

THE INTELLIGENCER ESTABLISHED 1860.

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L. M. GLENN... Editor and Manager

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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.

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.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

England is doing her full share of the fighting—in the newspapers and the magazines.

Methodists Pick Atlanta—Headline. But just wait, Atlanta will skin the Methodists in the end.

Wonder if the Greenwood Journal editorial force has picked out a hiding place in the event we go to war with Germany.

Isn't it about time the British were announcing a gain of two inches on the part of the allied forces at the Dardanelles.

We haven't heard of the Greenville News gang working themselves into a frenzy about the approaching election on prohibition.

Spartanburg Man in Fistic Encounter—Headline. First thing we know Spartanburg will be boasting of the fistic prowess of her citizens.

While so many folks are so busy telling us how to settle the difficulty with Germany some merchants probably wish they would take time to settle their bills.

Police Officer Shier of Charleston, who was injured in the recent collision of the police patrol and the fire chief's auto, is back on duty and a little bit shyer about riding at break-neck speed in the river now.

The York News paragrapher has discovered a South American country where a man is expected to kiss every woman to whom he is introduced. We shall expect to hear of him having some business in South America soon.

Spartanburg and Atlanta are neck-and-neck in the race for the lime-light in connection with the Chicago tragedy of last Saturday—Atlanta had a man on the Eastland and Spartanburg had a man there assisting in the rescue work.

Some one in Pickens asks us if the Germans are using Paris green on the Bug river. We can't say, but judging by the dispatches there is no Prussian blue there.—The State. And if those Italians get there before the scrap is over doubtless some Venetian red will stain the landscape.

COOPER'S CANDIDACY.

We don't know from what quarter the talk of Solicitor R. A. Cooper's probable candidacy for governor in 1916 emanates, but we are sorry to hear it. For we do not believe he can be elected, that is, at that time; and making of an unsuccessful race next year, we believe, would lessen his chances for winning in the event he ran in 1918.

Despite the carping of his critics, Governor Manning is making good, and, according to a long established custom, he should be returned to office for a second term. There has grown up in our political system a custom of returning a man to office at the expiration of his first term, and there is no logical reason why Governor Manning should not have his. Governor Manning has made some mistakes, of course. But if mistakes caused a man to be defeated in the race for office a second time, few would be reelected. He is conscientious and is doing his utmost to enforce the laws he finds on the books, and that without fear, favor or partiality.

The custom of allowing an office holder a second term is pretty well established in South Carolina politics. Blaise tried to break it when Ansel was governor, but failed. Jones tried to do the same thing when Blaise was governor, and he too failed. And we believe that if either Cooper or Blaise or any one else tries it with Manning, they will be disappointed. This is our honest opinion, and we trust those who differ with us politically will be broad enough to respect our right to have and to express an opinion of our own.

But there's no use kicking up a dust about the matter at this time, and we are not attempting to stir up any smoldering political fires. In fact, there's no use starting a rucus even next year. Stand aside and let Governor Manning have his second term, and then when that has expired unleash the gubernatorial aspirants and pick your winner from the "free-for-all."

What has become of the old fashioned girl who stayed at home the greater portion of the summer and helped mamma with the housework?—Spartanburg Journal. We don't know if it is true, but she should be in the position of being forced to take a stick to defend herself against the onrush of worthy young fellows who would wed her.

OUR INEVITABLE WAR POLICY.

It has taken three vigorous diplomatic notes, and nearly six months of free, unanimous expression from the American people, to impress Germany with the fact that our government meant what it said in its note of February 10. That document was our first protest against Germany's announcement of her plan to destroy, without warning, any merchant vessels found in a prescribed "war zone" which she had presumed to draw around the coasts of Great Britain and France.

In that note, our government declared that "it would be constrained to hold the German government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities, and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas." In reply, Germany on February 16 agreed with the principle of international law that is supposed to guarantee the safety of neutral shipping. But she pleaded that she was "struggling for her existence," and so was obliged to wage a ruthless submarine campaign against Britain shipping; also that, because British ships were misusing the American flag, she could not guarantee to respect the flag.

After several weeks of illegal attacks on enemy merchantmen, and even on two or three American merchantmen, came the sinking of the Lusitania, with the killing of more than 100 Americans. Six days later, on May 13, President Wilson proceeded to "hold the German government to a strict accountability," demanding "reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure." He added the momentous announcement that the United States would "not omit any word or act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens."

