

THE INTELLIGENCER
ESTABLISHED 1869.

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 23, 1914, at the post office at Anderson, South Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

Telephone 821

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Table with 2 columns: Rate Type (Daily, Semi-weekly) and Duration (One Year, Six Months, Three Months, One Month, One Week) with corresponding prices.

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.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1915.

King Cotton seems to be beating a retreat.

Miss September Morn is one month old today.

Wonder if the Germans are offended by that big Ally offensive.

A father-in-law's authority ends where the mother-in-law's begins.

The new Austrian ambassador, Kajetan Mery von Kaposmers, looks the part.

It's getting about near enough to Christmas for the price of eggs to be advancing.

Conundrum: Why does this weather remind you of a half-cooked steak? Because it's rare. Laugh!

In the trouble between the Armenians and the Turks it's mighty hard for humanity to be neutral.

It's about time to sound the last call for picnics, all-day singings and other entertainments al fresco.

What has become of the old fashioned boy who with his girl went to the corn pile to seek the red ear.

Now that the loan to the Allies has been definitely arranged for, we suppose little Willie Hearst will get a good night's sleep.

Impossible news item: A notorious Charleston blind tiger was convicted by a jury of violating the dispensary law and penalty in the form of a chain gang sentence was imposed.

A Brooklyn, N. Y., girl wants a divorce from her husband on the ground that he stutters. She didn't discover it until after the wedding. Take one guess as to who did the stuttering.

Not the least of war's horrors are the names that sentimental fathers and mothers are giving helpless babies. There's a mania for naming them after heroes and battles. Think of the boys destined to go through life with such appellations as Joffre, Neuve Chapelle Jones, Thomas Ypres Watkins, Jellieco Dardanelles Riet, Hindenburg Novo Georgievsk Schmidt, Nicholas Przemysl Snesaroff, etc.

SCARING OUR IMMIGRANTS

The latest effort made by Austria to bring its American subjects under control is calculated to astonish every American familiar with the history and institutions of his own country. An Austrian named Joseph Clepeleowski was haled into court in Youngstown, O., at the instance of the Austrian consul, on a charge of treasonable utterances against the Austro-Hungarian government. The intention was to obtain a court order for the deportation of the offender. Once back in Austria, he would be punished severely, and the lesson would be taken to heart by all residents and citizens of Austro-Hungarian origin in the United States.

The attempt, apparently, has come to naught. The accused man properly refused to answer any questions in court, denying the right of the Austro-Hungarian government to quiz him and defying it to remove him from the country. The judge who acted as examining magistrate had to acquiesce, admitting that he was without authority to make Clepeleowski answer. But it is an amazing thing that the man was dragged into an American court at all on such a charge.

It is one of the simplest fundamentals of American constitutional freedom that no man can be punished on American soil for a political offense committed in a foreign country—or constituting a crime only under the laws of that country. The most sacred aspect of American soil has always been its character as political asylum for the oppressed of other nations.

Moreover, we welcome, as we always have welcomed, freedom of speech on the part of non-immigrants no less than of native citizens. If any new-comer chooses to express his opinion of his former government or of ours, he has a perfect right to do so, whether he approves or condemns. The arm of no government in the world is long and strong enough to reach across the Atlantic and drag back home for punishment a subject whom we do not recognize as a criminal. Neither has it power to close that subject's mouth. The only limitations to his free utterance, whether he is a naturalized citizen or not, are American law and American standards of propriety.

It has been remarked that this mistaken attempt to misuse American courts is merely a feeble form of "fruitfulness." Intended to scare Austro-Americans from working in munition factories and from expressing their honest opinions of the repudiated Hapsburg sovereignty. It is but one phase of a general campaign to terrorize our immigrant citizens through threats of punishment for doing what they have a perfect legal and moral right to do.

