

THE INTELLIGENCER

ESTABLISHED 1860.

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..... 321

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Table with 2 columns: Period (Daily, Semi-weekly), Price (One Year, Six Months, Three Months, One Month, One Week)

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.

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 at 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. Rates will be furnished on application. No advertising discontinued except on written order.

ADVERTISING

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, DECEMBER 14, 1915.

What would life be without mince pie? Better.

Christmas aboard the Ford ship will find plenty of nuts on hand.

Too many cranks on the Ford ship might turn the trip to no account.

Queen Sophie seems to be the secret of the constant in King Constantine.

Would you know a Byzantine Logothete if you met one in the road?

And now the war is about to break about among the pacifists on Ford's peace ship.

And, in the meantime, suppose you tell us the name of the assassin who set the European war in motion.

Japs Behave! Trouble in China.—Headline. Well, we had rather be behind trouble than in front of it.

The State has an editorial on "The New Prosperity." A little of the old fashioned kind would be acceptable to us.

A man does not have to be a musician to know good music anymore than he has to be a hen to know a good egg.

At Columbus the other day President Wilson shook hands with 7,000 people. Must have been a gripping sight.

They are voting today on the proposed McCormick county for the second time this year. Just seem to have the habit.

Yuan Shi Kai was twice offered the crown of China before he accepted it. Which goes to show that a King can be modest.

It has been discovered that it is no new thing for a president to marry a slow, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Fillmore and Benjamin Harrison having embarked on the sea of matrimony with partners who had called the deep before.

GENERALS AND ADMIRALS

The incomprehensible thing about our professional war experts is that the army insists on ignoring the existence of the navy and the navy insists on ignoring the existence of the army. It is this fact that makes it necessary for civilian branches of our government—congress and the executive department—to mediate between the two and adopt compromise plans.

The national-defense report of the general army staff is a striking example. It calls for the creation of an effective, mobile fighting force of 1,500,000 men, with all the equipment required for so great an army, entailing an expense for the first year of more than \$500,000,000—five times our present army expenditure—and a cost of \$319,000,000 a year thereafter.

The price is, at first blush, appalling. We may admit, however, that if the need is a real one no expense is too great to pay for our safety. The immediate question is, what are the war staff's reason for demanding so great an army?

The military experts have figured out that Germany and Austria, co-operating in an attack on the United States, could land a fully equipped expedition of more than 1,000,000 men on our Atlantic coast within six weeks, and that Japan could land 240,000 men on the Pacific coast in less than two months. We may waive the question whether these figures are reasonable. It does seem absurd to a reasonably well informed citizen to say that the many hundreds or even thousands of ships needed to transport an army of 1,000,000 soldiers with the vast quantity of munitions and supplies required for warfare in a foreign land under modern conditions could leave German ports, cross the Atlantic and set all ashore in so short a period as six weeks, even with the best landing facilities on the Atlantic coast at their disposal and no coast defense gun firing a shot. But we must assume that the army experts know what they are talking about. That million tons could come and land in six weeks, ready to conquer us, if we had no navy.

That little "li" the army experts blithely disregard. What do you suppose our navy warned months beforehand, would be doing while that vast armada was steaming slowly across the Atlantic? What would all our submarines be doing while those thousands of transports and supply ships were approaching our ports or lying at anchor for the landing?

The army simply ignores the ocean, and shuts its eyes to the biggest strategic fact of this war, which is the protection of England by its fleet. Our navy is and always must be our first line of defense. Even at present, though inferior to Germany's navy, it is superior to any squadron that Germany would dare send across the Atlantic while she has an enemy left in Europe. With a navy bigger than Germany's—which we ought to have, and will have soon—what possible chance would that clumsy armada have of getting within striking distance of New York or making a landing with lighters on an exposed coast? The same reasoning applies to Japan, whose whole fleet is no stronger than the squadron we shall soon have in the Pacific alone.

Manifestly, if one branch of our national defense is to be greatly enlarged, it should be the navy, although the naval experts are nearly as one-eyed in their views as the army men. But whatever plan of defense is worked out, the army and navy should be considered as coordinate branches of defense, co-operating in every particular. A rational system of adjustment would keep us from running into absurd extremes at the behest of either the generals or the admirals.

CONVICTS AS DEFENDERS

Attorney General Gregory reports that the construction work with which federal prisoners have been occupied at Atlanta and Leavenworth is about completed, and asks congress for authority to utilize the prison labor in making goods for the government.

