

LIGENCER
VED 1960.

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Anderson Intelligencer
Whitner Street, An-

INTELLIGENCER
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Intelligencer will publish brief
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order to avoid delays on account
of absence, letters to The
Intelligencer intended for publica-
tion should be addressed to an in-
dividual connected with the paper, but
not to The Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1915.

have with us again the com-
mencement "oration"

As revolt, Bankers, you are IT with
many of us nowadays.

The Rubicon has been crossed
again, but as yet Rome is free.

A study in colors: "Future Black
for Auto Demon White."

Bear and Vaudeville Called Negro's
"Headline. How about a razor
and "bones?"

Italy draws the first blood, but old
Hindenberg has not yet arrived
on the scene.

What a fine opportunity to tack on
war prices on Italian (California
raised) olives.

An ordinance is being prepared in
Chicago to outlaw all bears, still,
it could be worse.

of Milk and
we suppose

ors, we'll
stuff be-
is to elect

ons have evi-
r calendars-
ph should have
death's door again

out time for another plum
of that Federal tree
blamed about time the
State court district was

are grown extensively in
and so we suppose that
by the other two powers of
Alliance received one so

gods there at last; has a
European battle front
his brother,
and was wounded

to marry
men

interesting part of the
the famous

THE BANKERS MEETING.

The meeting and mingling together
of bankers or members of any one
profession, such as the meeting of the
bankers of Group No. 1, South Caro-
lina Bankers Association, held in this
city yesterday, is a great help to
those men and is something that
ought to be indulged in oftener by
those of every occupation. In this
era, marked by the organization of
those of every trade or vocation, it
behoves all to get together for the
purpose of studying and discussing
the various problems which confront
the people today.

As was admirably discussed at the
banquet last evening, organizations
are not for the purpose of trying to
hatch up some scheme to try to "beat
the other fellow out" so to speak, but
are for the purpose of making every
man better equipped to do the work
he has chosen.

We are glad that the bankers were
in the city yesterday, and we thank
them for the nice things they said
about our city and county. Ander-
son is always ready and willing to
entertain organizations who can
boast of such a set of gentlemen.

WAR'S GREATEST RESULT.

What will be the most significant
results of the war in Europe is a
thought that has occupied large space
in the mind of the student who has
attempted to pierce the smoke of bat-
tle with his mind's eye and see the
world as it will be when the terrible
conflict now raging has abated and
the fury of the nations has been
turned into the pursuit of things
peaceful and humane.

As we stated some time since, the
thought of geographical changes that
will come as a result of the war is an
engaging one. Now that Italy has
entered the lists, this problem is en-
larged, as it is generally agreed that
this nation has gone into the war for
what she can get out of it in the na-
ture of additional territory.

Changes that will take place in the
forms of government, and there most
surely will be, is still another en-
gaging line of thought. But we have
it from an Atlanta divine, the Rev.
H. M. DuBose, pastor of the First
Methodist church of that city, that
neither the geographical nor the gov-
ernmental changes to be brought
about will be the most significant
results of the war. The "new world
consciousness" that will come out
of the conflict is, in the opinion of
this minister, to be the most signifi-
cant result.

In a sermon last Sunday, we are
told, Dr. DuBose analyzed the war,
pointed out what must be the inevi-
table results as to political changes,
and concluded by saying:
"A new world thought character-
ized by a new consciousness must
come," he said. "A universal rever-
ence must fruit from this world con-
sciousness. Will this war leave the
world where it will feel a true humili-
lation and express a true penitence
for the pride, the arrogance, and the
hate of its years? If Christ be not
fully accepted and enthroned in the
world's heart, all its suffering will be
in vain; its victories will turn to de-
feats."

As to the political changes he fore-
sees, Dr. DuBose said:
"A new Serbo-Slavic empire will
rise out of the eastern provinces of
the dismembered Austrian empire
and the existing Serbian States; there
will be a new Bulgarian power; a
new Greek power, including the an-
cient Ionian shores and Isles; the
restoration of the long-lapsed Jew-
ish integrity in Palestine; the restora-
tion of Constantinople as a Chris-
tian capital; a realignment of the
Teutonic people into one homogene-
ous State; the political reorganiza-
tion of Russia; the repatriation of all
separated French people; the restora-
tion of the lost Italian provinces,
and the establishment more firmly of
England in the primacy of the seas."

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXHIBIT.

