

Anderson Intelligencer

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

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The President's Address.

Following is the address made by President Roosevelt in the Auditorium at the Exposition in Charleston last Wednesday, 9th inst:

It is to me a peculiar privilege to speak here in your beautiful city. My mother's people were from Georgia; but before they came to Georgia, before the Revolution, in the day of colonial rule, they dwelt for nearly a century in South Carolina; and therefore I can claim your State as mine by inheritance no less than by the stronger and nobler right which makes each foot of American soil in a sense the property of all Americans.

Charleston is not only a typical Southern city; it is also a city whose history teems with events which link themselves to American history as a whole. In the early colonial days Charleston was the outpost of our people against the Spaniard in the South. In the days of the Revolution there occurred here some of the events which vitally affected the outcome of the struggle for independence, and which impressed themselves most deeply upon the popular mind. It was here that the tremendous, terrible drama of the civil war opened.

With delicate and thoughtful courtesy you originally asked me to come to this Exposition on the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. The invitation not only showed a fine generosity and manliness in you, my hosts, but it also emphasized as hardly anything else could have emphasized how completely we are now a united people. The wounds left by the great civil war, incomparably the greatest war of modern times, have healed, and its memories are now priceless heritages of honor alike to the North and to the South. The devotion the self-sacrifice, the steadfast resolution and lofty daring, the high devotion, to the right as each man saw it, whether Northern or Southern—all these qualities of the men and women of the early sixties now shine luminous and brilliant before our eyes, while the mists of anger and hatred that once dimmed them have passed away forever.

All of us, North and South, can glory alike in the valor of the men who wore the gray. Those were iron times, and only iron men could fight to its terrible finish the giant struggle between the hosts of Grant and Lee. To us of the present day, and to our children and children's children, the valiant deeds, the high endeavor and abnegation of self shown in that struggle by those who took part therein will remain for evermore to mark the level to which we in our turn must rise whenever the hour of the nation's need may come.

When four years ago this nation was compelled to face a foreign foe the completeness of the reunion became instantly and strikingly evident.

The war was not one which called for the exercise of more than an insignificant fraction of our strength, and the strain put upon us was slight indeed compared with the results. But it was a satisfactory thing to see the way in which the sons of the soldier of the Union and the soldier of the Confederacy leaped eagerly forward, emulous to show in brotherly rivalry the qualities which had won renown for their fathers, the men of the great war. It was my good fortune to serve under an Ex-Confederate General, gallant old Joe Wheeler, who commanded the cavalry division at Santiago.

In my regiment there were certainly as many men whose fathers had served in the Southern as there were men whose fathers had served in the Northern army. Among the captains there was opportunity to promote both to field rank. The man who was singled out for this promotion because of conspicuous gallantry in the field was the son of a Confederate general and was himself a citizen of this, the Palmetto State; and no American officer could wish to march to battle beside a more loyal, gallant and absolutely fearless comrade than my former captain and major, your fellow citizen, Misah Jenkins.

A few months ago, owing to the enforced absence of the Governor of the Philippines, it became necessary to nominate a Vice Governor to take his place—one of the most important places in our Government at this time. I nominated as Vice Governor an Ex-Confederate who now stands as the exponent of this Government and this people in that great group of islands in the Eastern sea over which the American flag floats. Gen. Wright has taken a leading part in the work of steadily bringing order and peace out of the bloody chaos in which we found the islands. He is now taking a leading part, not merely in upholding the honor of the flag by making it respected as the symbol of our power, but still more in upholding its honor by unwearied labor for the establishment of ordered liberty—of law-creating, law-abiding civil government—under its folds.

The progress which has been made under Gen. Wright and those like him has been indeed marvellous. In fact, a letter of the General's the other day seemed to show that he considered there was far more warfare about the Philippines in this country than there was warfare in the Philippines themselves! It is an added proof of the completeness of the reunion of our country that one of the foremost men who have been instrumental in driving forward the great work for civilization and humanity in the Philippines has been a man who in the civil war fought with distinction in a uniform of Confederate gray.

If over the need comes in the future the past has made abundantly evident the fact that from this time on Northern and Southern will in war

know only the generous desire to strive how each can do the more effective service for the flag of our common country. The same thing is true in the endless work of peace, the never-ending work of building and keeping the marvellous fabric of our industrial prosperity. The upbuilding of any part of our country is a benefit to the whole, and every such effort as this to stimulate the resources and industry of a particular section is entitled to the heartiest support from every quarter of the Union. Thoroughly good national work can be done only if each of us works hard for himself and at the same time keeps constantly in mind that he must work in conjunction with others.

