ESTABLISHED 1800.

Published every morning except Monday by The Anderson Intelligen-cer at 140 West Whitner Street, An-

SEMI-WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Published Tuesdays and Fridays

L. M. GLENN.... Editor and Manager

Entered as second-class matter april 28, 1914, at the post office at Auderson, South Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY

One Month

SEMI-WEEKLY

The Intelligencer is delivered by carriers in the city.

Look at the printed label on your paper. The date thereon shows when the subscription expires. Notice date on label carefully, and if not correct please notify us at once.

Subscribers desiring the address of

Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed, will please state in their communication both the old and new addresses.

To insure prompt delivery, com-plaints of non-delivery in the city of Anderson should be made to the Circulation Department before 9 a, m. and a copy will be sent at once. All checks and drafts should be drawn to The Anderson Intelligencer.

ADVERTISING

Rates will be furnished on applica-

No tf advertising discontinued except on written order.

The Intelligencer will publish brief and rational letters on subjects of general interest when they are ac-companied by the names and ad-dresses of the authors and are not of a defamatory nature. Anonymous communications will not be noticed. Rejected manuscripts will not be re-

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to The Intelligencer intended for publication should not be addressed to any individual connected with the paper, but simply to The Intelligencer.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1915.

WEATHER PORECASE

Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday

Wanted in South Carolina: More Sheriff A. D. Hoods,

There might be worse investments than owning a jitney bus in Chicago just now.

And in the meantime don't forget the split-log drag and the swat-the-fly campaigns.

The South Carolina presbyteries are the nation's independence. still voting on the question of moving Chicora College.

We see where an Arkansas mob tool a negro prisoner away from a sherifi and lynched him. The sheriff was

If the Russians receive many more tonic allies.

What has become of the old-time farmer who about this season of the year began to discover various and sundry pests in his cotton that threatened to wipe out prospects for a crop?

100 tons of wormwood leaves, from which abriatine is made. Apparently France is sincere about swearing off. and intends to keep sober just the same when the wat's over.

We see where Charleston's fire departicipate has been pretend for its offective work. Charleston's fire fighting force is the most efficient organiention in that city, and its efficiency has been a hendicap to the town, in cruiser Hawke, and some effective that very often the best thing that can happen for a city is a big fire that wipes out a large section of weather-

In the famous cruise of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, in our civil If the Germans would turn their war, Captain Semaies sank 53 vessels, boarded 386 and took 2,090 men ef them—and didn't kill, a single non- for the destruction of property and combatant or neutral. His record should be of interest to Germany, est would win back some of the lost redally since the Confederacy at the noing, and which she alleges as justification for her submarine

ENOUGH FOR MR. BRYAN.

Of all the press comments criticising former Secretary of State Bryan for the attitude of talkativeness he has assumed since his retirement from Charleston Evening Post, excells for brevity, polgnancy and excellence of expression any that we have seen to date. Commenting upon the course pursued by the distinguished being private citizen, the Post says:

With the publication of his plan for bringing peace to Europe Mr. Bryan, it is said will conclude his statements "for the present." That very elastic phrase, however, with the former secretary. A statement a day is a low average for his verbosity. We have now his statement of the resignatoin, his interpretation of the president's note to Germany, his appeal to the 'German-Americans' and his peace plan. All of them to-gether have not sufficed to explain satisfactory his retirement from the cabinet nor to justify his action in bringing the administra-tion, of which he was a part, uncriticism, nor to warrant his disclosure of government contidences. But there has been enough and more than enough from him to engage the public "for the present," and he would do his coun-trymen a service and himself a credit if he would refrain for a season from discussion of affairs in which he is no longer officially

"AMERICANIZATION DAY."

The proposition to make of the com ing Fourth 'A July an "Americanization Day" is finding great favor everywhere. The bloody Fourth is a thing of the past in all but a few benighted and unprogressive localities. The idea that the signing of the declaration which made us a nation of free and independent citizens could only be fitly celebrated by maining our children is fast moving backward to take its place with the witchcraft delusion and other obsolete superstitions.

