

THE INTELLIGENCER

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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.

SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

Generally fair Sunday and Monday.

Check up, think how hot the policemen must be in their uniforms.

One of the world's mysteries: How does Mexico keep out of bankruptcy?

Thaw has shaken off the grip of the law. He had a mighty long spell of the grip.

We don't know the present whereabouts of the Rev. Billy Sunday, but suppose he is working to beat hell.—The State. But that isn't working like the devil.

One noticeable difference between the United States and Germany is that here the government does what the newspapers suggest, and over there the newspapers do what the government orders.

Those who are responsible for the big watercocks on South Main street being allowed to stand against the axe of the paving propaganda ought to have their hands shaken by every person in Anderson.

In view of all the trouble Pennsylvania tax collectors are causing, Dr. A. S. Shaw over the little yellow automobile the suffragists gave her, why don't the suffs get up a song for her entitled "You Gotta Stop Kickin' My Car Around?"

The Campbellsville (Ky.) New-Journal tells of an editor who received a card which contained the following: "Please send me a few copies of the paper containing the obituary of my aunt. Also publish the enclosed clipping of the marriage of my niece, who lives in Lebanon. And I wish you would mention in your local columns, if it don't cost anything, that I have two bull calves for sale. As my subscription is out, please stop my paper. There are too bad to waste money on newspapers."

At the end of a year's preparation, Great Britain presents the surprising and humiliating spectacle of having only about 450,000 troops at the front. She has raised an army of 3,000,000 volunteers, but she hasn't been able to equip them yet. But before we criticize England too severely about the matter, it may be well to reflect that, in the light of our own experience, we ourselves would probably be muddling along just as badly if we were in her place.

GENIUS TO SERVE NATION.

With Thomas A. Edison heading a naval advisory board of the country's foremost engineers and inventors, there need be no more doubt of the proper development of the United States navy. The whole nation has confidence in Mr. Edison, who by common consent is admitted to be the greatest living American. It has all the more faith in him because he is known as a sincere friend of peace, who has never before consented to use his talent for any military purpose. He is willing now to place himself at the disposal of the government because he sees the need of guarding against foreign peril.

His notion of preparedness, it must be observed, differs vastly from that of the professional militarists and jingoes. He advocates no vast armament, either by land or sea. He wants no big standing army, demilitarizing the nation's wealth and militarizing its ideals. He wants no great, costly navy "eating its head off"—if we build many more warships, he would "put them in storage" until they are needed, meanwhile making sure that there are enough trained reservists in the country—earning their living as civilians—to man them if war should come.

Edison's preparedness means primarily a supply of brilliant, workable ideas, and an organization able to make them quickly effective.

With the great inventor will be associated, in all probability, Charles P. Steinmetz, chief consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, said to be the highest salaried engineer in the country. He is a socialist, and therefore also a pacifist, but he is enthusiastic over the prospect of mobilizing men of genius for the nation's service. He is particularly interested in developing the submarine into what he calls "a submersible cruiser," that is, a high speed war craft mounting guns and having a wide cruising radius, capable of quickly submerging for attack or escape, in spite of its size. This is largely an electrical problem, and therefore in his line.

Mr. Edison's assistants, in addition to Mr. Steinmetz, are likely to include Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone; Orville Wright, the world's greatest authority on the airplane; Simon Lake, the greatest submarine authority; Lewis Nixon, the naval construction expert; Nicola Tesla, the electrical wizard; John Hays Hammond, Jr., who has made marvelous innovations in the use of wireless telegraphy; and others not so well known. The plan, which seems to have been due to a mere happy inspiration on the part of the secretary of the navy, is really so sensible that when once presented it seems inevitable. It is a promise of the time when the best brains of the nation, in every department, will be applied primarily to the promotion of the public welfare rather than the pursuit of private profit. There may be less money in it for the big business and scientific brains, but there will be far more honor, a higher conception of public service and greater satisfaction for everybody concerned.

THE OUTLOOK FOR COTTON

"Cotton men all over the South are becoming aroused over the situation brought about by England's embargo on cotton," said a well known dealer of Anderson yesterday. He stated that the outlook for cotton prices this fall depends upon the ability of American dealers to sell and deliver it to their customers abroad, or, in other words, compelling Great Britain to call off her interference with the rights of America to trade with neutral countries. It is quite a coincidence that a thought similar that expressed by the local buyer was voiced by a large cotton factor of Augusta, as quoted in the Augusta Chronicle of Saturday morning, the local buyer, of course, not having seen the article in the Augusta paper. In quoting the Augusta factor along the same line as that covered by the Anderson dealer, the Chronicle goes on to give the statement of the Augusta factor in the following language:

"But, in a nutshell, my opinion is that the price of cotton is going to be affected less by sentimental causes the coming season, and more by actual causes; or the sentimental depression not so great as last season, but the actual depression may be greater."