Immigrants of whatever nationality or sympathies cannot be made to understand too clearly that the United States is the same haven of refuge for the oppressed of other lands that it has always been, and that the whole power of a nation 100,000,000 people is back of their newly won liberty, opportunity and citizenship. All that this country requires of them is that they shall show proper respect for our own government and institutions, obey our laws, keep clear of mischievous alien propaganda, and fit themselves as rapidly as possible for intelligent American citizenship.

FARM AND KITCHEN ECONOMY

England is at last following Germany's example in advocating food economy. The British board of agriculture has issued a leaflet appealing to the people to safeguard the national food and fuel supply in every possible way.

"Preserve and store your crops with the greatest care," urges the board. "Eat little meat. Cook vegetables by steaming. Use less coal and gas. Save fodder. Waste nothing."

Of course, all this is just as good advice to the English in time of peace as in war time. And it is still more applicable to the American people, who are notoriously the greatest wasters of food and fuel in the world.

How many millions of dollars could be saved by American farmers and gardeners if they would "preserve and store their crops with the greatest care." How many millions would be saved by all classes of our people—and how much better their health would probably be—if they would curtail their consumption!

And in the general quest of economy, the kitchen should not be overlooked. We probably waste in American kitchens as much as we waste in fields, orchards and gardens. The good food thrown into garbage cans would feed a nation the size of Belgium. The nutriment we waste through improper cooking methods would keep Mexico from starvation.

The fuel we waste in our cooking would serve to cook nearly all the food of a great, frugal nation like France. This matter of stove fuel is worth a special word. All coal stoves are wasteful; only a minute percentage of the heat is actually utilized in cooking the food, and the average cook or housewife makes that percentage unnecessarily small. The waste is far more flagrant, however, in a gas stove, for the gas consumption can be much more easily regulated.

Most cooks use at least three times as much gas as they need for their cooking. If they could only get the fact into their head that boiling water can't be made any hotter, and so can't cook things any faster, no matter how big a flame is burning under it, American households would save millions a year in gas bills. But that's something that not one woman in a hundred will believe, in spite of all the science in the world.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT

On Thursday morning, October 7th, The Intelligencer will carry a full page article written by grain experts pertaining to the sowing of oats and the great need in Anderson county and the state for an increased acreage in grain.

The articles to be published are written by such men as W. H. Barton, assistant state agent of Clemson College, W. L. Hutchinson, professor of agronomy at Clemson College, Prof. W. H. Barr, botanist and plant pathologist at Clemson, Wade A. Drake, one of the most successful farmers and one of the biggest grain producers in Anderson county, S. M. Byars, farm demonstration agent of this county, and others. These "grain special" articles will cover the preparation and fertilizing of the soil before planting, diseases of small grain, harvesting, etc., and will be of vital interest to the farmers of this section of the state. In addition to these there will be an article stating approximately how many bushels of grain are needed in Anderson county to supply the local demand.

During the fall of 1914 probably there was the largest acreage sown in oats in Anderson county that ever before. One reason for this was because of the low price of cotton and the outlook for the same thing this year. Another reason, it is hoped was because Anderson county farmers are just beginning to realize how much a good grain crop is worth to them, both in the way of the feed product and also in improving the land.

October is said to be the month for sowing oats, and with the rains that have been falling for the past few days, soon farmers in all section of the county will be right in the midst of planting. The articles on grain in the issue of The Intelligencer next Thursday will be of interest to them.



Weather Forecast: Local rains Friday; Saturday fair.

A special meeting of Hiram Lodge, A. F. M. was held last night for the purpose of conferring the Master's degree on Messrs. Gene Watson and Joe Shelor. Mr. George T. Bryan, grand master, of Columbia was present and the attendance was large, many visitors being present.

Mr. Frank Spellman has returned to the College of Charleston where he will resume his studies. Mr. Spellman will finish this session. In addition to his regular duties he will be assistant instructor in the English department and is editor of the college magazine.

The many friends of Mr. Lee Ballentine will be pleased to learn that he stood the operation in Baltimore all right and is reported to be getting along nicely. A telegram received by his brother yesterday morning, from the attending physician brought this news.

