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ONLY
11
More Shopping
Days
Before X'mas.

The Weather.
South Carolina: Partly cloudy Saturday; Sunday cloudy with probably local rains.

Thought for the Day.
Summer friends fall off like leaves when the frosts of misfortune come.

THE REASON WHY

A number of readers of The Intelligencer wondered yesterday why it was that the story of the action of the City Council in receding from its position on the franchise matter was not carried by the morning paper. In justice to our readers, and to ourselves, we desire to state why we were not given this story.

Our city editor called at the office of the city clerk Thursday afternoon late and inquired of him after securing a number of items of news, if there were to be a meeting of Council Thursday night. He was assured that there was not to be any meeting. The meeting was held, said to have been an executive session, with only the members of council, the city clerk, City Attorney Sullivan and associate Attorney Cochrane present. At the conclusion of the meeting Mayor Godfrey says that he remarked "Well, we will let the Daily Mail have this story first tomorrow," and of course, nothing was said to The Intelligencer. Mayor Godfrey stated that the city clerk did not know of the meeting till near the closing hour.

So it is evident that The Intelligencer was outwitted on this occasion, but we contend that the failure to secure this news story was not due to lack of diligence on the part of this newspaper.

NO EXTRA SESSION LIKELY

The warning issued by Speaker Clark, to the effect that an extra session of Congress will be the result of absences and unreasonable calls for a quorum, should be sufficient to stimulate the Democrats in the House to get down to business at once and to join with the leaders in the effort to prevent filibustering and unnecessary absenteeism. Of course Mr. Clark has no power to call an extra session, but he knows the parliamentary situation, and he knows the necessity for getting certain legislation, notably the appropriation bills, through before March 4.

It is frequently the case that a man who is defeated for re-election in November remains away from the short session remaining of his expiring term. Knowing that he had to get busy in private life after March 4, he usually, or at least frequently, gets down to work about January 1, and does not bother himself about the doings of Congress, further than to keep in touch with the pay roll. This year there are 57 Democrats who have not been re-elected, and so doubt the temptation is strong for some of them, especially from a long distance, to remain away from Washington during the short session.

It is not likely, however, that the absence of members, or the calling of a quorum for dilatory purposes, will be so pronounced this winter as to necessitate an extra session in the spring.

THEY DID RIGHT

The Intelligencer desires to congratulate those members of City Council who were responsible for the adoption of the resolution to pay the Southern Public Utilities Company for service rendered, which payment was stopped by a resolution adopted at a former meeting. We have contended all along that this was a business and moral obligation assumed by the city of Anderson when the old council entered into a contract with the Southern Public Utilities Company, and that the succeeding council had no right to set aside this contract. Of course if any private citizen wishes to go into the courts to test the validity of the contract, he has a perfect right to do so provided he pays his own expenses for the litigation.

We felt sure that when the members of the City Council had time to think the matter over that they would arrive at the same conclusion, and what is more, have the courage to say so. We commend them for their manhood and honesty of purpose in taking this stand. We somehow feel safer and more secure since we know that Council has done this, and has shown that it is made of the right stuff. We opine also that the reason why in future legislation will be evident before action is taken, or the Council committees itself.

WILL USE COTTON CLOTH

Swift & Company will in future use cotton cloth for making the covering to bags for their products. This will be welcomed by those who feel that many thousands of bales of cotton can be used for this purpose by many of our large manufacturers. Let those businesses of the South patronizing such concerns insist that their goods come covered with cotton instead of jute. It is this way they can help the cotton situation.

Swift & Company, realizing fully the position of the Southern farmer, have adopted through their large Fertilizer Interests in the South a new plan to relieve the cotton situation. They are certainly doing their share in helping the South by their large consumption of cotton cloth.

Although already large users of cotton, cotton seed oil and other Southern products, they are making this year a special effort to increase the use of cotton goods in all departments of their numerous plants.

