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The Intelligencer will publish brief and rational letters on subjects of general interest, when they are accompanied by the names and addresses 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.

SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

Local showers Sunday and Monday.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

It is 139 years since the first signer wrote his big, firm "John Hancock" at the top of the list. Little did he know that in thus definitely expressing his principles his act would pass into a proverb.

Little, in fact, did any of the signers know what would be the result of their brave stand. Nor could the most imaginative of them have guessed what sort of country, in the course of the next century and more, their little band of colonists was to become. But that it has become so big, so great, so strongly idealistic, is due in large measure to the driving spiritual force imparted to its early growth by the courage and ideals of those who signed the Declaration of Independence.

We call this day "Independence Day." "Independence" is one of our sacred words. What does it mean? To the signers of the Declaration it meant simply cutting loose from England—this country's right to work out its own salvation free from bondage to another.

To the young persons of some parts of the country to be "independent" has come to mean to be impatient of restraint. One hears, "She doesn't get along at home," "at her job," or "with her husband," because "she's too independent." The word "independence" in this sense is used to cover a certain unpleasantness, a disregard for authority, for conventions, an inconsiderateness of the feelings of others, particularly of those older than the "independent" ones. It is a sort of self-reliance gone to seed.

This view of independence for a nation or as well for an individual, is dangerous and unworthy. Neither the individual nor the nation who brags of its independence from others, who fails to hold a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, is showing either true liberality or good sense.

Individuals and nations must hang together for the common good if the world is to move. Self-reliance is a splendid quality when it is tempered with consideration for the rights of others. Just now when we are most likely to be free from entangling alliances with the quarrels of Europe, standing on our own feet, holding with strong hands in our hands of peace, we must in a word, cherish our independence—just now it is well to realize that a most of the things which make life worth while are not the products of the earth are in fact

mutually dependent. That only when tolerance, friendliness, humor and humility are added to our vaunted self-reliance do we truly and fittingly celebrate our Independence Day.

NEW FEATURE TODAY.

In this morning's issue of The Intelligencer there appears a number of recipes for tomato dainties, which were prepared by Miss Jayne C. Garlington, supervisor of the canning clubs in Anderson county.

These recipes will prove very valuable to the housewife, especially since tomatoes are getting to be one of the principal dishes and also because so much interest is now being taken in raising this vegetable. There are many ways that tomatoes may be prepared for the table, and Miss Garlington has consented to write a number of recipes for The Intelligencer, which will appear in the Sunday issue.

It is the intention of The Intelligencer to run such features as this from time to time. Only recently a series of articles entitled "Health Hints" were run and many complimentary expressions have been heard in regard to them.

With plenty of showers falling, blackberries in abundance, quantities of peaches and apples in the country, and the watermelon season just starting, the farmer is about ready to forget the war, the low price of cotton, the high prices of groceries, and is willing to live for a few months at home, and also to preserve and can much food for future use.

Recent heavy rains have interfered with the work on the farm in some sections and although the cultivation of crops is delayed, the farmer is just entering into the happiest and most contented part of the year to him. If he has a good crop he may sit under the shade of some good old Elberta peach tree and watch his cotton grow and dream of the harvest. And having forgotten the war, he will look forward to great things in the future and will be the most satisfied man to be found.

REWARDING DR. DERNBURG.

It has not occurred to most Americans that this nation owed Dr. Dernburg any particular debt of gratitude. It was generally felt that he had grossly abused the hospitality and patience of a neutral country with his alien propaganda. His utterance when the Lusitania was sunk, to the effect that the slaughtered American men, women and children were "committed suicide" by going on board, was the climax of an ill-advised campaign. After that, many Americans thought we had even strained our tolerance and courtesy by arranging for him an honorable and safe retreat to Germany through a war zone controlled by his enemies.

It seems, however, that we were mistaken. Herman Ridder, editor of the New York Staats-Zeitung, is raising a fund to compensate the worthy doctor for his American labors. And he puts his appeal thus:

"Our treatment as a nation of Dr. Dernburg was despicable and un-American, and we owe Dr. Dernburg a debt it will be difficult to repay." And speaking of the public resentment that stopped the doctor's un-neutral activities and led to his departure: "Let us by the size of the fund stigmatize this and similar actions, intended to inflict suffering on innocent people, as unworthy of America."

Perhaps it was perfectly proper to "inflict suffering on innocent people" when they happened to be the Lusitania's victims, or those victims' friends, and perfectly proper for Dr. Dernburg to gloat over it. Anyhow, his compensation should be proportionate to his deserts—whatever they are.

HAS CHICAGO "HIT THE TRAIL"?

Ike Bloom says Chicago is more moral than New York.

