

THE INTELLIGENCER

ESTABLISHED 1860.

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All notices 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 names and addresses of the authors and are not of a defamatory nature.

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, JULY 29, 1915

WEATHER FORECAST

Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

What Nashville needs is not a receiver but a prosecuting attorney.

Some folks come from good families and never manage to get back.

Mother earth is suffering from another boil—there's an uprising in Haiti.

Is faith enough for you?—York News Yeshurun.—Spartanburg Journal. Occultlyout.

Those Russians have a way of making you think they are about whipped when they ain't.

Wouldn't it be awful to have to endure a session of the legislature this sort of weather.

Couples who are really attached to each other needn't worry about their ever being detached.

It's such hard work recovering from a vacation some folks would be better off if they didn't take any.

There is no longer any doubt about Lansing being the man for secretary of state—Hearst has landed on him.

U. S. Not Ready to Show Hand in Mexico.—Headline. A generous showing of shoe leather is needed more.

A year from now we will be listening to opinions some office-seekers have of some office-holders and vice versa.

Since the advent of this broiling weather there has been a falling off in the protests against the gallon-a-month law.

Aren't you glad the Lord doesn't answer prayers to damn a thing. Just think what might happen to you sometimes.

When all this world's problems have been settled what is the fellow who sits about the courthouse all day going to do to occupy his time and talents.

There is nothing in a name. We once knew a little boy whose name was Head and he nearly always stood at the foot of his class—Spartanburg Journal. But maybe his christian name was Block.

THE GUBERNATORIAL HOROSCOPE

Following up remarks The Intelligencer made yesterday about the talk of Solicitor Cooper's candidacy for governor in 1916, as an opponent of Governor Manning, it is a rather unique coincidence that the Spartanburg Journal expressed almost simultaneously the same beliefs as The Intelligencer, namely, that if the Laurens man enters the race for governor next summer against Governor Manning he will not only be defeated but will injure, if not destroy altogether, his chances for election in 1916, in the event he should enter the race then.

The Journal says: A story sent out from Anderson says that Robert A. Cooper while in that city Saturday intimated very strongly that he would be in the race for governor next summer against Richard I. Manning. While he would make no positive announcement to this effect, he, it is said, left the impression firmly fixed on interviewers that he would be in the running. Mr. Cooper had better consider the situation most carefully before tossing his hat in the ring for as he has much to lose as well as to gain. The condition he faces now is a most perplexing one. If Mr. Cooper should run against Mr. Manning and be defeated it would be the death knell of Cooper's political ambitions to be governor. He would be a dead cock in the pit thereafter because in running against Mr. Manning he would lose some very strong admirers of himself, men who wish to see him the next governor but wish to see him elected after Manning has had two terms. Should he run against Manning he is going to make political enemies of this class and there are a good many thousand of these men in the State. Besides he would lose prestige by defeat. On the other hand Mr. Cooper has to consider the possibility of somebody else defeating Mr. Manning next summer if he (Cooper) doesn't run. Should some one else beat Manning that would have a tendency to lessen Cooper's chances in 1918. This is a matter the Laurens man has to think over also. We agree with The Journal thoroughly in the above. Discussing the probability of Hon. W. P. Pollock entering the race next summer, The Journal has this to say:

In the meantime you can put this in your pipe and smoke it: If W. P. Pollock runs for governor as he is said now to be considering, he is going to be a very, very hard man to beat. Almost any day you can hear men who ordinarily would support Manning or Cooper say that they would vote for Pollock in preference to anybody in the State. Only Sunday we heard a strong Cooper man say that if Pollock ran he would cast Cooper aside and vote for him. We have heard Manning men say that Pollock was the only man they would vote for in preference to Manning. We do not think the same way as The Journal with regard to Mr. Pollock. As we said in a previous issue, "In South Carolina's political system there is a pretty well established custom of returning office holders for a second term, provided they desire such. You can almost count on your fingers the office holders who have been retired at the expiration of the first term. Regardless of whether an official has made good or has fallen down on the job, the voters as a whole are inclined to be charitable and view the mistakes of his first term as being due to the fact that he had much to do in getting his bearings and much difficulty in taking up the threads where they were broken off and more or less tangled by a previous administration. In other words, South Carolina voters as a whole believe in giving an office holder a square deal and a fair chance, and they realize that it is not always possible for a man to have a fair showing during his first term of office. We do not believe Mr. Pollock can defeat Governor Manning any more than Solicitor Cooper. We do not believe any one can defeat the present executive in his race for a second term.