Now comes the suggestion that the day be given over to a sort of initiation of new citizens. Reception are to be held for the newly naturalized ones, at which the speakers are to tell of the glory and the meaning of citizenship in the United States.

This was the original idea of celebrating the day, when all our citizens were new; when they feit the honor and the responsibility deeply, and used the day for public gatherings in which to impress these things upon their children. With the growth of large cities these village meetings went rather out of fashion, and fireworks became the one form of amusement.

Evening fireworks, set off by experts, paid for by the city or neighborhood groups, with the beauty present and the danger eliminated, may well have their place at the close of the holiday. But that each community should use the day in some way to help make the nation one in its purpose and ideals is the fitting mode of commemorating the birth of

WHAT SUBMARINES ARE FOR.

The news that a German submarin had sunk two British torpedo boats in the North Sea was received in Americas, recently, with a sort of pleased surprise. Not that anybody rejoiced in the destruction of property swats like those administered to her rejoiced in the destruction of property in the last few days she will be won- and life, but it seemed to suggest dering who put the tonic in the Teu- that the German admiralty was again coming to a realization of the proper use of submarines.

That is what submariass are per to sink torpedo beats and other war vessels. That is what the U-boats were used for early in the war, when the sinking of three British cruisers, the Aboutir, Hogue and Cressy, all at once, was hailed as the sign of a new epoch in naval warfare. Americans gave Germany full credit for that achievement, and acknowledged Capt Weddiges as a hero. It was a legitimate stroke of war, brilliantly executed.

But there has been little in the subsequent history of German submarines to win applease from the impartial. Beyond the sinking of the British strokes in the Dardanelles probably aroundlished by Germans, they have semed for several months to shun danger deliberately, preferring the mild sport of blowing up merchant vescele, trawlers and unarmed pas-

submarines in carrest against the onlife without military advantage, they spect of the world and do the enemy far more harm.

So Col. Bryan is going to tell the vorld how to stop the war. Why has be withheld it all these months?

WORLD POLITICS AND THE SUBMARINE

(Chicago Tribune.)

A submarine that has cost, say, half a million dollars, that takes perhaps third of the time to build that it takes to build a dreadnaught, that is manned by thirty-one men, after voyaging 5,000 miles sinks two battleships costing together, say, \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 and carrying 1,500 men...

The maval and economic claims of such a craft are enormous. In the ort of destruction, the military art, it is a laber saving device, the acceptance of which is forced by the same law which, operating, in the industries of peace, forces the adoption of machinery.

All the effects of the invention and perfecting of the submarine upon the art of marine war cannot be foreseen at this time. Perhaps we are inclined now to exaggerate them. Yet the remarkable feats of the German submarines, especially those of No. 51, make it clear that this new arm is to modify, perhaps radically, our naval programs of construction and the technic of naval

But beyond these technical questions are still more interesting speculation as to the effect of the submarine on world politics. What bearing will the existence of a comparatively cheap, labor saving device of wide radius have upon sea power? The rich nation can, of course, build more submarines than the poor, just as she can build more dreadnaughts, but the nature of the submarine, until novel means of coping with it are invented, would seem to give to continental power's primarly interested in defense a new security and in the same way to weaken the security of island powers or island

It is true that England has not been cut off by the German submarines, while Germany has been isolated by the British navy. The odds still are overwhelmingly with the latter. The German submarines have not been able to prevent the transport of troops to the continent, but he disance is short and the submarine even in Germany has but begun its career.

Self-supporting continental countries, like the United States and China, may be strengthened by the submarine; island powers, like England and Japan, proportionately weakened, while distant possession, like our Philippines or Hawaii, will be placed in greater jeopardy.

The possibilities of the submarine, however, and therefore its influence on war and international relaions, are now only subjects for guessing, but it is certain that no nation can afford to do less than its utmost to perfect this new device of warfare.

