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ESTABLISHED 1868.

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L. M. GLENN... Editor and Manager

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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.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1915.

This is the open season for football casualties.

The Greenville News calls him Senator "Hoax" Smith.

Who wants to join our "Tired-of-Ford-Jokes" League.

The Allies' big push appears to have the punch to it.

They are still having old fashioned killings over in Spartanburg.

Now's the time for all good Allies to come to the aid of the big push.

Gentle paragraphs, have you observed the number of pay-days in next month?

Really, we are worrying comparatively little about that big loan the Allies are after.

Greenville ought to follow up her anti-grouch meeting with an anti-tightwad campaign.

Columbia is to have a broom factory. In manufacturing Columbia is making sweeping gains.

What has become of the old fashioned man who fussed about the English contraband of cotton.

And, incidentally, Tom Watson and his Jeff, are getting some mighty good free advertising out of it.

It has been decided that the pay of French soldiers will be increased. But who wants to be a French soldier?

Accused of toiling Ten stiles of Wire—Headline. What better is the person who monopolizes a 'phone when you have an important call to make?

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., didn't go quite far enough with his little outing at the Colorado mines. He should have taken the miners to his home and let them see how he lives.

The war heroes are not all on the battlefield. There is a French nurse who inoculated herself with the deadly gangrene virus, to test the anti-gangrene serum. She is said to be recovering, thereby proving the efficacy of the serum. And she ought to have a monument without waiting to die for it.

HELPING BUSINESS

The Investment Bankers' Association of America isn't particularly interested in seeing one side or the other win in the European war. Its interests are centered in the prosperity of the United States. Its judgment on the Allies' loan should therefore have weight.

At its convention in Denver this association adopted resolutions recalling the "financial and industrial crisis of an almost unparalleled nature" which came last year with the outbreak of the war, and remarking that that crisis was "averted through the enormous foreign demand for the products of American farms and factories and the resulting increased demand for labor." It then called attention to the present situation, with international exchange running so strongly against our foreign customers that they find the greatest difficulty in making payment for their goods and hesitate to give us additional orders.

It is a question, says the association, whether this remunerative foreign business is going to be held or lost. "The continuance of this demand and the continued prosperity of the country can only be assured by providing foreign credits in settlement of a trade balance estimated at over \$1,500,000,000." The bankers, therefore, while not asking for a foreign credit to equal this immense trade balance, "approve the extension of foreign credits, not as indicating either partiality or prejudice, but solely as a matter of business, and practically as necessary outcome of existing conditions."

That ought to settle the matter in the minds of those who are considering only the welfare of the United States.

If citizens with money to invest have a sentimental prejudice against letting the Allies have it, or letting it be used for any war purposes whatever, that is their own affair. But there should be no public objections to the loan on the ground that it is detrimental to American business.

The big credit loan is merely a device by which some Americans turn their surplus money over to banks which in turn pay it to other Americans who have the money owing to them. The lenders take British and French bonds bearing a good rate of interest.

The only legitimate argument against such an investment is the fear that the Allies are likely to be defeated and bankrupted, so that their bonds will never be paid. Any citizen who is afraid of such an outcome shouldn't buy any of the bonds. It is worthy of note that disinterested banking experts have no fear of England or France defaulting.

TEMPERANCE IN INDUSTRY

The Methodist Temperance Society has been investigating the attitude of American industry toward liquor, with rather surprising results. Its inquiry covered the iron and steel trades of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and West Virginia, embracing the most important plants in that great manufacturing region. Corporations to the number of 120 answered the society's questions.

From the data gathered, it appears that only six out of the 120 permit the old custom which was almost universal not many years ago, of sending out for beer during working hours.

