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HERE'S HOW

One \$8.00 Hat Trunk \$4.00

All 25c Hosiery, pair 10c

\$3.50 and \$4.00 Ladies REGINA SHOES and OXFORDS, pair . . \$1.50

P. Centemerie & Co's Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen, worth up to \$1.50 pair. We sell them for, pair . . 50c

OUR LEASE EXPIRES ON AUGUST 31st

We still have some desirable merchandise that we will sell you at practically your own price. We don't ask you COST, or 75c on the dollar; 50c on the dollar, or half price, will buy any of the goods mentioned below. Curtain Poles, Spool Silk, Royal Society Embroidery floss, Linen Thread, Hassocks, Window Shades, K & E Blouses, Furs, Skirts, Misses Coats, Childrens Coats, White Wool Flannel, Ladies winter Underwear, Childrens winter Underwear, White wool goods, Childrens Sweaters, Mens Kid Gloves, Womens Kid Gloves, Dress goods, Velvets, Dress Trimmings, laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Reubens Underwear for Infants, Wool Ingrain Carpets, Crex Matting, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, and numerous Notions.

OSBORNE & PEARSON

PUBLIC SQUARE

ANDERSON, S. C.

MONDAY MORNING

Another big cut in prices takes effect, it is not what we want for the goods, but what we can get. Come in and see what an opportunity to save real money we are offering; make us a price on anything you want, and if it is anywhere near half price, we will undoubtedly trade. The goods simply **MUST BE SOLD** at some price or other. Won't you come in one day this week, and let's talk it over?

REVIEW OF FIRST YEAR OF EUROPEAN CONFLICT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR.)

Solissons, while calling forth supreme efforts, did not materially change the relative positions of the antagonists, along the front of nearly 300 miles.

On the eastern front Russia faces Germany and Austria-Hungary. Russian armies invaded Galicia and Bukovina, capturing most of the former province, but lost the greater part of this territory as a result of Field Marshal von Mackensen's great drive from Cracow. The Germans invaded Russian Poland, and their attempts to capture Warsaw, led to some of the deadliest fighting of the war. In time the struggle here settled down to trench warfare, much as in the west, with Germany retaining a large part of Russian Poland. Russian invasions of East Prussia resulted in disastrous defeats. Further north, the Germans swept into the Baltic provinces of Russia, capturing Libau, on the sea. The unprecedented extension of battle lines which this war has witnessed reached its most remarkable exemplification in this campaign, in which the front has been drawn out more than 600 miles, from the Baltic to Bukovina.

Italy, after ten months of uncertainty, began war with Austria-Hungary, in May, and has occupied a fringe of Austrian territory in the mountainous region to the north. Trent and Trieste are the objectives of the Italian campaign. Owing to the difficult nature of the ground neither of the antagonists has made much headway.

On the Gallipoli peninsula, in the Dardanelles and in the Bosphorus, Turkey, aided by her Teutonic allies, is at war with France, Great Britain and Russia, with possession of Constantinople as the great stake. Following the failure of the naval assault on the Dardanelles by an Anglo-French fleet, troops were landed on the peninsula. Few details of this campaign are available, and little is known beyond the fact that the fighting has been particularly severe, and that the Allies have occupied and retained the tip of the peninsula.

Serbia and Montenegro, the former assisted by British troops, are at war with Austria-Hungary. The Austrian invasion of Serbia ended in failure. On the Montenegrin front there has been only desultory fighting. Both Serbia and Montenegro have recently invaded Albania, with the object of obtaining ports on the sea.

On Asiatic soil, Russia is at war with Turkey in the Black Sea region. Neither side has employed large numbers of troops in this campaign. There has been fighting in the Caucasus and Persia, with no great accomplishments. Further south, in Mesopotamia, there has been sporadic fighting between Turkey and British

troops. Turkey sent an army to attack the Suez Canal, but the main body of troops failed to reach its objective.

In Africa French and British troops occupied Togoland and part of the Kamerun, German possessions. A British attack on German East Africa was defeated.

The insular possessions of Germany in the Pacific were captured by Great Britain and Japan.

Tsing-tan, the German fortress in China, was captured by the Japanese, aided by a British contingent.

On the seas there have been no great battles. Great Britain's supremacy, owing to the overwhelming size of her fleet, has not been disputed to the ultimate issue, the main German fleet having remained in home waters. Two German cruisers which were in the Mediterranean when war began, went to the Dardanelles, and were acquired by Turkey. A few German cruisers and converted merchantmen, including the famous Emden, and the Karlsruhe, Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, aided shipping of the allies for a time, but were eventually sunk or forced to intern in neutral ports. The Austro-Hungarian fleet has remained in the Adriatic and the Turkish fleet has been kept from the Aegean. Germany's merchant marine has been swept from the seas.

There have been several naval battles of importance, however. In the first month of the war Rear Admiral Beatty's squadron dashed into Heligoland Bight, near the great German naval station, and sank three German cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers. In January occurred a battle in the North Sea between British warships and a German squadron which presumably was attempting a raid on the English coast. In this battle the German cruiser Bleucher was sunk.

