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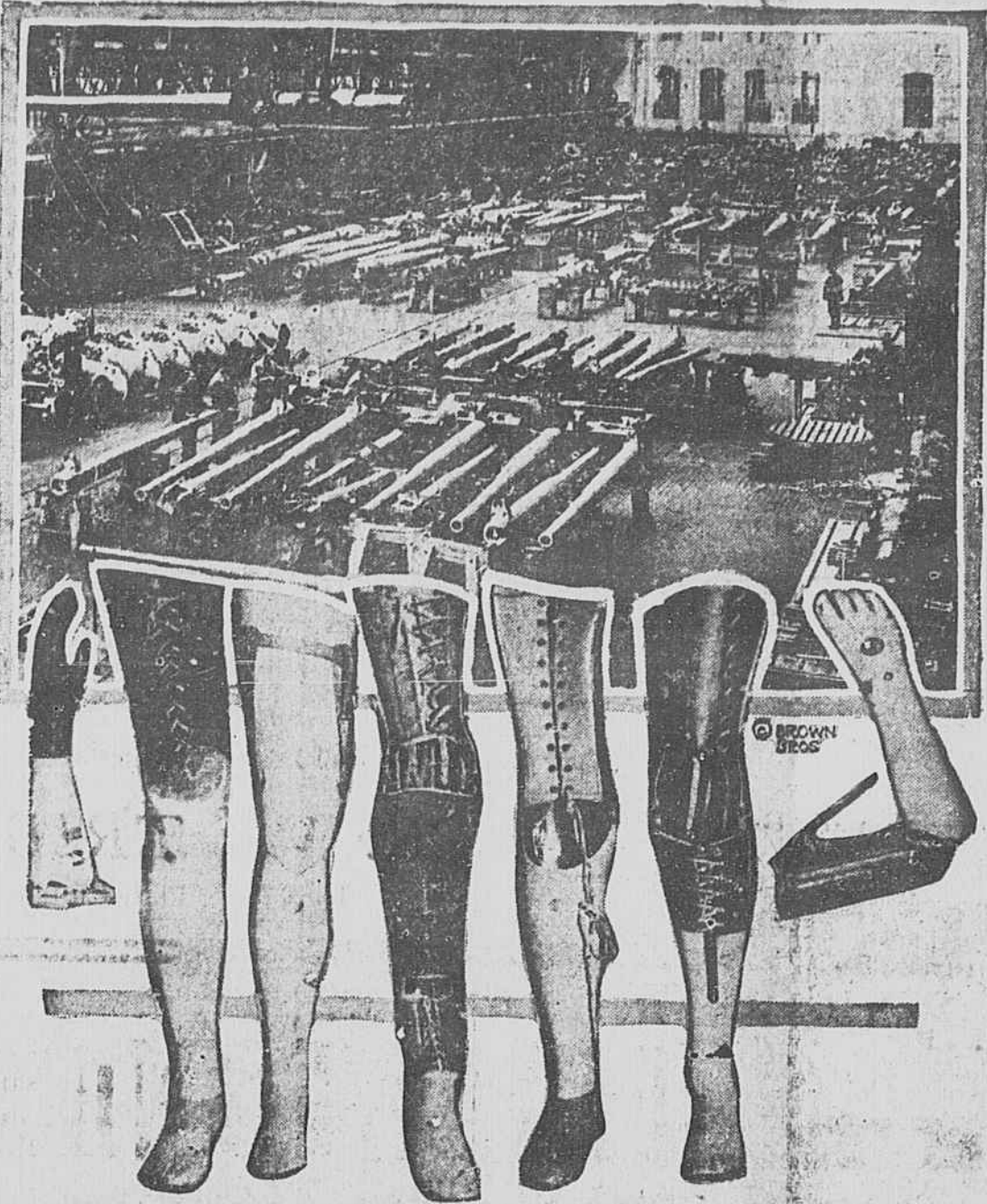
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Labor Troubles Are Low-Wage Scales Says Frank P. Walsh

