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

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TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

rs Tuesday, clear on the Wednesday showers.

erts may yet have to salute the

ad the Alps lies the censor, as in Italy.

El Centro equarthquake shook ornia to the center, so to speak.

millenge any editor-gardener in State to match our crop of weeds.

Thaw, 's his latest trial, for and 186 against. are he's sane. That ought to set-

That there who is able to cut a suit must be a tailor for some of the altra-fashionable women.

mes to convicting on cirunstantial evidence, your neighbors ave any fury in the world skinned a mile.

ge remarks that peroxide An ex nas kno ed all the sentiment out of ul old song "Silver Threads Among s Gold."

General French of the British army "for gallantry and distinguish d service in the field" fiftym of the military nursing eight w What holy joy that recogniat bring to the hearts of the militant suffragettes!

ally Bunday's former secretary is hith of swiping Gypsy Smith's and othe m noted evangelists' sermons. If the Ray, M. bhath can take other s sermons and do ten times good with them as the authorn of them did, let him do it.

A writer in the London Outlook one result of the present war, the Rusand a permanent place in the curricus gots and universities." The store is all right, but Kraven prot us from the language:

or is now higher than ever francs, German

MR. M'LENDON'S SINCERITY.

In mingling with the people of the city and speaking of the McLendon meeting which is at present creating so much interest in this section of the press everyone most is his sincerity word way in which he attacks the devil, which is so plain that no one has ever to read between the lines to

get the meaning. These two qualities alone are worth a grat deal and they can teach most people a great lesson. Only eight years age last October the evangelist decided to become a preacher of the gos-ounce of his energy in preparing himself in order that he might better succeed in his mission. He states now that he is just getting ready to preach and he studies and works as much as keep up with his great work.

scription expires. Notice date of the sincerity in which he goes about it, he is making a great success and he promises to become one of the most noted evangelists of this generation.

If every man or woman would be as sincere in following up their duties and would spend as much of their time as possible in the preparation for their profession, there would be more successes today and less failures. Sincerity is one of the greatest attributes any business man can have, and the better prepared he is for his work, if he is sincere, means that he will meet with just that much more success. It is a wonderful thing to be so enthused with one's work that he or she thinks facts. it worthy of all the sincerity and attention that can be devoted to Tt.

BUSINESS MEN AND SHIPPING.

The referendum taken by the United States Chamber of Commerce shows at least, what the majority of the counry's business men think about the reestablishment of our shipping. They want a merchant marines worthy of the nation's political and commercial standing. They want the flag carried through all the seas and made familiar in every world-port. They want it for the sake of both patriotism and trade advantage. And they want the

government to help in the process. But they want no government ownership, under any arrangement. By a vote of 698 to 82, commercial bodies throughout the country declare against federal ownership and operation, and by a vote of 711 to 54 they oppose fed-

eral ownership with private operation. What they do want is private ownership with federal subsidy. The vote in favor of "subsidies from the government sufficient to offset the difference in cost between the operation of vessels under the American flag and operation in the same deep set trade routes under foreign flags" stood 558

A much larger majority favored government aid in the form of subvention "to establish regular mail and freight lines under the American flag to countries in which the commercial interests of the United States are importaut, and to American dependen-

It remains to be seen whether the iblic in general, which is not so well organized as the business interests, and is far more difficult to canvass, will agree with the chambers of commerce. "Subsidy" had always had an unpleasant sound to most American ears. No congress, either Republican or Democratic, has yet ventured to vote ship subsidies in the face of the recognized public opposition, "Subvention" doesn't sound quites so bad, but to the ordinary citizen it seems much like the same thing.