The Moore-Wilson company is making better arrangements for taking care of their shoe trade. Heretofore there has been a row of counters between the entrance and the shelving where the shoes are kept. These counters are being removed so that space will be given for the fitting of customers and it will greatly add to the convenience of the clerks and the public.

Mr. Jas. N. Pearman, clerk of court, yesterday rendered his decision in the Wakefield-Spoon case, which has been in the courts for the past few

years. It will be remembered that this case was heard in the court of common pleas two or three times and finally went to the supreme court for settlement. The plaintiff, Mr. Wakefield, it will be remembered, was suing the defendant, Mr. P. E. Spoon, for an account amounting to approximately \$2,000. The court of common pleas decided for the plaintiff with interest on the amount from the date of maturity. The case was appealed to the supreme court on the grounds that the interest should not have been included in the judgment. The supreme court favored the plaintiff on this exception. After this decision there came up the question of who should pay the costs, which came before Mr. Pearman for judgment. The plaintiff claimed that he won, and the appellant claimed that he had won, since the supreme court decided that he (the appellant) should not have to pay the interest. Mr. Pearman held that in as much as the appellant was injured in the lower court, and got his judgment modified in the higher court, he was therefore, the prevailing party and should pay the costs. Only few cases of this kind have ever come up for decision in Anderson county.

Capt. J. R. Anderson yesterday announced that he had received a cancellation of the contract for the transportation of Gentry Bros. Dog and Pony show to Anderson, which was scheduled to appear here on October 15. It is supposed that owing to the fact that the other big circuses were headed for this city, Gentry Bros. decided not to make Anderson. They will show in Greenville and will go from there to Gainesville, Ga.

Walter H. Keese and company yesterday received a big mahogany chime clock which stands about seven feet high. It chimes on the quarter of the hour and has "some" bells. It is one of the largest ever seen in this section.

Mrs. Myers, wife of Mr. A. M. Myers of the Southern Bell Telephone company, had the misfortune to lose \$26 from her card case yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Myers left the office of the telephone company and from there went to Evans Pharmacy main store, then directly to B. O. Evans and company. She was about ten minutes in making the trip and at once discovered that the money was gone. The sum was in greenbacks and a liberal reward is offered for its return to this office.

It will be pleasing news to many of the city to learn that the old entrance to the Hotel Chiquola is to be remodeled and put in use again, and that chairs will be placed in front as they used to be. This was one of the most popular loafing and resting places in the city when the old hotel entrance was on West Whitner street and the place has not seemed the same since the lobby was changed.

Messrs. Smith, Garrett and Barton were yesterday awarded the contract to make and furnish the fall suits for the members of the local police force and members of the fire department, 21 in all, this firm making the lowest bid of several others in the city.

Mr. J. E. Barton has been awarded the contract for the building of the Mary Miller Earle building which is to be erected between the Kress building and the Dexter Brown building and about which The Intelligencer carried a story some two weeks ago. The building is to be two stories, 24 by 50 feet and will be of red brick. The store rooms on the first floor will have plate glass fronts and the entire building will be fitted with modern equipment.

COP'S ERUDITION AMAZES

Exclusive Library Privilege Granted Back Day Prodigy.

(Boston Dispatch to Philadelphia Record.)

Policeman John J. Smith, the most erudite of Boston's finest, who guides Back Bay women across the corner of Boylston and Clarendon streets, has been granted the privilege of using the exclusive Parish library of Trinity church.

Smith was offered the privilege by the rector after he had surprised a parishioner by a resume of Schopenhauer's essays on "Noise" and "Solitude." He corresponded with the date Henry James, and was congratulated by the professor in his knowledge of literature. He quotes freely from Goldsmith, Dryden, Pope, Spencer and Shakespeare. He has discussed Immanuel Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason" with Back Bay folk. To a student in a private school he explained Bergson's theory of psychological change and abstract portions of Bacon's essays.