That sounds like common sense to us. The time for "sentiment" has long since passed. The world has begun to get its bearings. The law of supply and demand will rule rigidly from now on. In fact, as we see how, if there is more cotton than there are customers for it, the price will continue to go down. On the other hand, if the neutral countries of Europe—some of them, at least—can be opened up to our cotton trade, the price will be correspondingly enhanced.

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It is evidently, with something like this in mind that the best-posted cotton men throughout the country are now beginning to express themselves in bitter opposition to the British embargo on cotton. As the first newspaper in the South to call attention to and urge this vitally serious situation—which we did many months ago; even before Senator Hoke Smith began his now famous fight in Washington—The Chronicle reads with particular interest the following Savannah special, publisher in the New York Sun:

Savannah, Ga., July 13.—That the South is more concerned over the stoppage of shipments of cotton to neutral countries than over the tenor of the German note is demonstrated by the action of cotton exchanges all over the country protesting against further enforcement of the embargo placed by the British government against American cotton, and the government of the United States is being strongly urged to take immediate action to have the embargo lifted.

Unless the embargo is lifted, according to prominent cotton men and exporters, the chances of getting a fair price for the coming crop is exceedingly slim. The movement of the next crop will begin within the next six weeks, and brokers and factors, as well as producers are unanimous in the statement that vigorous action is necessary on the part of the government.

Senator Hoke Smith long ago foresaw the impending danger, and he has protested ever since against the action of Great Britain. The cotton situation is declared to be of much more concern to the planters and dealers in the commodity in the South than is the quarrel with Germany over her submarine warfare.

Resolutions of protest are being adopted by all exchanges and are being forwarded to the secretary of state and to southern senators and representatives in congress. Members of the Savannah exchange are confident that some action will be taken in the near future, but are fearful that such action may be delayed until the new crop is thrown on the market at a loss.

YELLOWSTONE HOLD-UPS.

The only wonder about Yellowstone Park hold-ups is that there are not more of them. It is certainly a tempting field for any enterprising bandit. Through the park pours a continuous stream of tenderfeet, all with money in their pockets, and all guaranteed to be without means of self-defense owing to the fact that the government takes away their guns before they are allowed to enter the reservation. Moreover, the place is so wild and unfrequented, even near the main traveled roads, that it's easy for a robber to get away.

The soldiers on duty as park police are, of course, always far from the point chosen for a hold-up, and sometimes are not notified for hours afterward.

The ordinary park visitor can't help wondering why the drivers of the coaches and busses are not permitted to carry arms to protect their passengers. It is the idea of the authorities that an occasional hold-up is a good thing, because it advertises the park and adds an attractive bit of "wild west" color for the benefit of adventurous eastern tourists?

THE DIFFERENCE.

England has had no difficulty in raising her big new war loan of \$3,000,000,000. It we were at war, we'd be able to raise just as much without any trouble.

But if either government, in time of peace, tried to borrow so big a sum for any great creative and productive undertaking—such as restoring to the people the productive estates of the English nobility, or irrigating all our western deserts and controlling and utilizing the Mississippi and its chief tributaries—what a howl would go up from a nation of indignant taxpayers!

GOVERNOR STAYS EXECUTION OF CONVICTED MURDERER

Columbia, July 17.—Execution of Bogus Sanders, a Columbia negro, convicted of murder, was stayed at the last moment yesterday, when his counsel obtained by telegraph from Solicitor Cobb, attending a fraternal convention at St. Paul, Minn., information for the prison officials that appeal to the supreme court, staying execution, had been filed with him. The solicitor left here without advising the prison officials, they declared.

ODD BITS OF NEWS

Wapakoneta, O.—A pebbic, pinched between the pavement and an auto, mobile tire, was hurled against a nearby plate glass window with such force that it pierced the glass in the same manner as if a bullet had been fired through it.