Kansas City, Aug. 28.—Low wages was found to be the basis cause of industrial unrest in the report which Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the federal commission on industrial relations and the labor members of that body, will present to congress as a result of the commission's two year investigation into the subject. The report embodying the personal findings of Mr. Walsh and concurred in by commissioner John B. Lennon, James O'Connell and Austin B. Garroton, was made public here today. "The workers of the nation, through compulsory and oppressive methods, legal and illegal, are denied the full product of their toil," it was declared in the report, and the resulting industrial dissatisfaction was said to have reached "proportions that already menace the social good will and the peace of the nation." Responsibility for the condition under which they live was placed primarily upon the workers themselves who "blind to their collective strength and often times deaf to the cries of their followers, have suffered exploitation and the invasion of their most sacred rights without resistance." The report in part follows: "We find the basis of industrial dissatisfaction to be low wages, or stated in another way, the fact that the workers of the nation through compulsory and oppressive methods, legal and illegal, are denied the full product of their toil. "We further find that unrest among the workers in industry had grown to proportions that is already menace the social good will and the peace of the nation. "We find that the workers are numbering millions smart under a sense of injustice and oppression. "The extent and depth of industrial unrest can hardly be exaggerated. State and national convention of labor organizations numbering many thousands of members have cheered the names of leaders imprisoned for participation in a campaign of violence, conducted as one phase of conflict with organized employers. "Employers have created and maintained small private armies and used these forces to intimidate and suppress their striking employes by deporting, imprisoning, assaulting and killing their leaders. Elaborate spy systems are maintained to discover and forestall the movements of the enemy. The use of state troops in policing strikes has bred a bitter hostility to the militia system. "Courts, legislatures and governors have been rightfully accused of serving employers to the defeat of justice and while counterecharges come from the employers and their agents, with almost negligible exceptions, it is the wage earners who believe, assert and prove that the very institutions of their country have been perverted by the power of the employer. "To the support of the militant and aggressive propaganda of organized labor has come, within recent years, a small but rapidly increasing host of

the great mass of citizens. But, until the workers themselves realize their responsibility and utilize to their collective power no action whether governmental or abridgment can work any genuine and lasting improvement. "We call upon our citizenship, regardless of political or economic conditions to use every means of agitation, all avenues of education and every department and function of government to eliminate the injustices exposed by this committee to the end that each laborer may secure the whole product of his labor." Three Dollar Seats at the Movies. (From Commerce and Finance.) The Knickerbocker Theater announces that beginning September 15, seats in the loges of the first balcony will be sold at \$3 each and that there will be a special entrance and exit for the occupants of these loges. The silent drama has been popular because it was cheap. For the most wonderful and costly pictures displayed the price rarely has been more than 25 cents or 50 cents. For the vast majority of shows the admission is 5 cents or 10 cents. The \$3 rate at the Knickerbocker does not indicate that an effort is to be made to raise prices generally but illustrates how broad is the appeal of the "pictures" and how content the management is that the well-to-do will pay little short of grand opera prices to see them if in addition to their view, they can have the stamp of exclusiveness by reason of that special entrance and exit. Easy Trading. A commercial traveler was praising his wares with a great burst of eloquence. "They're the finest things out!" he assured his prospective customer finally. "Why, sir, if you have one of our machines it will pay for itself in less than six months!" "You guarantee that?" asked the customer. "Certainly!" replied the traveler eagerly. "Then, if they pay for themselves, you can send me a half dozen," said the customer. "But, if they don't, I can't pay for 'em!" She—Have you been up to break bread with the new bride and bridegroom yet? He—No, I'm not feeling very strong.—Boston Transcript. Knicker—Now they say it was Noah who ate the apple. Bocker—Being a well-known sailor, he was probably tempted by the sea serpent.—New York Sun. Hokin—Closest claims that when charity is needed he is always the first to put his hand in his pocket. Pokins—Yes; and he keeps it there till the danger is over.—Judge. Cums—When I was at Niagara Falls I went through the Cave of the Winds. Cawker—That's nothing. When I was at Washington I spent an hour in the senate gallery.—Pack. "What do you think of the accusations, Mrs. Nurell?" whispered her neighbor. "Oh, I don't mix in them religious squabbles. Let everybody worship in their own way, I say."—Buffalo Express.

BRITISH AND FRENCH SOLDIERS GOOD FRIENDS

British Army Headquarters in France, Aug. 25.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—Triumphal arches were erected by the French soldiers to welcome their successors when the British took over a section of the line from the French a while ago. An occasional sniper's bullet and the occasional burst of a shell accompanied the informal ceremony. "The peculiar thing is that the French do not like to go," said a staff officer. "They have spent months in building up their trenches to make them comfortable and as secure from the enemy's fire as possible. They are proud of their trenches. In a sense they feel that the results of their labor belong to them. Besides they have got settled in the associations of the villages to the rear where they are billeted, they know all the local people."