Ike ran a dance hall which was put out of commission by former Mayor Harrison. He hasn't been able to get it reopened, so he's going to start another place at a discreet but automobillous distance out of town. A first-class place, he says.

If Chicago is growing plus Ike Bloom ought to know. Chicago was too moral for him. This is what he says:

"Do you know Chicago is getting better morally? I can see it every day. They can get away with stuff in New York which if pulled off here would mean ten years in Joliet. People who have traveled—and I've done a little hop-scotch myself—tell me Chicago is the most moral big town in the world. I stepped around a little a few years ago, and I must say that Chicago, morally, has it on any city in England or France."

Chicago setting the world an example of sweet gravity and demure deportment is in a new role. But the great thing about Chicago is that one never knows what it is going to do next.

A BIT OF PHILOSOPHY
FROM
WET WEATHER TALK
BY
JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.
It hain't no use to grumble
and complane;
It's jest as cheap and easy
to rejoice.—
When God sorts out the weather
and sends rain,
W'y, rain's my choice.
Men ginerly, to all intents—
Although they're apt to grumble some—
Puts most their trust in Providence,
And takes things as they come.
In this existunce, dry and wet
Will overtake the best of men—
Some little skift o' clouds'll shet
The sun off now and then.—
And maybe, whilse you're wudern who
You've fool-like lent your umbrell' to,
And want it—out'll pop the sun,
And you'll be glad you hain't got none!

PRESS COMMENT

Beware the Claws.

(The State.)
Warden Allen of Joliet, Illinois, prison, has paid dearly for his faith in the "Golden Rule" system of controlling convicts. In his absence his wife was murdered and her bed set on fire, presumably by convicts employed as servants about the warden's quarters. Naturally, the seventeen hundred prisoners, who have been treated with all kindness, are indignant to the point of having had to be restrained from lynching the suspects.

But we have seen nowhere in comment on this tragedy what seems to us to be the true lesson. Many have pointed to it as proof that the ultra-modern treatment of the convict is a mistaken and Utopian idea. What appears to us to be the true criticism is that the warden was using time and service sacrificed to the state for his own private purposes. Warden Osborne, making the same experiment in New York, has convicts as personal servants and secretaries. Whether he was justified by statute in doing so, or merely by custom, we do not know, and is immaterial; he turned loose on a helpless woman servants of known criminal tendencies in a Quixotic belief in their reformation. He suffered terribly for his mistake, but in principle of humane treatment of convicts should not be made to suffer thereby.

What turned out a tragedy at Joliet is a species of hellish graft in many penitentiaries, jails, insane asylums and other public institutions in the country. Keepers and officials everywhere are inclined to bend to personal service men whose involuntary servitude for crime is pledged to the state. A murder impresses the abuse but does not prove it. The proof is that it is no part of an official's compensation to use the helpless beings under his charge for personal ends, however trivial.

Warden Allen, from all that we have read of him, is a good man, inspired by the best of motives. He has paid dearly for a failure to get the proper perspective of his job. For both reformers and simple minded officials his terrible experience should give dearest warning.

ABOUT THE STATE

Cotton Blooms.

Cotton blooms continue to come into The Field office. We are in receipt of cotton blossoms from Mr. B. W. Woodward, of Toddville, from his field on the 23rd. Also one from Mr. G. W. Miller, of Marretts Inlet out of his field on the 23rd—Conway Field.

Plenty of Onions.
Mr. H. A. Womack, one of our good friends in the Society Hill section, sent us Saturday nine onions of the Bermuda variety, the largest of which weighed 1 1/2 pounds. The flavor is fine and we return many thanks to Mr. Womack for his remembrance.—Harrisville Messenger.

Fine Tomatoes.
The editor of The Press and Standard is in position to make the statement that there are some very fine ripe tomatoes at Ritter, for he received a big basket of this delicious fruit, Monday, which was brought up by Messrs. Sanders and Rice. These tomatoes were grown on an old rice field, and are very fine. These gentlemen are enthusiastic over the possibilities of this low country, and they are doing some pioneer and progressive work down there.—Walterboro Press and Standard.

Scared by Wild Cat.
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Smith have

SPRING
STYLES
Our style garden is in full bloom. What we planted you reap, and we were never more particular than this season to give you perfect satisfaction. Anyway you run no risk—if anything you buy "fades away" just call on us and we make it right.
Keeping this in mind perhaps you are ready to pick out one of these B-O-E suits. Some of the colors and fabrics are very unusual, but they have had every test but the wear. We stand behind that.
Wool Suits \$10 to \$25.
Palm Beach \$7 to \$10, Mohairs \$8.50 up.
Tropical weight suits from \$5 to \$15.

B. O. Evans & Co.
"The Store with a Conscience"

Recipes for Tomato Dainties

Written for The Intelligencer by Miss J. C. Garlington, in charge of Tomato and Canning Club Work in Anderson County.