You have made a particular effort in your exhibition to get into touch with the West Indies. This is wise. The events of the last four years have shown us that the West Indies and the Isthmus must in the future occupy a far larger place in our national policy than in the past. This is proved by the negotiations for the purchase of the Danish islands, the acquisition of Porto Rico, the preparation for building an Isthmian canal, and, finally, by the changed relations which these years have produced between us and Cuba. As a nation we have an especial right to take honest pride in what we have done for Cuba. Our critics abroad and at home have insisted that we never intended to leave the island. But on the 20th of next month we turn over to the islanders the control of their own government. It would be very difficult to find a parallel in the conduct of any other great State that has occupied such a position as ours. We have kept our word and done our duty, just as an honest individual in private life keeps his word and does his duty.

Be it remembered, moreover, that after our three years' occupation of the island we turn it over to the Cubans in a better condition than it ever has been in all the centuries of Spanish rule. This has a direct bearing upon our own welfare. Cuba is so near to us that we can never be indifferent to misgovernment and disaster within its limits. The mere fact that our administration in the island has minimized the danger from the dreadful scourge of yellow fever, alike to Cuba and to ourselves, is sufficient to emphasize the community of interest between us. But there are other interests which bind us together. Cuba's position makes it necessary that her political relations with us should differ from her political relations with other Powers. This fact has been formulated by us and accepted by the Cubans in the Platt amendments. It follows as a corollary that where the Cubans have thus assumed a position of peculiar relationship to our political system they must similarly stand in a peculiar relationship to our economic system.

We have rightfully insisted upon Cuba adopting toward us an attitude differing politically from that she adopts toward any other Power, and in return, as a matter of right, we must give to Cuba a different—that is, a better—position economically in her relations with us than we give to other Powers. This is the course dictated by sound policy, by a wise and far-sighted view of our own interest, and by the position we have taken during the past four years. We are a wealthy and powerful country, dealing with a much weaker one, and the contrast in wealth and strength makes it all the more our duty to deal with Cuba, as we have already dealt with her, in a spirit of large generosity.

This Exposition is rendered possible because of the period of industrial prosperity through which we are passing. While material well-being is never all sufficient to the life of a nation, yet it is the merest truism to say that its absence means ruin. We need to build a higher life upon it as a foundation; but we can build little unless this foundation of prosperity is deep and broad. The well-being which we are now enjoying can be secured only through general business prosperity, and such prosperity is conditioned upon the energy and hard work, the sanity and the mutual respect of all classes of capitalists, large and small, of wage-workers of every degree. As is inevitable in a time of business prosperity, some men succeed more than others, and it is unfortunately also inevitable that when this is the case some unwise envy and jealousy of those who succeed least. It is a good thing when these appeals are made to remember that while it is difficult to increase prosperity by law, it is easy enough to ruin it, and that there is small satisfaction to the less prosperous if they succeed in overthrowing both the more prosperous and themselves in the crash of a common disaster.

Every industrial exposition of this type necessarily calls up the thought of the complex social and economic questions which are involved in our present industrial system. Our as-sweep and rush rather than the mere development, have brought grave troubles in their train. We cannot afford to blink these troubles, any more than because of them we can afford to accept as true the gloomy forebodings of great prophets of evil. There are not insoluble, but they can be solved only if we approach them in a spirit of resolute fearlessness, of common sense, and of honest intention to do fair and equal justice to all men alike. We are certain to fail if we adopt the policy of the demagogue who raves against the wealth which is simply the form of embodied thrift, foresight and intelligence; who would shut the door of opportunity against those whose

energy we should especially foster, by penalizing the qualities which tell for success. Just as little can we afford to follow those who fear to recognize injustice and to endeavor to set it out because the task is difficult or even—if performed by unskillful hands—dangerous.

This is an era of great combinations both of labor and of capital. In many ways these combinations have worked for good; but they must work under the law, and the laws concerning them must be just and wise, or they will inevitably do evil; and this applies as to the most powerful labor union. Our laws must be wise, sane, healthy, conceived in the spirit of those who scorn the mere agitator, the mere inciter of class or sectional hatred; who wish justice for all men; who recognize the need of adhering so far as possible to the old American doctrine of giving the widest possible scope for the free exercise of individual initiative, and yet who recognize also that after combinations have reached a certain stage it is indispensable to the general welfare that the nation should exercise over them cautiously and with self-restraint, but firmly, the power of supervision and regulation.