The German Far East Squadron defeated Vice Admiral Craddock's British squadron off the Chilean coast on November 1, sinking the Good Hope and Monmouth. The British obtained their revenge in December when, off the Falkland Islands, a powerful British squadron defeated the Germans, sinking the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig.

German squadrons have twice attacked the English coast, causing some loss of life and damage to property. English towns including London have also been attacked by German aircraft, which have made several successful trips across the North Sea, raiding points on the east coast.

Methods of fighting have been altered radically in consequence of the lessons learned in the first year of the war. It has been pre-eminently a war of machines. The resources afforded by modern scientific development have been taxed to devise new instruments of death and destruction more potent than ever had been employed. It has been also a war of surprises. New problems have arisen

necessitating reconstruction of the theory of war. Plans and methods heretofore approved by authorities on military affairs were discarded, and the staffs of the various armies were compelled to grapple with situations for which there was no precedent.

The first great surprise of the war was the German 42-centimeter (16 1/2 inch) gun, which shells forth one some fifteen miles a shell weighing almost a ton. The great fortifications which were the pride of Belgium, and believed to be almost impregnable, were battered into ruins by these guns in a comparatively short time. Two of these guns, stationed 10 miles from Antwerp, wrecked its elaborate defense works. Liege and Namur fell similarly.

The use of artillery and machine guns, in fact, has been one of the principal features of the war. Great execution was done by the new Krupp 11-inch howitzer weighing nearly 40 tons, with a 6-mile radius. The Austrian 12-inch howitzer also has proved exceptionally efficient. The French 75-millimeter gun is regarded as one of the most effective field pieces.

On all the European battlefields artillery has been the main reliance of the various armies. Trenches bristling with machine guns, which military men say bid fair to relegate the rifle to a secondary place. It was with artillery that the Austro-German forces blasted their way across Galicia a few weeks ago, making what was said to be the greatest concentration of heavy and light field pieces ever seen. With artillery the British won at Neuve Chapelle, the Germans at Soissons. Every considerable movement of infantry is preceded by a heavy artillery bombardment, and frequently the infantry has little more to do than occupy the positions of the enemy made untenable by artillery fire.

The deadliness of machine guns necessitated recourse to trenches, for troops in exposed positions could live within the range of the rapid fire. Consequently trench warfare has developed to an extent never before seen. Whole armies moved into underground quarters, with elaborate labyrinths of passages and subterranean living and sleeping quarters.

The result of machine warfare was the use of ammunition on a scale for which the world was unprepared. England recognized it was her greatest problem and made David Lloyd George Minister of Munitions, with power to mobilize the nation's workers for the production of war munitions on a colossal scale. France took similar measures. Italy, which had ten months to prepare for war, found it necessary after two months of fighting to appoint by royal decree a supreme committee to increase the production of munitions. The battle of Neuve Chapelle alone is said to have cost the British the expenditure of more powder than the entire Boer war.

One result of the development of this form of warfare is the eclipse of cavalry as one of the principal arms of the service. Cavalry is still used to a small extent on the eastern front, but its employment in France virtually has been abandoned. The cavalrymen have been dismounted and placed in the trenches.

Almost as conspicuous is the development of submarine warfare. The remarkable exploits of submarines have proved their efficiency so thoroughly that already the supremacy of battleships has been challenged. Germany, compelled to rely chiefly on these craft for her marine activities has gained the greatest success with them. Their first large achievement was the torpedoing and sinking by one submarine within an hour of the British cruisers Crossby, Aboukir and Hogue in the North Sea in September. Since that time hundreds of vessels, warships and merchantmen, have been sent to the bottom. In the North Sea, the Baltic, the English Channel, the Adriatic, and at the Dardanelles. From all causes more than 600 vessels have been destroyed. England has been the greatest sufferer, by reason of her preponderance of shipping and also on account of the German government's attempt to blockade that country following the declaration of a war zone around the British Isles last February.

In like speed and cruising radius the new type of submarines far exceed the earlier mail vessels, designed primarily for coast defense. Germany's new submarines are as long as a good sized cruiser. Captain Otto

Hersing took the U-15 about 4,000 miles from Wilhelmshaven, past Gibraltar, through the Mediterranean and to the Dardanelles, where it torpedoed the British battleships Triumph and Majestic, and proceeded to Constantinople. The voyage from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles required one month.

The aeroplane, almost an unknown quantity at the beginning of the war so far as its military value was concerned, has proved its practicability so thoroughly that it must be rated with the submarine and the heavy gun as one of the great features of the great features of the war. In fact, it has exercised a dominating influence over land operations, and to its use perhaps more than any other single factor may be ascribed the deadlock month after month in the principal fields of battle. It has rendered priceless service in reconnoitering, taking the place of cavalry. It has caused a revision of the tactics and strategy of war. Aerial observers, flying over the opposing lines, are able to discover movements of all large bodies of troops, rendering that form of strategy based on surprise attacks or quick movements in force impossible. Aeroplanes also have been of great value in locating enemy positions, enabling the artillery to get the range and fire accurately on the unseen foe. Fragible balloons also are employed, but to a much lesser extent, although Germany still is constructing Zeppelins and has used them effectively for long distance raids they are generally regarded as less valuable than the aeroplanes.

