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MAJOR POORE HEADS THE FIELD HOSPITAL

An Anderson County Boy Is Getting His Department Ready For Any Emergency Call

(Columbia Evening Record.) Dr. James E. Poore of 1527 Senate street, this city, is major in command of the field hospital for the National Guard of South Carolina, and is going ahead with drills and enlistments, in anticipation of a possible call for service at the front in fighting the Mexicans.

Major Poore organized this branch of the service 18 months ago and has given it his painstaking attention. Physicians associated with Major Poore are Dr. Isadore Schroyer of Columbia and Dr. Augustus H. Hayden, also of Columbia, who has just offered his services and has been accepted as a first lieutenant. Of the three officers Dr. Hayden is the only one who has not had previous National Guard experience and the rank of first lieutenant is the highest that can be bestowed upon an officer in the medical branch of the service in this state under two years.

LIEUT. BELLINGER IS WAR BIRDMAN

SOUTH CAROLINIAN IS MEMBER ARMY AVIATION AIRCRAFT SERVICE

Aeroplanes Have Been Flying Over Vera Cruz Watching Movements

(From the Columbia State.) Among the navy aviators with the American fleet in Mexican waters, is a South Carolinian, P. N. L. Bellinger, junior grade. Lieut. Bellinger with Lieuts. Chevalier, Towers and McVane left Pensacola some days ago with the hydro-plane, aboard the cruiser Birmingham. The party of aviators were ordered to the Florida port some weeks ago from Annapolis.

Lieut. Bellinger was born in South Carolina, October 8, 1885. He entered the naval academy June 22, 1903. On his return in November of 1912 from a tour of sea duty, he was assigned to the aviation corps. He has had, according to the latest issue of the Navy and Marine Corps Register, five years and eight months of sea duty with four years and nine months of service ashore. His number in his present grade is 135.

The Birmingham is the flagship of the Atlantic fleet torpedo flotilla. She is a third class cruiser of 3750 tons, 16,000 horse power. Dispatches from Vera Cruz, published yesterday, said that one of the hydroplanes had already flown over the city and harbor. The function of the corps in such a situation as that existing at the Mexican ports is to keep the American commanders informed of the enemy's movements and to make military maps of the country. Function of Aviators.

There are few things about which the general public understand less than the military value of aeronautics. There is a general idea that the aeroplane may be a very deadly weapon, destroying battleships and fortifications by dropping bombs on them. On the other hand, there are many people, probably a majority who do not believe the aeroplane can accomplish any destruction, either of fortifications or battleships.

There is no picture that artists so glory in drawing as a flock of aeroplanes swooping over a battleship at an altitude of about 200 feet and dropping it by spectacular bomb dropping. Of course the aeroplanes, if they ever got that close to a battleship would be shot at full of holes a canoe seat chair. Likewise the explosion if it occurred would not be spectacular. If the aeroplane succeeded in placing a bomb on the battleship it would feel and would be absolutely invisible in a picture. Therefore, though Uncle Sam may use aeroplanes in a war with Mexico and they may be used against Uncle Sam, there is not likely to be anything sensational or picturesque in the procedure.

About the only conclusions that can be drawn as to the offensive value of aeroplanes come from the three wars in which they have already been used. In the case of the Italians, fighting the Turks and Moors in Tripolitania, the aeroplane proved itself deadly effective, but not as an offensive weapon. Bombs Dropped as Experiment. A few bombs were dropped, more as an experiment than anything else, and before the Moors learned to scatter and take open order when an aeroplane approached quite a few of them were killed by the explosions. Afterwards as soon as an aeroplane appeared overhead, the tribesmen scattered so that it was impossible to find any number of them among whom to drop an explosive.

HEAVY MEAT EATERS HAVE SLOW KIDNEYS

Eat less meat if you feel backache or have bladder trouble—Take a Glass of Salts

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by fusing the kidneys occasionally, says a well known authority.

ANGRY GEORGIAN ATTACKS BURNS

MARIETTA, PHAGAN GIRL'S HOME, RESENTS DETECTIVE'S PRESENCE SHERIFF IS CALLED

(By Associated Press.) Marietta, Ga., May 1.—William J. Burns, the detective, was the center of an angry demonstration when he came here late today, presumably in connection with an investigation of the case of Leo M. Frank, the young factory superintendent of Atlanta under sentence of death for the murder of fourteen-year-old Mary Phagan.

