plans to enter private business in Chicago.

Milkia Funds

Columbia, June 6.—The military board in session here Saturday afternoon apportioned an appropriation of \$15,000 made by the general assembly for the maintenance of the military of the various companies of the State.

THE CLAYTON BILL ANALYZED

Carries Provision To Strengthen Sherman Anti-Trust Law and Other Acts Against Monopolies and Combinations

Washington, June 6.—The Clayton bill, a part of the administration anti-trust program, carries provisions designed to strengthen and support the Sherman law and other acts against monopolies and restraints of trade. As framed by administration leaders and considered by the house the bill contained:

Prohibitions against prices discrimination or arbitrary refusal to sell natural mineral products, and against the enforcement of conditional leases, or contracts of sale under which lessees or purchasers agree not to deal in the products of competitors of the seller or lessor; a provision that decrees in suits brought by the government under the anti-trust law shall be final evidence in suits brought against the defendant by others, involving the anti-trust law; provisions against holding companies and interlocking directorates in concerns under the jurisdiction of the federal government; and provisions guaranteeing labor and farmer's organizations their legal existence under the Sherman law, limiting the use of the injunction in labor disputes and providing for jury trial in cases of indirect contempt of court.

In addition the bill clears up various jurisdictional questions and questions of procedure which have arisen in the administration of the anti-trust laws.

The provisions insisted upon by representatives of organized labor, and agreed to after conferences between them and representatives of the administration were looked upon as the culmination of a long fight by labor to secure exemption under the Sherman law. They provide that nothing in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to "forbid the existence and operation of labor and farmers unions, and that such organizations and their members shall not be construed or held to be "illegal combinations or conspiracies under the anti-trust laws." How far the exemption will extend was a matter of debate in the house, and many members contended the question would result in long litigation.

The restrictions placed about the issuance of injunctions in the bill are close. It would provide that no "preliminary injunction shall be issued without notice to the opposite party," and that no temporary restraining or

der shall be issued unless it shall appear from specific facts shown by affidavit that immediate and irreparable injury will result to property or a property right of the applicant before notice could be served or hearing had thereon. The bill provides that every injunction or restraining order must be specific in terms, thus outlawing the so-called "blanket injunction." In labor disputes injunctions would be forbidden by the bill "unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or a property right," for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law. It would also forbid injunctions against striking, peaceful picketing, primary boycotts, the payment of strike benefits or the peaceful assemblage of strikers and contains a provision legalizing such acts.

The holding companies provision of the act would prevent one company from acquiring any stock in another corporation "where the effect of such acquisition is to eliminate or substantially lessen competition between the corporations, or to create a monopoly." The provision exempts, however, corporations purchasing stock solely for investment, and not attempting to lessen competition.

The interlocking directorates prohibition in the bill is an effort to reach all corporations, railroads and banks over which the federal government has jurisdiction. It prohibits a director in a concern dealing in supplies for common carriers, from being a director in such common carriers; prohibits a director in a bank from being a director in a common carrier for which the bank acts as an agent or underwriter; directors in private or state banks having deposits, capital surplus and undivided profits of more than \$2,500,000, ineligible as directors in banks in the national system, and makes ineligible as national bank directors the directors of private and state banks in the same city or town. The provision becomes effective two years after the passage of the law, and exempts the directors of mutual savings banks.

The bill revises the proceedings in contempt of court cases. In contempt cases other than those committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice," the bill provides the machinery for a trial by jury as in criminal practice.

As to direct contempts of the procedure is left unchanged.

NEW HAVEN INQUIRY

No More Testimony Will Be Taken. It Is Stated. Washington, June 6.—Investigation into the financial affairs of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which the interstate commerce commission has been conducting several weeks, virtually was concluded today, Commissioner McChord announcing the inquiry would be discontinued for the present.

It is believed no important testimony in relation to the New Haven's financial affairs remains to be taken and that the witnesses already heard have furnished the commission with enough material on which to frame its report to the senate, called for by the Norris resolution directing the inquiry.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION

House Bills To Be Considered By The Senate Next Week. (By Associated Press.)

Washington, June 6.—Preparations today were made in the senate to take up anti-trust legislation as soon as the Panama tolls exemption repeal bill is disposed of next week.

Chairman Newlands, of the interstate commerce committee said today he would report the trade commission bill to the senate early next week and that in time he would make the unfinished business. There is a strong sentiment in the senate to pass merely the trade commerce bill and adjourn. They believe that is sufficient legislation for the present. Whether this spirit will prevail is a matter of speculation.

MME. SARA BERNHARDT.

Will Begin Her Farewell Tour of the World Another Time.

New York, June 6.—Madame Sara Bernhardt at the age of 70 will sail for this city on October 10 to begin a professional tour of the world during which she will visit five continents. The tour will extend over a period of 26 months and 15 weeks of the time will be spent in the United States.