A LINE o' DOPE

"We manufactured something over 1,300 pounds of butter at Clemson College creamery during the month of June," stated Prof. W. G. Watkins, who is connected with the dairy division of this institution, to a reporter for The Intelligencer yesterday, "and we could have marketed a great deal more if we had had it." The creamery work is growing by leaps and bounds, he stated, and it promises to be one of the biggest industries of the kind in this section of the state. "The creamery route operating out of Anderson," Prof. Watkins stated, "is flourishing and contributing its share of the butter to the output of the college creamery." The route of Anderson extends up into the Piercetown section. Some time ago a preliminary survey for a second creamery route of Anderson, extending southeast of the city, was made but as yet the work has not been started. Prof. Watkins stated it is possible this new route will be put into operation in the near future.

Swinging a turtle, about the size of a wash basin, by the tail, a white boy of the Riverdale-Toxaway village strolled down Main street yesterday with this insect, fish or animal and attracted no little attention. The lad said he caught the turtle with a fish hook in Flocky River, just above the crossing of the Piedmont & Northern railway. The turtle weighed 10 1-2 pounds and is about the largest thing of the size that has been seen about these parts in some time. The boy was offering the turtle for sale, asking 75 cents for it undressed. There were many onlookers but no one had bought the turtle when the lad was last seen.

"A good rain just now would do wonders for the crops and particularly cotton," said a well known buyer of the staple yesterday. "It doesn't take the ground long to dry out and vegetation burn up these hot days."

That England will not put cotton on the contraband list but will limit its export to neutral countries to their actual needs, is the opinion of a local cotton buyer who keeps posted on such matters. That this buyer was hitting pretty close to the mark in what he was talking about, is borne out in a dispatch which was received later in the day by The Intelligencer reading as follows:

"The British government hopes shortly to limit the export of cotton to neutral countries to the precise amount of actual need. The Marquis of Crewe, lord president of the council and liberal leader in the house of lords, made an announcement to this effect in the upper house this afternoon."

"The Marquis of Crewe's statement was made in reply to questions by Baron Charwood, regarding the supply of cotton and other material through neutral countries to Germany, and whether the government had found that the measures taken since March were effective."

"The real question, he thought, was whether it was advisable to add cotton to the contraband list, so far as could be ascertained, the Marquis continued, the naval measures taken to prevent fresh supplies of cotton from reaching Germany had been successful. The government hoped by continual friendly negotiations to improve the position, progressing toward what must be their main purpose; namely, to limit the exports to the neutral countries to the precise amount of their actual needs calculated on the average imports which they had employed at home during the last few years."

"The government decision not to declare cotton contraband was affirmed by the house of lords. The Marquis of Crewe said that the strangle hold which the British navy has upon Germany's trade, makes such a measure wholly unnecessary."

Dr. Herbert Harris left last night for a trip North and will be away several weeks. During his absence his practice will be looked after by Dr. S. M. Brown, an Anderson county boy, son of Mr. S. N. Brown, who finished this spring at the Medical College of South Carolina. Dr. Brown will have offices with Dr. J. C. Harris.

A young farmer from the upper section of the county was in the city yesterday offering several elegant country-cured hams for sale—and they were sold alright, too. The hams had been cured in a smoke-house, in the good old fashion way, and that done, to a nicety. His good wife had covered the hams with some sort of preparation which looked as though it had been made with mo-

Palm Beach Suits Get the Thermometer's Goat



Palm Beach suits have a breezy sound—the very name is suggestive of the spinaker of a racing sloop, or the sparkling spray of a breaking wave. The cloth is a light, porous, beautiful combination of mohair and cotton. The mohair is from the Angora goat—and that gets the thermometer's goat. It lets all the air through—it will not wrinkle—it will wash. But it must be tailored properly—as carefully as any other suit—to retain its smart "set." These B-O-E Palm Beach Suits are carefully tailored—the models are fashionable and hold their shape. Natural color, grays, checks and blues and blacks with narrow stripes. The price range is from \$6 to \$10. Other tropical weight suits \$5 to \$12.50.

B.O.E. Evans & Co. SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS "The Store with a Conscience"

lenses as one of the ingredients. The farmer stated that he had intended asking 20 cents per pound for the ham, but after considering how scarce money was decided to offer them for 18 cents. He found no trouble in disposing of them at that price.

A number of Anderson people will be interested in knowing that William J. Oliver, of Knoxville, Tenn., the man who built the Piedmont & Northern Railway's Greenwood-Greenville link, has secured a \$9,000,000 contract for the manufacture of a six-inch shell for the British army. Oliver is well known to a number of Anderson people and is the inventor and manufacturer of the famous Oliver Chilled Plow, which is used on almost every farm. To clinch the contract Mr. Oliver had to give a bond which few men in the South could make. The taking on of this big job will necessitate the employment of some 1,500 skilled mechanics in addition to the large force already at work in his big Knoxville plant.