One of a large crowd that surrounded the detective as soon as his presence was discovered struck him in the face and threats of violence were made if he attempted to resist. Burns immediately went to a hotel, while another detective, C. W. Burke, who accompanied him here, summoned deputy sheriffs to guard him. This was the home of the murdered girl and many of her relatives still live here. Much feeling has been aroused by the detective's declaration that Frank was not guilty and that James Conley, a negro sweeper convicted as an accessory after the murder, alone was responsible for the crime.

Burns and Burke came here in an automobile and were at a garage when they were discovered and the demonstration started. Burns left the city tonight for Atlanta. Crowd Throws Eggs at Burns. As soon as the officers were notified of the demonstration against the detective, they went to the hotel where Burns had taken refuge. Judge Morris also hastened there and it was decided that it was best for the detective to leave the city for Atlanta as quickly as possible.

The crowd, which had started the demonstration, together with others, had by this time gathered in front of the hotel. An automobile was summoned and the detective, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Hicks and Judge Morris quickly entered it. Jeers and threats were shouted by the crowd and eggs thrown at Burns. One hit Judge Morris, but the detective was not struck. The automobile left the city at a high rate of speed. Burke, the other detective, and the chauffeur who brought the two men here, were guarded to night to prevent possible violence.

Dorsey Condemns Detectives Atlanta, May 1.—Resumption of hearings today on the extraordinary motion for a new trial for Leo M. Frank, under sentence of death, was marked with attacks by the state on the methods used in obtaining evidence for the defense's new plea. Private detectives and others were charged with using improper influences in obtaining affidavits by Hugh M. Dorsey, solicitor general and chief of the state's forces. Mr. Dorsey said in open court that he believed some of the affidavits were forged. The hearing will be resumed on Monday.

THE CIVIL WAR—FIFTY YEARS AGO

Sherman Prepares for Campaign. Fifty years ago Col. William T. Sherman, commanding the Federal division of the Mississippi, with headquarters at Chattanooga, was preparing his armies for the gigantic conflict to open in Georgia with Atlanta its chief prize.

The first movement of the Atlanta campaign was to be made in a week—a campaign that would conclude only with the fall of the metropolis of northwest Georgia and be continued in the famed march to the sea. This was also to be the first of a remarkable series of operations which were to gain Gen. Sherman the title "The Great Planker," and establish for him an undisputed place among the great military geniuses of the world. His rival, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, practically was to conclude his military career in this mighty succession of movements. Though destined to fall, he was here to find everlasting fame. His brilliant leadership on Georgia fields later was to bring him the recognition he did not then receive. As a result of his operations against Sherman, backed by his record elsewhere, military authorities, North and South, today declare Johnston one of the Confederate Generals second only to Lee, if not his equal.

Commands Three Armies. General Sherman, who on March 18, had succeeded Grant in command of the military division of the Mississippi found himself confronted with the handling of three armies in the field. There was his own command, the Army of Tennessee, under General Jas. B. McPherson, the Army of Cumberland under General G. H. Thomas, and the Army of the Ohio under General John M. Schofield. The first of these had been brought east from Vicksburg and was resting near Huntsville in Northern Alabama; the second was concentrated near Chattanooga and the third was at Knoxville in East Tennessee.

Through the tireless and unceasing labors of the general Sherman and his staff, the preparation for active service had gone on rapidly. The Army of the Ohio was brought near to Chattanooga with headquarters at Cleveland, 30 miles northeast, and the Army of Tennessee closed up, somewhere in the rear, near Stevenson, Ala. The organization and strength of the Federal army for field duty was now as follows: Army of the Cumberland—Fourth Corps (three divisions), Gen. O. O. Howard, 20,538 men; Fourteenth Corps (three divisions), Gen. Julius M. Palmer, 22,698; Twelfth Corps (three divisions), Gen. Joe Hooker, 20,721; Cavalry Corps (three divisions), Gen. W. L. Elliott, 8,923; total 72,923 men.

Army of Tennessee—Fifteenth Corps (four divisions), Gen. John A. Logan, 22,517; Sixteenth Corps (left wing two divisions), Gen. Greenville M. Dodge, 11,953; total 34,470. Army of the Ohio—Twenty-third Army Corps (three divisions), Gen. Schofield, 9,871; Cavalry Detachment, Gen. George Stoneman, 2,591; total 12,462 men.