"Prosperity Statistics" as given in
the National W. C. T. exhibit at the
Panama-Pacific Exposition show many
things of interest to the student of
economics. For instance, that there
are twenty automobiles to every one
hundred farmers in dry Kansas, while
there is but one to every one hundred
farmers in wet Missouri. The Japa-
nese bell cast in bronze, made entire-
ly of the pipes of the thousands of
men who giving up smoking con-
tributed their pipes to Mrs. Mary

Two years ago last April a little girl
blow-dried into womanhood was murdered
mysteriously in a small factory of which she
was an employe. The horror of the crime natu-
rally set people feeling offense, and the lack of
direct or substantial evidence to identify the
criminal made the case a mystery. The famous
L. A. Clegg

PRESS COMMENT

Marconi As a Prophet.

(Charlotte Observer.)
When Marconi got to talking about
sending telegrams without the use of
wires the country was inclined not to
believe him, but since he had given
thought to this invention was pre-
pared to look for almost anything.
But with all our faith in modern in-
vention genius, we are inclined to
balk at Marconi's promise of a track
by the use of which one may see
through a brick or stone wall. Mar-
coni, however, says he is at work on
a camera that will make a wall trans-
parent, and the world should be pa-
tient. The King has called Marconi
to return to Italy. He is a reserve
officer in the engineering corps of the
Italian army, and evidently he does
not expect much of a war, as he says
he may complete his engagement in
Italy and return to the United States
by September. And the people will
join The Observer in the hope that
Marconi will prove as good a war
prophet as a prophet of invention.

An Indianapolis Incident.

(The State.)
The business of policemen is to
keep the peace—not to shoot mal-
factors except in emergencies—when
it is necessary, for example, to save
life.
In some of the great cities, London
notably, policemen are not armed
with pistols. Respect for law is uni-
versal in Great Britain and the police
officer seldom needs more than his
night stick.
In this country the policeman must
have his pistol, but that is all the
more reason that he should be trained
not to use it unless there is no other
alternative consistent with public
safety. Entirely too many men are
slaughtered by policemen, constables
and deputy sheriffs in the United
States.

In Indianapolis two or three days
ago two or three negroes were fight-
ing. When policemen arrived the
negroes resisted arrested. Although
the negroes were on the ground scuff-
ling, a shot was fired by an officer
and one of them was killed.
There is no more excuse for the
killing of a negro by policemen in a
Southern city than in a great North-
ern town, such as Indianapolis is.
Indeed, the behavior, generally, of
negroes is far better in the South
than in the North.

Church Advertising.

(Charlotte Observer.)
The First Presbyterian church of
Charlotte owns space in each Satur-
day morning Observer in which it
advertises the morning and evening
services for the following day. The
advertisements yesterday gave the sub-
jects which will be discussed by Doc-
tor Folsom, the pastor, and there was
also information about the musical
features. For years past this same
matter has been customarily given in
the local columns of the paper, a
custom that had become common-
place through long usage. The
church news carried in the form of
an advertisement has the advantage
of the better emphasis. It is more
direct and the better calculated to
hold attention and make an impres-
sion. We have no doubt that through
this new method of reaching the peo-
ple the First Presbyterian church
will find a steady increase in at-
tendance, in consequence of which it
will become a still greater instrument
for good in the community.

Submarines.

(Augusta Chronicle.)
The shipbuilding yards at Fore Riv-
er, Mass., have turned out ten sub-
marines for Great Britain in five
months. At that rate, American ship-
yards, private and public, could pro-
vide us with several dozen modern
submarines in six months' time, if they
were needed. We could take over
those British boats, too, in an emer-
gency just as the British government
appropriated and paid for foreign-
owned vessels of war that were build-
ing or waiting for delivery in her
shipyards when the war broke out.
As matters stand, we may regard
those ten submarines as a potential
reserve of our own navy. They
couldn't be delivered to Great Brit-
ain anyhow, during the war, without
violating our neutrality—which is, al-
ready, pretty badly strained.

Our Crippled Submarines.

(Charleston Post.)
With one of our few subma-
rines on the floor of the Pacific at Honolulu
and three broken down or run foul
during the first two days of the war
game in which the fleet in engaged
off the New England coast; it looks
as if there may have been more in the
charges by critics before the congres-
sional committee last session than
Secretary Daniels has been willing to
allow.