If it is to be assumed that the business men generally are in favor of subsidy, as this canvass indicates, and that the rest of the public is against it as heretofore, it looks as if one side or the other will have to yield with he best grace it can. The need of American ships grows every day, with the expansion of our foreign trade unour the war stimulus, and new ships are not forthcoming as they should be. says; "I should not be surprised if, as The La Follette seamen's bill stands accused of having scared capital out sian language and literature should of the business; but even if the burme provisions of othat law are densome provisions of othat law are removed by amendment, there will be verful demand for further action then congress assembles. There will other blitter struggle between the covertenentownership and govern-

> A bloodthirsty mob in Atlanta him Ex-Governor Slaton and contemptously called him "King of the Jews." We'd to in many rather be such a king than king of expect the acceptance of all our desuch a gang as that which insulted

"GERMANS WE HAVE KILLED."

The question of the quantity of muaitions supplied to the allies arouses increasing bitterness in Germany and increasing sensitiveness in America Whatever may be our legal, logical and moral justification for continuing the sale of arms and ammunition to accessible belligerents, no American likes to think of the actual slaughter wrought by such merchandise.

German statesmen and editors, however, are not likely to persuade us to stop the arms traffic by such absurd misrepresentations as they have been guilty of. A member of the German war board, amplifying rumors that have echoed through Germany, told an American correspondent that 300,000 Cerman soldiers have been killed or wounded by American bullets and shells. That is about one fourth of German's admitted casualties from such causes. Neutral investigators estimate that the amount of American ammunition that has so far actually found its way to the battle front is probably 1 per cent, and certainly not more than 2 or 3 per cent, of all the ammunition used by the allies. The German war board's statistics, then, are from one-eighth o one-twenty-fifth true.

Vast quantities of ammunition have been ordered, but little has yet been delivered and still less has been used Whatever share our factories may have eventually in determining the outcome of the war, they have had slight effect thus far. And it is even suggested-though no accurate figures are available-that the arms and ammunition Germany has bought from neutral nations since the war began almost equals our shipments to the allies. If we're going to discuss this arms question at all, let's deal with

HOPE AT LAST.

At ast the Great White Plague shows signs of coming defeat at the hands of the enemy. The death rate from uberculosis over the country at large is showing a decided decrease. This, however, is over a long period of years. In 1880 the rate was 326 per 1,000 population, and in 1913 it was 146.6 per

This gain in life-saving does not come from any marvelous "cure," but simply from a long, gruelling struggle in educating public opinion in matters of hygiene. It means that nearly twice as many people now believe in the value of fresh air, sunshine and nourishing food in their every-day lives as in 1880.

One hundred and forty-six and sixtents per 1,000 is not a cheerful rate to contempate, even though it is better than 326. It means that one out of every ten people of one's acquaintance is going to die of tuberculosis until it improves. But the fact that it is improving means that the same procedure must continue to be followed with more and more vigor. The national association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis recommends increased care in respect to milk, building regulations, dust and fumes from industrial processes, compulsory notification to health authorities of every recognized case, cleaning by vacuum wherever possible, discouragement of marriage of infected persons and isolation of patients.

Some of these methods may cause nconvenience, or even sorrow. Itat every good thing demands its price. Sacrifice is worth while if it means the extermination of tuberculosis

SUPPRESSING A'JINGO PAPER.

It is hard for Americans to get up any enthusiasm over the suppression of press freedom under any circumstances, and yet there is a certain satisfaction in the German government's treatment of the Belin Tageszeltung. The suppression of that newspaper means the muzzling of Count von Reventlow, the naval critic whose utterances in regard to the German-American naval controversy have been most violent and inflammartory. Von Iteventlow has steadfastly urged the relentless pursuing of the subamrine campaign, at whatever cost in friendship of neutral nations or the good opinion of the world. He has even suggested that the possibility of war with the United States was of no importance whatever.

No more significant sign has been given of the desire of the German government to come to a friendly undercanding with the United States. It ment-subsidy factions with the sur-sidy advocates more national than his already stopped attacking American vessels, and apparently has stop ped attacking passenger ships of the nemy. Germany has taken pair s, too, of late, to apologize for the sinking of Scandinavian ships. We need hardy nds, but the situation looks better than saybody expected a month ago.