Unrest Among Farm Women

The secretary of agriculture is set-ting himself to the task of quieting the unrest among farm women. Under the Smith-Lever act there is pro-vision for extension work in agriculture and nome economics. Just how

to apply this to the best uses is the A statement issues by the depart-

them, the more the unrest is stirred up, the better. 'Unrest isn't a bad thing, any way. It differs wholly from "restlessness, which is nervous energy gone to seed life. Unrest is merely another name for that divine discontent which is not satisfied with existing conditions and pushes ever onward to improve

The object, then, of any attempts to cheer the farm women on their weary way would be to use the unrest as a strong force toward making the way less weary. Quieting the unrest means doping the symptoms. What is needed is to remove the cause.

The teaching of home economics as now begun by means of meeting, mov-able schools and through women's ciubs, is undoubtedly a needed step.
The systematizing of woman's work
on the farm will help a great deal.
And the efficiency studies which come along with this are important. There is probably more backache among farm women because of the step or two down from dining-room to kitchen and up to pantry or dairy than from any other one cause. Climbing up or down a flight of stairs two or three times a day is a harmless act. But the constant adjustment of mo-

strain on her back, to that nervous derangement which leads to constant misery and depression where doesn't lead to the operating table the insane asylum or the grave.

There's seldom need for a woman to carry water any more. Simple plumbing and vapor engines are surprisingly cheap—they cost much less than the wear and tear on a woman's framework. Introducing husiness A statement issues by the department of agriculture says the chief objections of women to country life are, usually "the generally small returns from farming, the drudgery of farm work, and the social isolation."

Perfectly just objections, they seem. And if the "unrest" is due to waste and turn by products into money is another useful work being initiated by the department.

The farm woman's problems aren' of the city woman. She needs more time for herself, more leisure in which to think, to keep well physically and to grow mentally and spirit ually. These she can get only as the city woman is getting them—through the introduction of machinery which will take some of her activities out operation with her neighbors, which involves better transportation; and through putting business efficiency

into the running of her home.

The chances are that most of the 'unrest" and dissatisfaction spoken of in connection with women on the farm are due to the fact that women have waked up to the sense that the their results are unnecessary. If they can just hang on to that unrest, and inoculate their menfolks with a good proportion of it, it won't be long un til farm conditions are so improved that the tables will be completely turned. Then the city dwellers may take their turn at having their men tal states investigated by a prater nal government. And maybe in those blissful days it won't be too much to tion to those two or three steps over expect that cities may require one and over through long hours is enough window to every room!

WIT AND HUMOR. *****

Reached His Limit.

The doctor had been called in to see a new patient. As he stool beside coldly, and then said:
"I'm afraid you must call in

other medical man. "Am I as bad as all that?" grasped the patient, his ace paling at the thought that perhaps his end was at

"Well, I can't answer that offhead." "Weit, I can't answer that official," replied the doctor; "but I do kner you are the lawyer who examined me in that law case last week."

"But—but what's that got to do with

"Everything!" retorted the medical man shortly. "My conscience won't let me kill you, but I'm hanged if I'm go-ing to cure you. Good afternoon-"

Sharnening His Teeth

A commercial traveler, putting up for the night at his hotel in a small town, ordered breakfast for an early hour next morning. The landledy, preparing the meal, not wishing her guest to be late, sent a servant girl upstairs to see if the gentleman was

Peering through the keyle servant, a raw country girl, espied the traveler at the dressing table us-ing his toothbrush. Coming down-stairs, she surprised her mistress by

reporting:
"It's all right, munr; he'll be down directly. He's sharpening his :-eth!"

It is seldom possible to pilot a ma-

chine over newly tarred roads without transferring at least some of the sticky composition to the body. It treated in time the spots are not difficult to remove. The machine should be washed to eliminate all grit, and dried by patting with chamois, so that the car will not be smeared. Vaseline or butter next should be applied fingers. A thorough wash with body soap and a final polish in the usual manner completes the operation.