Swinging back to the subject of Manning, The Journal has this to say, with which we agree:

Governor Manning, however, is going to be very hard to beat. He has made some mistakes from the standpoint of a politician, it is true. But any man who assumed the office at the time he did would have been criticized. The average man seems disposed to think that the Sumter man has proved a pretty solid governor and that he is entitled to a second term. He contends that whatever mistakes Manning has made have been on the side of right—possibly through overzealousness to do the right thing. It is argued that the good people to a man ought to back him up. The campaign is a great many months off yet and there may be many changes in the line-up by that time.

We read of a couple being married in a motor car in this State the other day. No blowout followed, the item saying the young folks quietly went their way.

COURAGE VS. DECENCY.

The other day an excited individual rushed into a newspaper office with a choice bit of scandal burning his tongue. It made no difference to this person that the scandal affected the daughter of his neighbor—that the mother of the girl was seriously ill—that the brother was just entering what promised to be a successful professional career. The scandal was rich in flavor, and he wanted to see it in the paper. He told the editor about it, with every evidence of the keen relish of the scandal connoisseur, but impressed upon the newspaper man that the source of his information must be kept inviolably secret. When the paper came out, the man returned to demand why the story hadn't been printed. Short, sharp words followed, and the visitor called the editor a coward and left, vowing that a man who was afraid to print the news had no right to be an editor. To our mind, that editor was a brave man. The informant who demanded that his name be kept secret, was the coward. The editor ran a paper in a small town. So closely related were the lives of the inhabitants, that the editor knew every detail of the story before his visitor called on him. But he could see no profit for himself nor glory for his paper in printing an item that would bring sorrow to the gray hairs of a father, disgrace to a brother and probably serious consequences to a sick mother. If the news appetites of his readers were so voracious, he thought, as to demand this costly food, he would refuse to pay the price. The editor was right. Many things he has to print which he would rather leave unsaid, but the scandal which has only its "spice" to recommend it should have no place in the columns of a self-respecting paper. We would rather build than tear down. We would rather print the things that help and encourage and uplift than to hold up the mistakes of some unfortunate to the scorn and contempt of his neighbors. Decency is not lack of courage. If it were, we would rather be decent than courageous.

"LESSONS IN CRIME."

Here's more abuse for the poor newspapers. Katherine Bement Davis, an uplifter whom New York's reform mayor placed in charge of the city prisons, has refused to let the prisoners in Blackwell's Island read newspapers in their cells because, she says, "The average daily newspaper is a lesson in crime." Maybe this is only a flash of resentment due to the fact that even Miss Davis, though one of the most capable and clear-headed women in public life, is subject to the weakness of not being able to endure criticism. Or maybe her slur is really deserved by New York newspapers—though to an outsider, the metropolitan sheets seem to have vastly improved since the old "yellow" days that won them unenviable fame.

It will be news, however, to most American readers to be told that their newspapers are "lessons in crime." The papers, of course, print stories of crime—because crimes occur, and the public has a desire and a right to know about them, and because publicity is the best corrective of crime and wrong. But if there ever was an era when our newspapers generally sought to exploit crime and take advantage of unwholesome public interests to fatten their circulation, that time has passed. It is safe to say that the average newspaper today prints far less crime and vice in its columns than the average reader would read with avidity if it were there. There is a deliberate, conscious purpose in the minds of most editors to place before their readers nothing that is not good for them to read. Even the New York papers, as the World pointed out, carried, in the same issue containing this criticism, from Miss Davis, a total quantity of criminal news filling less space than Miss Davis' own statement of her own plan to reform prison conditions.

NETS TO CATCH TORPEDOES.

It is announced that Admiral Taylor, chief constructor of the navy, has perfected a device to protect battleships from submarines. It is described as a heavy chain net, which will be suspended from booms projecting from the ship at a distance of about fifteen or twenty feet from the sides. The bow and stern, apparently, are not to be protected. They are seldom in danger. A submarine always discharges as nearly as possible a torpedo at right angles to a ship, because the side offers the best target. To aim directly at the bow of an approaching ship is almost useless, and besides would put the submarine in danger of being rammed. The stern, too, offers a poor target.

These facts are fortunate for the success of the new device, for if heavy nets had to be hung in the water ahead and astern of a ship they would retard its speed. Hung alongside, they may not be much of a drag.

There seems to be no reason why the plan shouldn't work. The nets are to be hung out only when the warship is in a danger zone. They will stop a torpedo before it strikes the ship. It may stick in the meshes and run down harmlessly, or it may explode. In the latter case, there will probably be no more harm done than the deluging of the deck with a column of water.

Similar nets hung over the bow ought to be a sufficient protection against floating mines. If the British navy had adopted such a device early in the war, it would have several more battleships and cruisers afloat today. Perhaps the Dardanelles fleet is now protected in that very way.