Above all, the administration of the Government, the enforcement of the laws, must be fair and honest. The laws are not to be administered either in the interest of the poor man or the interest of the rich man. They are simply to be administered justly; in the interest of justice to each man, be he rich or be he poor—giving immunity to no violator, whatever form the violation may assume. Such is the obligation which every public servant takes, and to it he must be true under penalty of forfeiting the respect both of himself and of his fellows.

And now in closing, I am going to paraphrase something said by Governor Aycock last night. I have dwelt to-day upon the fact that we are united, a re-united people; that we are united and forever one people. The time was when one could not have made that statement with truth; now it can be truthfully said. There was a time when it was necessary to keep saying it, because it was already true, and because the assertion of it made it more true, but the time is at hand, I think the time is come, when it is not necessary to say it again. (Continued applause.) Proud of the South! Of course, we are proud of the South. Proud of your great deeds! Of course, I am proud of your great deeds, for you are my people. And I thank you from my heart for the welcome you have given me, and I assure you that few experiences in my life have been more pleasant than the experience of these two days that I have spent among you.

— With her first engagement ring a girl imagines that life for her has just begun.

Friendship Items.

Well, Mr. Editor, quite a time has elapsed since you have heard anything from our thriving little burg, but we will attempt to give you a few dots.

Spring has come with its beautiful days, the birds singing in the treetops and the "gee haw" can be heard on every side as the plow-boy pulls the bell cover over the mule's back.

The health of this section is very good with the exception of bad colds.

The farmers are very busy with their work. Some are planting cotton and planting corn.

Mrs. C. L. Guyton will start for Charleston next Tuesday to attend the Exposition.

J. H. Browning has returned home from a visit to his son, Elijah Browning, in Georgia. He reports a pleasant time.

Miss Mary Wilson is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. W. Foster, of Pendleton.

Miss Lucinda Martin and sister, Mrs. W. A. Harris, and family, of Greenville, visited home-folks here last week.

Miss Josie Wilson visited her cousin, Mrs. Florence Wilson, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Orr and little son, Frank, visited relatives here recently.

Lee Campbell is completing his new residence by painting it, which adds much to its appearance.

Mrs. Matilda Owen, who has been visiting relatives and friends near Pendleton, has returned home.

Long live the dear old Intelligencer and its many readers is the wish of Bonnie Bess.

April 19, 1902.

Singing Convention.

Editor Intelligencer: Please announce through your columns that the Abbeville County Singing Convention will meet at Midway Baptist Church, near Lowndesville, on Saturday and Sunday, the 26th and 27th of April. All singers are most cordially invited to come and bring their books.

Respectfully,
J. W. Burris.

April 14th, 1902.

Card of Thanks.

I desire thus publicly to extend thanks to the many white and colored persons that have helped me during my suffering and long imprisonment, especially to the Sheriff and deputies and later to those that have assisted me since my liberation. In this connection I desire to mention the kindness shown me by Mrs. Mary Stephens, and to her son, Mr. Paul E. Stephens, both of whom have assisted me financially and otherwise. I pray that God may bless every one of them and that in the world to come they may receive a rich reward.
W. R. Parker.

Death of one of Anderson County's Best Citizens.

Belton, S. C., April 14, 1902.
Editors Intelligencer: The remains of Major G. W. Cox, who died here at his home yesterday morning at seven o'clock, were laid to rest in the Belton Baptist cemetery to-day at 11 o'clock. Appropriate funeral services conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. T. Tate.

Major Cox was a son of the late William Cox. He was born and raised about three miles from here. At the beginning of the civil war he organized a company, of which he was captain. This company was joined to Orr's Regiment. He was wounded in the leg at Gaines Mill, on the 27th day of June, 1862, and was sent home. His wound being serious, he was never able to return to his command. After the war he was engaged in the mercantile business for several years.

Major Cox was a faithful and devoted husband and father, honest in all his dealings, faithful to every trust and always had a smile and a word of good cheer for those whom he would meet. He leaves a devoted wife and six sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of a dear husband and father, all of whom were at his bedside when death claimed him. They are: Judge W. F. Cox, of Anderson; J. Thomas Cox, I. W. Cox, Floyd M. Cox, Charlie F. Cox, Mrs. I. P. Clinkscales and Mrs. J. M. Holcombe, of Belton, and Edwards R. Cox and Mrs. Manie Moorehead, of Darlington.

The entire community feel deeply the loss of one of its noblest and oldest citizens, and sympathize with the bereaved ones in their sore affliction.

Major Cox had been sick for more than a year and his death has been expected any moment for several weeks. He was 70 years old.
A Friend.

Holland's Store.
Cotton planting is the order this week, though some are holding back, as seed are scarce and a good season would be acceptable. The best stands are always prepared by planting just after a rain. Corn planting is about over, with the exception of bottom lands.