Text of the Formal Declaration of War
Presented by Italy to Austria-Hungary

The Duke of Avarna, Italian Ambassador to Austria, presented Monday
afternoon to Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister the
following declaration of war:

Vienna, May 23, 1915.
Conformably with the orders of His Majesty the King, His august Sov-
ereign, the undersigned Ambassador of Italy has the honor to deliver to His
Excellency, the Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, the following com-
munication:
"Declaration has been made, as from the fourth of this month, to the Im-
perial and Royal Government of the annexed motives for which Italy, con-
fidently in her good right, proclaimed, and henceforth without effect
her treaty of alliance with Austria-Hungary, which was violated by the Im-
perial and Royal Government, and resumed her liberty of action in this re-
spect.
"The Government of the King, firmly resolved to provide by all means at
its disposal for safeguarding Italian rights and interests, cannot fail in its
duty to take against every existing and future menace measures which events
impose upon it for the fulfillment of national aspirations.
"His Majesty the King declares that he considers himself from tomorrow
in a state of war with Austria-Hungary."
The undersigned has the honor to make known at the same time to His
Excellency, the Foreign Minister, that passports will be placed this very
day at the disposal of the Imperial and Royal Ambassador at Rome, and he
will be obliged to His Excellency if he will kindly have his passports handed
to him.

AVARNA.

Commute Frank's Sentence to Life Imprisonment

(Atlanta Journal.)
To whatever extremes of passion the popular
mind may be swept, reason eventually regains
its way; after the wind and the earthquake and
the fire there always speaks "a still, small
voice." It is in this spirit that the people
of Georgia have come to consider the case of
Leo M. Frank. They are thinking quietly and
profundly of this man who stands in the deep-
ening shadow of death. They look back upon
his trial, which was conducted amid the frowns
and clamor of a packed courtroom and the
echoes of a threatening crowd upon the
street; and remembering, they ask, "Was it
possible that justice could then be done?" They
recall that in the subsequent reviews of his case
by higher courts questions of legal procedure
alone were passed upon. They realize that the
essential evidence and the broad merits of his
case have been presented to only one jury,
and that a jury which sat under the glare and
heat of mob consciousness. Pondering these
things, fair-minded people ask, "Can our State
afford, in honor and justice, to hang a man
who really has not been convicted and whose
blood, if he be innocent, will rest upon our
heads in tragic and everlasting shame?"

Every doubt in his favor was rejected, while
the lightest trifles against him were wel-
comed and magnified. The chief and, indeed,
only considerable witness of the prosecution
was a negro of criminal record, who implicated
himself in the crime that he charged to Frank.
On this negro's unsupported testimony, Frank
was convicted.
Furthermore, the atmosphere within and
without the courtroom was such as to make
a fair trial impossible. The jury was con-
fronted with row upon row of onlookers who
ventured, sometimes in noisy outbreaks, their ap-
proval of the prosecution and their hostility to-
ward the defendant. The streets about the
courthouse were thronged with an ominous
crowd, and it is a matter of common knowl-
edge that in the closing hours of the trial the
case was carried over from Saturday afternoon
until the following Monday as a precaution
against violence. It is no reflection upon the
gentlemen of the jury to say that these condi-
tions influenced the verdict. They were in-
fluenced unconsciously, no doubt; but uncon-
scious influences are the most subtle and the
most potent of all. Only superhuman strength
could have resisted the prejudice and passion
that surcharged the Frank trial from beginning
to end.
The presiding judge himself declared after-
wards from the bench that he was not con-
vinced of the defendant's guilt; but in as much
as it was solely the jury's province to pass
upon the evidence he refused to set the verdict
aside. And to this hour, no court has reviewed
the evidence on which Frank was convicted.
The case has been appealed twice to the su-
preme court of the United States, but in every
instance the questions considered and decided
were wholly questions of law and of legal pro-
cedure. It is noteworthy that even on these
points there were strong dissenting opinions in
both the State and the United States courts.
But the all-important fact is that the
justice of Frank's case as distinguished from
the technicalities of the law were never judicially
weighed. His death was based wholly on an
unfair trial and the conviction of a de-



There's never any hitch in getting
your money back if our clothes fail to
give satisfaction.

Yet in all of last year not more than
half dozen boys' suits were returned
to us, the while hundreds of other
suits were "hitching to wagons,"
"climbing trees," and "playing ball."

But service isn't all that goes into our
boys' clothes.

The designers give just as much care
to perfecting our styles for boys as
they do our styles for men.

Who will gainsay that boys' clothing
such as ours isn't the truest sort of
economy:

Boys' Suits from \$3.50 to \$12.50.



ENGLAND'S MASSIVE 36-INCH GUN

These are the days of the big gun—
of ponderous ordnance on land and
sea. Yet, curious to say, half a cen-
tury ago England produced a weapon
which threw a projectile greater in
weight and larger in diameter than
any which has been made since.
The story of the giant 36-inch mor-
tars of 1855-58, which threw a ball 36-
inches in diameter and a ton in weight
is full of details of extraordinary in-
terest. It is a story, too, of triumph
and failure, in the face of all the dif-
ficulties of new experience.