It only goes to show that there's a remedy for everything, even in warfare. The only trouble is that in the endless competition between offense and defense, weapons generally manage to keep to a lap ahead of armor.

A LINE OF DOPE

In order that employees of the Orr Mills may enjoy a vacation, the management has caused to be posted a notice to the effect that the mill will close at the regular stopping time on Saturday, August 7 and remain closed until the morning of Monday, August 16. The employees living in the company's houses will be charged no rent during the vacation period.

A similar notice has been posted at Anderson Mill, but the vacation period will be from Saturday, August 14 to Monday August 23.

The Chiquola Mills at Honea Path will be shut down at the same time as Orr Mills.

The following interesting editorial comment appeared in yesterday's Columbia State:

Mrs. J. W. Quattlebaum of Anderson has done the public no small service by demonstrating on her own premises the practicability of maintaining in South Carolina a kitchen garden from which something for the table may be procured every month in the year. Her achievement has the greater practical value from its having been accomplished without reliance on any implements or devices not in reach of the average household or having a bit of arable ground at his use and from its every essential fact having been carefully set down.

Generally the automobile agent hunts the buyer for his cars, but yesterday two men walked up to a reporter of The Intelligencer and asked where they could buy a Ford car. They were shown to Mr. Todd's display room and from the last account they were making terms for a purchase.

The Brogan Mill will be closed on Monday for two weeks, as was announced several days ago. This is the custom every year and is looked forward to by both the management and the operatives.

The Piedmont mills will also close on August 7 and remain closed for several days.

There are all kinds of schemes for getting the other fellow's money but we heard a new one yesterday.

A Greenwood negro delegate to a colored Sunday school convention near Hodges was met at the station by two "brothers," who were to escort him to the meeting place. After lawking down the road for a little piece one of the "brethren" dropped in the rear and after a little exclaimed that he had found a pocketbook and that on the inside he saw a \$100 greenback.

There then arose a discussion as to how the money would be divided, the colored delegate saying that he would have to get part of the money to keep quiet. The visitor stated that he had \$60 in his pocket and that he would give the other two this amount and they could give him the \$100 bill. This was agreed upon and after counting out and handing \$30 a piece to the negro escorts, the brother called for the \$100.

However, he was just a little bit too slow. The other negroes had taken to their heels and two little clouds of dust down the road were all that could be seen.

The two thieves ran and boarded an interurban car and made it to the yards in Greenwood, where they jumped off. At the station two policemen met the car to arrest them but were told of their flight. The delegate, it is said, went on to

Manhattan Famous Fabrics Exclusive Patterns and Peerless Fitting, Wearing and Laundering Qualities Make this the One Shirt Event of the Season.

That this sale may prove profitable to all you men who are keen for quality clothes, not a single pattern nor style has been reserved; all fabrics from the plain white double tested percales to a carnival of colors in French mercerized and domestic fantastic fabrics.

- All \$1.50 Manhattan Shirts now \$1.15
All \$2.00 Manhattan Shirts now \$1.50
All \$3.50 Manhattan Shirts now \$2.65

Manhattan Union Suits at the same reductions as shirts. Union Suits carried in \$1.50 and \$2 qualities.

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

the convention, mourning about the \$60 collection that he had been robbed of.

Family reunions and picnics are the order of the day now, and the good people of the Townville section are getting all that is coming to them in this line. It has been announced that the Maret family reunion will be held at Beaver Dam church, Fair Play, Oconee county, on Friday, August 13. It is desired that all who are related by blood or marriage to this family be present. Some of the old settlers who went west after the war are to be present. Dinner will be served on the grounds.

Quite a large crowd was gathered around the front of Atkinson's ice cream parlor yesterday afternoon and last night watching the "Mysterious clock" keep the time 'o' day.

This clock is quite a unique thing. It has a glass dial, two large hands, a little weight, and that is about all there is to it. The mystery is: What makes it run?

Last night two Greeks engaged in a fistfight near the Blue Ridge depot and for several minutes there was a general hair pulling and passing of blows. Finally seeing that neither could severely hurt the other, the fight was called off. No arrests had been made last night but it is expected that the police will get busy this morning.