Every battery box has or should have a drain in the bottom. When board this drain is ineffectual. For that reason the box should be raised a bit above the running board even if the draw hole is carried through the running beard. This will permit the electory of the which may spil out from gathering under the bottom and destroying it. It also can be washed out whenever the car is cleaned.

Quite often one sees a car stalled by the roadside with a front wheel bearing destroyed. Very few opera-tors stop to think that the front wheel hub bearing needs a fresh supply of grease frequently. If the much is put in the grease will work out on the inside of the hub and cause a dirty wheel and plyet joints. If the hub cap is taken off and a meet quantity of grease installed to meetry 1,000 or 1,500 miles the case of a desirings will be greatly orelonged.

When the roads are wet, it is at-leashe to avoid driving fast over barp stones and in our tracks. To at rubber easily one usually well the stile. The same principle applies to militions surrounding the use of

Poller skates propelled by two-cylinder moters of one quarter horse-power, the fuel tank being carried on a belt, have been invented by a For light housekeeping and many other purposes a new gasoline stove on which much cooking can be done

ODDS AND ENDS.

is about the size of and resembles By offering prizes to motormen for efficient operation of their cars an English electric railroad effected a saving of 25 per cent in current in

Driven by an aerial propeller, a ve-hicle which travels over both land and water is carrying passengers regular-ly over a route in Oregon 65 miles

in length. German experts have found that are lights totalling 1,000,000 candlepower in a lighthouse pentrates a fog less than a ringle oil lamp of 10,000 can-

To prevent an automobilist's foot slipping from his pedals and also to serve as a rest is the purpose of a re-

A talking machine using the usual records that an Englishman has in-vented has a specially designed horn and compressed air is utilized to amplify the sounds.

A patent has been granted for an umbrella that can be made in the forms of leaves or flowers, the inventor believing they have advan-tages over the round shape.

The marked decrease in the damage by lightning in European cities in the last few years is attributed to the presence of electric wires, which di-

With the idea that much soap is wasted by allowing it to lie in water a Texan has invented a brush to hold a cake in its bristles until the water

Of the 101,000 primary schools in the Russian empire nearly 60,000 are under the direct control of the cen-tral government and more than 34, 000 are church institutions.

Wireless appartus that weighs bu eight pounds yet will transmit mes-saxes 21 miles and has received eig-nals more than 200 miles has been invented by a New Jersey man. A species of tree of unlimite

growth in Natal, heretofore regarded as worthless commercially, has been found to yield a juice that contains

For extinguishing fires in cable boxes where water might increase the dander of short circuiting, there has been invented a device for injecting flame smothering gases. On the basis that every grain

third year progeny of a single grain would give 300 men a meal. To provide occupants of houses lacking bollers with hot water two Maryland mun have patented coils of thin pips that can be erected on a root to be heat, it by the sun's rays.

wheat will produce 50 of its kind, German scientist has figured that th

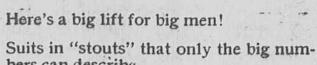
In a public school, some time ago, the teacher was instructing the younger class in history, and after reading the rosson she closed the book and tarned to little Bessle.

"Bessle," she said encouragingly, admitted the youngestie.

"Bassle," she said encourage admitted the youngster.

"To be care it was," smitingly turned the teacher. "Now, then you tell me who followed Mary:

"Yes, ma'an," quickly replied sie, with a brightening counters "It was her little lamb."



bers can describe. Now Mr. Big-man don't think we can't fit you till you've given us a try on.

We've studied the big propositions of this business and we think your size is here. It's up to you to prove it.

And we've been mindful of just the kind of clothes you big men want-full, easy, bindless suits made of the famous Palm Beach in light and dark colors and the genuine Priestley's Mohair-clothes of cooling cheer.

Palm Beaches \$7 to \$10.

Priestley's Mohairs \$8.50 to \$12.50.