England was at war in the Crimea.
A great Prime Minister was at the
head of the government in the per-
son of Lord Palmerston, and to him
went an engineer, Robert Mallet, with
his proposal for the construction of a
huge mortar with which to help the
allies.

The inventor made good his case,
and, with characteristic energy, Pal-
merston addressed a letter to the Lieu-
tenant general of the ordnance in the
following terms:
"I am so fully satisfied with the
probable success of Mr. Mallet's
scheme that I am willing to take upon
myself, as first minister of the
crown, the full responsibility of carry-
ing it into execution; and I, there-
fore, request that you will, without
the slightest delay, take the necessary
steps for the immediate construction
of two mortars upon the plan propos-
ed. . . . The time is an essential
element in this matter, and months
have already been lost in needless hesi-
tation."

This letter was written on May 1,
1855, and six days later the firm of
Mare, of Blackwell, submitted their
tender to supply two mortars, built
to the specification drawn by Mr.
Mallet. The firm promised to deliver
the mortars within ten weeks of the
receipt of the order at a cost of \$24-
300 each, including the mortar beds.
If the weight of the mortars exceeded
35 tons each, they were to receive
further payment at the rate of \$700
per ton. The board of ordnance had
been given sufficient impetus in the
matter by Lord Palmerston's letter,
and Messrs. Mare's offer was accept-
ed on the following day.

Constructional Delay.
Sad to relate, however, the huge
weapons were not completed until a
year after the termination of the
Crimean war. Instead of 10 weeks,
the time occupied in construction was
no less than 96 weeks, and the mortars
were not delivered until May, 1856.
The delay was due partly to the bank-
ruptcy of the contracting firm, but
mainly to the unexpected difficulties
encountered in the constructional
work. When they were complete the
two mortars were the combined work
of three different firms.

Each of the Mallet 36-inch mortars
weighed no less than 42 tons, and had
a length of nearly 13 feet. Beside a
modern 13.5-inch naval gun, weigh-
ing some 80 tons and measuring more
than 50 feet in length, these figures
may not sound very extraordinary,

but we have to remember the 50
years which have passed since the
days of these wonderful old pieces of
ordnance.

The mortars were said to be the
first embodying the principle of "ring-
ed structure" in ordnance, and were
built up as follows: The base, carry-
ing the trunnions—the cylindrical
projections which are supported by
the cheeks of the carriage—was of
cast iron, 30 inches thick and weigh-
ing seven and a half tons.

The wrought iron breech piece was
70 inches long and weighed seven
tons. This was strengthened exter-
nally by two layers of wrought iron
hoops and a heavy ring. Into the
breech piece was bored the powder
chamber, 48 1/2 inches deep; this was
cored from 14 inches to 9 inches in
diameter.

The body itself consisted of three
compound rings of wrought iron, sur-
rounding with a solid ring at the muz-
zle. These compound rings consis-
ted of 31, 10 and 11 hoops, respec-
tively, the first mentioned being next
to the breech piece, where the great-
est powder stresses were felt. The
largest hoop employed was 67 inches
in diameter, the smallest 40 inches.
To give additional strength six
wrought iron bolts, nearly square in
section, ran from the ring at the
muzzle to the cast iron base.

The mortar bed, to which the mon-
ster weapon was attached, was pro-
vided with a screw arrangement
which allowed the mortar to be ele-
vated at any angle from 40 degrees to
50 degrees.

Cast-Iron Shells.
With the mortars 50 shells were de-
livered, these being contracted for at
the rate of \$80 per ton. The shells
were spherical and of cast iron. They
were cast over cores consisting of
two hemispheres, in which the bur-
sting charge could be accommodated.
Each shell was provided with a fuse.
Mr. Mallet had calculated that a
bursting charge of 450 pounds of pow-
der could be used with the shell in
actual warfare. At practice sand and
sawdust occupied the space within
the hemispheres.

Much delay was experienced before
the trials of the new ordnance could
be carried out, and it was then de-
cided that only one mortar should be
used. The other mortar constructed
was never fired, and was afterward
erected at the Royal Arsenal, Wool-
wich, where it remains to this day
an object of much interest to the vis-
itor.