He says the prisons should be rendered self-sustaining if the convicts were utilized in manufacturing furniture, mail bags, blankets, twine, etc., for the postoffice department. As a part of this system, he advocates paying the prisoners wages and sending their earnings to their families, if they have families. Congress may balk at this plan, although it's hard to see any good reason why men who are imprisoned for breaking Uncle Sam's laws shouldn't make things that Uncle Sam needs in his business. If there is any objection, however, to using prison labor to produce postoffice supplies, there's

another important department of government activity where such objections could not hold. That is national defense preparations.

The need of great quantities of military supplies is recognized by all the experts as one of the primary requisites of preparedness. The war college, as a part of its proposed army system, advocates spending \$259,000,000 for reserve materials and supplies in the next fiscal year. Even if the army is not greatly increased, there will have to be a great accumulation of such stores.

Why, then shouldn't the federal reserve to help manufacture army supplies.

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM

An instructor in electrical engineering in the Kansas state agricultural college is urging the general use of electricity for lighting purposes on the farm. Most farmers, even in Kansas, are likely to regard the suggestion as impracticable. And yet, as a matter of fact, an electric lighting plant is within the reach of almost any fairly prosperous farmer in any part of the country.

The instructor in question teaches his students how to make for themselves an electric lighting outfit which costs comparatively little for materials, and little to operate, unless the farmer is so enamored that he wants to make a nocturnal Broadway of his farm. If there is running water at hand, with enough fall to furnish motive power, the problem is simple, and the cost of running the plant when once installed is almost nothing. Where "white coal" is not available, it is possible to light the house from storage batteries charged by windmill power, though this method is less dependable and has not been so thoroughly perfected.

The simplest plan for the ordinary farmer who has neither waterfall nor practical knowledge of electricity is to buy a ready-made plant of the sort that is now coming into popularity. The power is furnished by a small gasoline engine which, once started, runs indefinitely without attention. A complete plant, including engine, generator, battery and switchboard, can be obtained for as little as \$134.

It costs more than kerosene lamps, to be sure, but a well-to-do farmer nowadays will pay from three to ten times as much for an automobile and think nothing of it. And good lighting always pays for itself in comfort and convenience. The progress or civilization may be gauged pretty well by the amount of artificial light people use.

A LINE o' DOPE

Weather Forecast—Fair and somewhat colder Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

At The Anderson theatre next Wednesday will be seen the most wonderful motion picture that has ever been exhibited in Anderson, and, with the exception of the celebrated "Birth of a Nation," the greatest photo play ever exhibited. The performance is to be a benefit for the Senior Philathea class of the First Presbyterian church. The title of the picture to be shown is "Cabrila." Inasmuch as it would be all but impossible to give an adequate description of this great picture, a few of the salient points will be mentioned. To make this remarkable exposition of silent drama required 7,000 actors, 20 elephants, hundreds of horses 14 months work, and an expenditure of something like \$250,000. Cabrila tells a stirring and yet a beautiful story of war in the ancient days, before the days of Christ. One sees how war was carried on in those times, and is given several vivid demonstrations, such as the storming of a walled city by a horde of mighty limbed warriors who make use of battering rams, immense sleds, elephants and the like. It is before the days of gun powder, and the fighting is of the hand-to-hand kind, men fighting with spears, swords and other such weapons. The warring empires are supposed to be those of Rome and Carthage, and one sees the immense armies leaving one country and crossing the seas to the other, wading over snow clad mountains, with their vast trains of elephants, horses, etc., and laying siege to the other city, is captured. There are hundreds of beautiful scenes throughout the picture that beggar description. Throughout the entire play there runs a beautiful love story. Several Andersonians have seen the picture elsewhere and declare it most wonderful in every particular.

An important meeting of the executive board of Saluda Baptist association is called to be held in Anderson at the First Baptist church on Monday, December 20th at 11 o'clock. All the members of the board are urged to be present. Petitions to the state mission board for help will be passed upon at this meeting and all churches expecting to apply for aid should have their petitions in the hands of the chairman of the board. Any one who has any matter which should come before the board is asked to present it in person or in due form. The board as elected at the last meeting of the association is composed as follows: E. S. Reaves, H. W. Stone, A. B. Shirley, John E. White, J. M. Paget, J. R. Branyon, R. W. Alexander, A. B. Campbell, E. P. Vandiver, H. B. Fant, J. T. Milford, J. J. Smith W. B. Hawkins.