One hundred concerns say that they not only forbid drinking during the working time but do everything possible to prevent drinking by their employees out of hours. Most of them have not ventured to demand teetotalism among their men, because it would be resented. Ten companies, however, absolutely prohibit drinking at any time. Eighty-three report that in employing and promoting men they discriminate against those who use alcoholic liquors even to the most "moderate" extent. Sixty-three concerns have made careful investigations to determine the influence of liquor, in moderate amounts, on working efficiency and reliability, and all testify that it is indubitably bad.

It is well known that transportation companies, particularly the big railroads, have for some time been enforcing drastic prohibition rules. It is not now being realized, however, that in manufacturing trades where moderate drinking was but lately indulged as a matter of course, and as even salutary and necessary, alcohol is now treated as an enemy to health and efficiency and may soon be subjected to unconditional banishment.

MEDICAL TRIUMPHS.

The war doesn't check all wholesale progress, by any means. In the realm of surgery and medicine it is promoting progress—for the very reason that doctors have more material

to work on, and can apply their theories more freely under ordinary conditions.

In the notable advance made since the war began, American physicians have played a conspicuous part. A nurse just returned from service with the American ambulance corps in France tells how the medical profession in France has been astonished at the daring feats performed by our surgeons. They have been particularly successful in grafting bones to prevent disfigurements. Many of the soldiers are shot in the face and hideously mutilated. In a great many cases their jaws are shot away. The surgeons have actually been making "new faces" for these unfortunate, removing bones from slain men or from amputated limbs and using them to build up shattered jaws and other features.

It will be recalled that Dr. Alexis Carrel, American winner of the Nobel prize for medicine, a pioneer in the transplanting of bone and muscular tissue, has been working in Paris since the war began, and his marvelous achievements have doubtless been inspiration of the whole American corps.

In curative and preventive medicine our own physicians have rendered service just as notable. The credit for cleaning up disease-ridden Serbia and eliminating the deadly typhus plague is given chiefly to American doctors. And their efforts have by no means been confined to aiding the Allies. There are many skilled Americans serving in the German and Austrian armies where their skillful and unselfish labors have won just as high praise.

The whole world will gain from the lessons learned in this great war clinic. And we, apparently, shall gain most of all; for we are likely to get the benefit without having to pay the price in dead, sick and wounded soldiers as subjects for the experiments.

THE SPECULATION FEVER

Wall Street is at it again. The mania for stock speculation has reached a greater height than at any time since the Civil War. Immense fortunes are being won and lost by big plungers; and little plungers are risking their money—and occasionally their employer's money—with recklessness equal to anything known in the wildest days of the stock exchange.

Two things are responsible for this sudden outburst after several years of comparative caution and conservatism: The boom in "war stocks" and the surfeit of money and credit. When industrial securities rise hundreds of points in a few months, and some have done so, and occasionally jump \$20 to \$30 a share over night, no wonder speculators lose their heads. Much of the bull activity, however, is artificial. The big operators have been playing the market for all it is worth, using the legitimate jump in value of a few stocks to boost all that have anything to do with the manufacture of war supplies. Some market quotations hundreds of percent higher than normal represent purely theoretical value, based on guesses at the profits on big war orders which may or may not be realized. The public is being fooled into believing that these stocks are worth what they are quoted at, and that all "war stocks" are going to keep on soaring indefinitely, so that a "bull" purchaser can't lose.

Occasionally, of course, they do lose, as a defaulting teller of a big New York bank realized the other day to his sorrow. Sooner or later, a great many people all over the United States are likely to lose. The man or woman with a few thousand dollars to invest had better keep out of this frenzied war speculation. The best stocks to buy are standard American stocks that don't depend on war orders or war results for their profits.

A LINE O' DOPE

Weather Forecast—Partly cloudy and cooler Tuesday and Wednesday.

At the Anderson today Charlie Chaplin will be the attraction as usual on Tuesdays. Manager Trowbridge has promised a good one, too.

