

THE INTELLIGENCER

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Published every morning except Monday by The Anderson Intelligencer at 140 West Whitner Street, Anderson, S. C.

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 Anderson, South Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

Telephone 321

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY
One Year \$5.00
Six Months 2.50
Three Months 1.25
One Month42
One Week10

SEMI-WEEKLY
One Year \$1.50
Six Months75

The Intelligencer is delivered by carriers in the city.

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

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

To insure prompt delivery, complaints 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 application.

No advertising discontinued except on written order.

The Intelligencer will publish brief and rational letters on subjects of general interest when they are accompanied by the name and address of the authors and are not of a defamatory nature. Anonymous communications will not be noticed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

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 24, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Thursday and Friday.

Scientific salesmanship is defined as "selling a dress suit to a man who went into the store to buy a celluloid collar."

The Spanish Cabinet resigned Tuesday. Since the British Cabinet was reorganized, the Portuguese Cabinet resigned and the Cabinet of the United States lost a member, we surmise cabinet timber will be in demand all around before long.

When the Italians, Greeks, Serbs and Montenegrins get through carrying Albania, there won't be any need for the powers to hunt up another wobbly Prince William of Wied to govern it. It will be very thoroughly governed, all right.

In view of the dismissal of Dr. Scott Nearing by the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, apparently as a punishment for expressing opinion hostile to child labor and allied forms of industrial wrong, the suggestion is made that Pennsylvania's famous Liberty Bell be hung for a while in the main building of the state university.

Every nation has friends and apologists except Austria. Every nation has credit except Austria. Every nation has its own dependable military establishment except Austria. The only standing that the distressed Dual Kingdom now has, moral or financial, seems due to Germany. And it is possible that whatever is left of Austria after the war will be incorporated in the new German empire.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said, 'That editor has quite a head, I'm glad I take his paper. He's got a raft of grit and sand; he prints the news of all the land; he boosts the town to beat the band, and that's the proper paper. He soaks the matter in the neck; he saves the State from wreck; he's Johnnie's best friend; he's the thing that's really possible; the national labor pure and simple is past; the country needs trained minds to solve its problems. The future of the country depends on the quality of those who are to be its leaders.'
—The Intelligencer

HEALTH BOARD AFTER ALCOHOL.

Alcohol is being attacked from a new angle in New York city. Health Commissioner Goldwater has decided that as the custodian of the people's health, he is under obligation to fight the drink evil just as definitely as he fights tuberculosis or smallpox. He has, therefore, entered upon an official publicity campaign, to bring home to all classes of citizens the risks they assume by indulging in any kind of alcoholic liquor. He has appointed an advisory committee of 175 members to plan the campaign and prepare ammunition. The summer will be devoted to preparation, and the big "drive" against the Demon Rum will begin in the fall. The commissioner will make use of every available means of putting his temperance propaganda before the public. The city is to be deluged with lectures, newspaper articles, free pamphlets, etc. It is to be as systematic and thorough as any anti-tuberculosis or swat-the-fly campaign. Some of the pamphlets have already appeared. There are two sets, one for "highbrows" and the other, written in picturesque slang-dialogue, for "lowbrows."

"This is in no sense a prohibition movement, and has nothing whatever to do with legislation," says Dr. Goldwater. "A diminution in the consumption of alcohol by the community would mean less tuberculosis, less poverty, less dependency, less pressure on our hospitals, asylums and jails. The drinking of parents affects the vitality of children. Drinking mothers lose twice as many babies as do sober mothers. More alcoholism is found in the parents of feeble-minded children than in the parents of normal children.

"The children of drinkers develop more slowly and do poorer school work than do the children of total abstainers. Alcohol impairs the tone of the muscles and lessens the product of laborers; it depreciates the skill and endurance of artisans. It impairs memory, multiplies industrial accidents, causes chronic disease of the heart, liver, stomach and kidneys, increases the death rate from pneumonia, lessens natural immunity to infectious diseases. These are matters of scientific fact, and it is the duty of the department of health to lay these facts before the people.

New Crises in Torn Mexico.—Headline. They live 'em down there.

KENTUCKY'S MOONLIGHT SCHOOLS

Other times, other manners. Kentucky, long known for its moonshine whiskey, is still fond of moonlight nights, but it is using them now not in making the stuff which destroys bodies, but the stuff which builds minds and souls.

In other words, Kentucky is using its fine moonlight nights for encouraging the spread of education among the rural population. "No illiteracy in Kentucky by 1920," is the slogan of the band of educators who are busy with this great work.

Special committees are now being named by county superintendents of schools. The members of these committees will take the work of this year's organization in hand.

"The ablest speakers of the state," says the Owensboro Messenger, "have been selected to go out into districts not their own and address the people on this important subject, and incidentally they will advocate the cause of popular education generally and other good progressive ideas will be voiced by them. The time is opportune.

The more one studies the evils and discomforts under which most human beings labor, the more one realizes how large a part of the burden is due to ignorance. In undertaking to see that every man, woman and child within its confines is able to read and write before the next five years have gone by, Kentucky is setting a noble example to the nation.