Strictly speaking all that happens is that a British battalion marches in and a French battalion marches out after the officers of the incoming battalion have spent a day or two in the trenches familiarizing themselves with details. But to the men of both sides it is a great event. Though the British and the French are allies the soldiers of the two armies rarely meet. Each is on his own side of the line which bounds the zone of the two armies. "Probably not one out of fifty French soldiers speaks much English," said an officer, "and certainly not one out of fifty British soldiers speaks much French." Yet in five minutes they are talking together—and some way or other they make one another understand. What interests them most is the comparison of equipment. They must try the mechanism of each others rifles. The Briton must try on the new French steel helmet which the Frenchmen wear to protect their heads from shrapnel bullets and splinters. After the helmets he must examine the French knives which the French use at the close quarters in trench fighting when the bayonet is unwieldy; and after that comes a comparison of bombs and bomb throwing methods. Gestures serve pretty well for this kind of a conversation. Meanwhile every bit of school book French and English is in play in the midst of laughter. The outgoing soldier expatiates on his "dug-out" and how comfortable he has tried to make it; and the new comer is properly complimentary in this diplomatic interchange between the men in khaki and blue. When the French go they say "Good-by" and the British try their hands at "au revoir."

"There is certainly one thing our soldier can learn from the French," said a British officer, "though a Frenchman has never done any cooking before he soon learns how to make an appetizing stew. Our men are doing better. Camp life is a good teacher."

"Is there any outdoor sport she is fond of?" "I should say so. She's dead in love with a baseball player."—Brownings Magazine.

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Use a little extra money to good advantage just now? Haven't you something to sell? Do you own something you no longer use, but which if offered at a bargain price would appeal at once to some one who does need it?

An INTELLIGENCER Want Ad will turn the trick.

PHONE 321

SUMMER HEADACHES---

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Kosmas cut out the bright rays of light and "ease up" the sore and strained muscles. "Kosma" and "Comfort" mean the same. Be comfortable.

Walter H. Keese & Co. Optometrists

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This tract of about 125 acres is for sale. It lies about a mile from town, and can be bought in tracts from 10 acres up, and there's money in it. The price now is \$125.00 to \$175.00, according to the land—and ten years from today you couldn't buy it at TWICE this price.

Prof. C. W. Riser bought fifteen acres last week, and is going to build out there on the new road that has recently been made through this property.

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Birmingham, Ala.	15.00	Piedmont, S. C.	8.00
Cedartown, Ga.	11.00	Rockmart, Ga.	11.20
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Elberton, Ga.	3.50	Spartanburg, S. C.	8.00
Greenville, S. C.	8.00	Union, S. C.	7.50
Greenwood, S. C.	7.50	Williamston, S. C.	8.00
		Winder, Ga.	10.00

Tickets on sale each Thursday up to and including September 2, 1915, bearing final limit to reach original starting point, returning prior to midnight of second Monday following date of sale. Extension of final return limit may be had upon payment of difference between the ten day and season rates. Call on nearest Ticket Agent for Pullman reservations, information or C. S. Compton, T. P. A., Atlanta, Ga. Fred Geisler, Ass't G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Girl Life Guards Save Many Lives.



The first crew of girl life guards ever organized in the United States is now doing active duty at the Ocean Park Beach, near Los Angeles. All five members of the pretty crew have already placed several rescues to their credit and proved that men have nothing on them at lifesavers. The quintet is made up of the Misses Alice McKenney, Cora Weber, Vera Steadman, Alleen Allen, and Lila Concier, all expert swimmers and fancy divers, who they carried to victory the colors of the Los Angeles Athletic club in amateur competition. Not long since the idea came to them to place to practical use their splendid watermanship and they offered their services as volunteer life guards. The shore at Ocean Park is dangerous, owing to a strong surf and violent undertow, and the authorities were inclined to tamper at the proposal. But when the determined girls demonstrated in a rigorous test that they could handle surf boats and lifesaving apparatus with consummate skill, besides being able to carry a living subject through the crashing breakers, they were appointed without hesitation. So they take turns in patrolling the beach these days, and the fearless and efficient manner in which they have assisted drowning people to safety has won them the admiration of all who have seen them at their courageous and risky work.