

THE INTELLIGENCER

ESTABLISHED 1840.

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\$21

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 thereon 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 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.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

Threatening Saturday, probably rain; Sunday cloudy.

Life in Greenville is just one big court trial after another.

The vice-president of China has resigned, says a dispatch. Well who is the vice-president of China?

The Russians have retreated from the Bug, but we betcher the bugs haven't retreated from the Russians.

We know of only one thing that is better than a glass of muttermilk, says Booker of the Spartanburg Journal, and that is another.

The Cobb county grand jury indicts no one in connection with the Frank lynching. Rage on, thou Chicago Tribune editor, rage on.

"To Stop Practice of Beating Wives," says a headline over a Spartanburg dispatch. What, is it so bad as to be spoken of as a "practice"?

Hearst's Atlanta Georgian calls itself "the South's greatest newspaper." Yes, a lot of other folks think the same thing—great in certain ways.

Connecticut reports a sure cure for rheumatism. All you have to do is to be struck by lightning. Yes—a 42-centimeter shell might do just as well.

Judging from the demand for cotton as raw material for explosives, the peaceful business of cotton-raising will soon be classified as a munition industry.

Are We Living Under a Government of Law or of Personal Pull? asks the Augusta Chronicle. We don't know about the pull, but we know there is a lot of bull about it.

It is rumored that old man von Tripitz is going to resign. What mors could Woodrow Wilson wish from Germany than the acknowledgement of the principals for which this country contended and the firing of the old renegade who caused all the rumpus.

Bones, Gunn and Ticker are candidates for sheriff against each other in a Virginia county. Which would you vote for if you lived in that county?—Spartanburg Journal. To suppress a Ticker, we would vote for that son-of-a-Gunn and make no bones about it.

IT'S NO BAROMETEL.

The fact that only about 150 gentlemen and fifteen ladies were present at the meeting in the courthouse in the interests of State-wide Prohibition is no gauge to the sentiment of Anderson county on the liquor question. And the fact that the meeting scheduled for Pendleton was called off likewise is no barometer indicating the extent of interest voters of this county have in the election to be held September 14th.

It is pretty generally understood that Anderson is freer from the curse of liquor than any county in the state and that prohibition sentiment is stronger in this county than any other in the state. The fact that the county is so overwhelmingly prohibition in sentiment is exactly why there were not more people in attendance on the meeting at the courthouse last night. People are not sufficiently aroused one way or the other over the question to draw a crowd at a prohibition or an anti-prohibition meeting.

We want to make a prediction, and that is that the result of the election will show that of the number of votes cast in the election next Tuesday week Anderson county cast a bigger percentage for prohibition than any other county in the state.

It is announced that John Bull went a-seining and caught 50-odd German submarines in his nets. We expect to hear of Russia going muscadine hunting and picking up four thousand Austrian siege guns.

GOOD WILL FROM BELLIGERENTS.

It is hard to credit the cable news from Germany and England these days. It is so astonishingly full of expressions of good will. The foreign situation has changed so suddenly that we need a little time to get used to it.

Germany, which only lately was breathing fire and slaughter, purrs with friendship and promises reparation for her offenses and better behavior hereafter. And England, not to be outdone, hastens to modify her blockade for our benefit.

The blockade must stand, British statesmen explain, but it will be conducted in a "spirit of consideration for the interests of neutrals" avoiding "undue hardship" to American commerce.

We are to be permitted to import from Germany goods imperatively needed in our industries and our Christmas trade. Not only may we get the shipments already paid for and held up in foreign ports, but in general Great Britain will let through the blockade lines goods which have merely been contracted for by our importers. And evidence of such contracts may, for convenience sake, be presented to the British embassy at Washington instead of to the British government at London. The dyestuffs which we need so badly, England explains, have really been held up by the German government; orders went from London long ago to let them pass.

Apparently nothing is to hinder our receiving more of such supplies if Germany wants to sell them to us. The blockade is to be strictly operative against shipments to Germany (and Austria, but not against shipments from those countries). Whether the present irritating embargo against the entrance of our goods in the neutral countries adjoining Germany is to be relaxed remains to be seen.

We know, of course, that these concessions are not due to mere good will. Germany yields because she sees at last that we are in earnest, and also because she thinks that by yielding gracefully in the submarine matter she can induce us to do the generous and graceful thing in return—use our influence to make England modify her blockade against Germany. And England likewise is actuated by motives of interest; she seeks to discount any such tendency on our part by showing beforehand that she can be as generous and grateful as Germany can. The two great enemies are simply competing with each other in placating this nation. Each is seeking good will to use as a weapon against the other.