THE UNUSUAL SPREAD OF THE BOLL WEEVIL

Washington, D. C. Sept. 30.—Under normal conditions the boll weevil advances into new territory at the rate of about 50 miles each year, but during the present season there was an advance of about 100 miles. This movement carried the insect into Georgia for the first time, and 25 counties in that state became infested. Several counties in Florida have been infested for several years but eight additional ones became infested by the same movement. Twenty additional counties in Alabama were also invaded. All of this spread took place between the 15th and 31st of August.

There were several conditions according to the entomologists of the United States department of agriculture, which contributed to this unusual dispersion. One of them was the drought in Alabama and Mississippi, which caused the plants to cease fruiting and deprived the weevils of the squares upon which they prefer to feed. The more important condition, however, was a series of very high winds which began on August 15 and blew continuously for several days toward the northeast. The weevils were thus carried much farther than they would have gone by natural flight or even by the aid of ordinary winds.

The department has placed all available forces at work to assist the farmers in the territory that has just become infested. Most of the cotton is now open and this will allow an unusually early picking so that the fall broods of the weevil can be destroyed by uprooting and burying the plants before they are where necessary. The department strongly urges the burying of the plants wherever this can be done promptly, as the humus thereby placed in the soil is of very great importance. The state agencies are cooperating with the agents of the department, and a very active effort will be made to reduce the number of weevils to the extent that will allow an approximately normal crop to be produced next season.

Another feature of the boll-weevil problem which is attracting considerable attention is the damage that is being done in Texas this season. There is a more or less general impression in the eastern part of the cotton belt that the boll weevil has died out in the state of Texas, but the investigations of the department show that the abundance of the insect in that region depends on climatic conditions. During the present season these conditions have been extremely favorable with the result that the insect has been as abundant as at any time since it invaded the state. The lessor, to be drawn from this fact is that the planters in the eastern part of the cotton belt must make a strenuous fight, and should realize that since the boll weevil has not died out either in Texas or Mexico—it is not at all likely to do so in any other region that may become invaded. They should adjust their systems of farming to boll-weevil conditions without delay.

HAVE YOU DONE?

Dollars Dated 1900 or 1902 Are Bogus Coins.

Atlanta, Sept. 30.—Have you got a silver dollar? If so, take a good look at it. It may be bad, particularly if the date is 1900 or 1902. Secret service agents say that Mobile and other parts of the south have recently been flooded with spurious coins, and that while they were first pretty well confined to the Mobile section they have become pretty widely scattered by being passed into general circulation.

Two Greeks, suspected of being expert counterfeiters, are held by the government authorities in connection with the discovery.

The coins, it is stated, are well executed, and no casual observation would readily find anybody except an expert. It is thought that the work was done in New Orleans.

Adequate Defense. James E. Peters, colored, arraigned in criminal court at Atlantic City on a charge of atrocious assault and battery, preferred by William Waters, who claimed Peters bounced a brick off his head, entered a plea of self-defense, says The Philadelphia Record.

