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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.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1915.

Cotton is King.

And cotton need next.

The Balkans can't keep on balking much longer.

England Has an "Acid" Scandal.—Headline. What a burning shame.

It is announced that Russia has called out all men of age. Germany long ago called out men of all ages.

It appears that "punitive expeditions" into Serbia announced by Austria fourteen months ago, and several times postponed for discretionary reasons, is at last about to begin.

Pity the poor railroads—but this time for a different reason. Formerly their complaints were based on poor business. Now they're bitterly lamenting that they can't get enough cars to handle the traffic.

The German military attaché, accused of complicity in the Dumba plot to tie up export industries, is spending three weeks in the West while his case is being considered. "Boeing America first."

"I am the gravest danger that confronts England," laments George Bernard Shaw, "because, I have the strange power of turning the nation passionately away from the truth by the simple act of uttering it." But there's a perfectly simple remedy. If this British Cassandra were a real patriot, he'd tell deliberate lies; and then the nation would be saved by being fooled into a passionate acceptance of the truth.

Representative Wolfe, a brilliant young attorney of Anderson who at last broke into the legislature, after several unsuccessful attempts, tells the Anderson Daily Mail he is preparing several bills, one of which is designed "to tax worthless dogs out of existence." Many states in this grand old Union have lost forever the services of brilliant statesmen on that very bill. Mr. Wolfe may find that having walked into the legislature and introduced a bill that interferes with the rights and time-honored privileges of the "yaller dog," he may turn right around and walk right out again.—Spartanburg Herald. Representative Wolfe should remember the fate of those who favored legislation directed at the rabid dogs years ago.

MONEY MEETS MUSCLE.

A year ago John D. Rockefeller, Jr. explained to a congressional committee, investigating the Colorado labor war, that an important officer of a great corporation couldn't be expected to know anything about the working and living conditions of the workmen employed—that he must necessarily depend for such matters on the word of subordinates, and must allow them wide discretion in handling their labor problems.

The last few days John D., Jr. has been making a personal investigation of the labor situation on the property of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. He has talked and eaten with the laborers, swung a pick in the coal mines, inspected the miners' houses and sought to obtain a complete, detailed understanding of the human element involved in the corporation's work.

From all accounts the young billionaire has been getting on famously with the workmen, and he will probably continue to get on with them. For he has found that the men are human beings very much like himself; and the same astonishing fact has dawned on the miners. Out of their meeting face to face, as friendly co-workers rather than enemies, will come better treatment and better fortune for both the capital and labor involved in that industry.

This desirable consummation comes because young John D. Jr., has reversed his opinion. It would come about in a great many other industries if the big capitalists would follow his example. What is needed in the relations of capital and labor more than anything else is the personal relation between the men with the money and the men with the muscle. The economic problem is at bottom a human problem. There must be personal contact to insure the mutual good will without which signed wage scales and protocols are futile. The fewer "middlemen" there are between capitalist and workman, the better.

JITNEY SUBMARINES.

Henry Ford's idea for a gas-engine submarine is particularly interesting. If such engines can really be used for under-water craft, providing propelling power as efficiently as they do on the surface, and not betraying the craft by a trail of escaping gas, their value will be enormous. They would probably never supersede the improved batteries recently perfected by Edison.

The submarine at present is handicapped by the fact that it must carry two sets of machinery—an oil-burning engine for use on the surface and a set of batteries for motive power under water. The former can't be used when submerged, and the latter exhausts its power too quickly in surface cruising. If a single gasoline engine can be substituted for this double power equipment, it will mean a vast improvement in lightness, speed, ease of control and cruising range.

That is an engineering problem which Mr. Ford as a gas-engine expert should be able to handle, if anybody can. The application he suggests for his idea is appealing in its picturesqueness.