All the more reason, then, why we should in all matters involving international law preserve absolute neutrality, seeking to make both Germany and Great Britain live up to the standards of international conduct that prevailed before the war, and preserving those standards as the basis for building a still better system hereafter.

According to an El Paso dispatch, General Villa has solved the problem of dealing with his political enemies. He simply puts the men to death and exiles the women and children. Villa must have been reading the history of Belgium.

TRULY-RURAL SCHOOLS.

In Herbert Quirk's farm novel, "The Brown House," the farm-hand hero becomes a school teacher, and proceeds to teach without any respect for cultural traditions. He treats the pupils as friends and associates. He regards his school as a sort of laboratory in which the children help him work out practical problems of their own homes and farms.

He doesn't make them sit stiff and silent for hours at a time. As his business assistants, they are free to move about and consult him and each other, like men in an office. There's a constant low hum of conversation, which doesn't disturb anybody, because everybody is intensely interested in what he's doing.

The boys and girls flock to school an hour before the bell rings, with samples of grass seed and corn smut and insect specimens and things, and they can hardly be driven home when school closes. They are not crammed with book learning. The usual textbooks occupy a minor place in their education. Their arithmetic examples deal with such matters as the percentages of loss in a wheat crop based on a given proportion of weed seeds in the sown wheat and the cow population of the township and the ratio of butter fat to milk and feed. An essay on corn culture is valued more highly than one on poetry. Reading lessons are as likely as not taken from farm journals. Geography is not a matter of maps, but a live subject connected with the food the children eat and the clothes they wear and the treasures in their pockets and the crops in their barns—where everything comes from or goes to.

And book culture? They get that too, as a sort of side issue. It comes easily enough, because their minds are kept at such a pitch of activity by vital human interests that they can pick up in odd moments the formal facts considered necessary. "Let us cease thinking so much about Agricultural Education, and devote ourselves to Educational Agriculture," says Mr. Quirk. "So will the nation be made strong."

And isn't he right? Isn't agriculture itself so big and all-embracing a thing that it can be used in the country schools as a medium through which the country boy and girl obtain mental training, a knowledge of the world and genuine culture?

Shouldn't country children, instead of being crammed with artificial stuff based on antiquated standards or city standards, be treated frankly as juvenile farmers and farmers' wives, and be taught to love their work and environment, and be prepared to live intelligently and joyfully the life for which they are destined?

FIRE PREVENTION.

October 9 is Fire Prevention Day. The "Safety First Federation of America," seems responsible for the addition of this day to the many days we celebrate. Certainly the extent of the fire evil makes it desirable to direct public attention in the strongest possible way to practical remedies.

In a single generation we have sacrificed more than \$5,000,000,000 to the fire fiend. The cost has been steadily mounting, more than keeping pace with our growth of population. In the last three years we have averaged a property loss of \$230,000,000 a year. We have by far the highest fire loss per capita in the world.

That fact, it may be admitted, is partly due to the preponderance of wooden structures in the United States, instead of the less destructible houses of brick and stone in most foreign lands. But the biggest factor is plain carelessness.

People throw matches about carelessly in their own houses, and neglect leaky chimneys and ill-adjusted stovepipes. They leave matches and inflammable material where little children can play with them, and too many of them still tolerate old-fashioned Fourth of July pyromania. They use matches from mere force of habit, when there are many sorts of lighting devices just as cheap and far safer. They toss cigar and cigarette stubs in waste baskets and dry grass. They build bonfires near houses or in the woods and let them spread. Workmen take chances in factories. Factory owners try to save money by cheap construction and by skimping on safety devices, and pay for it in big losses and high insurance rates.

It is a shameful record. Persuasion can do much to improve it. It would help powerfully, however, if every city would do what New York has done recently in one or two cases, making an owner who has neglected proper precautions pay the expense of having the fire department put out his fire. It might help; too, if the insurance companies would devise a workable system of cutting down fire loss payments in cases where contributory negligence is provable.

COMMUNICATION.

Editor Intelligencer:
In your issue of September 2nd, yesterday, there appeared on the editorial page an article entitled "SCANDALMONGERS," conspicuously displayed, signed by one "(Dr.) I. M. Israelson," in which the following statements are made:



"If you want to know if our town has any scandalmongers just stop in some of the drug stores and it won't be very long before your blood will go to your head. You will hear prosperous-looking men, dressed in clothes bought on the installment plan, slander the characters of pure innocent girls—girls who would feel ashamed to call such men brothers."

As the writer did not designate what drug stores he meant, and as every drug store or any drug store in town may be included in the class of those where the writer says that such scandalmongering occurs, the undersigned druggists hereby request the writer of said article to say through the same newspaper whether he meant to include their respective drug stores among those where he says that such language is used.