Word of Mme. Bernhardt's decision was received by cable yesterday. The tour it is stated, will close her career on the stage.

Madame Bernhardt has made several farewell tours, the last one to this country ending in May, 1913.

EMORY SPEER CASE

Committee Will Not Be Ready to Report For a Few Days. Washington, June 6.—The house judiciary sub-committee investigating impeachment charges against Emory Speer, of Macon, Ga., United States district judge for the South district of Ga., conferred today. Final action was put off until next week. The sub-committee probably will meet again Monday and argue on its reports to be reported to the full judiciary commission Tuesday.

PRESIDENT'S CHAUFFEUR

Fined \$10 in a County Court in Outskirts of Washington. Washington, June 6.—One of President Wilson's chauffeurs paid a fine of \$10 today in a county court house on the outskirts of the capital, for speeding with a White House party on a recent drive. The president has ordered the White House chauffeurs to observe all the local speed laws.



Special trousers for the links or the street to contrast with your coat.

Good ones, \$3.50 to \$5, that will give your legs the right standing in the world.

Striped cassimeres at \$5 that will give double life to your coat.

Order by Parcels Post. We prepay all charges.

B. O. Grant Co.

The Store with a Conscience

THE PANAMA CANAL AND SOUTH CAROLINA

(Continued From First Page.)

resented by buildings and exhibits. It has been estimated by experts that twenty million people will visit the exposition. Forty-one American states have accepted the invitation to participate, and the State of New York alone has raised seven hundred thousand dollars for building and exhibits, by public appropriation and private subscription. Other states have raised sums, some by appropriations, and some by popular subscriptions, ranging from \$35,000 to \$300,000. Among the states of importance South Carolina alone is distinguished by the fact that no provision has been made for funds to exploit its resources and advantages or to put the world on notice that our State is alive to its responsibilities and opportunities. In the great picture of the world's work that is to be unrolled at San Francisco for all the nations to witness, South Carolina is not represented; it is not on the map.

Our legislature refused to make an appropriation for the purpose of erecting a building or providing an exhibit at the exposition. In it wise or in even thinkable, from any point of view, this State shall not be creditably represented there? Ignoring the matter from the angle of state pride and viewing it with the analytical eye of business, is it not apparent how great a misfortune such an omission would be? The advantages of our geographical situation will avail us little against the combined efforts of other regions to project themselves into the limelight. It is an axiom of modern business that the fellow who goes after a thing is the fellow who gets it. The people of this State cannot afford to sit still, deluding themselves with the notion that the trade of the world is going to be handed to us on a silver platter, merely because we possess certain natural advantages—a facility for handling it. These advantages will not profit us unless we let the world know that we have them.

In the absence of any official provision having been made for showing and exploiting the State and its resources at the exposition, we must make such provision by popular subscription, as other states have done or by some other means to be adopted after investigation. It has been suggested that the effective plan to accomplish this work is by the creation of a Commission to have been doing in other states, to organize the campaign on advisable lines, and to lend the force of its cooperative efforts and influence to those of the active field-workers. I have been requested to undertake, informally, the formation of such a Commission, to be composed of representative and prominent men from all parts of the State, and I ask that you permit me to name you as one of the members. So soon as possible after the organiza-

ization of the Commission, it is proposed to have a meeting in Columbia to consider the whole subject and formulate ways and means for a statewide campaign for raising the necessary fund.

I trust that the proposal will appeal to you and ask that you give me an early reply.

EDWIN ROBERTSON.

QUEEN OF BULGARIA

Will Visit United States About the Middle of October.

New York, June 6.—Clayton Rockhill, honorary consul general of Bulgaria, in New York city, has been advised that it is the intention of Queen Eleanor to visit the United States about the middle of next October. The queen planned to come to the United States last spring but decided to defer her visit.

REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTING

The state democratic convention has declared existing rolls of democratic clubs null and void. Democrats must re-enroll themselves on the book of the club district in which they reside in order to vote in primary next August. White democrats 21 years of age (or those who will reach that age before the next general election) who have lived in South Carolina for two years, in the county six months, and in the club district 60 days, are entitled to enrollment on the book of their club district, provided they are citizens of the United States and of the state. The book of enrollment for each democratic club in the state will be opened by the secretary of the club or before the account Tuesday in Jan., 1914. Democrats who wish to enroll in order to vote in primary elections must present themselves in person to the secretary of the club, give their address, occupation and postoffice address and street and the number of their house, where these designations exist. In case he is unable to write, the applicant for enrollment must make his mark on the book of the club district in which he resides, and the secretary will put his name on the book. Notice will be given by county chairmen of the names of the secretaries of clubs and where books of enrollment are to be opened. The books of enrollment will be closed and filed with the clerks of court on the last Tuesday in July.