MY DESIRE

(Sovereign Vsiitor.)

I have noticed when a fellow dies, no matter what he's been-A saintly chap, or one whose life was darkly steeped in sin-His friends forgot the bitter words they spoke but yesterday, And now they find a multiude of presty things to say.

It may be fine when one is dead to have folks talk so-To have the flowers to come in loads from relatives you know; It may be nice to have these things for those you leave behind, But just as far as I am concerned, I really do not mind.

I fancy when I go to rest some one will bring to light Some kindly word or goodly act, long buried out of sight; But, if it is all the same to you, just give me instead The bouquets when I'm living, and the knocking when I'm dead.

Don't save your kisses to imprint upon my marble brow, While countless maledictions are hurled upon me now; Say just one kindly word to me, while I mourn here alone, And don't save all your eulogy to carve upon a stone.

What do I care when I'm dead, the Morning Gazette Gives me a write-up with a cut in mourning borders set? It will not flatter me a bit, no matter what is said, So kindly throw your bouquets now and knock rie when I'm dead.

PRESS COMMENT

An Army By Resolution.

congress doubling the size of the army would not add one man to the country's fighting force.

impossible to stimulate recruiting by better pay, because the country could not stand the financial burden. The expense of maintaining a soldier is about \$1,200 a year, according to his estimate, at the present rate of pay. To pay more in order to make it worth while for man to entire worth would for man to entire worth while for man to entire worth would for man to entire worth. while for men to enlist would involve greatly increased in size.

It is a waste of time to talk about compelling every able-bodied man be-tween the ages of eightee, and forty-five to do military service. The country will not give a minute's constitura tion to such an extravagant profosi-tion. It is also a wrate of time to talk about increasing the size of the roga-lar army without making providion lar army without making provision for obtaining the necessary men. Secretary Germson is working on a general plan of army reorganization, and when he has finished the country will have something definite and tangible to discuss. One thing seems certainin order to obtain an adequate defensive army, the term of active service of active service of enlisted men must be greatly reduced.

(Philadelphia Evening Leuger.)
No more "Butch courage" for serman soldier? That is the burd Admiral von Bueller's letter to terman association. Light wines ser if the drinking water is not put to the serman association.

Great Britain takes a still more defi-nite step to protect its "industrial sol-diers." By orders in council, the buard to control the liquor traffic

within certain prescribed areas is au (New York World.)

It is an easy matter for patriotic societies to pass resolutions doubling or tripling or quadrupling the size of the United States army, but the thing is not quite so siraple as that.

Where are men coming from? The navy has no trouble in obtaining recruits, but it is impossible to recruit the army up to the full strength already authorized by law. An act of congress doubling the size of the army thorized to regulate the hours of sale to prevent "treating," and even to

power to prohibit, and the still more important power to nationalize and clean up the liquor traffic if it is more desirable. Europe is furnishing America with some laboratory experiments that ought to be of prime value to the legislators over here who are tinker-ing with the drink-trade.

Our Submarines.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

"So, naturalists observe, a fica Hes smalled ficas that on him way And these have smaller still to bite And so proceed ad infinitum."

"Proessfor Packer's notion of a min-"Processor Parker's notion of a mut-iature submarine, a sort of sub-sub-marine, that can be operated by one man successfully against every larger species of craft, is ingenious. The tiny, one-man, one-cylinder, on horse-power, one torped destroyers, so the power, one l'orpedo destroyers, so tue professor says, could be turned out as rapidly as files mattigly or small popular priced automobiles are insa-ufactured, and could sting everything

ufactured, and could sting everything from a superdreadinguish down. "A awarm" of them, he opines, sould protect our coast against the most powerfu hostile fleets.

Peaseable philosophers are glad to see war engines ranning to littleness instead of running to hageness. Even though destructiveness is in inverse ratio to size, we would ratior do business with a gant than a lavialina and sub-submarine somehow seems preferable to a hypersuperdressinesst.