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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.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1915.

All the belligerents are wondering how soon the other fellow will be willing to quit, and the chief trouble with the miserable war is that there are no quitters in it.

They're talking from America to Paris now by wireless telephone. But what's the use? It's hard enough to understand what one of those Frenchman says when he's only six feet away.

Now the Turks have started protesting against allied "atrocities"—bombing defenseless towns, or something like that. What sensitive souls the gentle slaughterers of the Armenians have, to be sure.

It served King George right to be thrown from his horse while parading in royal state before his army. George's training was in the navy. He is a sailor, not a cavalryman, and the gallor should stick to his mast.

Chicago saloonkeepers, disheartened by the enforcement of the closing laws, are offering to give away their licenses, ordinarily worth as much as \$3,000 or \$2,500 a year. They must have been selling an awful lot of booze on Sunday.

France is using her great stock of phenite, condemned early in the war, as material for the manufacture of high explosives, and giving it to her enemies in the form of high-power shells. And after all, that's doubtless the best use to make of most alcoholic beverages—let the enemy have 'em.

The Bulgarian commander urges his soldiers on to battle in the name of "Alexander, the great Bulgarian." And if the doughty old Greek conqueror is so regarding the Balkan combat from the Elysiun Fields, we can fancy him murmuring in a purged way, "Now, when was I a Bulgarian?"

That \$500,000,000 credit loan doesn't seem to have done the Allies much good after all. The rate of foreign exchange is down about as low as ever, with every dollar of American money worth several cents more than usual in paying export bills. The trouble is that owing to our American volume of exports, the Allies' indebtedness to this country is mounting up faster than they can borrow money to meet it with.

A GLIMPSE OF BRYAN

In ending his campaign for prohibition in Ohio, William Jennings Bryan, in an appeal to 10,000 people at Cleveland, gave the world a picture of himself—unconsciously perhaps—which is the best likeness of the "Great Commoner" we have seen. He was speaking of the fact that some of his friends were in the habit of expressing their sympathy that his political career had been so unsuccessful, and said:

"Sometimes my friends have expressed their sympathy to me because of what they termed the unsuccessfulness of my political career. Why, they shouldn't do that. Since I've been in politics reforms have been accomplished that would have cost thousands of lives 200 years ago. Pity me? Don't do it. If I had lived two centuries ago and advocated what I do now I would have been hung. No one has accomplished any great reform without being abused and ostracized at first."

What Mr. Bryan thinks of himself is probably true. Had the people two hundred years ago not done him violence because of his preachments, it is likely that they would have gone about tapping their foreheads when one spoke of him, indicating by that they believed he was weak-minded or irresponsible and not to be held to account for his sayings.

In idle moments we have often wondered what Mr. Bryan's conception of himself was, if he tried to place himself in the position of the every day mortal and see himself as others see him. We have often wondered if he realized that he is ahead of his times in his ideas, or whether he thinks the people are behind the times. The above words of Mr. Bryan indicate to our mind that he realizes he is an idealist, and that he is living and thinking many years ahead of the times.

If Mr. Bryan realizes this, it is well that he does. He is not likely to lose patience with the world if it does not readjust itself immediately and adopt his ideas and doctrines. Like most reformers who realize that they are ahead of their times and that they can never hope to see their ideas put into practice during their lifetime, Mr. Bryan will go on working and preaching for the uplift of mankind during the remainder of his days. And when his time comes to go he will not go with bitterness in his heart because the world would not adopt his teachings, but he will go in peace, confident that he has sown the seed that will sprout and grow to maturity at some time during the period that mankind is permitted to dwell on this sphere.

LIVING AND DYING ALINE

Almost every human being at some time or other wonders under just what circumstances and in what surroundings he will breathe out his last moments on earth. He wonders to himself whether he shall be snatched up suddenly by some fatal accident or whether the candle shall be snuffed out only after a period of sickness and consciousness that the end was drawing near. He often wonders, too, whether the end shall come with him surrounded by loved ones, or whether he will be alone in some distant place. Of all conditions under which one is called away we imagine the most trying is that of dying a stranger in a strange land and being conscious of the approach of the end.