****** CLEMSON'S GREAT YEAR. *******

(Columbia Record.)
This is the greatest year in the of Clemson College. standing the privations incident to a depreciation in a portion of revenues he college has managed to do a splendid work

ago there was graduated a class of 107, half of whom received diplomas in the agricultural department. The significance of this statement may not appear unless we add that Clemson was established as the farmer's college, to teach farming-and it did

For some years Clemson College seemed to get away from the concep-tion of a farmers' college, and the scientific schools were favored. The editor of The Record recalls one graduating class even within the last 10 years, when of about 100 members, only a half dozen took the agricultural course

In commenting upon this anomalous situation the writer used some rather pointed remarks. Subsequently Senator Tillman took nup the complaint and began the movement which has saved the agricultural work at Clemson College and has put it upon he high plane that it is today. Clemson was first planned as a manual labor school where poor boys could go and could pay their way by work upon the farm or in the workshops.

That idea did not pass the opening session, for while there are some who support themselves, the majority have no gruelling physical work to take their minds from self improvement. Senator Tillman caused to be reared at Clemson a beautiful dairy barn,

elegant silos, a very handsome dairy and to cap it all, a beautiful agricultural hall with class rooms.

The whole department of agriculture has been given substantial back-ing and the sons of Clemson rejoice that so many this year desired to be-

***** GEORGIA-CAROLINA PRESS.

The Song That Byran Sings. He that does not fight, but runs away, may live to fight another day.— Bryan.—Valdosta Times.

Difficult to Get Onto. If peace should finally come to Mexico it would assuredly be that peace that passeth understanding.—Brunspasseth understanding.-Brunswick Banner.

The Engine House Rules, In Augusta they ask applicants for positions on the fire department how much corn a horse should be fed each day. In most fire departments it is the more important to know how much to score when one melds four kings.— Savannah Press.

The Munitlons of War. The manufacture of munitions of war is engaging the attention of England. This is perhaps safer than standing up having the munitions shot at you.-Rome Tribune.

Odds Are on the Europeans,
As gloomy as the outlook may appear, we are willing to take a chance
at predicting that the European war will be over before there is peace in Mexico.-Greenwood Journal

A New Way of Putting It.

No, gentle reader, you do not owe us anything. Your subscription is either paid in advance or you are simply car-rying around some of our money.— Barnwell People.

The Fellow Who Is on the Joh.
The official distributor of news at
Petrograd must be the guy that puts the lies in the allies.—Greenville Pied-

******* · WIT AND HUMOR

employes divide their time between the cloak and the mirror."
"Mine, too. And soon the thermometer will be in the running,"—Puck.

Husband-Is this butter perfectly Wife—The dealer told me it was just from the crematory.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"Daughter, who was that young nuisance honking in front of the house last night. was Montmorency, father. Sixteen honks means 'I love you.' "-

Lady Customer—Yes, this is better wheather now. Some people think all the rain we had a little time ago was caused by the firing of heavy guns in

"I suppose you are saving up for a rainy day?"

"No," replied Farmer Corntossel.
"Out this way we pray for rain. I'm saving up for a drought,"—Washington Star.

Hobson-No; if it's edible it goes into the hash, and if it isn't it do to trim a hat. Judge.

Wth the Wits Le Captain—You may have wish gratified before you die. L'Espion—May I choose the in which I shall be shot.

Le Captain—Certainment.

L'Epsion—I wish—I wish a shot in the arm.—The Widow. ose the place

"Chauncey Depew says the world is losing its sense of humor."
"I expert he's right."
"Yen think so?"
"He seems to have the proof. The world no longer laughe at his jokes and they are the same jokes with which he won many a faugh fifth years ago."—Houston Post.

Think this over with yourself.

Do you like to buy in an exclusive shop where the suits are arranged so you can view them without loss of time?

Where the assistants really assist without dictating?

Where the assortment and variety give you a big chance?

Where your satisfaction is the store's first consideration and where you can change your suit or money back and no "hatred"?