Germany answered on May 30, pleading that the Lusitania carried cannon, and therefore might properly be considered an armed cruiser; that "German commanders are no longer able to observe the customary regulations of the prize law," and that Germany believed she was acting in justified self-defense in using any

means whatever to destroy ammunition enroute to the enemy.

In the second Lusitania note, sent on June 10, the president denied officially that the Lusitania was armed, repeated his "solemn warning" in behalf of an offended nation, and explained that the United States was "contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity."

On July 9 came Germany's last and most disappointing response, more definitely denying responsibility for the Lusitania crime and refusing reparation, and proposing a plan by which American citizens and goods might cross the Atlantic with impunity under certain strict conditions prescribed by Germany.

On July 21 President Wilson delivered to Germany what may be considered our last word on the subject. He refused, without discussion, Germany's humiliating proposals for limiting our free use of the sea; he declared that this nation is determined to maintain its rights as a neutral on the high seas "without compromise and at any cost," and that any further attack on our citizens or ships in contravention of our legal rights will be accepted as a "deliberately unfriendly act."

Our government has steered an absolutely clear and consistent course from its first word in the controversy to its last. It has held to the point regardless of German evasions, quibbles and threats. It has stood for American rights all the more firmly because those rights are also the rights of all other neutrals, and of all humanity.

In this whole course, the president has the united support of all true Americans—the few disloyal ones, moved by alien inspiration, may be disregarded. We do not know what the outcome will be—it rests with the German government. But whatever comes, the nation is prepared to do its duty, in the consciousness that it is everlastingly right, and could not do otherwise than it has done without sacrificing the ideals of 139 years and betraying the cause of civilization.

Had any new sweet potatoes yet? That's a paragraph in a Booker.

THE SKY-SCRAPPER POSTOFFICE.

Chicago has made the belated discovery that the first consideration in erecting public buildings should be efficiency and service rather than imperial grandeur linked with insanitary architecture. There have been too much mismanagement and bad judgment in the construction of our postoffices, county court houses and other government buildings. Through misdirected sentiment or an inherent tendency toward wastefulness communities erect architecturally beautiful buildings, decorate them with fine painting and sculpture, fit them with elegant furniture—and utterly forget such essentials as light, ventilation and elevator signals.

These practical things are neglected until the building first goes into use. Then reconstruction and remodeling throw the whole structure into confusion and greatly inconvenience the occupants while these simple and necessary additions are made, and made at an expense many times what would have been required to install them in the first place, had they been recognized as of prime importance in the first plans.

It is fitting that there should be beautiful architecture and a noble style for the building which represent the people. But a skyscraper need not necessarily be ugly—as witness the Woolworth building in New York—and its style appropriate which is lacking in the very things that make for efficiency and service, and for the convenience and comfort necessary to the work of its occupants?

1815 AND 1915.

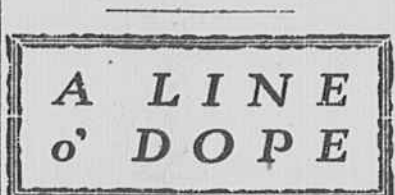
According to William Dean Howells, writing in Harper's Magazine, we have made considerable progress in the last hundred years—"we" referring to the United States.

In literature and art, he finds, we are far ahead of the generation of 1815.

In our economic life we have made great advances. Chattel slavery has gone, and while many vestiges of industrial slavery still linger, they are constantly mitigated by the growing spirit of justice and sympathy. Material comforts among all classes. There has been a great increase in wealth. We have improved much in morals, he says, and even in manners. We don't drink nearly so much liquor per capita, and we chew far less tobacco than the gentlemen of 1815 did.

He is inclined to believe, that "in the matter of public men we cannot claim equality with 1815," but that is something that future generations will be better able to decide. Looking at the world in general, Mr. Ho-

wells suggests that the present war is much more objectionable than the wars of a century ago, and inquires whether the Kaiser is really any improvement on Napoleon. On the whole, his summary is good antidote for the present generation is decadent, reactionary and traditional view that and the past was replete with greatness and virtue. Even in religion, says Mr. Howells, we have made progress. We don't have the "wild revivals" of earlier days (even the Billy Sunday brand is moderate compared with them) and we have outgrown "the terrible, New England Sabbath." Concerning these matters, however, there may be differences of opinion.