We have come across an instance similar to this, however, that strikes us as being more saddening still. It is that of a stranger calmly facing death among strangers and expressing the thought that it made no difference with him what was done with his remains, as he had no home and had no relatives that he knew of. A lonelier death than that is almost impossible of imagining.

A circus came to the town of Greenwood, showed for a day and folded its tents and departed as quickly as it came. In its wake it left one of the employees, an aged white man, sick unto death. Says the Greenwood Journal in a news story chronicling the old man's death:

"Just before he passed away the unfortunate man said that if he had any relatives he did not know where they lived and he expressed no desire as to where he wanted to be buried. He said that it made no difference to him. It seems that he had been an employee of the circus for a long number of years and had no home ties whatever."

It is almost impossible to conceive of a man going through life and dying friendless, homeless and with utter indifference as to what disposition was made of his body. What of his soul? We wonder if his feelings

regarding that were the same? But there are such people in the world and there is such loneliness as that old man's to be found in the world. It is not an uncommon occurrence.

What a cold, lonely world after all? With all the millions of people in the world, with all the thousands of homes, with all the innumerable ways and means of man creating ties that bind his soul to the souls of others about him and to the things of life, how pathetic—how tragic—that one goes through a long life in this world and leaves it without the pang of the parting of at least one tie.

NOT A SOLDIER'S WAR

A touching incident of one of the great European battlefields is reproduced in the London Tablet from the Croix, and is as follows:

As soon as the first moments of distress which follow on all wounds had passed, I looked in front of me. Quite near lay two soldiers mortally wounded; one a Bavarian, young and fair-haired, with a gaping wound in his stomach, was lying close to a young Frenchman, who had been stricken in the side, and in the head. Both were in horrible pain, and their faces were growing paler and paler. I could not move, but I kept my eyes on them. I saw a feeble movement on the part of the Frenchman, who painfully slipped his hand under his coat for something hidden away on his breast. At last he drew forth his hand and in it a little silver crucifix which he pressed to his lips, saying feebly but clearly, "Ave Maria, gratia plena," etc. And then as I watched I saw something more which moved me to tears. The German, who had hitherto shown no sign of life except a quick, gasping respiration, opened his eyes, which were already glazing with approaching death, turned his head toward the Frenchman and murmured also in Latin, "Sancto Mater Dei," etc. Their eyes met and they understood each other. In a sublime outburst of charity the Frenchman held out his crucifix to the German, who kissed it; then taking him by the hand the Frenchman said: "Having served our countries, let us go to God;" and the German added, "Reconciled." Their eyes closed, a shiver ran through their bodies and they passed away.

The world's most inhuman of all wars is daily bringing to light happenings that make one sick at heart. The execution of the British nurse, Miss Cavell, was but an example.

But the chief point of interest in the incident of the two soldiers dying in each other's embrace is that it points out to our mind that this war is not a war of the soldiers engaged in the fighting. Were it left to the soldiers who are doing the fighting, we believe the war would have ended long ago. With kings, princes, potentates and other jugglers of this order eliminated, we believe that the inhuman struggle would end abruptly.

Get Coffins Mixed.
A few months ago the widow of an Austrian officer, who had been killed in the war died at Petrograd, says The Pathfinder. When the news reached her nephew in Vienna he telegraphed to the Petrograd authorities a request that the woman's body be sent to the Austrian Capital for burial. It happened that one of the strongest and most powerful movements made in the war was beginning at that time and the coffin reached Vienna only after many vexatious delays.

When the bereaved family gathered for a last look at the face of the aunt they discovered in the coffin the body of a Russian general in full uniform with his sword at his side and the cross of St. George on his breast. The nephew immediately dispatched an indignant telegram to the military authorities at Petrograd, informing them that they had sent the body of a Russian officer instead of that of the aunt, and requesting that the mistake be immediately rectified.

In a short time the following telegram came back to the nephew: "Bury the Russian general quietly and reverently. Your aunt was laid to rest two days ago in Petrograd with grand military honors in the presence of the Czar's personal representative."