If you like that kind of a store, you'll like this one.

Suits \$10 to \$12. Palm Beach \$7 to \$10. Mohairs \$8.50 to \$12.50. Silklike \$10.1 Everything in men's and boys' wear.



**** ABOUT THE STATE.

77 Straight Hits.

John I. Chipley has returned from Birmingham, Ala., where he took part in the Alabama State Trip Shoot. Mr. Chipley broke his own record in this contest, making an average of 94 per cent. He was awarded a gold medal for making the long run of 77 shots without missing. He finished third in the amateur class .- Greenwood Jour-

Graham Flour.

Our good friend, Mr. D. M. McKoy, brought The Enterprise a sack of gra-ham flour from his mill. It was some of the first to be manufactured by him this season and it is fine. Last Saturday we saw a sample of the flour and it was very nice and white. Mr. McKoy stated that his mill will be running full time next week .- Mullins Enterprise.

Rob Conerstone?

On Wednesday night last some miscreant removed from the front of the First Baptist church of this city, the marble tablet bearing the date of the erection of the building. They evidently thought it was the cornerstone and no doubt expected to find some-thing valuable therein, but all that he, she or they got for their trouble, however, as the fruits of their labor, was the satisfaction of knowing that they are the very, lowest of thieves, and the chagrin that one of this class feels when disappointed.—Easley Progress.

A woman who was rolling a baby carriage down the east side of North Main street this morning, probably owes her health, and possibly her life, as well as the health or life of her baby, to the strength and courage of Chief of Police J. P. Noe, who threw a runaway horse just before the frightened animal ran over the wo-man and baby.

Chief Noe suffered some slight bruises and inconsiderable abrasions, The horse, despite the fact that the glant chief fell upon him, was doing

Well Filled Song Books. There will be an all-day singing and also memorial services at Camp creek church the fourth Sunday in June. You are requested to come and bring vell filled baskets and song books. -Pickens Sentinel.

46 Years a Subscriber.

Mr. J. Sol Hendrix, one of our old var comrades and one of the best men in the county, is able to be out again after having been confined to home by serious illness, Mr. Hendriy subscription to The Dispatch for the 46th time 'n his life—the oldest sub-scriber on our books.—Lexington Diepatch.

Bless Me Life, a Knock!
We notice that a dispatch from
Greenwood says the railroad is sure
to be built from that place to Saluda.
Well, we had rather hear the whistle blowing than the officials.-Saluda

Sellester Gasque.

It is good to see Solicitor Gasque in charge of the state's business in our present seasions court. The administration of that big office has been such in the recent past as to bring reproach upon the court and contempt for the law. It is safe to say that under the present efficient incumbent of the office the court will be more respected and the dignity of the law botter upheld. Mr. Gasque has high ideals and exceptional examples to live up to in the careers of John Wilson, J. Mouroe Johnson, and Walier H. Wells: The attributes of character that men honored and admired them for were coarlessness and ridustry in their official duties. These we

PRESS COMMENT

Robert Louis Stevenson loved war,

and in his intervals of illness, when he was prostrated and unable to write, played an elaborate war game with his little stepson. In this war game he employed lead soldiers and devices intended to represent wagon trains creeping along strategic highways and exposed to capture by raids of leaden horsemen. Second only in romantic interest to

the soldiers on the firing lines were the long lines of wagons driven by humorous semi-noncombatants and hauled by that familiar friend of man, the mule. For these ages past the mule has been one of the chief figures in warfare. He dragged Napo eon's supplies from the Ebro to Moskva and made the great strategist's campaigns possible. He was present in the Crimea, the Franco-Prussian war, and all the other Fu ropean struggles of the last century. He did yeoman service for both ar-mies in our conflict of half a century ago. And in the last stages of war, when horses were and of poor quality in the Confederacy many a gray clad cavalryman be-strode a mule. The most precious and poignant memories of wa fare have the mule somewhere in the background.