He proposes to use these under-water gasoline motors for "Jitney submarines." They will be craft so small that one or two men can operate them. Their cost will not be more than a good touring car or motor boat. Each will hold one torpedo—possibly as "a pill on the end of a pole"—and several such craft might be carried on a torpedo boat or other war vessel and launched anywhere to attack an adjacent enemy. A hostile battleship would be assailed by a dozen of them at once. The losses would count little in lives or property value. By sheer numbers and the confusing nature of their attack, a hundred or more of them might conceivably destroy an entire fleet.

And that puts up to the naval experts another puzzling question. The present trend of submarine construction is toward great size and cruising range. Is that all wrong, from a defensive point of view? Is the "Jitney submarine" to carry the day against the "submarine cruiser"?

JOB FOR WOMEN.

"It is jobs that women need," says Dean Johnson of New York University. "If they could all land something to do that would interest them and pay them enough so that they could live decently, I think we would very soon hear little about this terrible unrest which seems to be causing so much trouble these days."

It's doubtless true. In spite of all the sentiment that has been wasted on women who are "forced to leave their homes and go out into the world to earn their living," it's likely that most of those same women are far

more contented doing something "out in the world" than they would be at home, engaged in petty or useless cares or folding their hands in old-fashioned idleness.

Idleness falls on a live woman no less than a live man. And the idleness of unemployed women becomes more and more intolerable, as one by one the domestic tasks that once belonged to the feminine members of the household have been taken from her by the new social organization. Her wool is spun, her cloth is woven, her garments come ready-made for her and her children. Her fruits and jellies are canned in factories. Her bread is baked just as well and as cheaply as she can bake it. Her butter and milk are delivered at her door. Efficient and inexpensive laundries relieve her of back-breaking toil. Vacuum cleaners lighten her work. Everything tends to give her more leisure than her grandmother had. And with the energy released by this new leisure, it would be remarkable indeed if she were not "restless"—particularly when almost any woman of brains feels that she could make more than enough money in congenial employment to employ unambitious servants for her routine housework.

Men and women are by no means so different as people have imagined—certainly not so different as men have imagined. Man's greatest need and blessing has always been a job; and it's perfectly natural that women now should experience the same need.

CHEMICAL PROGRESS

Uncle Sam is making rapid progress in chemical lines. The fame in dyestuffs which has so greatly inconvenienced American industries since the war began is already finding relief. The First National Exposition of Chemical Industries at the Grand Central Palace in New York shows that about fifty important colors are now being produced in quantities that will soon make the United States independent of Germany. In another year, or two years at most, it is expected that the making of aniline dyes will have become one of the greatest American industries, not only supplying our own needs but making headway in foreign markets.

At present everything tends to encourage the development of the business. Prices are abnormally high. The government is lending its aid in every way possible, and government chemists have contributed valuable discoveries. Thomas A. Edison has perfected a new process for getting benzol, the basic aniline material, from the waste of gas of coke factories, which has heretofore represented a loss of \$100,000,000 a year. Dr. Rittman of the federal bureau of mines has worked out a process for obtaining benzol from petroleum. Private chemists are making steady progress in adapting old formulas or discovering new ones. The government has established at the New York custom house a bureau for the promotion of dyestuff industry. New companies are going into the business, and old ones are extending their plants. It is virtually certain that the next congress will enact legislation to protect the new industry from improper foreign competition when peace comes.

The potash industry, too, for which, after dyestuff, there is the greatest need in America, is getting on its feet. A new process is said to have been discovered for extracting potash direct from feldspar, so simple and commercially practicable that we shall soon have the potash we need for fertilizer.



Weather Forecast:—Fair Sunday; Monday cloudy.

Several people of the city including Mr. James N. Pearman and Mr. Winston Smith attended the Fairview stock show near Fountain Inn on Friday. "This is always a great day," stated Mr. Smith yesterday. "Yesterday marked the 29th annual show and strange to say not a single one of these big days has ever been rained out. The attendance was around 5,000."