The process is first to send these organizers and speakers out among the people in remote districts to arouse interest, and to follow this with the "moonlight schools." People who will walk eight miles at night after hard days to go to school want to learn. They and their children will profit by the fact that they have learned, no matter how little. One little break in the chain which contains the stream of knowledge, and it will break its own way through. The day of manual labor pure and simple is past.

The country needs trained minds to solve its problems. The future of the country depends on the quality of those who are to be its leaders.

THE GROWING SOUTH

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)
Our great South, after emergence from the dire poverty following the War Between the Sections, the miseries of Reconstruction and the long period of doubt before her splendid efforts at rehabilitation gave brilliant success, has risen also from the brief discouragement of financial conditions produced by foreign wars. In testimony of this we have the voices, literally, of the wheels of progress in all those states, telling of constant growth in manufactures.

At Asheville, N. C., this week will occur the meeting of the Southern Textile association, a special feature of which will be award of cash prizes, offered by Southern cotton manufacturers, for the finest cotton garments worn by the members and their ladies. Many members will appear in suits made from cotton woven at their own mills.

From trade journals it is learned that: The company operating six considerable mills at Spray and vicinity, North Carolina, will erect a new central steam power plant of 3,000 horsepower, a new weaving mill and one to produce wide sheeting, at an estimated cost of \$500,000.

At Titusville, Fla., a company has been capitalized at \$1,000,000 for erecting works and operating mills for bagging and for twine from fibre of palm-o leaves. Here are invention and enterprise to help supply the great twine market. We have read the story of the recent movement to obtain stial from Mexico.

Memphis, Tenn., proposes new cotton mills and a modern textile plant, through a company with a capital of \$500,000, and Johnson City, that state, plans for a cotton mill and two knitting mills. A company at Chattanooga, in connection with one at Piedmont, Ala., will make improvements to bring their equipment up to 40,000 spindles.

Long Shoals, N. C., will have a plant of 3,264 spinning and 1,600 twist spindles for cotton yarns, and at Valdese, that state, there will be an investment of \$125,000 in a mill for producing embroideries, laces and insertion.

At Siluria and Sylacauga, Ala., mills

with 1,200 looms and 66,000 spindles will change from steam to electric power, secured from Birmingham. West Point, Ga., will have another new cotton duck mill of 500 looms and 25,000 spindles. Rossville, in that state, is working night and day and shipping hosiery to Australia, England, Russia, France, Canada, South American states, Italy and points in Africa.

Among other places reporting new mills or improvements and additions are Columbus, Griffin, Forsythe, Gainesville and Rome, in Georgia; Granite Falls, Coates, Rockville Asheville and Albemarle, N. C., and Newport, Tenn.

In railroads considerable improvements are in progress in the South. There is extension of the Carolina, Greenville and northern (electric), from Kingsport, Tenn., southwest to Newport, that state, 75 miles, with five steel bridges; also, projected extensions from Kingsport east to Bristol and from Newport west to Knoxville. There may come also extension of the Kanawha Valley traction, 25 miles from Charleston, W. Va., southeast to Montgomery. There is contemplated a North Carolina traction line from High Point, that state, via Winston-Salem, to Chambersburg, Va., 137 miles. This will have traffic in tobacco, timber and coal. The Waycross & Western company is considering an extension from Milltown, Ga., to Ray's Mill, to connect with the Georgia & Florida.

In Florida the East and West Coast Line, from Bradentown to Arcadia, 52 miles, has been recently completed and is in full operation. This road connects two great lines of Florida, the Seaboard Air Line at Bradentown and the Atlantic Coast Line at Arcadia, and opens up a great fruit, garden truck and timber country. Already there is talk of continuing it across the state to connect at Miami with the Florida East Coast.

Texas has in contemplation a line from Dallas northwest to Wichita Falls. Plans are under way for an electric line of 35 miles between Fayette, W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio, and the town of Beckley.

The South is not only holding its own, but is going ahead all the time.



Editors and Naval Authorities

(Chicago Tribune.)

An Iowa reader incloses a clipping from the Tribune giving Admiral Fluke's criticism of our naval appropriation and a long editorial from the Des Moines Register and Leader quoting approvingly from Secretary Daniels. He asks, "How is the uninformed to know what to believe when authorities differ so widely?"

Authorities do not differ so widely. Secretary Daniels is not an authority on the navy. He is the editor of a Southern newspaper who holds a position of political prominence, and his judgment on naval affairs, in the little degree that a man of his training and mental caliber can be said to have judgment on naval problems, is perverted by the optimistic which he shares with his admiral former associate, Mr. Bryan.

Admiral Fluke, on the other hand, is an authority in every sense of the word and one of the ablest officers in the service. More than that, he is an exceptionally courageous and high-minded citizen who is courting official disaster by refusing to hold his peace when department regulation is making the men who know, the editors and politicians who do not know, the navy is free to show his glittering generalities and showy irrefragables without check.