And now the United States army plans to do away with mules. Some kind of automobile will take his place. War is sufficiently unromantic and mechanical at present. The elimina-tion of mules and horses will do away with the last touch of picturesque-ness; the future soldier must be an expert mechanic before anything else Man will be the only live and breathing thing in the great mass of iron tubes, wheele, motors, gases, and covered ditches.

The Experience of One Battallon. (Savannah News.) If the experience of the First West-

ern Ontario battalion in the fighting near La Bassee on June 15 were typi-cal the war could not last very long because the armies would spe wipe each other out. The battalion went into action less than 700 strong. In brief but terrible fighting it lost in killed and wounded nearly 600 men. Of 23 officers 12 were killed and eight wounded.

The fight occurred at a very small spot on the Western battle line and was over in a very short time. It is likely that none of the estimates of the total losses in killed and wounded on both sides in the war are accurate, and certainly they are not up to date, but the world knows that Eurone has become a great slaughter house.

It is almost impossible to realize however, how great the slaughter reality is. When one man is killed in days of peace it attracts the attract. of peace it attracts the attention of the whise community, and yet the practical wiping out of a battalion of nearly 700 men is but an incident of part of a day at a little spot in the var-area. The Canadians proved their valor

and the Germans proved their ability to kill. When the fight was over both The net result was that both lost heavily and back home in Canada and Germany were new widows and or-phans and more sorrowing mothers.

Hant for Color Effects.

(Baltimore American.)
It does not seem that dye factories been going up with a rush any-in the United States as a re-if the alarm talk that followed utoff in the importation of Gerdyes. Before we have the e i plants for the production il and rure colorings, we am the scientific processes of a ng and combining that a sariy to the production of ma

cessful stunts with their retorts and boiling vats.

There are reports coming in from ne point and another, however. one point and another, however, which indicate that a large amount of quiet processing is going on, and that some really valuable methods of producing certain much-used colors have been found. Black, it seems, is

one of the most difficult colorings for American dye makers to produce—a black that will not run in the wash-tub nor fade in the sunlight. A Buffalo factory is now making a black dye which, it is claimed, will stand the soap and water test, and experi-ments with a new black dye have

been made in Philadelphia which are

encouraging.
Of certain kinds of dyes the United States not only produces a sufficient home supply, but a large quantity for export. The brownish-yellow khaki dye is made in this country, and this dye, since the beginning of the Euro-pear war, has been exported in enormous quantities. Many vegetable dyes are made in the United States, and some of these are good. And we know how to get several of the aniline dyes, though most of these are carefully guarded color secrets.

An Expression of Faith.

(Buffalo News.) The report of the local postal savings bank show marked increases for the past eight months, in keeping with the announcement from the postmaster general at Washington that all records have been broken throughout the country for the same

period.

Foreigners constitute more than half the depositors in the govern-ment's bank, and the increase of de-posits in a period corresponding to the European war is a compliment by the faith these aliens have in the

United States government.

The postal savings banks have proved a godsend to these people in America and have also been of much benefit to American business. merly it was the custom of these peo-ple to hoard the money or send it out of the country. Now it is turned into American financial channels.

More Slow Supprdreadnaughts, (News and Courier.)

(News and Courier.)
There has been the usual "patriotic" hurran ever the haunching of the new superdreadmaught Arizona. She is described as the most powerful ship afloat, the queen of the seas, etc., etc. But, coming down to fold facts, she is nothing of the sort. Like the Pennsylvania vania, concerning which the same est-travagant statements were made when she was launched a few weeks ago, the Arizona is inferior in fighting efficiency to a considerable number of the new ships built or building for for eigh navies. There may be difference of opinion as to whether her hattery of twolve 14-inch guns is superior to the battery of eight 15-inch guns cartled by the British ships of the Questinabeth class, for instance, But the can be no difference of opinion columnia. cerning the serious Arizona class becaus speed. The Arizona w or the Queen Elizabe eason that the form mots and the latter's

The Arizons and h ships and are value navy, but nothing