An important meeting of Hiram Lodge, A. F. M., will be held next Thursday evening in this city at which time the Master Mason's degree will be conferred. Geo. T. Bryan, Grand Master, and R. A. Cooper, Deputy Grand Master, are expected to be here for the ceremonies. All Masons of the county are cordially invited to

attend this important gathering. The Grand Master is a resident of Greenville, while the Deputy Grand Master comes from Laurens. Both are so well known throughout the state that an introduction to the people of Anderson is unnecessary. It is likely that there will be a large attendance of members of fraternity at this meeting.

One of the prettiest and one of the most attractive show windows ever seen in Anderson may be seen at Moore-Wilson's. The window is decorated with black and white, "blazer" striped paper in a most effective way. The only articles on display in the window are a few black hats and white kid gloves. This window would be a credit to any of the bigger stores in the larger cities.

Mr. S. M. Byars has received a letter from the state fair officials asking that he and the tomato club agent send their exhibits to Columbia in one car, this car to be shipped from whatever point suits best. Mr. Byars and Miss Garlington are now busy preparing their exhibits.

Mr. Jas. D. Hammett returned yesterday from Columbia where he had been on a short business trip and stated upon his return that while in that city he had seen nearly all of the Anderson county students at South Carolina University.

"There are two boys from our mills at Honea Path attending Carolina," stated Mr. Hammett, "who say that during the summer they make enough money in the weave room to pay their expenses. I can say this for them, they are two of the best weavers I have ever seen. Their names are Taylor and Brown and they have been reared right there in the mill village but are determined to get an education and are well on their way. One of these boys has in his mind to become a doctor but I believe he ought to become a mechanical engineer for he has a turn that way. If he would do this he would make a good one. It seems to me that the fellow who gets the practical side of anything before he gets the theory, is always better than the man that gets it vice-versa. These two young fellows deserve credit for trying to get an education and they will make good."

"I have just returned from a two weeks stay in Georgia," stated Mr. J. W. Sadler yesterday who sells raincoats and trousers. "I found that business conditions improved wonderfully and I had an especially good business while away."

A prominent business man yesterday stated that in associating with farmers all over the county he had gathered that all of them were delighted with the good price of cotton now. He stated that the farmers, nearly all of them, were at least 50 percent better off this year than last. This year they are getting almost twice as much for their cotton and then besides they have planted lots of grain and have hogs of their own.

All of the young ladies at Anderson college have been invited to attend the Anderson theatre on Monday afternoon by Manager Trowbridge. The military picture, "The Tango," will be shown besides other good reels.

Chief Jackson of the Anderson fire department has returned home after a stay of several days in Charleston with Chief Behrens. Mr. Jackson went to Charleston upon the invitation of Chief Behrens to inspect the fire fighting apparatus in that city and to their methods of handling fires.

Chief Jackson stated yesterday that he enjoyed every minute of the stay and while there got some good experience. He was the guest of the Charleston chief and answered every call with him. There were a number of fires while he was down there and he got some practical experience and learned some new methods about fire fighting.

Adolph Gelsberg of "Potato Chip" fame says: "Advertising in the Intelligencer certainly does pay; I put two line squib in The Intelligencer and business picked up right now. Yesterday I received several inquiries, and made several sales to parties from ten and twelve miles out in the country as a result of that ad, besides the ones I have sold here in the city. You convinced me that Intelligencer advertising pays."

J. S. Bogen, who has been with E. Fleischman & Bros. for six or seven years has resigned to accept a position with the Carolina Life Insurance company at Greenville. He leaves Monday for his new home, and his many friends here wish him Godspeed.

The supreme style store YOU are, and ought to be, very particular about style in clothes; and the more particular you are, the more you'll appreciate this store. We're now showing an unrivalled selection of ultra styled suits, overcoats, haberdashery, shoes, hats; a display that marks our supremacy. Unquestioned reliability and fair prices on the right goods, with a wealth of choice, shows the value of our specialization. Men's and young men's suits and overcoats, \$10 to \$25; Boys' Suits and overcoats \$3.50 to \$12.50; Shirts 50c to \$3.50; Shoes \$3.50 to \$6.50; Hats \$2 to \$3.50. All lines now ready. B. O. Evans & Co. SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS "The Store with a Conscience"

G. A. R. Veterans Will Hold Annual Reunion In National Capital

Washington, September 25.—Thousands of veterans of the Union army are here on the eve of the forty-ninth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Fifty years after the last shot was fired survivors of the union host which marched in review from the capitol to the White House, are to retrace their steps next Wednesday.