A prominent banker of the city believes that the European war will come to an end in the near future on account of the financial condition of those countries engaged in the great struggle. "The money of every nation at war is not worth par," he stated, "and is gradually going down in value. When a condition like this sets in the value decreases comparatively slowly for a short while, and then it drops to the bottom all of a sudden. When this occurs with the money of the European nations at war the bottom will drop out of things and the war will come to a sudden and swift close."

Fiends in Anderson of the Rev. W. H. Mills, of Clemson College, who he is interested in the times he is making in the field of the country church, its problems, the solutions, methods of advancing the interest of the rural community and serving the community life. His work has prompted the following splendid tribute from the Columbia Record:

One of the graduates of the Columbia Seminary, Rev. William H. Mills, of Clemson, is becoming quite a specialist in the field of the country church, its problems, their solution, methods of advancing the interest of the rural community, and serving the community life. The United States department of agriculture is aiding him in his work.

Mr. Mills has had overtures to give his whole time to this field in the employment of the United States bureau of education. He is already doing very valuable service in this field in his native State of South Carolina. The Columbia Seminary is very fortunate in securing him to deliver a series of lectures during the next year covering this field of the country church and rural sociology.

There will be five lectures, which will perhaps treat the subject under the following general heads, with such modifications as immediate preparation may lead him to make: First, "The Kingdom of God," second, "The church as the Means of the Bringing in of the Kingdom," third, "The

Screen Door and Window Bargains

Closing Out Stock at Cost

Table with 2 columns: SCREEN DOORS (REGULAR PRICE, REDUCED PRICE) and SCREEN WINDOWS (REGULAR PRICE, REDUCED PRICE)

You should take advantage of this opportunity to get these goods at these greatly reduced prices.

SULLIVAN HARDWARE CO.

Country Church and Its Problems," fourth, "The Country Church and the Evolution of These Problems," and fifth, "The Country Minister as the Center of the Whole Question of the Relation of the Country church to the Whole Community."

It is very necessary that students should hear from specialists in this field this whole subject treated, in order that they may be prepared wisely to serve the rural churches of which they themselves become pastors. Perhaps the most important and practical ecclesiastical question that is now confronting the Christian people is the problem of the Country Church and the preparation of wise and effective ministers to fill these fields.

Seventy-five years ago there were throughout South Carolina hundreds of country churches that were the bed rock of the civilization of this country. Today their people are scattered, their influence waning. They must be revived.

Mr. Earle Keaton, a former candidate for the office of superintendent of education, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Keaton is farming with his father, Mr. R. R. Keaton, several miles below the city and stated yesterday that they had very fine corn this year. He stated that they always raised more than enough corn than they needed and that now they had plenty on hand. This is more than the majority of farmers in Anderson county can say.

Mr. Jack Craft of Iva spent a few hours here yesterday. Mr. Craft lives near the Savannah river and gave us a cordial invitation to go down and visit him. He says the fishing is good this year and he guaranteed a good time. Mr. Craft is a man among many for he actually offered to meet the train at Iva and take

the baggage over to the river for the camp if we wanted to camp.

Among the probable candidates for congressman from this district is Mr. W. D. Garrison, formerly agricultural demonstration agent for Anderson county. Mr. Garrison was a visitor in the city yesterday and while he would not state for publication that he was going to enter the race, he stated that a number of his friends were urging him to enter the race and that he had about judged in his mind. Mr. Garrison stated that if he entered the race he would go in as the candidate of the farmers of this district.

Mr. John King of Williamston was among the visitors in Anderson yesterday and was bragging on the water in that town. Mr. King stated that it was all that could be found to drink in Williamston these days since Mayor Cooley is having the place cleared of all blind tigers. He stated that cases had been brought up every day this week and that Mayor Cooley was adding a little bit to this hot weather when he imposed the fine. Nevertheless it is cool in Williamston, especially at the spring.

Grassing Crimson Clover. I have a good stand of crimson clover and have thought of grassing it, but am told that it will blast cattle. Is this true?

I do not know any kind of clover that will not blast cattle if they are suddenly turned on it when hungry, and the clover is wet with dew. I do not think that crimson clover is any worse than other clovers. To avoid danger, turn the stock on after they have been well fed and the clover is dry, and let them remain at first but a short time, and then gradually get them used to it. Never turn on when the cattle are ravenously hungry.

The Progressive Farmer.