The total strength of Sherman's armies at the opening of the campaign was approximately 110,180 men and 254 guns. Gen. Sherman prepared the great host for the contest by stripping it of all unnecessary equipment. Each division and brigade was provided with a fair proportion of wagons for a supply train and these were tucked in their trails. He ordered all the tents to be set being saved for the sick and wounded, and a spare tent for each headquarters. In order to set an example for his men to follow, Gen. Sherman took with him only ordinary tent fix, which was usually spread over saplings or on benches of improvised posts.

The Anderson Daily Intelligencer

DARKEN GRAY HAIR, LOOK YOUNG, PRETTY

Grandma's recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur Darkens the hair so naturally that nobody can tell. Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur properly compounded is the only way to get this mixture and the only way to get this mixture. It brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years was to make it at home which is unsavory and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy, you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe for about 50 cents.

Decided to open the struggle on May 5, announced that he would draw the enemy's fire within 24 hours of that time. Outnumbered Two to One. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commander of the Confederate Army at Dalton, Ga., 30 miles southeast of Chattanooga, who was preparing to meet the attack which he knew the Federals soon would make, had neither the men nor the resources of his opponent. Although he had persistently called upon the Richmond authorities for reinforcements he had met with no success, for never having been on good terms with President Davis, he was at that time particularly handicapped by the presence in Richmond as military adviser to the president of Gen. Braxton Bragg, whom Johnston had succeeded in command, Johnston and Bragg were not on the friendliest of terms.

Gen. Johnston had been promised more troops if he would guarantee to take the offensive against Sherman, but he was opposed to such a policy. So he was obliged to face the situation with the force he had at hand. The organization and strength of this was as follows: Lieut. Gen. William Martin's corps, Gen. Benjamin J. Cheatham's division, 4,912 men; Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne's division, 5,901; Gen. William H. T. Walker's division, 6,732; Gen. William B. Bate's division, 4,854; total 26,220 men, including artillery, 21,678 men.

Lieut. Gen. John B. Hood's corps—Gen. Thos. C. Hindman's division, 5,700 men; Gen. Carter L. Stevenson's division, 7,025; Gen. Alexander P. Stewart's division, 4,287; total 20,171, with artillery 22,112. Cavalry, Corps, Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, commanding—Gen. Wm. T. Martin's division, 1,228; Gen. John H. Kelly's division, 1,121; Gen. Wm. C. Hunter's division, 9,236; total including other small detachments, 7,799 men, with artillery 3,051. The total strength of General Johnston's army at the opening of the campaign was approximately 51,774 men and 124 pieces of artillery. It was to be reinforced in May by the coming of the Mississippi (Polk's) corps, about 10,000 strong. Thus Sherman had fully twice as

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In connection with Blue Ridge From Anderson, S. C. \$16.30 Louisville, Ky and return. Tickets on sale April 5 and 6th with return limit April 14th. \$2.40 Atlanta, Ga. and return account of Atlanta Music Festival. Tickets on sale April 26 to May 1st with return limit May 5th. \$7.25 Savannah, Ga. and return account of National Drainage Congress. Tickets on sale April 20, 21 and 22 with return limit April 30th. \$4.30 Charlotte, N. C. and return account of May Celebration. Tickets on sale May 17, to 21st, with return limit May 24th. \$8.10 Jacksonville, Fla. and return account of U. C. V. Reunion. Tickets on sale May 3rd, to 7th with return limit May 15th. Special car will leave Anderson 7:40 A. M. May 5th arrive in Jacksonville, 8:30 P. M. same day. \$4.40 Atlanta, Ga. and return account of Meeting of the Mystic Shrine. Tickets on sale May 7 to 12th with return limit May 20th.

For complete information, Pullman reservation call on ticket agents or write, W. R. Taber, P. E. A. Greenville, S. C.; W. E. McGee, AGPA, Columbia, S. C.

FAKE PELLAGRA CURES Public Health Service Warns Against Southern "Doctors."

Washington, May 1.—The public health service today issued a warning against so-called "pellagra cures." The service reports that specimens of cures advertised throughout the southern states have been analyzed and nothing in the preparations has any value in the treatment of pellagra.

WILSON-McADOO WEDDING TAKES PLACE ON MAY 10

(By Associated Press) Washington, April 20.—Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, youngest daughter of the president and William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, will be married on May 7, in the blue room of the White House.

Georgia Wins Debate. Columbia, May 3.—The University of Georgia won the University of Virginia in the debate here tonight, which was part of a triangular contest including Virginia, Georgia and the University of South Carolina. Georgia had the negative of the query "Resolved, that the United States should cease to maintain her position as one of the few leading naval powers of the world."