Dr. Elias Cooley, a surgeon in the Pennsylvania Hospital, of Philadelphia, is here for a short vacation, which he is spending with his mother, on West Whitner street. This is Dr. Cooley's first visit to Anderson in three years, and he is being warmly welcomed by his old friends and acquaintances. There are several other South Carolinians in hospitals of Philadelphia, and among them an Anderson county boy, George Rice, formerly of Belton.

Capt. R. B. Curry, headmaster of Bailey Military Institute, of Greenwood, was a visitor in Anderson yesterday morning for a few hours. Capt. Curry stated that the prospects for a large attendance at the opening of the institution this fall are splendid, and he is expected that the school will be taxed to its limit to take care of those who enter at the beginning of the next session.

Mr. Leo Gelsberg, senior member of the firm of Gelsberg Bros., is spending his vacation at Hendersonville, stopping at the Kentucky Home Hotel. Andersonians returning from the well known resort state that apparently there are not so many tourists at Hendersonville this year as usual. Among Andersonians who are spending the entire summer there is Capt. C. Cullen Sullivan.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cunningham, of Charleston, are visiting in Anderson, the guests of Mr. Cunningham's mother on West Market street. They have been making their home in Charleston for the past several months, having gone there from Greenville. Mr. Cunningham has been very successful in business in Charleston.

Among other stores that are undergoing a remodeling in Anderson is that of Mr. R. W. Tribble. The shelves on the left side are being done away with and instead of these there will be installed new clothing cabinets of the wall type. These will be much more convenient and will do away with the old racks that have been in the center of the store room.

One of the most interesting sites in Anderson these days is the big traction engine of Mr. Osborne pulling two big plows tearing up the streets that are to be graded for the street paving.

Yesterday afternoon this work was being done on McDuffie street just above East Whitner and quite a crowd gathered around there to see the engine at work. It pulls two large steel subsoil plows and they certainly take the ground. It takes two men to the plow to hold them and sometimes one of the men will get on a plow to weight it down to hold it in the ground. The engine of course has no trouble in pulling them, but to see how the plows tear up the hard clay is very interesting.

Mr. H. A. Orr stated yesterday that the paving of the street car tracks was begun near the square for three reasons; the first was that the material might be hauled over the P. & N. lines to Orr Mill and thence up the track to where it was needed; the second was in order that this end might be finished first so as not to tie up the Riverside car any longer than was necessary and the third was in order that the work might be out of the way of the street paving forces as soon as possible.

South Main street is in a bad condition and there is no remedy for it until the paving is placed. However, there is a great deal of travelling over it and accordingly a great deal of complaint is heard. It may be said that the streets leading to the city from Orr Mill to the west of Main street have been put in splendid condition and these are much better for traffic than South Main and should



This Manhattan Shirt Sale Arouses Great Interest

That this is to be a complete clearance is evidenced by the first days selling. We've never seen more eager response to a clearance of any kind.

Really this is a shirt time—never a time when the shirt was so much in evidence.

Never a better time to stock up.

All styles, all sizes, all colors, and without color.

All \$1.50 Manhattan Shirts; negligees, sport shirts, dress shirts, with soft or laundered cuffs, plain pleated or stiff bosoms, now \$1.15

All \$2.00 Manhattan Shirts; negligees, sport, outing and dress shirts; soft double or laundered cuffs; plain, tiny tucked or stiff bosoms \$1.50

All \$3.50 Manhattan Shirts; silks and French Mercerized fabrics, all with soft double cuffs, weights for all year service \$2.65

Parcel Post prepaid.



be used as much as possible.

The lobby of the Hotel Chiquola was moved into its new quarters yesterday. The move was to have been made last week but owing to the fact that there was some delay in completing some of the details relative to the change, it had to be postponed.

T. L. Cely & Company have gained two show windows by the new arrangement at the Hotel Chiquola. Neither of the windows are very large but there is room enough to display clothing, furnishing, etc. The windows face the new lobby and in between them there is a door connecting the store with the hotel.

H. A. I. Rosenberg of this city is not only a close reader but he is an historian as well. In the current number of the American Magazine we see where he has written the editor of that periodical calling his attention to an error which occurred in an article in a previous issue of that magazine with reference to Jewish governors of States in America. The article in the current issue of the magazine reads as follows:

Mr. H. A. I. Rosenberg of Anderson, South Carolina, has called our attention to an error in the sketch of Moses Alexander in the June number, whom we call "The First Jew to be Elected Governor." Mr. Rosenberg writes us: "In 1872 Franklin J. Jew, a native of South Carolina, was elected governor of South Carolina, the vote being 69,836 against 36,533."