Automobiles are used to an enormous extent, all private machines being requisitioned in some of the countries at war. In some instances great numbers of automobiles have been utilized for rapid transportation of troops. Their main service, however, is in the handling of food supplies and ammunition. Armored cars and automobiles, armed with machine guns or light field pieces also have been utilized.

Many new weapons of war have been tested with varying degrees of success. Poisonous gases, projected from tanks in trenches, are reported to have enabled their users to capture opposing positions in several minor engagements. Steel darts and incendiary bombs dropped from aeroplanes, and new types of hand grenades also have been employed, while in France both sides are said to have made use of apparatus for spraying burning oil.

The political effects of the war. Tremendous as they must be, cannot yet be gauged. The principal result thus far is the definite rupture of the traditional alignment, which divided Europe for years into two alliances with a theoretical balance of power: Great Britain, France and Russia, forming the Triple Entente and Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, constituting the Triple Alliance.

From the day Austria-Hungary became involved in serious difficulties with Serbia there was little doubt Germany would support her ally in case Russia adhered to her traditional policy of defending her Slav kinsmen in the Balkans. The entrance in the war of France followed as a natural sequence to her alliance with Russia and Great Britain joined in after Germany's invasion of Belgium.

Italy was thus the only one of the six nations concerned in the two alliances who was not involved at the outset. Proclaiming her neutrality, she utilized the opportunity to seek from Austria the territory to the north of her border which she has long desired. Failing to obtain full satisfaction of her demands she denounced the Triple Alliance and joined the Allies. The Triple Entente was thus converted into the Quadruple Entente, as it is sometimes called now.

Germany and Austria-Hungary were strengthened by the adherence of Turkey to the informal alliance with Germany which had sprung up in recent years and in November Turkey entered the war. Montenegro took up arms with the Serbs, and Belgium, on being invaded, joined the Allies. Japan, Great Britain's ally in the east, opened war on Germany, following Berlin's refusal to surrender the "Toll-lanes." There are thus eight nations now at war, of which eight more are known as the Allies. Historians are agreed that the war

Personal

Dr. W. H. Fraser, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will leave tomorrow for Lafayette, Ala., where he will spend the month of August.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Furman Evans are spending the week-end in Greenwood.

A Correction.
In yesterday's issue there appeared a local which stated that Mr. Leopold Gelsberg had returned from Atlanta where he was called on account of the death of his sister. This was a mistake. There was a local about Mr. Gelsberg returning from Hendersonville, and also one about Mr. W. H. Keese returning from Atlanta. The operator confused the two, and made one which caused it to read as it did.

OUR TEAM IS DEFEATED.
Belton Won Game by Score of 6 to 5 Yesterday.
The Orr Mill team was defeated by the Belton team yesterday afternoon, this score also being 6 and 5.

The batteries were: Belton, Ward and Salpes; Orr, Kay and McAllister.

Canning Demonstration.
On Tuesday August 3, there will be a picnic and canning demonstration at White Plains school house.

AN IDEAL HOME.

Plenty of Vegetables, Flowers, eat, Son Entered Ministry.
Industry and thrift is what our country needs. A living example of what may be done in the average mill village home may be found in the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Garrison, 49 D street. In addition to raising all the vegetables she needs for her own use, she has sold \$12 worth besides many he has given to others. Her home is ideal and is a pattern for others; clean and neat and surrounded by flowers, with the latch string on the outside of the door.

Mrs. Garrison has also a worthy family of sons and daughters. One son has entered the ministry preparing himself for the same at Wofford College.

Amsterdam, Holland.—A workman employed at Dusseldorf in the manufacture of ammunition for the German army, has averaged 17 working hours a day for 26 days. This is considered here a world's record. The man's total earnings for the time were \$2.50, about 18 cents an hour.

Ever Feel This Way?
David Grayson, writing his story "Hempfield" in the August American Magazine, describes as follows some of the sensations of a man in love:
"Why, he could do anything for her; he could slave and dig and die! He could be great for her—and let no one else know how great he was! He could win a battle, he could command an army, he could write the greatest book in the world, and no one should know it but Athly! Oh, youth, youth!"

STILL IS CAPTURED ON SAVANNAH RIVER

Officers From Greenville Passed Through City Yesterday Morning.

Messrs. C. J. Bruce, Clarence Payne and W. R. Bradley, United States deputy marshalls, passed through the city yesterday morning, having with them a still which had been captured down on the Savannah River.

Details of the affair could not be learned but from what could be gathered it seems that the officers went to the location and hid themselves, waiting and watching all night for the owner of the still to come and start operations. After the night had passed off and part of the morning, it was decided to destroy the still and go on back to Greenville.

At Oak Hill School.
Miss Jayne C. Carlington will be at the Oak Hill school house, near the Greenville county line, on Monday where she will give a canning demonstration.

Underwent Operation.
Mr. Bailey Pruitt of near Starr, underwent an operation for appendicitis yesterday morning. He was taken ill last Wednesday and his condition has been rather serious.

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