Evidently the little English sparrow, which had for its sleeping place the space between two of the electric lights in the letter E of the big sign of the Southern Public Utilities company, about which there was a story in the Line O' Dope column a few days ago, did not like for his name

Men's Apparel Show Place

THIS fall opening clothes exhibit is the most noteworthy style display since the inception of the ready-to-wear clothing business in Anderson. This clothes exposition embraces the most exquisite products of foremost clothing makers, master tailoring, style genius, and woollens of the most exclusive weaves and colorings.

Men's Fall Suits

The showing here is so vast, the new ideas of fabric, color, and style so plentiful and unusual, that your attendance here is imperative to your future well dressing. You are urgently invited to come.

The quiet, correct, individual touches are only suggested by the fabrics with subdued streaks, and the single, double and triple shadow effects. See these suits in the new rich shades at \$10, \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25.

Boys' Suits

Boys' Norfolk suits tailored with precise care and with a close observance of the new fall style ideas. Values to delight mothers, \$3.50 to \$12.50. A valuable watch free with each suit \$5 or more.

Young Men's Suits

Our showing of young men's suits is extensive. You can get a better idea of the completeness of this exhibit when you understand this is the young men's store and know what is expected of us each season.

You will be especially pleased with our great line of plaids in the new color combinations so adapted to young and young feeling men. The suits are tailored in smart, swinging styles to fit and stay fit. \$10, \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25.

Men's Fall Hats

Shapes and shades in headwear that produce the best combinations of refined elegance. For the leaders of style we present the Stetson in numbers of offerings. \$3.50 to \$5. Evans Specials \$2 to \$3.

Parcel Post Prepaid.

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

and the place of his dreams to be published abroad in the land for he has not been seen there since the article appeared. He was there the night after the article was written but the next night he was away from home. Some, who saw him there and knew that he has moved, say that he went there during the cold nights but now since it has turned warm again, he is moved away. A gentleman stated yesterday that in the winter months several little birds might be seen at night sleeping peacefully around the lights. Probably the little sparrow got lonesome and decided it was too early for him to seek out the warm spot alone. Else, probably he is like some people who never wish to have anything said about them in the newspapers.

Dr. W. E. Atkinson is very proud of some Cornaux pigeons which he has. A few days ago Mr. F. E. Todd, Doc's brother-in-law, who also takes great interest in the pigeons, took the Line O' Dope man out to see these pigeons and he was very much impressed with their size and uniformity of color. They are indeed pretty and are extra large. Twelve squabs are said to weigh nine pounds.

Saturday cotton seed in the Anderson market brought \$31 a ton, \$3 higher than they were a few days ago. This price was maintained yesterday and the seed are being sold right along.

The many friends of Mr. Walter Clinkcales, the man who was injured when struck by an interurban car Saturday, will be pleased to know that he is getting along all right, although he is still in a rather painful condition. The attending physicians think that his injuries will not prove serious but they are rather painful.

Appearing at the Palmetto this week is the Crawford and Humphries Bon Ton Musical Comedy company with ten people. They are featuring a male trio the Devoe and Gibbons sister act, wing and duck dancing and the chorus which is equipped with an elaborate wardrobe.

Chief Sammons stated yesterday that things were picking up in police court. Yesterday morning there were eighteen cases to be tried. Nearly all of these were drunks and the defendants plead guilty. Owing to the illness of Recorder Russell, Mayor Godfrey presided over the court.

Mr. W. S. Lee, vice president of the Southern Power company and Mr. C. J. Burkholder arrived in the city yesterday afternoon at 4:50 o'clock. They were met by Mr. H. A. Orr who returned with them at 5:40 to Greenville. Mr. Lee stated that he had nothing to give out for publication. Mr. Orr stated last night that Mr. Lee's trip was merely in connection with the company's power lines and that there was nothing that would interest the public.

Postmaster Laughlin announced yesterday that he had received advice from the war department to the effect that recruiting office will be in Columbia September 30th, to October 6th, to receive applications from men between 18 and 35 years of age, who wish to join Uncle Sam's army. Special inducements are offered to pharmacists, musicians, electricians, bakers, cooks, barbers, blacksmiths, etc.