Miss J. C. Garlington, in charge of tomato and canning club work in Anderson county, has kindly consented to furnish regularly for The Intelligencer for the next several weeks a number of recipes for tomato salads and other dainties. These recipes will appear in The Intelligencer every Sunday morning and should prove of great value to housekeepers generally. The first batch of these recipes are as follows:

POINSETTIA SALAD
Select largest smooth, ripe tomatoes. Scald and peel without breaking the meat. Hollow out the bloom end, cut notched in edge to represent petals of the poinsettia and fill with the following dressing: Four tablespoonfuls butter, one tablespoonful flour, one tablespoonful sugar, one teaspoon each of mustard and salt, one-fourth cup vinegar, one cup milk, pinch of cayenne and three eggs. Let the butter fry hot in sauce pan, add the flour and stir until smooth, do not brown. Add milk and boil. Place sauce pan in another of hot water or use a double boiler. Beat eggs, salt, mustard and pepper together and add vinegar. Stir this into the boiled mixture and continue stirring until it thickens. Serve on lettuce leaves.

GEORGIA PRESS.

His Right to Print.
And even if we are wrong in this position the beer ad in question is marked "advertisement." As a publisher we have a perfectly legitimate right to publish the ad and to free from criticism except from Charles and Sigort.—Greensboro Herald-Journal.

Bill Too Much Cotton.

There is more farm diversification in Colquitt county this year than there has ever been before, and we still have too much in cotton.—Moultrie Observer.

Again More Than One Per Cent.

Speaking of prohibition, why couldn't the legislature prohibit any club (locker, card, sewing, or what not) where the members serve conversation with more than one per cent of gossip?—Abbeville Advertiser.

As a Cattle Center.

Talbot county is rapidly pushing to the front as a cattle growing center. Almost every week a carload of fine cattle are shipped from Calhounville.—Oxfordville Democrat.

State Prohibition Prohibit.

The prohibitionists in the legislature have been counting noses and talking about and seem to be of the opinion that they can put through a measure that will make "prohibition prohibit" in Georgia.—Albany Herald.

Revival at Gluck.

A series of revival meetings will begin at Gluck Mill Baptist church Sunday night, July 4th, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Lewis M. Smith.

The public is cordially invited to attend these services.

EGGS IN TOMATO CASES

Remove enough from the inside of large tomatoes so they can each hold an egg. Place these tomato cases in a pan, putting a little butter in the cavities and bake for about ten minutes, then remove and drop into each case an egg, sprinkled with salt and pepper. Place back in the oven, and allow to remain until the whites of the eggs are set. This is nice served on butter toast, and a tomato sauce poured around them. The pulp that has been removed can be used in making the sauce.

HEAT STUFFED TOMATOES

Tomatoes stuffed with meat. Add to one cup finely chopped meat of any kind, one tablespoon chopped parsley or celery, one beaten egg, one half cup bread crumbs, salt and pepper to taste, and a small onion. If liked, scoop out part of the inside of whole tomatoes, and fill the cavities with this mixture. Place on round of bread and bake for 15 or 20 minutes in a hot oven. Make a sauce of the pulp that has been removed and pour on the bread which will be nicely browned. Chicker, celery and bread crumbs or real celery and crumbs, moistened with a little stock or cream make good stuffing for baked tomatoes.

CAROLINA PRESS.

Do Not Overlook This One.
An exchange calls attention and Editor the greatest living inventors. Will people never admit the claim of the inventors of the electric chair?—Charleston News and Courier.

Where Did Brachylog Goss?

We used to be sorry for the plight of the middle aged who had to be strangled in a suit of boiler iron. Now we have the same feeling for the woman who has to wear some of these current models we see illustrated.—Greenville News.

EXCHANGE HAS MODERATE WEEK

Sale of New York City Bonds
Main Feature of Week

New York, July 4.—The main features of the week in the stock market and financial circles were the sale by New York city of the largest bond offering in its history, a price indicative of prevailing credit conditions, increased demand for bonds in the market, exchange with a few new rates between New York and virtually all European capitals, the passage of dividend on U. S. Rubber common and sugar weakness of St. Paul.

Trading in stock was moderate. There was partial readjustment of the exchange situation later on, relieving the pressure against Paris, which was attended by rumors of increase in the size of the loan recently made to Rothschilds for French interests.

Stock, Copper, and some war specialties were comparatively firm throughout.

High grade railway were in moderate demand, but the Canadian and Missouri prices made new low records for many years.

Steady liquidation of American securities was noted. Crop news was somewhat conflicting, some sections showing improvement, others setbacks. Cotton showed a reduced acreage and improved conditions elsewhere.