Cotton bags, cotton sheetings, and cotton coverings for meats are being substituted for other material whenever possible. An ordinary year's requirements for this firm amounts to over ten million yards, and with their present "Help the South" policy their consumption of cotton goods will be very largely increased.

One item alone, that of using cotton instead of jute tankage press cloths, has added 300,000 yards to the Swift consumption.

This is surely a shot in the right direction and one the South can fully appreciate. We hope that their initiative will start the movement which will become even more beneficial than the "Buy-a-Bale" propaganda.

We could stand more big corporations imbued with the public spirit of Swift & Company.

SOME POSTAL SAVINGS FIGURES

A thirty per cent increase in the total amount of postal savings within the past year is announced by the postoffice department, as well as a material increase in the size of the average deposit. The total amount on deposit a year ago was about \$33,000,000, while at present the total is about \$43,000,000. The average deposit has increased from about \$102 to about \$111.

On their face these figures would seem to indicate two things in particular. First, it is apparent that the small depositors in the postal savings banks—wealthy persons seldom make use of this plan of banking—have not as yet been very seriously affected, so far as their savings are concerned, by the depression which has visited the country since the beginning of the European war. No doubt there has not been sufficient time, however, for the full effect of this catastrophe to have been reflected in this way. But \$43,000,000 on deposit with the postoffices of the United States in small amounts, the property of small savers, is a very considerable item, when it is noted that the savings deposits of private banks have not been seriously affected by the new system.

In the second place, the increase in the size of the average deposit would indicate that those who have begun using the postal savings system have continued its use, and have made accumulations as well as received interest credits. This means that the habit of saving has been induced where, apparently, it did not exist before. And this alone is sufficient justification for the existence of the parcel post. It is a phase of the government's service to the public that is likely to continue to grow in importance, and to prove a splendid investment for both depositor and banker.

MR. MANN AND MR. CLARK

It is a little odd, perhaps, that Mr. James R. Mann, the Republican leader of the national House of Representatives, and Mr. Champ Clark, the Democratic Speaker of the same body, should be so interested in each other's position in their respective parties as has been indicated by their utterances. It is doubtful, however, if either has done the other's political fortunes any good by his remarks. They are no doubt good personal friends and belong to a mutual admiration society and this accounts for the tender solicitude which each seems to entertain for the other's political fortunes.

When Mr. Clark was defeated by Mr. Wilson for the Democratic nomination at Baltimore in 1912, there was indignation in the ranks of a considerable portion of the Democratic party very naturally but Mr. Mann, who had shortly before been an unsuccessful candidate against Mr. Clark for the Speakership, was vehement in his criticism of the Democrats for not having chosen Mr. Clark to that high honor. Mr. Mann went so far as to intimate that by rights Mr. Clark should have had the nomination and that it was not a fair deal that the convention accorded him. The Democrats, however, ran their convention without consultation with Mr. Mann as to Mr. Clark's fitness for the nomination and election to the presidency.

A short time ago, Mr. Clark returned the compliment by declaring that if the Republicans were wise in 1916, they would nominate their House leader, James R. Mann, for President. Mr. Mann, the Speaker declared, was a big enough man to be nominated and to be elected if he could get a big enough party behind him. Again it may be remarked, however, that the Republicans will nominate the man who seems to them most available, without consulting or listening to the unsolicited advice of Mr. Clark.

No doubt these good words on the part of Mr. Mann and Mr. Clark for each other were meant with the best intentions, but it is not reasonable to suppose that, other things being equal as between a given candidate for his party nomination and another member of the party, an indorsement from the leader of the opposite party would be sufficient to tilt the scales unfavorably to the man so indorsed?

EXPERT ENGAGED TO MAKE INVESTIGATION

Charged That Southern Railroad Discriminated Against Southern Coal Operators.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Further testimony of charges that the Southern Railroad discriminated against Southern coal operators and southern ports in favor of northern operators and northern ports, including Norfolk, was given before the senate subcommittee today by Frank C. Wright, an expert engaged by the committee to investigate conditions.