A "Skin" Game.
New England Yankees who are credited with having pained off on unsuspecting purchasers wooden nutmegs says The Pathfinder, had nothing on a Kansas farmer who a number of years ago sold to a dealer at Irving, Kans., what he represented to be a cowhide, receiving for the same \$2.40. Leather was not so scarce and expensive then as now. After the farmer had left the purchaser unrolled the hide and found he had been goldbricked; the farmer had sewed a cow's tail to a comparatively worthless horsehide and so worked it off as a cowhide.

A few days later a waggish neighbor of the deceitful farmer tacked on his gate post the following amusing epitaph: "Here lies two dollars and forty cents. And here it lies till aken goes hence. If selling horsehides is no sin. When he goes through well all pass in."

Razorback Hog Playing Out.
(From the Terrell Transcript.)
The razorback hog in Texas is getting to be a thing of the past, so those who have been investigating tell us. The razorback is giving place to a finer, better breed and simply showing that Texas is keeping up the place in more ways than one. The era of poor stock in Texas is fast being left behind. Farmers are finding out that it pays to keep the best and are living up to their convictions in this regard. "Nothing too good for Texas" is the slogan that is being realized just now as never before in all the history of the state.

The sale of seats for "The Winging of Barbara Worth" is the biggest I have had yet," said Manager J. J. Trowbridge of The Anderson

theatre last night. "Seats went on sale several days ago, and went like hot cakes from the first. Indications are that by Wednesday night I will not have much more than standing room left."

In this issue of The Intelligencer is an ad from the "Live Wire" Insurance Agent W. D. McLean, advertising Health and Accident Insurance, which is pretty well put. Mr. McLean grasps his opportunity and strikes while the iron is hot, meaning that he takes the occasion of Mr. Mell Glenn's recent illness as a vehicle for impressing the importance of every man's carrying health and accident insurance. Mr. McLean's company was hit twice recently by employees of this newspaper as Mr. Clement Hall, the Line O' Dope man, carries a policy with Mr. McLean and he is now in the hospital sick.

The case of Bob McGee charged with making whiskey will be tried this morning in the federal court in Greenwood. This case is one that has been tried a number of times and which is interesting. McGee was charged with operating a still and was arrested by Sheriff Ashley. The case was tried before Magistrate Geiger and the man was acquitted. Later it was brought before the grand jury and another case was made. This was also dismissed. The third time, the case was given a preliminary hearing before Commissioner C. B. Earle of Anderson. It was bound over and will be tried at Greenwood today. Sheriff Ashley goes back to Greenwood as one of the material witnesses in this case today.

"Funny Paper" dolls are being shown in Fant's window at the Fant's Book store. These dolls are prettily arranged and make a very attractive window display. These dolls are one of the newest of creations in Toyland and are expected to be great sellers among the "little girls."

Burt's Lollis, a white man was brought to jail yesterday to serve a 30 days sentence for beating a board bill. Jailer Williams says that it don't pay to beat board bills, for this man went all the way to Birmingham and then was caught and brought back.

Paris, Oct. 22.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—Cardinal Luceon, Archbishop of Rheims, whose seventy-two years do not prevent him from sticking to his shell-battered post, has found time to continue his campaign against the depopulation of France, a subject upon which he is a recognized authority. He has written for The Associated Press views on the effect of war upon the birth rate that are particularly interesting in view of the revival of religious interest shown by increased attendance at all religious services through France.

"The origin of the question," he writes, "is obviously in childless marriages. Find out why marriages are childless and we may find where the remedy lies. Economists have pointed out, selfishness and avarice as some of the causes; they have accordingly proposed as remedies the curbing of vice, censorship of literature, prohibition of alcohol, public aid to large families with relief from military duties, ensured employment, lighter taxes on fathers and heavier burdens on bachelors and childless married men.

"All these methods are good as far as they go; all should be tried since every man who loves his country cannot be indifferent to the growth of a real vice, amounting to a social disease, which imperils not only the prosperity but the existence of a nation.

"The war will accentuate the campaign against depopulation by compelling attention to the mowing down of so many men in the flower of their age, the suppression of so many sources of life. It will no doubt hasten the adoption of some of the measures proposed, but economic methods do not take a man's soul into account; so long as the conscience is untouched so long will economic measures be fruitless.