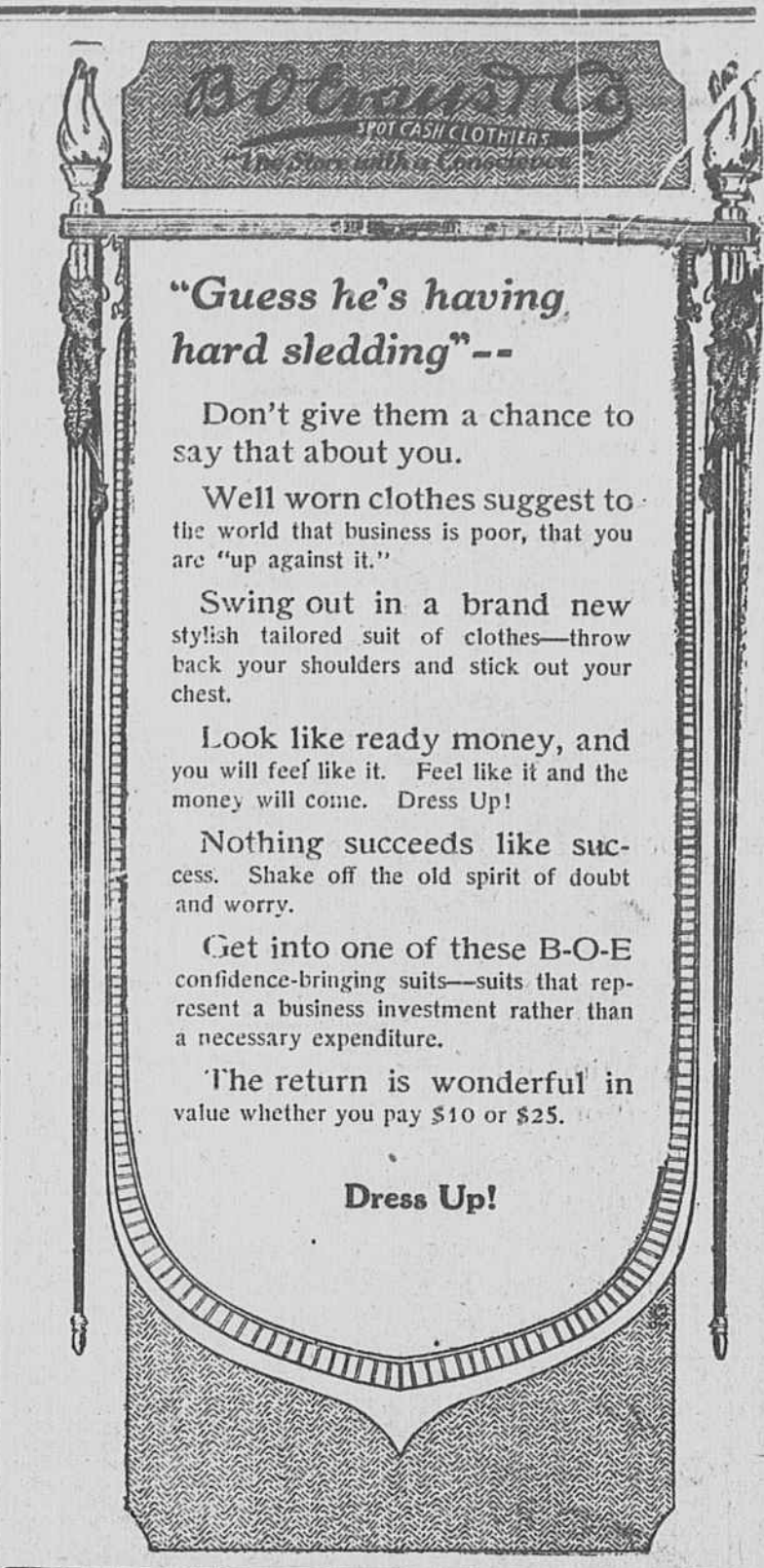
"Explain yourself," ordered the court. "Well, the fustest thing Ah hit was the sidewalk," said the prisoner. "Ah was a-standin' quiet-like, 'tending to mah own affairs when dis yeah nig-gah slamm' me wif uh brick." He indicated Waters.

"How about this self-defense you were talking about?" inquired the court.

"Some foah hours lateh Ah comes to. That Ah was, still reposin' on thuh pavement, Ah himself picks up mysel' and also that theah brick. Then Ah done huted up dis yeah nig-gah and defen' mysel'. Ah done bus' him wif thuh brick befoah he can see e. Dat's jeh' thuh case, yuah honah," explained Peters.

Waters is still packing a broken head after two weeks in the city hospital.

From the looks of the complaining witness it would seem your self-defense was entirely adequate," announced the court, in deferring sentence. "Yes, it wuz, yo' honah." Ah done bus' thuh brick," responded the prisoner.



Paying the Piper.

(Wall Street Journal.) That competition in public utility service is usually a losing proposition is now being realized by a large number of ranch owners in Tulare county, California.