GERMANS FAIL TO BEAT DOWN SLAV DEFENSE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.) The importance London critics cannot agree but a German victory on either would doubtless mean the fall of Warsaw. German forces in the Baltic provinces are advancing along a front approximately eighty miles wide toward Vilna with a view of seizing the Warsaw-Petrograd railway which is daily becoming a more potent factor. Linked up with the forces to the southwest they give the Germans a front of three hundred miles with which to effect a vast turning movement north of Warsaw. The troops operating against Riga, from which they are twenty miles distant, are considered in nature an independent column. It is these forces that have come under the Russian warships fire. The Italian gains on Carso plateau and the French gains in the Vosges mountains are about the only developments in the other theatres. A closer check in possible spies is indicated in an official notice here today and travelers to Scandinavian countries will not be permitted to leave this country after August 10 without a special permit from the home office. This restriction also applies to British subjects with the exception of soldiers and sailors. 19 Year Old Boys. Petrograd, July 28.—An imperial ukase issued today calls for the colored men born in 1896. It is reported that governmental orders are about to be issued for a general mobilization throughout Siberia.

ADDRESS YESTERDAY AT SUMMER SCHOOL

BY PROF. LUECO GUNTER, STATE RURAL SCHOOL INSPECTOR

CONDITIONS IN S. C. 80 Per Cent of Children Receive Education in Schools With Not Over Three Teachers.

Prof. Lueco Gunter, inspector of rural schools, addressed the teacher of the summer school yesterday at noon, his subject, "The Organization and Course of Study in the One, Two and Three-Teacher Schools." Prof. Gunter's first point was that schools with at least five or six teachers, giving their time to high school work could no more than give thorough instruction in the text books as adapted by the state board of education and that when it came to schools with fewer teachers than these, the problem is to have the classes and courses of study arranged so as to get the best results.

Mr. Gunter stated that 80 per cent of the children in South Carolina received their education in schools that had one, two or three teachers, and that the problem stated above was one that deserved much attention.

Mr. Gunter stated that a one-teacher school should not attempt more than seven grades, a two-teacher school not more than eight grades and a three-teacher school not more than nine grades. This will allow the teachers to give their time and attention to the pupils, not as much as they should have, but the best that can be done with the teachers limited.

Mr. Gunter then went into the work of organization of classes in the school rooms so that each pupil might receive the proper attention. Yesterday morning Prof. Gunter and Supt. Felton visited the colored summer normal school. Yesterday afternoon they went to the Saluda association at Starr.

DEATHS

Mr. W. A. Todd died yesterday afternoon at the family home on South Main street after an illness of several months. Death was caused by Bright's disease and other complications. The deceased was born in Williamson 35 years ago, where his boyhood days were spent, later moving to Anderson, where he has made his home. Funeral services will be held today. About 14 years ago Mr. Todd was married to Miss Daisy Brissey who died about 12 years ago. Besides his little daughter, Miss Daisy Todd, he is survived by one brother, Mr. E. K. Todd and four sisters, Misses Mattie, Alice and Etta and Mrs. Julia Gray all of this city. Mr. Todd was a member of the Orangeville Methodist church, having united in early life. He was a marble cutter of talent and has been connected with some of the most important jobs in this county.

A REMARKABLE UTTERANCE

(By Louis J. Bristow in Baptist Courier.) Governor Manning made an address in the Abbeville Baptist church last Sunday, which in some respects was a remarkable utterance. He had come as one of a number of distinguished laymen who have been speaking in the Baptist church here Sunday afternoon during the spring and summer.

The governor's address was upon four topics, the church, the state, education, and the home. I would that space and time permitted a resumé of his address; but it is to that portion of it which referred to education that I wish to write.

Mr. Manning referred to the growth of general education. He said, in medieval times only the monks were educated. He traced the history of the spreading of education, saying it is now wellnigh universal. Pointing out the advantages to society and religion of the general education of the people, he paid glowing tribute to the public schools and state colleges of today. Then followed that portion of his address which I have spoken of as remarkable. It was the governor's reference to Christian schools, where the religion of Jesus Christ may be and is taught. Christianly, he said, is the saving essence of society. Without it the state will lapse into barbarism. He made a forceful plea for the Christian school.

Governor Manning's address made a profound impression upon the large audience who heard him. The main auditorium, the Sunday school room and the class rooms of the church were filled with people. More than fifty chairs were in the aisles. All denominations were represented. Mr. Manning is an Episcopalian, and those who know him are familiar with the virile and active type of his Christianity. His plea for Christian schools was not remarkable, as coming from Mr. F. B. Manning, but as coming from the governor of South Carolina. He is ex-officio chairman of the board of trustees of all the state colleges—the University, Winthrop, the Citadel, Cedar Springs, the Negro College, and all the rest. He is a life member of Clemson's board. His service in the House and Senate of the legislature always favored liberal appropriations for state schools, and that he favors now, as a statesman. And he does not undervalue the work of state schools; for from it, as a progressive Christian statesman, he realizes the superior value of a Christian school to any and all other. The governor of South Carolina is an aggressive Christian as well as an aggressive Chief Executive. The state may well rejoice. Abbeville.