An advance man of the Barnum and Bailey circus, which is scheduled to show here October 22nd, was in the city yesterday arranging licenses, lot rents, provision contracts, etc.

The following is a copy of the resolutions passed on the occasion of the detachment of Louis C. Richardson, lieutenant commander, U. S. N., engineer officer of the New York Navy yard and commander Richardson's response. Lieut. Com. Richardson left Anderson for New York about a month ago after a visit to his parents above the city.

"Resolution of regret passed at a special meeting of the Master Workmen of the Navy Yard, New York, on the occasion of the detachment of Louis C. Richardson, lieutenant commander, U. S. Navy, engineer officer. "Whereas, We have learned through

the detachment of Louis C. Richardson, lieutenant commander, U. S. Navy, New York, to the U. S. S. Arkansas.

"Whereas, That in consideration of the pleasant period of three years of Mr. Louis C. Richardson's administration at this yard, we feel that the New York navy yard is losing a very able and conscientious executive head of department, and we join unanimously in offering our regrets at the loss of our engineer officer, and further, assuring him of the best wishes of all the Master Workmen of the New York navy yard.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be engrossed and forwarded to Louis C. Richardson, lieutenant commander, U. S. Navy, engineer officer and a copy sent to the press.

"John B. Brown, President.

"Joseph F. Reardon, Secretary-Treasurer."

Mr. Richardson's response was as follows:

"To the Masters' Association, New York, N. Y.:

"Gentlemen: I wish to state in leaving this yard, that it is a source of great gratification to me that I carry with me the good will of the civilian masters on whose capability largely depends the efficiency of the navy yard.

"My association, both personally and professionally, with the masters of the yard in all divisions has been a most pleasant one. I have found each master capable, earnest, and loyal, and have found the masters, as a whole, men of high integrity.

"I therefore consider it a great honor that such a body of men should have expressed their regrets at my detachment. Believe me,

"Most courteously, yours, (Signed) "Louis C. Richardson, Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy."

Walsh May Appeal to Congress. Washington, Sept. 27.—Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the late industrial relations commission, conferred today with President Wilson regarding the report of the commission. The former said he might take steps to push congressional action on his recommendations.

BRITISH AND FRENCH MAKE GREAT GAINS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

two in the earlier part of the war.

Held on 700 Mile Front.

Military writers point out that the Russians now are holding the Austrians and Germans on a seven hundred mile front, while the presence of nearly two million strongly entrenched Germans has failed to prevent an advance in France.

This they say must increase the perplexities of the German general staff and react immediately on plans which may have been formed for new attacks in the south or southeast.

Little activity is reported from the Dardanelles.

Turkey has announced the success of a counter-mining operation, and the continuation of an artillery exchange. The shell fire of a German submarine sank the British steamer Nantala, a transport, south of Constantinople in the Mediterranean. The crew was landed.

Rumania, in a friendly note, has asked the Sofia government to explain Bulgaria's military preparations according to information reaching Italy.

A Serious Problem.

The optimistic feeling here is enhanced by the political effect which the allied successes appear to have had on the Balkan states. Sofia dispatches indicated that Bulgarian diplomats are eager to convince the allies that the mobilization was not prompted by hostile motives. The latest official Petrograd news is interpreted here as showing that the Russians are distinctly in a better position. This seems true even in the Dvinsk region, where even Hindenburg has concentrated his efforts. The German attack now seems slackening. Notwithstanding the allied successes England is not blind to the fact that it will be no light task to attempt to push the Germans from their positions honeycombed with trenches. Now that the allies have passed to the offensive they have before them a problem the serious nature of which is fully recognized here.

Turks Retake Position.

Constantinople, Sept. 27.—(Wireless to Truckee town.) Part of the positions on the Turkish left at Anafarta which had been occupied by entente allies in the Gallipoli peninsula operations, have been retaken by the Turks, according to official statements.