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ONLY
27
More Shopping
Days
Before X'mas.

Some patriotic soul ought to kill a porrier pretty soon.

There's nothing better than spare ribs and backbone, and, as for cracklin cornbread, we can eat our weight in it.

Another thing for Anderson to feel proud of—her fine poultry. The show Tuesday ought to be quadrupled in size next time.

We often hear Russia spoken of in various terms not so complimentary, and a favorite adjective applied to her by many is "dark." But when it comes to declaring prohibition and enforcing the measure, there's enough "light" about that "dark" country to lay the rest of us in the shade.

How can one man, whether he be a prohibitionist or not, read the story in this morning's Intelligencer about the effect the banishment of liquor from Russia has had already on the peasantry of that country and not vote to wipe the curse from our land too. From the standpoint of a pure business proposition, it seems it would pay in the long run.

LET THERE BE NO WAR

Time was when a volley fired upon "Old Glory" by the soldiers of the biggest country on the globe, to say nothing of benighted Turkey, would have started the war spirit blazing in America from coast to coast and from Canada to the Gulf. But having in mind the horrors of the conflict now raging in Europe, with its attendant hard times for even this neutral country, there is not a man who will not learn with genuine gratitude that President Wilson is determined that under no circumstances shall the United States become involved in war with Turkey as the result of land forces of the Porte firing upon a launch from the U. S. S. Tennessee, now in Turkish waters. This morning's dispatches state that the President is confident this matter can be promptly adjusted through diplomatic channels, and there is not a man in the United States but sincerely trusts that it will be settled by this route. Already President Wilson is credited with keeping the United States out of war with one nation. If he can avert another his name will go down in history as the greatest defender this country has ever known.

OUT OF BONDAGE.

"The results already are seen in the peasantry. They are beginning to look like a different race. Marks of suffering, the pinched looks of illness and improper nourishment have gone from their faces. Their clothes are cleaner, and both men and women appear more neatly and better dressed. Women of the poor, formerly destitute, now present something something like a 'ter and thrif'."

The above is an excerpt from a news dispatch from far away Petrograd, telling of the enforcement of the Czar's order banishing intoxicants of every description from his vast domain, and the effects already noted of the revolution in the civic morals of this land of one hundred and fifty million souls. It will

probably strike some as a most remarkable statement of facts. But there is nothing remarkable about it, or at least, about that portion of the dispatch telling of the wondrous change that has been wrought in the life of the peasantry; it is remarkable though that nation-wide prohibition should have been declared in Russia, a land which we have been taught to believe is half barbarous, where the iron heel of the despot is grinding upon the necks of a penniless peasantry continually. But there is nothing startling in the reference to the effect that prohibition has had already on the Russian peasants. We do not have to go to Russia to ascertain the truth of this. It has been demonstrated and is being proven right here in our own land. One has but to visit the states where liquor has been rooted out by a state-wide measure to see for himself the truth of the dispatch from the Russian capital.

South Carolina law makers would do well to remember the dispatch from Russia when they are confronted with the question of passing a state-wide prohibition measure for South Carolina.

And those who are working for eradication of the "blind tiger," or whiskey in any form, in Anderson should feel in the Russian dispatch cause for renewal of their commendable efforts.

"OLD GLORY" WAS FIRED UPON BY LAND FORCES OF THE PORTE

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ized over what had occurred. The president telephoned Secretary Daniels several times during the day and also discussed the situation with Acting Secretary Lansing. Two suggestions were vouchsafed by high officials, although they admitted their views were purely speculative. The firing, they thought, probably was a friendly act giving the customary warning by a single shot signifying to the Tennessee's launch that the port of Smyrna was mined and closed, or else the boat was turned back because it attempted to enter without previous arrangement with the Turkish authorities.

Officials declined to believe the firing was an unfriendly or hostile act. Assurances given by the porte have repeatedly pledged protection and the closest friendship for American citizens. However, when the American warships first went to the Mediterranean Turkey was at peace. Since then the United States has taken over the diplomatic interests of Great Britain and France, with whom the porte is at war, a circumstance fraught with delicate responsibilities. Efforts on the part of some Mohammedan leaders in Turkey to start a "holy war" have made Americans as well as British and French subjects apprehensive. The American consul at Smyrna reported his fears to Ambassador Morgenthau, under whose instructions the two warships have been moving about in Turkish waters.

Too the Ottoman government has warned the United States that the port of Smyrna was mined, and the Tennessee, it is understood, has stood off at Vourlah, ten miles away, while her launch started for the shore to investigate conditions at the consulate.