In the court of honor where President Johnson stood September 29, 1865, President Wilson will stand to greet the remnant of the victorious armies of Grant and Sherman. Elaborate plans have been made to assure the success of the encampment and the city is in holiday array. Pennsylvania avenue through which the military pageant will pass is walled with the national colors, and flags flutter from windows and housetops.

By tomorrow it is expected 30,000 veterans, many of them survivors of the 160,000 who participated in the grand review of 1865, will have reached the city. Preparations for entertaining 100,000 visitors have been made. On the opening day of the encampment various informal receptions will be held and much of the time given over to registration under a system whereby veterans can easily find old comrades.

President Wilson will attend the first formal reception in a huge auditorium adapted for the purpose in the old Census building near the capitol which also will contain headquarters of the various departments and army court of the grand army and allied organizations during the encampment. The following day the military review will be held.

General Nelson A. Miles, who will act as marshal of the review, taking the place of General Sherman occupied in 1865, and David J. Palmer, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., already have arrived. Among others who are here or expected by tomorrow are the following noted veterans:

General James H. Wilson, of Wilmington, Del., and General Granville M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, the only two living corps commanders of the Union army; division commanders General Adelbert Ames, of Mississippi, Gen. D. McM. Gregg, of Pennsylvania; General Lewis A. Grant, Minn.; Gen. J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio and Brig. Gen. John T. Wilder, of Knoxville, Tenn. Nearly all the veterans who marched with Sherman and Grant who are enrolled for the line of march Wednesday have passed seventy years of age and it is probable that another commemoration of the event never will be held.

The line of march for the parade will be from Peace Monument at the east entrance of the Capitol grounds, up Pennsylvania avenue and through a court of honor erected in front of the White House. With the other distinguished officers of the United States, justices of the supreme court and members of congress. Besides the veterans in line there will be sons of veterans, various citizens military organizations, troops of the regular army, marine corps and sailors from the fleet.

The parade, it is estimated, will require about three hours in passing. General Miles, as honorary grand marshal of the parade, will have army and navy officers as his aides. Col. Holsey, chief of staff to the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., will be the active marshal. As special guard to Commander-in-chief Palmer will be the U. S. Grant Post of Brooklyn, N. Y. Veterans will march in their respective grand army departments, the line being headed by the department of Illinois which was the first to be organized after the war.

On Thursday and Friday business meetings of the encampment, with sessions of allied organizations will

be held. After the election of grand officers Friday the veterans will proceed to Arlington National cemetery where President Wilson will lay the cornerstone of a new national amphitheatre. Another feature will be a public reception in the Capitol Thursday evening under the auspices of the Women's Relief corps. This organization, co-operating with the women of the G. A. R. will plant two trees, one on each side of the boulevard leading to the Lincoln Memorial in Potomac park. The first spadeful of earth in planting the first tree will be turned by Commander-in-Chief David J. Palmer, while Mrs. Sarah E. Fulton, president of the Women's Relief corps, will have that honor in planting the second tree.

One of the events for tomorrow will be the wig-wagging of a message of greeting and good will to visiting veterans from President Wilson. The message will be signalled by men familiar with the old Myer code which was sent from station to station about Washington by survivors of the signal corps of fifty years ago.

Signalling features of the encampment will continue throughout the week under charge of Lieut. George Carr Round, president of the United States Veterans Signal Corps association. The main station of the veteran signal corps will be on the heights of Georgetown in the extreme western section of Washington and upon the spot where the government had its Signal Instruction camps during the war. Mt. Tabor Methodist church which stands there will be the headquarters. From that point welcomes will be wig-wagged and messages of peace and good will to the world are to be sent. Other stations are established at Fort Stevens, Fort De Russy; the National Soldiers Home, Fort Richardson and the Dome of the Capitol.

Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels have co-operated with the committee to entertain the veterans. Regular troops from Fort Myer are to give daily drill exhibitions on the Washington Monument grounds while submarines, torpedo boats and other small naval craft unknown to civil war times are to be on exhibition in Washington harbor in the Potomac.

Mingling in the throngs of wearers of the Blue who have reached here are wearers of the Confederate Gray who were especially invited to attend the encampment. The invitations were extended as a result of the union of the Blue and the Gray at Gettysburg two years ago.

NEW JERSEY JUSTICE

Aged Woman Apple Picker Fined Despite Protests.

(From The Wall Street Journal.) More than 60 residents of Linden attended court proceedings this morning to protest against the fining of Mrs. Susanna Hudak, who is past 80 years old, for taking seven apples from under the trees of a neighbor's orchard.

Although Mrs. Jean Deventer, owner of the orchard, told the court she had given Mrs. Hudak permission to take as much of the fruit as she wanted Recorder Peter Bundy fined the defendant \$5 and costs.

The case against Mrs. Hudak rested on the testimony of Marshal Petrus, who saw her coming out of the Deventer orchard last Sunday morning with the apples in her apron. "Even if she did not steal the apples," said Recorder Bundy, "she ought not to have been carrying them on Sunday."

A few weeks ago Bundy fined John Sopp, an ice dealer, for giving away on Sunday ice that was needed for a sick baby.

AFTER THE WAR German Banking Interests Expected to Quite England for the United States.

(Adams in Boston News Bureau.) The position of so-called German bankers in England and the United States is highly interesting at the present time. I hear that there is likely to be a great exodus of German banking interests and of banking fortunes in general from Great Britain to the United States. After the war, taxes are likely to be heavy enough to constitute a handicap in banking transactions and the expansion of capital interests in London. I am told that Sir Edgar Speyer, now summering in New England, not only desires to renounce his English title but is likely to become an American citizen.

It has been incomprehensible on this side of the water that the English should try to drive big banking interests associated with English finance simply because they sprang from Germany or had large German connections. The attacks upon the house of Speyer have not been understood upon this side of the water.

I think it will surprise most people to learn that there is a sentiment in England that but for the financial interests of Speyer and Cassel, Turkey might now be on the side of England.

This is the story I get from an American banker. I give it because it shows how important are financial movement in connection with political or governmental action. Banking power was never so big and never so important as today. It is the one free and mobile power in the world. Because of the importance of financial power I give this story as I heard it from the banker although I have not had the time or the opportunity to confirm it.

Shortly before the outbreak of hostilities between England and Turkey, at a time when Great Britain thought she had Turkey and Turkish interests lined up on the side of the allies, the Imperial Ottoman bank in London, controlled by Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel, is said to have called all its loans in Turkey and Mohammedan countries in general.

"As a result there was a sudden and completely change of sentiment on the part of Turkish leaders who feared England was trying to ruin their country and its business. From that time the controlling powers in Turkey favored the cause of Germany."

"When the action of the Imperial Ottoman bank came to the attention of the British war office, both Speyer and Cassel were called to task.

"Each claimed the object of calling loans was to get together in London all the funds available so that the bank might purchase some of the new British treasury notes which then were about to be issued.

"As is openly known, Speyer was forced to leave England because of the feeling against him."

Knew His Townsman. A Glasgow hawk was touring the provinces, offering for sale his marvelous cure-all mixture, and one day, when about to uncork a bottle for his audience to sample, he found to his disgust that his workmate was missing.

"In there any gentleman in this crowd from Glasgow?" he asked, looking over his audience.

"Yes! I am," came a reply, in an unmistakable Glasgow accent.

"Then lend me your cork-screw," was the quick rejoinder. Now comes the author who declares that "the inferiority of Southern men in 1865 is due to the fact that she lost her best and had to accept a generation bred from the weaker stock. Maybe but did Sheridan and Sherman kill all the children of the soldiers?"—Florida Times-Union.