"Religion reaches, governs and modifies the intimate thoughts that govern man's actions—inspires him to a duty that is imposed by the most indisputable authority—that of his Creator. It also assures to duty done a reward that infinitely surpasses in value and duration the fleeting troubles and sacrifices imposed by duty.

"Under the influence of religion obedience to the laws of the married state become spontaneous and generous through the most powerful personal interests that encourage. To those that close the sources of life in order to escape fatigue and trouble or to avoid the division of inheritance and assure to their heirs a life of pleasure without work, religion recalls that the conjugal state was instituted by the author of Nature for the satisfaction of the senses, or for the personal enjoyment of two persons—that man here below has other interests than that of personal satisfaction; other duties than those of his earth.

IT'S always to your interest to buy B-O-E merchandise; it's to our interest to make it to yours. Even tho it be a "standard" article you need, it will be well to have our "money cheerfully refunded" behind it to make sure of your satisfaction.

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CARDINAL LUGON IS STILL ACTIVE WORKER AGAINST RACE SUICIDE

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JAPANESE MINISTER COMPLIMENTS POLICY OF U. S. TOWARD CHINA

Peking, September 30.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—An interview with the Japanese minister to China, Mr. Hiroki, which a legal paper reprints with credit to the Japan Times of Tokio, is especially complimentary to American policy in China and critical of the Japanese attitude.

Mr. Hiroki is now on leave in Japan, where he has been for several weeks recovering from an injury to his ankle sustained while the historic demands Japan made upon China were under consideration last spring.

The published interview credits Mr. Hiroki with saying Japan would do well to emulate the United States in its dealings with China. "Take a leaf out of the American book," Mr. Hiroki is reported to have advised his fellow countrymen. "The United States is not bent upon the acquisition of interests and rights in China, while she has done a great deal towards the cause of education in that part of the world. There are three universities managed by Americans for Chinese students. In addition, the Boxer trouble indemnity which the Washington government received from Peking is returned to China and is being appropriated to the fund for training Chinese students in America.

"Some fifty students are every year dispatched to America by means of this fund. In these circumstances the Chinese cannot but be impressed with deep gratitude for the American good offices, and be well disposed towards Americans."

In contrast to this American policy Mr. Hiroki is credited with saying, particularly all negotiations conducted with the Chinese by the Japanese since the Meikai era have resulted in ill-feeling. He attributes this to the fact that the Japanese take no practical interest in the Chinese after they have completed negotiations, but rather hold them in contempt. Although Anti-Japanese sentiment is believed by Mr. Hiroki to be prevalent in several strata of Chinese society he is quoted as saying this feeling does not exist among the thinking classes of China, who are believed by him to be anxious to have good feeling between the two countries.

Consequently Mr. Hiroki concludes his interview with a statement that smooth relations are possible between Japan and China and are dependent largely upon a change in the attitude of the Japanese towards their neighboring state.

Wanted an American Name.
A somewhat unpatriotic little son of 12½, in 7th grade school, and asked if he could not have his name changed.
"Why do you want to change your name?" the teacher asked.
"I want to be an American. I live in America now."
"What American name would you like to have?"
"I have it here," he said, handing the teacher a dirty scrap of paper on which was written "Patrick Dennis McCarty."—Chicago News.

PORK CHOPS CHEAPER NOW
\$7,000 Hogs Received in Chicago in a Day and Prices Fall.
(Chicago Dispatch 21st.)
Unusually heavy receipts of hogs in all markets of the country and the arrival of \$7,000 hogs in Chicago in the last 24 hours has clipped \$1.10 a hundred pounds off the price of pork on hoof in the Chicago market. Likewise the shipment relieves an actual shortage of pork for home consumption in the city.

Hogs said today for \$7.85 per hundred, whereas Wednesday's price was \$8.95. On September 15 the quotation was \$9.55.
The drop in price at the yard was reflected in the retail markets, where pork loins, which have been selling at top prices from 45 cents a pound upward were sold at 15 cents. Other cuts dropped similarly.

The shutting off of the western market, because of residue at foot and mouth disease in Pennsylvania, which has been absent from the west through that state, is partly responsible for the drop this week," said J. B. Chomser of the National Live Stock Commission company.