Mr. Wright compared freight rates from east Tennessee, east Kentucky and southwestern Virginia coal fields to South Atlantic ports with those of Pennsylvania fields to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, to support his claim that an effort had been made to bottle up independent coal operators of the Appalachian coal district. Coal rates from this district to Norfolk, Charleston, Wilmington, Savannah and Jacksonville were quoted at from \$1.50 to \$2.35 per ton, while rates from Pennsylvania fields to Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Norfolk and Charleston were given at from \$1.40 to \$1.50 per ton.

Wright said the committee had a letter showing that since the Southern Railway acquired the Virginia & Southwestern there was a division of rates allowing the Virginia & Southwestern 72 1-2 cents a ton on business to North and South Carolina and east Georgia points delivered to the Southern at Bull Gap, 60 cents on business afterward delivered to the Atlantic Coast Line and 50 cents on business for Ohio River points and St. Louis.

"Where did the committee get these figures?" asked A. P. Thom, counsel for the Southern.
"From the department of Justice," said Wright.
"And where did the department of Justice get them?" he was asked.
"From the files of the Southern Railway," he replied.

Fight For New Belt

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—A new belt to be contested for by bantamweight fighters will be offered by a local promoter, according to an announcement here tonight. The promoter in his announcement charged that Kid Williams, a Baltimore, bantamweight champion, has announced his intention of entering the featherweight class and has declined to defend his present title.

THE 1915 BOY

"I will not put pins in my dear teacher's chair." (Tacks will hurt just as much, anyway.)

ALTOGETHER TOO MUCH PUBLICITY
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

ation to emergencies during the Vera Cruz occupation which might have led to the task to join the army in proceeding to the Mexican capital. In reply to a question as to the use of battleships where gunboats would suffice for the naval necessities of the situation, he said:

"For instance, when the first Mexican trouble occurred in January, 1913, we sent battleships to Mexico. Some said the United States should have sent gunboats and saved the battleships for other purposes, but the gunboats would not have done as well. If we had had to blockade all the Mexican ports, all the battleships would have been needed. If we had gone to Mexico City we would have had to take half the navy with us."

Asked if he agreed with the recommendation of Captain Bristol, in charge of aviation, for a \$1,000,000 appropriation for airships, the secretary said that was not too much. "If we could get the aircraft" but it was too much as the airship situation stands.

Captain Bristol had advised the committee that, from the best information available the United States had only 23 aeroplanes, including those privately owned, while France had approximately 22 dirigibles and 1,400 aeroplanes; Russia 18 dirigibles and 800 aeroplanes; Great Britain nine dirigibles and 400 aeroplanes, and Germany 40 dirigibles and 1,000 aeroplanes. Secretary Daniels said the difficulty in this country was that manufacturers had not yet made an aircraft suitable for the navy. Chairman Padgett intimated that the committee might later add a substantial sum to the navy bill to provide for airship development.

Secretary Daniels told the committee that the naval war college had been greatly strengthened. He declared "the strongest thing in the navy is the practical instruction and technical training aboard ship. He said the time was past when more naval officers wanted shore berth than sea service.

"If congress should pass a bill to provide a considerable increase in the number of submarines, you'd be glad of it, wouldn't you?" he was asked.

"Yes, if it wouldn't interfere with our program. I wouldn't advocate, however, an extravagant increase in submarines."

He advised against building any sea-going submarines than the one authorized last year and the one asked this winter.

"The sea-going submarine," he added, "is still an experiment."

"We have tried to get a satisfactory type of aircraft and have failed," the secretary said, adding that the United States is only at the commencement of aircraft development. Contracts for aircraft had been made in Germany and France. He agreed that it looked as if the United States would have to organize a department of aviation "and build our own machines."

Senator Weeks, in his speech to the senate, opposed agitation for special investigation of military preparedness, praised the strength and personnel of the navy and urged the organization of an army reserve.