And since you, Mr. Editor, published an article that might be construed as a severe reflection on any drug store in town, thereby appearing to believe or approve the statements made, we also request that you likewise say through the same medium whether you intended to include any of the drug stores owned by us in that classification.

We request that the same conspicuous position in the paper be given to this communication and to the replies of yourself and the writer above referred to that you gave to his original article.

F. B. Crayton.
W. E. Atkinson.
Owl Drug Co.
Orr-Gray & Co.
Evans' Pharmacy.

The Intelligencer is astonished and regrets that it is possible, by any stretch of the imagination, for the signatories of the above communication to assume that when a newspaper prints a communication over the signature of its author the editor is "appearing to believe or approve the statements made" by giving it space in the paper's columns. If you care to send to this paper for publication, over your own signature, a declaration that after a trip to the moon you wish to announce to the world that our lunar sphere is composed of pale green cheese, your communication will probably be printed. But the mere fact that we allow you to set your conclusions before the public through the medium of the newspaper does not mean that we believe you have made a trip to the moon, or that we are in accord with your assertion that it is made of cheese, pale green or any other shade of the spectrum.

The columns of any newspaper in the land are open to persons who wish to have appear in print brief and rational articles on subjects of general interest, provided the communications are couched in proper language and are not of a defamatory nature. A newspaper dares not refuse to print a communication that complies with the above conditions, regardless of whether the opinions voiced in the communication coincide with those of the editor.

In our opinion Dr. Israelson's communication violated none of the tenets laid down by newspapers regarding the publication of communications, and so it was given space in this paper. But, as we have said, our printing of his signed statement did not signify that we "believed" or "approved," what he said. The editorial columns of a newspaper is where a newspaper gives expression to its convictions. What it believes and what it approves will not be found set forth in its news columns.

While Dr. Israelson is not known personally to the editor, and while we cannot vouch for the actual meaning of his words, we believe that his reference to the drug stores was misconstrued. In fairness to all, we think that Dr. Israelson did not mean to say that you would hear "scandalizing" going on in any particular drug store. We believe that he used the word "drug store" in the sense that one uses the term "streets" or "street corners" when he wishes to mention a general and not a particular locality. Frequently when one repeats something that he has heard and another asks him where he got his information, he almost invariably says he "heard it on the streets," when, as a matter of fact, he may have heard it in a barber shop, down in a cellar or in his Sunday-school class. As we have said, we do not know Dr. Israelson but we are charitable enough to believe that he used the term "drug

stores" in a general rather than in a particular sense, as we have illustrated. And we suppose, too, he, like most people, thinks naturally of street corners, clubs, hotel lobbies, drug stores and barber shops as places where men are wont to congregate. We are charitable enough to believe that he was unfortunate rather than malicious or deliberate in the use of the term "drug stores."

At any rate, the Intelligencer took this view of his communication. Had it occurred to us that Dr. Israelson had deliberately and maliciously singled out the drug stores for the purpose of emitting a slander against them, his communication would have gone into the waste basket, along with numerous others received in the course of 'the day's work. However, Dr. Israelson, no doubt, is able to make his own explanation of the matter.

The request of the drug stores proprietors that their communication, our reply and Dr. Israelson's be given the same conspicuous position that was given to Dr. Israelson's article, is cheerfully complied with, occupying the same column of the same page and set in the same size type, etc., as the communication in question.—Ed. Intelligencer.

Editor Intelligencer:
I wish to correct a word in my letter you published the other day. When I said that you can hear all kinds of talk in the drug stores I did not mean that the drug stores are the only places where you can hear such talk. I have the highest respect for each of the proprietors of the drug stores in our town, and I would not think for a moment that any one of these gentlemen would allow any one of their customers, or anyone else entering their places of business, to use talk that a gentleman does not approve of.

When I said drug stores I meant all public places where people gather and talk about everything in the world, not knowing what they are talking about, and it is not the fault of any of the proprietors and, therefore, it cannot reflect on anyone of them or their stores.

Yours respectfully,
Dr. I. M. Israelson.

A LINE o' DOPE

The records in the clerk of court's office show that Anderson county now has 976 automobiles. This also includes motor trucks and motorcycles but as there are so few of these it might be said that there are this number of autos.

The record also shows that during the past year 167 automobiles have been bought in this county and during the month of August approximately 40 were purchased. It might be added also that since in some cases machines owned by the same man run under the same number, there are

Fall Shoes are ready, Gentlemen!

Our men's Fall shoes in all the correct models and different qualities are lined up ready for call to active service.