Plumstead Marshes were selected as
the venue of the trials. These privi-
leged to witness the firing were much
impressed by the ponderous, but ma-
jestic, flight of the great one-ton balls
through the air. The velocity of the
huge shells was in the neighborhood
of 300 feet or 400 feet per second,
so that their flight could be readily
followed. The trajectories of the
projectiles resembled in a marked de-
gree those of trench howitzers such
as the German "minenwerfer," which

are being used in the great conflict
on the Continent.

Preparations for the trials were not
complete until October 15, 1857. The
platform for the accommodation of the
mortar cost \$750, and the founda-
tion of Dartford gravel, which it was
found necessary to make to receive the
platform, cost \$1,500.

Firing was carried out on four days,
extending over a period of more than
nine months. The delay was due to
mishaps with the mortar; for in-
stance, after the fifth round was fired
repairs costing \$250 and taking two
months to carry out had to be effect-
ed. Details of some of the rounds
fired are interesting and may now
be given.

The trials opened cautiously. The
first round was fired with a modest
charge of 10 pounds of powder, but
the shell weighed 2376 pounds. The
elevation given to the mortar was 48
degrees 20 minutes and a range of
870 yards was obtained. The shell
was afterward found entire at a depth
of six and one-half feet to which it
had penetrated in the soft ground of
the marshes.

The second round was fired with a
charge of 20 pounds of powder. The
elevation was the same as with the
first round and the 2362-pound shell
covered 900 yards in 13 seconds. This
shell was not found after digging down
12 feet, and it was impossible to lo-
cate it then, even with a nine-foot
probe.

Shell Holes 80 Feet Deep.
Altogether 19 rounds were fired, but
only the first shell fired was actually
located. Colonel Walpole, the com-
manding engineer, was of opinion that
the majority had buried themselves
fully 30 feet below the surface. And
there they remain to this day. It was
estimated that to recover the weighty
globes would have entailed an expen-
diture of not less than 21 pounds
apiece.

The greatest range obtained with
the mortar was at the 18th and last
round, fired with a charge of 80
pounds of powder. The 2395-pound
shell attained a range of 2759 yards;
that is a little over one and a half
miles, in 23 seconds, at 45-degree ele-
vation. With this large charge the
mortar recoiled only 15 inches. The
heaviest shell fired at the trials was
one weighing 2386 pounds; it had a
range of just under the mile.

Such is a short account of one of
the most remarkable products of ar-
tillery genius in England. Circum-
stances prevented the actual employ-
ment of the huge mortars in warfare,
but, as a celebrated artillery officer,
the late General Lefroy, remarked:
"Few will doubt that if the mortars
had been completed in time, and Lord
Palmerston's intention to send one to
the Baltic and another to the Black
Sea had been carried out (and designs
for mortar rafts had been actually
prepared by Mr. Mallet.) It would
have been perceived that a new power
had entered the European arena."

WIT AND HUMOR.

Wonder Why.
A mule was in the act of kicking
Uncle Pat Snyder in front of the
blacksmith shop, but when he turned
and looked at him right hard, the
animal immediately jumped the fence
and hurried off across the field.—
Altamont (Mo.) Times.

What a Girl Can Do.
One of the authorities recently was
asked whether a girl can love two
men at the same time. Probably not.
But she can give a sufficiently like-
like imitation of the passion to fool
both of the men.—Topeka Capital.

ODDS AND ENDS.

There are no trades or guilds in
Iceland, every man being compelled
to depend upon his own skill for his
supplies. The natives make their
own shoes, shoe their own horses and
manufacture their saddles.

The hump of the buffalo is not a
mass of fat, but is formed by neural
spines in length fully double those
of domestic cattle, and by the huge
muscles which lie alongside, and fill
up the angle between these neural
spines and the ribs.

The thread of the silkworm is one-
thirtieth part of an inch in diam-
eter.

By means of a secret process a
French scientist converts flowers,
fruit and even animal bones into
ink.

IN MOVIE LAND.

Victoria Ford, the dainty fun-
maker of Al Christie's Nesto Com-
edy company, celebrated her nine-
teenth birthday last Wednesday—
that is, her friends celebrated it for her
by giving her a surprise party at her
home in Hollywood. About seventy-
five film favorites, Universal and
otherwise, were present and a very
enjoyable evening was passed.

Maurice Costello has grown weary
of his erstwhile pleasant task of being
a Vitaphone hero. His new debut will
be in "The Heart of Jim Spike."

The horrors of war are to be taken
in movies for the Universal company
by Philip Klein, son of Charles Klein,
the playwright, who sailed for Euro-
pe this month armed with three
cameras and a letter from
President Wilson.