Regardless of whether or not Smyrna is a closed port under the regulations of the United States navy, Captain Decker would be justified in seeking to enter the harbor to ascertain the facts with reference to the American consulate and its citizens. The regulations virtually would oblige Captain Decker to communicate with the American consul at Smyrna if he had learned that the consulate was threatened, using his launch if necessary, regardless of whether or not the port was closed. That Captain Decker did not persist in his attempt to enter was indicated by the fact that his message said he left at the request of the ambassador, who, it is presumed here, thought it advisable to withdraw the

ship until a better understanding could be reached. It is believed also that if the consulate were in grave danger the Tennessee would not have left for Greelan waters.

One effect of the incident, it is believed in diplomatic circles here, will be to emphasize the porte the anxiety of the United States for the safety of its subjects in Turkey, who, conditions have been uncertain for many months. Ambassador Morgenthau early last summer asked for a warship.

Since the outbreak of war, some Turkish officials have threatened to execute three English or French subjects for every Mussulman killed in bombardment by the fleet of the Allies on unfortified towns. Americans have feared that if any such threat were carried out, on account of their similarity of speech and appearance, they might be thrown into danger.

VILLA IS MOVING ON MEXICO CITY

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northern Mexico and General Villa's advance guard is within 200 miles of the Mexican capital.

One column of convention forces is moving eastward from San Luis Potosi to Tampico. Another is endeavoring to cut off the forces of General Jesus Carranza at Puerto Mexico. An engagement at Jullie, near Puerto Mexico, was reported today by American Consul Canada. General Jose Carbajal, a Villa commander, was killed.

Whether or not ex-federal forces under Generals Higeno Aguilar and Argumedo, which threatened Puebla, are working in harmony with General Villa is not known, but renewed attacks on the Carranza lines by Zapahua troops are expected.

NO DECISIVE RESULT YET IN STRUGGLE OF NATIONS

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part of Chauvencourt, which they had mined. An earlier official announcement mentioned the fact that the French retained in their possession the western part of Chauvencourt. It thus would seem probable that the French had met a reverse at this point, possibly with considerable losses.

Regarding this position the German official statement says: "On the west bank of the Meuse near St. Mihiel an attack by the French which at first was successful later broke down completely."

As a result of the firing by Turkish land forces on a launch from the United States cruiser Tennessee, which was proceeding from Vourlah to Smyrna, Asia Minor, the United States has directed the American ambassador at Constantinople to ask the Ottoman government for an explanation and the commanders of the Tennessee and North Carolina have been instructed to take no action likely to embarrass the American government. The Washington officials express confidence that the matter will be adjusted through diplomatic channels.

Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, announces that the British naval losses now amount to more than 8,000 men. Valparaiso reports that the British transport Crown of Galicia has been sunk as the probable result of an attack by German cruisers. The crew has been saved and will be landed at Valparaiso.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.—Winston Spencer Churchill, the first lord of the admiralty, stated in the House of Commons today, in reply to a question, that the total British naval casualties to date were:
Officers killed 222; wounded 37; missing five.
Men killed 3,455; wounded 426; missing one.
This list, the first lord said, did not include the missing officers and men in the royal naval division at Antwerp and on the British cruiser Good Hope, sunk by the Germans off the Chilean coast, which totaled 1,000 and 875 respectively.

Kaiser Staking All.
LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Post's Pet-

rograd correspondent says: "Emperor William is staking his all on the great battle in Poland. He has brought his finest troops from France, borrowed the best cavalry, the Hungarian horse, depleted his guns by moving their guns whenever possible and now strikes for victory or death. Having based all his hopes on crushing France, he now is similarly turning on Russia and this battle must decide the fate of Germany's whole adventure."

DIVERSIFY CROPS AND CUT ACREAGE

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tion in cotton acreage through influences outside the cotton producing States, and predicted that with acreage reduced cotton would go to a normal level next year.

General supervision of the cotton loan fund will be under the federal reserve board, with the recently appointed cotton loan committee in active charge of the work. The first meeting of this committee will be held in New York Friday morning.

A MURDER CASE WILL BE CALL FOR TRIAL

CARDOZA JEFFERSON IS ARRAIGNED TODAY

COURT IS BUSY

The most interesting case heard yesterday in the court of general sessions was that of B. F. McAllister, a well known Anderson County planter, charged with stealing some cotton in the year 1912. This was the first case called yesterday and up until the noon hour the court room was well filled with interested visitors, watching the progress of the case. After a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Feaster Sullivan, charged with housebreaking and larceny, appeared in court and entered a plea of guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to serve six months on the Anderson County chalingans.