The district was served by the Mount Whitney Power & Electric Co., but the ranchers decided they were being charged too high a rate for electric current and decided to organize a company of their own. The Tulare county Power company was organized, several hundred ranch owners took stock, the plant and distribution system was constructed and service started.

That was about four years ago and the company steadily ran behind until recently it was sold to the Mount Whitney Power & Electric Co., the stockholders growing tired of shouldering the burden of a losing proposition. The purchase price of the company is now being distributed among the former stockholders and in the aggregate they face a loss of about \$100,000. They are going to hold a meeting on October 5, call before them the men who told them the business had been the environment of the business and competition and see if they can learn why, instead of a good profit promised, they have a loss of over \$100,000.

A Literary Waiter.

(The London Chronicle.) James Stephens, a literary Irishman, author of a number of novels, sketches and poems has returned from Paris to Ireland to take up his duties as assistant director of the national portrait gallery at Dublin.

He is somewhat noted for his absent-mindedness. In Paris he wrote his imaginative verses in the corners of cafes and never noticed which of these had been the environment of his muse. Once he left the manuscript of "The Demi-Gods" in one of them, but could not remember where. Days after, wandering into the Cafe Closerie des Lilas, a waiter handed him the lost sheets. A five-franc piece was offered. The waiter with much dignity refused the reward.

"I am," he said, "a man of letters myself when I have an hour to spare and I know what it would be like to lose the fruits of one's labors."

Billy Sunday's Idea.

(Washington Star.) Billy Sunday, at one of his farewell services in Paterson, N. J., attacked the people who attend divine worship on the Sabbath day during the work week, and think they are accomplishing their whole duty.

"I tell you," shouted the revivalist, "going to church doesn't make a man a Christian any more than going to a garage makes him an automobile."

BOMB FIGHTS AT GALLIOLI

Ancient Weapon a Great Factor. Some Extraordinary Tunneling.

Writing from the Gallipoli Peninsula about mid-June, Captain C. E. Bean, the official press representative with the Australian troops, has this to say of the fighting with bombs there:

"A good cricketer is the man for the bomb—a man who can throw it pretty straight and who can field it when it is thrown at him and throw it back straight again in the same action. The bombs first appeared before the trenches were close enough for them to be thrown from one into the other. Fancy! The first sign we had of their presence was by finding one trench with a dead Turk in a captured trench—just a little black iron ball with a fuse to it—the whole about the size of a cricket ball. Then a night came when some Turks stole up to a trench and threw a bomb onto the parapet or into the trench. They had just begun to be taken off before the Second (Australian) Brigade and the New Zealand Infantry went south to Cape Helles, yet when we got back to Anzac next day we found that the bomb was an established fact there, and it has become almost the main weapon since."

"The deadliest weapon here is our bomb mortar—a short gun which the Turks by this time know only too well which throws its bombs about 150 feet high—you can see it going by day or night—into the enemy's trenches. Our bomb mortar works with a powder charge, but I think the Turks have, or had, an invention like the ancient catapult, for throwing theirs. In this warfare you can throw perhaps fifty hand bombs to every big bomb."

Writing a month later, Captain Bean says: "The campaign at Anzac differs from that in any other area. This is owing to the fact that a very large part of the transport work which elsewhere can be carried out by wheeled transport, has here to be carried on human shoulders."

"Everybody in the whole area is all the time within range of the enemy's guns and periodic rest from fire such as is possible now for the troops in France is impossible within this area. The battalions during their rest out of the trenches have to dig tunnels, carry water, and perform other fatigues which are absolutely necessary so that in many ways the easiest time the men have is the period of duty in the trenches."

"The amount of tunneling done by the Australians and New Zealanders can be judged by the fact that we have already blown up seventeen miles opposing Quinn's Post, besides in many other parts of the line. In almost every case these destroyed some Turkish tunnel."

"The New Zealanders threw 570 bombs from Quinn's one day last week and kept twenty yards of the headcover of the Turkish trench burning for a whole night and part of the day."

Geisberg's Potato Chips Fresh and Crisp Daily, Phone No. 733.