Ensign Belcher of the Salvation Army stated yesterday that a lady by the name of Miss Guess would be in charge of the local department here within the next few days. Mr. and Mrs. Belcher will leave for Rome, Ga., today.

One of the leaders in the great National contest of Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet agents this year is Peoples New Furniture Co.

The contest was the greatest in the history of the Hoosier company. Forty five hundred dealers took part in towns of every size and condition. More than a million dollars worth of the famous Hoosier step savers were sold.

In writing Peoples New Furniture Co., the Hoosier Company said: "It is a great pleasure indeed to send you this check which you won in

the Hoosier prize contest during the spring. The money represented by this check is only a portion of the real advantages we feel that the prize contest has won for you. It is no small thing to stand among the winners of one of the hardest fought prize contests ever held in this country."

Although Peoples New Furniture Co. modestly maintain that the Hoosier sells itself, because of its wonderful convenience and low price, every one will join us in congratulating them on the successful efforts which have won this honor for them and Anderson.

In a personal letter received from Chief Louis Behrens of the Cahlees of his recent trip upstate: "Words of mine would fail to express how much I regret that my tour of the State was so abruptly terminated on police patrol and the fire chief's auto, account of the terrible accident to which which necessitated my return to Charleston after leaving your dear city."

DEATHS

Mrs. Henry Dunwoody. News was received in the city early yesterday morning of the death in Atlanta, Ga., of Mrs. Helen Keese Dunwoody, which occurred at 2 o'clock a. m. Funeral services will be held in Atlanta this morning at 10 o'clock and interment will be made there.

Mrs. Dunwoody was the second daughter of the late Mrs. M. E. Keese of this city. She was 41 years of age and had lived in Atlanta since her marriage 23 years ago to Mr. Henry Dunwoody. During that time, however, Mrs. Dunwoody has visited much in Anderson. She is survived by her husband and one son, Mr. Keese Dunwoody, aged 22 years; two brothers, Messrs. Walter Keese of this city and Rogers Keese of Chicago, and three sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Chandler of Sumter, Mrs. Bertha Wright of Atlanta and Mrs. Dossie Hall of Anderson.

Mrs. Dunwoody had been ill for some time and six weeks underwent an operation. Her condition has been critical for the past several days and Mr. Walter Keese was summoned to Atlanta Monday. Mrs. Dunwoody had many friends in Anderson who will learn with sorrow of her death.

PROF. GUNTER WILL ADDRESS TEACHERS

Today at 12 O'clock at West Market Street School Building.

Prof. Lucio Gunter, state rural school inspector, arrived in Anderson yesterday morning, and during the forenoon, he with Supt. J. B. Felton, inspected the work at the summer school at West Market street school building. Today at 12 o'clock Mr. Gunter will address the teachers of the summer school in the West Market street school building.

The subject of Mr. Gunter's address will be "Rural Graded schools," and all the people are invited to hear this speech. Mr. Gunter is well pleased with the summer school and says that he thinks it has been a great success.

Long Distance. Ella—Miss Antique says she wishes she could step to the phone and call up her happy college days.

Bella—If she did she'd have to employ the long-distance phone.—Florida Times-Union.

Keys-Welborn.

Miss Blanch Elizabeth Keys and Mr. John M. Welborn were married at the district parsonage yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock by the Rev. T. C. O'Dell. Mr. Welborn is employed at Todd's Auto shop in this city and Miss Keys is from Anderson county.

Watering Cattle Before Selling Them.

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside appears an editorial calling attention to the fact that there is too much guesswork in grading cattle. Weight of cattle is guessed at by buyers. A much better plan would be to have them paid for on the basis of dressed weight. Follows an extract from the editorial: "There is too much guesswork in marketing cattle. 'It is the custom of most shippers to water their cattle before weighing. Cattle are weighed with 50 or 60 pounds of water each inside of them. The man who does not 'swell' his stock in this manner loses the 50 or 60 pounds each, for the buyers assume that it's 'swelling' has taken place. 'This is another case of guesswork, and the shipper loses of course. Why not? An long as the buyers have to guess they guess on a safe basis for themselves. Anybody would."