Wheat and oats are showing off very well, though rather behind an average year.

Two young negroes were drowned in the Savannah River last Sunday a few miles below here. One of them was a son of Lewis Shearer and the other a son of Lewis Shearer and the other a son of Lewis Shearer.

Among the visitors at Shiloh last Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Caudle and Miss Essie Caudle, of Anderson, and John Eskow, of Salem.

Mrs. Henry Evans, of Hart County, Ga., is spending awhile with her sister, Mrs. Shearer.

The candidates are like the Spring—rather backward. There will doubtless be a stupor when the weather gets warmer and pleasurable times come. We hear of a host of good men who intend coming out for the different offices.

We are well.
Barke.
April 14.

Shiloh News.
The farmers have taken advantage of the fine weather we have been having, and are pushing their work on rapidly. Most of them have done putting in guano and some have planted cotton seed. More corn has been planted in this section than usual for the time of year.

The wheat crop still looks sorry for the time of year.

The Sunday School at this place is in a flourishing condition with D. E. King as Superintendent.

Rev. J. M. Rogers filled his appointment at this place Sunday at 10 o'clock, and delivered an interesting and instructive sermon.

Frank Spearman, of the Big Creek section, worshipped at this place last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Brown, of Greenville, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. King, Saturday night and Sunday, and worshipped here.

Miss Mourning Moore, of Mountain Springs, visited the Misses Browning Saturday night and Sunday.

Rufus Reid and sister, Miss Mary, visited Miss Lee Callahan on Sunday.

W. W. Fleming and Phonso Browning visited friends and loved ones on the White Plaza side Sunday afternoon. They report a very pleasant time.
God-God.

Townville Notes.
Miss Janie Gaines, who has been staying a few months at John's Island for her health has returned home very much benefited by the sea breeze. On her way home she stayed over a few days in Charleston to enjoy the grand sights of the Exposition.

Mrs. J. Galloway has been very sick for the past few days with throat affection.

Mrs. J. B. Fenton, of Homea Path, who has been spending a few days with her father, J. C. Speares, has returned to her home.

Miss Mattie Ledbetter and little sister, Annie May, are quite sick with measles.

Miss Mary Ables, who has been teaching a flourishing school at Terri's has given vacation.

The little daughter of Mrs. W. E. Faut has been quite sick.

Mrs. Henry Crook has gone to Seneca to take charge of the school at the new mill.

Miss Lessie Woodbright and Mrs. S. J. Martin, who have been sick, are able to be out again.
Pansy.

Special Tuesday Rates to the Exposition.
Commencing Tuesday, April 1st, and on every Tuesday thereafter during the month of April, the Charleston and Western Carolina Railway will sell round trip tickets from all stations at one half the regular first-class fare one way. This is a considerable reduction from the rates first authorized, and will enable everybody to take in the Exposition at a nominal cost. Tickets sold at these low rates will be limited to three days from date of sale. Call on Agents for full information.
W. J. Craig, G. P. A.

FOR MEN OF STYLE

WE have ready to show to you men who care something about the way you look, and something about what it costs to look right, the best lot of Spring overcoats and suits you ever saw. We have gathered together the things that men of style and good taste want; fabrics that will give long service, tailoring that cannot be excelled, styles that are notably correct. We know how safe it is to promise these things; the clothes are from Hart Schaffner & Marx which is a sufficient guarantee of their superiority in every detail. If you have not worn clothes of this famous make it's time you found out what they're like; you'll get better results for less money than you ever had before. If you have, we probably needn't do more than tell you they're here, ready to put on, easy to pay for, satisfying to wear.

You can't make a mistake in buying clothes with the Hart Schaffner & Marx label in them; they are guaran-



teed by the makers and by us, to be satisfactory in every respect. There are lots of other good things here to show you, when you give us a chance; it's as much your interest to see them, as ours to show them.

- \$10.00,
- 12.50,;
- 15.00,
- 18.00,
- 20.00,

Are the prices at which we offer H. S. & M. Ready-to-Wear Suits. These same prices can be found at most any Clothing Store in this town, but H. S. & M. Clothes can only be found at this Store. If you'll compare our Suits with the usual ready-to-wear kind we believe you'll decide that our Clothes are better made, better fitting and more moderately priced than any shown in this town.

- At \$5.00,
- \$7.50,
- \$8.50,

We show a line of good wear-resisting Suits. These Suits, we believe, if compared with others at like prices will convince you that this is the Store to buy Clothes.

B. O. EVANS & CO.