We have the best shoes made and we're right sure that we can please you in style, fit and shoe service.

\$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 and Hanan's at \$6.50.

—But you know a shoe price stands for but little until you see the shoes.



probably over a total of 1,000 automobiles now in Anderson county.

This does not exactly look like "hard times."

Three new bales of cotton were sold on the Anderson market yesterday the price paid being from nine to ten cents per pound.

The first one was brought in early yesterday morning by Mr. John McClure and was the second new bale to be placed on the Anderson market this season.

The other two bales were sold by Messrs. Berry Cromer and L. O. Dean.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee G. Holleman and little niece returned to the city yesterday morning at five o'clock after having driven in an automobile from Chestertown, Md., Mrs. Holleman's home. Thursday morning they left Danville, Va., and drove all day and night before reaching Anderson. Mr. Holleman stated yesterday that in Virginia he encountered bad roads and that for awhile he made very slow progress.

Janitor Williams has the court room in splendid shape for the session of court which commences next Tuesday morning. He has everything cleaned and placed in the proper position. The windows have also been washed and the floors oiled.

The people who live on East Whitner street are rejoicing because that street has been thrown open to traffic. Several hundred yards of Belgium block paving has been placed and this has been covered with cement. The street is now in good shape and will be properly appreciated this winter when heavy hauling starts over it.

Dr. Joseph Jacob, the proprietor of the Jacob cut price drug stores in Atlanta, Ga., and his son, Mr. David H. Jacob, passed through this city yesterday on their way back home after two weeks spent at Asheville, N. C.

Mr. Jacob stated that they came from Asheville by way of Spartanburg and after leaving here would go to Augusta by way of Greenwood. He stated that they were through Anderson about two weeks ago and made the trip over this way again because they wanted to look the town over more closely. He also stated that the city of Anderson favorably impressed all tourists and that he considered it a very live, hustling, little city.

The office in the store room of Geisberg Bros., has been moved from the center of the house and placed back in the rear in order to give more room for their fall and winter stock of shoes.

The names of E. P. Grimbrell of Belton and W. P. Cook of Iva were drawn as grand jurors to serve in the United States court at Rock Hill which convenes for the first time in that city on September 14.

Monday is a national holiday and in many places the business houses will

be closed. In Anderson the banks will in all probability close but the stores will remain open as usual.

As announced this week court will be called Monday morning by the clerk but will be adjourned until Tuesday morning at 9:30 when all jurors and attendants summoned will be expected to be on hand.

RIGA MAY BE CAPTURED BY GERMAN ARMY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

agency. The surrender of the surrounded troops is said to be imminent.

British Vessel Gone.
London, Sept. 3.—The British steamer Roumania of sixteen hundred tons has been sunk, presumably by a submarine. The crew was landed safely.

Riot at Paper Mill.
Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Rioting at the St. Regis paper mill, at Deferet, last night caused a company official to ask Governor Whitman for troops, to protect the property today from strikers. Shots were fired through the windows, telephone wires were cut and several workmen were assaulted.

Developments in Hayti.
Cape Haitien, Sept. 3.—The Cruiser Tennessee arrived and debarked one hundred artillery men with machine guns. General Cacus the revolutionary leader and his followers declined to lay down their arms and retired to the interior. They left some men outside of the city to shut off communication with the interior.

To License Experts.
Calcutta, Sept. 3.—Exportation of cloth and bags, except to Great Britain will be prohibited henceforth, except under license. These licenses will be given to the dealers only after the government has been fully supplied.

British Transport Sunk.
Berlin, Sept. 3.—A British transport was mined at the entrance of the Dardanelles today and sank with 320 officers and 1,250 soldiers and a crew of 300, according to Sofia dispatches. Six hundred bodies have been recovered.

Will Remain at Capital.
Washington, Sept. 3.—The president has given up all hope of going back to Cornish this summer. He considers his vacation ended; he will stay here to be in close touch with European and Mexican affairs, and prepare for the next congress.

C. E. Trull Electrocutted.
Raleigh, Sept. 3.—Charles E. Trull, a young white man convicted at Charlotte of killing Sydney Hayne, an aged merchant, was executed in the electric chair. Trull confessed to a clergyman Wednesday.

Storm Expected on Gulf Coast.
Washington, Sept. 3.—Hurricane warnings are ordered displayed between New Orleans and Cedar Keys and storm warnings displayed on the south Florida coast. The storm now near Bermuda is expected to strike the gulf coast tonight or Saturday.

New York Market.
New York, Sept. 3.—Foreign exchange values scanned in an upset market. Opening quotations showed overnight gains of from 7 1/2 to 12 1/2 cents.