John Caudell, indicted several months ago on the charge of obtaining property under false pretenses, was arraigned yesterday afternoon and this case occupied the attention of the court until almost time for adjournment. It resulted in a verdict of guilty, the same being rendered about 6 o'clock last night. Caudell has not yet been sentenced.

Solicitor Kurtz P. Smith announced last night that he would begin this morning on the trial of Cardoza Jefferson, charged with murder. It will be remembered that Jefferson and another were shot into a dispute during the progress of a card game about the stakes and as the dead negro turned to flee from the scene he was shot in the back by some member of the party. His body was not discovered until the next morning and Jefferson was then arrested and charged with the crime. This was one of Anderson's regular Sunday shooting affairs.

T. H. Brock of Honea Path spent part of yesterday in the city.

Allen Martin of Anderson, R. F. D., was in the city yesterday on business.

Mrs. Annie Dean of Starr was shopping in the city yesterday.

Mrs. L. S. Ligon of Anderson, R. F. D., was shopping in the city yesterday.

Fred Majestic, a well known Anderson planter, was in the city yesterday.

S. H. Whitlock of Pendleton spent a few hours in the city yesterday on business.

T. C. Jackson, Jr., of Iva spent part of yesterday in the city.

C. E. Godfrey of Spartanburg was in the city yesterday, a guest at the Chiquola hotel.

THE TURKEY, despite his name, is an American Bird



So are all our suits and overcoats, and every man ought to be thankful that such service-giving, comfortable garments, reared in our country, may be had at such reasonable prices in our shop.



All-American suits for men and young men—every detail made in the United States, from buttons to cloth. Good, reliable all-wool fabrics, newest patterns and the last word in style. Sizes and models for all figures. \$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22.50, \$25. In overcoats, everything from the dignified Chesterfields and Chancellors to the cheerful rough and woolly Raglan Balmacaans—the most stylish and comfortable you've met in overcoat form. \$10 to \$25.

BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS

For the boys, as well as the men, here's everything in the way of clothes to grace any occasion. Suits in blue, gray, brown, tan and mixtures—many with the new stripes and plaids—cheerful suits with a style all their own. \$3.50, \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$12.50.

Here's a showing of overcoats you will approve and the boy will like—easy to get on, easy to wear, easy to shed, and patterns most attractive. \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7.50 and up for the big boys.

A handsome gift knife free with each boy's suit.

MEN'S SHOES

Here are great American shoes—great in a shoe virtues. When you put your feet in our shoes your thanks will be ours for having provided a safe place. Our shoe policy is one of great liberality—liberal values, liberal stocks and liberal attention to your needs. For whatever occasion, here is the exact shoe. Snows, \$3.50; Howard & Fosters, \$4, \$4.50, \$5; Hanans, \$6 and \$6.50.

MEN'S HATS

In this department, too, we lead the town. Matters not what you've been wearing, you'll be glad we persuaded you into a Stetson. There are no better hats made. Now's the time to shift to the derby and we're ready with a showing that answers your every whim. But you'll find our soft hats muchly in evidence all the time. Stetsons, \$3.50, \$4, \$5; B-O-E Specials, \$3; Evans \$2 Specials—all leaders.

MEN'S ODD TROUSERS

Just at this time an odd pair of trousers may be of service to you. In our collection you'll find it easy to select a pattern and fabric to chum with your coat. Striped worsteds, plain and self-stripe serges and limitless assortments of mixtures in blue, gray, brown and tan, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$9.

MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR

A department full of healthful, comfortable garments to meet your requirements, whatever your ideas. One or two-piece suits, as you prefer; all-wool, all-cotton, mixtures, linen and double-fabricated. There are ideas—many of them—that are new, but your favorite garments have remained, too. Men's, 50c to \$3.25 garment. Boys' 25c to \$1.50 garment.

Order by parcels post; we prepay all charges.

B. O. Evans & Co.
SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS

"The Store with a Conscience"



Make Preparation Now For That Thanksgiving Hunt
You can find in our stock just the GUN you want at a price that will certainly please you.



New Club, Nublack, Nitro Club and Repeater Shells in all Standard Loads

Make your purchase now, and enjoy your Thanksgiving Hunt.

SULLIVAN HARDWARE CO.

Anderson, S. C., Belton, S. C., Greenville, S. C.