"Anyone may learn about our military or naval establishment by reading the reports of the secretaries of the departments and the reports of those who are conducting the different bureaus and branches of the service," said the senator.

"In fact, there is and has been altogether too much publicity in such matters, in my judgment. We have had a demonstration during the present European war of the value of secrecy in conducting military operations, and there is no reason why we should spread broadcast what we are doing or what preparations we have made. I have no doubt every European country is informed in the most minute details of our condition both on land and sea, and if any change in our methods is to be made it should not be in the direction of greater publicity, but should be to protect our operations even in time of peace from scrutiny both at home and abroad."

"At this time," he continued, "it does not seem to me that it is wise or prudent to take any action which will change our policy or add to our naval equipment except by an omnibus appropriation which can be expended under the direction of the general board of the navy, with the approval of the secretary of the navy and the president. Based on the experience of the past, our naval establishment is in a class with that of Germany and France and probably second only to that of Great Britain."

Senator Weeks maintained that the army was insufficient and proposed its reorganization not for the purpose of increasing the permanent active army but for the organization of a reserve corps which would make available large forces of trained soldiers at all times.

Through a reserve system Senator Weeks maintained that a much larger trained army could be maintained at less expense than a permanent standing army now.

In addition to the national reserve force Senator Weeks would have a similar reserve organized under the State militias and urged laws to provide skilled military trainers for volunteers.

BEST FOR KIDNEYS—SAYS DOCTOR

Dr. J. T. R. Neal, Greenville, S. C., says that in his 30 years of experience he has found no preparation for the kidneys equal to Foley Kidney Pills. Pain in back and hips is an indication of kidney troubles—a warning to build up the weakened kidneys, make them vigorous, rid your blood of acids and poisons. Foley Kidney Pills will help any case of kidney and bladder trouble not beyond the reach of medicine. In 50c and \$1.00 sizes. Sold in your town by Evans Pharmacy.

COURT CONSIDERING THE REQUEST FOR SURRENDER OF THAW

Wanted in New Hampshire to Answer Indictment Charging Conspiracy to Obstruct Justice.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The request of the State of New York for extradition of Harry K. Thaw from New Hampshire to answer an indictment charging conspiracy to obstruct justice by escaping from Matteawan asylum taken under consideration today by the United States Supreme Court after oral argument.
Members of the court asked Thaw's attorneys many questions about various points in their contentions. They did not interrupt William Travers Jerome, during his argument that Thaw was a fugitive from justice nor challenging the argument of Franklyn Kennedy, deputy attorney general of New York, that the law under which Thaw was committed to Matteawan after killing of Stamford White was constitutional.

Chief Justice White asked his first question when Philander C. Knox, formerly secretary of state, appeared for Thaw, argued that only those who had committed crimes could be extradited, and that New York court had held in five decisions that Thaw had committed no crime because he was insane. The chief justice suggested that a man might be declared insane one day and sane the next. Mr. Knox replied that the presumption was that Thaw remained insane.
William A. Stone, former governor of Pennsylvania, was interrogated closely by most of the judges during his argument that the indictment of Thaw for conspiracy was not valid. The questions led Mr. Stone to the position that the indictment stated Thaw was insane, showing on its face that he could not commit a crime.

Rivers and Harbors Congress Adjourns

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The National Rivers and Harbors Congress adjourned today after adopting resolutions favoring the building of a comprehensive system of water transportation (at an annual expenditure by the government of not less than \$50,000,000. The resolutions also urge "the continuing contract system," as the best means of securing economy, efficiency and speed in construction of government work.

For a good practical Christmas—here are sensible gifts for men and boys—gifts which in their selection offer opportunity to express a most sincere sentiment of good will while giving something sure to be useful and, consequently, probably doubly appreciated this Christmas.
Ties, gloves, handkerchiefs, mufflers, hose, cuff buttons, shirt studs, stick pins, shirts, collars, cuffs, suspenders, caps, garters, canes, umbrellas, hand bags, suit cases, bath robes, pajamas, house slippers, night robes, trousers, underwear, suits and overcoats for men and boys.
The Christmas Store for Men's and Boys' Gifts
B. O. Cranst Co.
"The Store with a Conscience"

War Prices of Food 100 Years Ago.