There will be an important meeting of Ruff Lodge, No. 240, A. F. M., this evening at 8 o'clock in the hall over the Anderson Cotton Mills street. Election of officers for the ensuing year will be the order of business for the evening. Notice of the meeting was given yesterday by Secretary W. B. Wright and Worshipful Master C. G. Cason. All members are requested to be present at the meeting this evening.

Among the many pretty show windows of the city are the two of the Columbia Tailoring Co., and while these windows are rather small, the two young gentlemen who run this business have made a very attractive showing of their windows. Mr. Key reports that they are meeting with big success on their big Xmas sale, advertised exclusively in The Intelligencer.

Mr. Babb of Marchbanks & Babb stated yesterday to an Intelligencer man that their engraver had stated to him Monday morning, that if they did not quit advertising that Gorham silver that he would have a lot extra work to do. This is something that was advertised exclusively in the Intelligencer.

Mr. E. H. Parks, the aged jeweler of Anderson will reopen his store at an early date and will sell out what jewelry he has on hand in a short time. Some very attractive prices are being offered.

Receipts of the Standard Warehouse for this season are 11,298 bales, as against 13,081 bales this time last year. This shows a decrease of over 2,000 bales, but this of course does not include cotton bought direct by mills, or stored in other places.

At the meeting of the directors of the Citizen's National bank yesterday, an annual dividend of 8 per cent on the capital of \$150,000 was declared. Only other matters of routine were before the meeting.

Manager Trowbridge of The Anderson announced last night that three performances of the celebrated photo play "Cabrila" will be given Wednesday. Inasmuch as it take about three hours to show the picture, it is impossible to show it more than three times in an afternoon and evening. These performances will begin at 2:30, 5:30 and 8:30 o'clock.

Manager Pickston of The Palmetto theatre announces in his usual space today a contest in which \$10 in gold is to be prize. The prize is to go to the young lady who most resembles the leading lady of the company showing there this week. Entrants in the contest are to send their photos to the box office, either by mail or messenger, and they will be viewed by a committee consisting of Mayor Godfrey, Dock Allen and Judge Cox. Details of the contest are announced in The Palmetto advertisement this morning.

Gen. M. L. Bonham has shown his appreciation of work done by the fire department in saving his home from damage by fire on Thursday night by the following open letter, addressed to Chief Jackson: W. L. Jackson, Esq., Chief Fire Department, Anderson, S. C. My Dear Chief: I want to thank you and through your fine "fire fighters" who did such efficient service in suppressing the fire at my house Thursday night. Your and their prompt work prevented what at one time threatened to be a serious fire. I am very grateful to you and them for your service.

I hope the Christmas season will be full of joy and good cheer and that the coming year will bring to you and them health and prosperity. With kindest regards, I am, Sincerely Yours, M. L. Bonham.

YOU KNOW that the value of a holiday gift to anyone who receives it is in what it is not what it costs. For that reason we emphasize the point that this is a quality store; nothing here but high grade, high class merchandise. We offer you security in values, excellence in stocks and enthusiastic service.

Christmas Gifts for Men and Boys

must effect a compromise between beauty and utility—otherwise they will not satisfy those to whom they are given. Our combination Bath Robes and Lounging Coats are beauty gifts with all possible utility; there's nothing he'll appreciate or use more. Many prices \$3 to \$10.

Trunks, Traveling Bags and Suit Cases always play a prominent role in well chosen lists of gifts. Qualities made to stand the baggage smashers hard knocks, \$5 and up; Bags and Cases \$2.50 to \$15.

Among the smaller things, here is an almost unlimited assortment of the newer qualities and colorings in neckwear, 25c, 50c, \$1 in gift boxes. With silk hose and handkerchiefs to match \$1 and up.

Men's Suits \$10 to \$25; Overcoats \$10 to \$20. Boys' Suits \$3 to \$10; Overcoats \$3 to \$7.50. Shoes \$3.50 to \$6.50; Hats \$2 to \$5. Manhattan Shirts for ideal gifts \$1.50 to \$3.50

Christmas Store for Men's and Boys' Gifts

Advertisement for B. O. Evans & Co. featuring 'The Store with a Conscience' and 'Open Evenings Until Christmas'.

High Point school, between Hones Path and Belton will be the scene of an Old Fiddler's convention Thursday night. The public is cordially invited to attend the convention and some good music is sure to be rendered.