The letter quoted in the Register and Leader's editorial and the editorial itself are political documents. Neither meets nor apparently is based on an attempt to understand the specific criticisms brought by the Navy League and other critics of our country. It is immaterial whether the Wilson administration has done more for preparedness than its predecessors. These critics know no politics in their propaganda; they realize better than most politicians that there has been no partisan distinction in the neglect and mishandling of our navy and army affairs. The Republican party, in fact, has more to answer for on this score than the Democratic because it has had more years of power and opportunity.

But there is no excuse at this stage of the public discussion on national defense for an utterance in a responsible newspaper as loose in its allegation of fact and in its reasoning as in the Register and Leader editorial. The first misstatement is gross, and it is in the opening paragraph, which asserts that "in view of the fact that more than half of the total revenues of the country are used for the navy and navy and things incidental to the maintenance of a military establishment, it should go without saying that there must be something to show for more than \$300,000,000 a year American money."

The total appropriation for the navy in 1914-15 was less than \$145,000,000; that for the army, including military pensions, was less than \$165,000,000; a total of less than \$310,000,000 instead of the \$300,000,000 charged. If the Register and Leader's proposition to add the pension appropriation of \$125,000,000, the sum, from their words, will be \$435,000,000 short, but charging the pension burden to the army and navy is a partisan job, for if we had had a regular army of respectable size in 1921 we would not have had the pension burden.

The editorial is a masterpiece of misrepresentation of the defense problem, knocking down straw man and setting up non sequiturs to take their place. The fact that we are spending an enormous amount of money on the navy and on military equipment is not a valid charge by anyone. It is a valid charge that our defenses are inadequate. On the contrary, these critics constantly emphasize this fact, and the relevant argument based on the fact is that we ought to get more than we do for the money we spend. We

You understand what "guarantee" means; it isn't a promise that there shall be no mistakes nor defects in our merchandise or service.

If you guarantee an account for a friend, it doesn't mean that you promise that he'll pay it; but if he doesn't you will.

That's our guarantee; we're not infallible, nor our goods.

Sometimes a cause of dissatisfaction doesn't appear 'till after the test of wear, our guarantee covers that.

We watch qualities as carefully as we can continuously; but if you are not satisfied after the test of wear, come back; you'll find a liberal make-good spirit—the best you ever heard of.

Palm Beach Suits \$5 to \$10

Priestley's Mohairs \$8.50 to \$12.50

Tropicloth and Silklike \$5 and \$10



WIT AND HUMOR.

An Intelligent Cigar.

"Have you a match?" asked the chronic bore, who had dropped into the busy man's office for a chat. "My cigar has gone out."
"It seems to have the advantage of you," remarked the busy man.
"How's that?" queried the chronic bore.
"It knows what it ought to do," replied the busy man.

His Salary.
Mr. X— a lawyer, was much accustomed to the habit of lecturing his clerks, his office boy coming in for an unusual amount of admonition whenever occasion called for it, and sometimes when it did not. That his words were appreciated was made quite evident to Mr. X— one day when a conversation between him and another office boy on the same floor was repeated to him.
"I get \$10,000 a year," said Mr. X—'s lad.
"I don't think!" ejaculated the other boy, derisively.
"Honest I do," said Tommy, \$5 a week in cash and the rest in legal advice.

Not in Due Form.
An old soldier, after leaving the British army, wrote to his colonel in the following terms: "Sir—After all I've suffered, tell the army to go to Hades." A week or so later he received a reply in the usual official manner: "Sir—Any suggestions or inquiries as to the movement of troops must be entered on Army Form 127, a copy of which is inclosed."

ABOUT THE STATE.
An Easy Winner.
The lady entered the crowded car and glanced around. Choosing a meek-looking man, she stepped herself in front of him and walked.
But the man did not move. She waited longer. Then he looked up and said:
"Madame, I am sorry that I can not offer you my seat, as I am a member of the Six Gun Club."

The lady smiled sweetly.
"That's quite all right," she said; "but I hope you will forgive me looking at you. I am a member of the Stand-and-Stare club, you know."
The car went on. He sat still, and she stood and stared.
At last he could stand it no longer. Rising from his seat, he said courteously:
"If you take my seat, madame, I am going to resign from my club and my years."

Some Large Unions.
E. T. Jones, colored, brought to the item office a number of his pearl on long rated in his garden in the city. Jones stated that he had quite a number of them and they are probably the largest ever raised here, some or them weighing as much as 100 pounds. He sold 218 worth from a garden plot 30x20 feet and had all he could use himself.—Sumter Item.

Police Chief Busy.
We don't claim to have the handsomest and most artistically dressed chief of police in the world, but when it comes to killing mad-dog he has the most of them backed off of the block—he has killed some dogs recently.—The Jeffersonian.

But This One Larger.
Mr. F. M. Brickman has an exhibition in one of the show windows of the Phoenix Furniture company five white cones of the "White Pearl" variety, which weigh seven and one-half pounds, the largest of the five