History appears to be repeating itself in many ways just now. A hundred years ago all Europe was at war trying to hold back the Napoleonic flood of imperialism and militarism and prices of food were soaring much as they are today. In the unearthing of an old day-book kept by Abraham Pickett, a store keeper of Edwardsville, Ill., a town which was at that time a center of fashion in the State, an interesting side light is thrown on the retail selling price of some of the necessities of life in Illinois nearly a hundred years ago.
This document, as quoted by the Industrial Grocer, and bearing the initial date of July 14, 1819, gives an idea of what the men and women of Illinois bought the year after the State was born and what they had to pay. One entry explains why wooden pegs were used instead of nails in the buildings of houses and barns. The charge for 104 pounds of four-penny nails was \$39, or nearly 38 cents a pound.
In 1819 beef and pork were 4 to 6 cents a pound and flour \$8 to \$12 a barrel. Corn was worth \$3 to 50 cents a bushel and wheat \$1. These cereals dropped in the market next year to 15 cents for corn and 37 cents for wheat.
One entry shows that the housewife had to pay \$1.25 for five pounds of sugar. Another entry on the same

day showed that one brand of sugar cost 33 1-3 cents a pound and that pepper brought at retail 37 1-2 cents a pound.
Items for wine scattered here and there through the book indicate that the beverage sold for \$6 a gallon, and that homemade brandies brought a like return to the merchant. Empty bottles were not thrown into alleys or garbage barrels a hundred years ago. For a quart receptacle of this kind 25 cents was charged. In other words, the bottle was worth two-thirds as much as the whiskey it held.
One bride cost \$2, a pair of moccasins 50 cents, seven panes of glass \$1.31, a pitcher \$7 1-2 cents, a dozen needles as many cents, a teacaddy \$1 and a pounds of tea \$4.—Patton's Monthly.

THIS—AND FIVE CENTS!

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose five cents to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a free trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup; Foley Kidney Pills, for pain in sides and back, rheumatism, backache, kidney and bladder ailments; and Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic, especially comforting to stout persons. For sale in your town by Evans Pharmacy.

SENSIBLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Just the kind of gifts you will want for your boys—not fragile toys that will break after a few hours use, but dependable merchandise that will give service as well as pleasure.

Air Rifles



of the best make we can purchase. Strong and accurate shooting.

Bows and Arrows

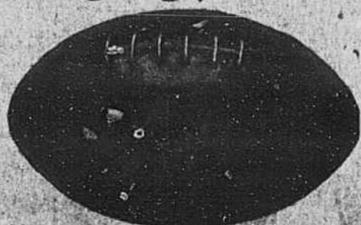


Something just gotten out this year. These will please any boy and every boy wants one.

Metal Wagons, Velocipedes, Wheelbarrows, Automobiles, Hand Cars, Etc.

We select the best goods in this line manufactured. We buy these goods in carlots, insuring their reaching us in perfect condition. We have a large stock from which you can select just the size and style you want at just the price you want to pay.

Foot Balls, Striking Bags, Base Balls, Mitts, Etc.



A full line of REACH GOODS, which are fully warranted against defects or imperfections of any kind.

Tool Chests

Most boys like to practice carpentry. They can get a great deal of pleasure in doing this if they have a chest of Tools such as we can furnish at 85c and \$1.25 per Chest of Tools.

Oneida Community Silverware

The largest and most complete line ever brought to this market.

Carving Sets, Scissors, Pocket Cutlery

and numbers of other items that will make most acceptable gifts.

SULLIVAN HARDWARE CO.

Anderson, S. C. Belton, S. C. Greenville, S. C.