A breakdown of the engine 1330 was responsible for a delay of almost 5 hours in the east bound passenger train reaching Anderson. Something about the engine went wrong and it was impossible to start on time.

At Anderson, another train was made up, and left here on time. This made the trip from Anderson to Belton and return before the regular passenger train reached the city. Mail was brought to the city on the morning freight train.

Delegates to the Southern Commercial congress at Charleston were appointed yesterday by Mayor Godfrey. The delegates appointed by him were members of the local Masonic lodges who are going to Charleston to attend the meeting of the S. C. Grand Lodge. Those appointed this morning were: Foster McConnell, W. A. Speer, T. F. Watkins, Dr. R. F. Dwyer and Dr. J. P. Duckett.

John Heaton, a white man about 60 years of age was struck by a switch engine on the Blue Ridge yards yesterday morning and was painfully, but not seriously injured. Mr. Heaton was walking near the tracks and saw the engine coming up from behind. He thought it was on one track and crossed over to the other, but he was mistaken in the tracks, and was consequently struck by the train. He was knocked to the ground, cut and painfully bruised but not seriously hurt.

A petition was received by the Lander Alumni association recently from Miss Jane Addams, president of the association to be signed by the local club, asking President Wilson to do something towards ending the war. This petition was signed at a recent meeting. At this meeting, Mrs. D. S. Vandiver was chosen as the Anderson delegate to attend the meeting of the commercial congress at Charleston.

Copper Plates in Danger. Berlin, Dec. 13.—German illustrators and engravers are much concerned over the possibility that their original copper plates may be considered subject to appropriation along with other copper supplies of the country. The association of German illustrators has taken steps to secure a definite ruling in the matter. The standpoint of the authorities is understood to be that an engraved plate can be considered as a work of art only so long as prints are being made from it for sale.

Grasshoppers have their ears on their front legs. The great green grasshopper has its ears under its nose.

HOW THE RED CROSS SEAL ORIGINATED

Anti-tuberculosis Workers After \$750,000 Fund. Nearly \$2,500,000 has been raised by Red Cross Christmas seals in the last seven years, and yet many people who buy these holiday stickers at this eighth annual sale do not know how the charity stamp idea originated.

It was war that brought forth the charity stamp—our Civil War of '61 to '65. Some of your grandmothers first played "post office" with stickers similar to Red Cross seals "way back in 1862, when they conceived the idea of selling stamps at fairs for the benefit of the relief funds for the soldiers' hospitals in Brooklyn, Boston and elsewhere. Nearly \$1,000,000 was raised in this way before 1865. After the war this method of raising money was discontinued in this country for a generation, although it found vogue in Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, France, Spain, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Sweden and other European countries. There are now several thousands of different types of charity stamps used in all parts of the world, as many as forty being used in Austria for children's hospitals alone.

Stamps or seals were first used to get money for the anti-tuberculosis crusade in Norway and Sweden in 1904. To Jacob Riis, the well known social worker of New York, and to Miss Emily P. Bassel, the energetic secretary of the Delaware Red Cross, jointly belong the honor of originating our American Red Cross Christmas

seal. In 1907 Mr. Riis's interest was aroused by the receipt of a Christmas tuberculosis stamp on a letter from Norway. He published an article about it in this country, Miss Bassel at once saw an opportunity here and prepared a stamp, from the sale of which her society realized \$3,000 for tuberculosis work. So impressed was she with this success that she induced the American Red Cross to take up the sale in 1908 on a national basis. With very little organization and with hardly any attempt at careful advertising the sale that year brought in over \$135,000 for anti-tuberculosis work in various parts of the United States. In 1909, with more thorough organization, the sale was increased to \$236,000, in 1910 to nearly \$310,000 in 1911 to over \$330,000 and in 1912 to over \$400,000. In 1913 the sale was increased to nearly \$450,000 and last year, in spite of war and hard times, 22 per cent more, or 55,000,000 seals were sold totaling \$550,000 for the anti-tuberculosis war.

It is fitting to note that war, inhuman and cruel, was the mother of the Red Cross seal, and that now war for humanity against disease, brings it back to its fullest usefulness.

Drawing the Line. "Imitation is the sincerest flattery." "Maybe," replied Mr. Cumrox. "But I don't like to have a stenographer copy my mistakes in grammar."—Chicago Ledger.

Advertisement for Champion X motor equipment, adopted by Ford Motor Co. as standard equipment on Ford cars since 1911. Includes images of the Champion X spark plug and text describing its reliability and performance.