

THE INTELLIGENCER

ESTABLISHED 1860.

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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.

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THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915.

Carnegie made a mistake when he didn't fortify his peace palace.

Modern dancing is mostly sitting around watching some one else do it.

The granges will now elevate the farm population by teaching it the one-step.

Some of the congressmen are attending to their duties by sending their secretaries to Washington.

There are days when the official dispatches from the war are nearly as correct as the unverified rumors.

The girls would probably be willing to knit socks for the Belgians, if the boys would come around and keep them company.

The new Reserve banks are appropriate to their name in showing considerable reserve when anyone asks for a loan.

The United States military and naval forces may not be prepared for war, but they are always prepared for the next election.

Many prayers for peace are being offered in the churches, but no one has as yet been heard praying for the health of the European kings.

Many churches are trying newspaper advertising this winter. It is the easiest way to shake hands with the whole town and invite 'em all in.

It is claimed that the United States is defenseless, but anyway the army is scattered around at inaccessible spots where the enemy can't get it.

Some people will kick on increased railroad fares because it will hinder them from going to some big city and buying goods that they will afterward want to return.

In view of the protests of our government against interference with our commerce, it is believed that the warring powers will let hymn-books be exported as not contraband.

The farmers of heavy parts of the country are selling their horses and mules for war purposes. An automobile is much better to go to town to see the moving pictures with.

Having offered valuable criticism of the way the war is being conducted, it is believed that the warring powers will let hymn-books be exported as not contraband.

SAVING CITY'S MONEY.

By conducting the city's affair as though they were their own, and by applying the same strict principles of business that they adhere to in the management of their personal matters, the paving commission has in the letting of contracts for street paving saved the city fully \$25,000.

The details of the manner in which this was done is interesting, but it is not necessary that that be gone into in this connection. It is a fact that by giving close attention to the matter of securing the best contracts and on the best terms, for doing the city's paving the commission has saved a large sum of money.

It is a fine testimonial to the ability of these men composing the commission, but that is not the point of this comment. The incident is cited to show what can be done in the management of the city's affairs when competent men are placed in charge, and when they make a business of managing these affairs as judiciously as they handle their own personal matters.

Those who had the pleasure of hearing the splendid lecture by Mr. Dixon at the chautauqua Tuesday night on the subject of "The Social Survey" or "Taking Stock of a Town," will appreciate probably more than those who did not hear the discourse the accomplishment of the paving commission in the matter of the street paving contract letting. Mr. Dixon's treatise on the commission form of government for municipalities was for careful and convincing.

The truth of much that he said about the advantages of having a city's affairs looked after by a paid manager or managers, of unquestioned business ability and integrity, who would make it their special and only business to conduct these affairs along strict business lines, is borne out strikingly in the reliefment of the paving commission in saving the city of Anderson this large sum of money in the letting of contracts for the pavement.

While the paving commissioners do not receive pay for their services, they are looking after the city's interests as closely as though they were paid large salaries to do that and nothing more. They are exceptionally patriotic citizens, however, and business men of rare ability, and they are to be congratulated on the admirable manner in which they have handled this matter and are deserving of the highest praise and thanks of the public generally.

AN ANDERSON BOY.

There is nothing of more value to Anderson than her young men, and nothing of which the people ought to be more proud than the success with which these young men are meeting in their life work.

Especially ought it to be source of pride with citizens of Anderson when her young men go out in the world away from here and achieve success, and are rewarded for their efforts. For of what is a community to be proud if it is not her sterling young men and her noble young women, on whose shoulders the responsibilities of the country are to fall are many years. What is of more value to a community than these, what is more lasting?

These thoughts were prompted by a personal letter which the editor received from an old friend and in which he tells something about the success of an old Anderson boy living away from here. The Anderson boy in question is Marshall Craig, than whom there were none more popular and more highly esteemed by all at the time he made his home here. Following his graduation from Furman University a few years ago he went to Wilmington, N. C., where he served as assistant pastor of the First Baptist church, one of the largest Baptist churches in the State of North Carolina. The pastor of that church has resigned and Marshall Craig has been appointed acting pastor by the congregation, which numbers some 1,200, as large or larger than that of the First Baptist church of this city.

The letter also tells of another honor conferred upon this Anderson boy. We had it in mind to write an article based on the facts given in this personal letter, but as the letter itself, or portions of it which may be printed, tell the story so well, we quote it.

"I thought the people of Anderson would be glad to hear of the success of Marshall Craig, or perhaps I should say the Rev. W. M. Craig. He graduated at Furman two years ago, as you know. Since then he has been assistant pastor of First Baptist church here. Dr. Foster, the pastor, is leaving to become president of Basile Lift, June 1st. On last Sunday Marshall was called as acting pastor of the first church in North Carolina, having about 1,200 members.

He was recently called as professor of English in Basile Tift College, Forsyth, Ga. This he refused on account of unsettled conditions in the church here because of the pastor, Dr. J. H. Foster leaving. The people here all love Marshall and he is one of the most popular preachers in the city.

"I think his many friends in Anderson would like to know this, so I am writing to you for you know him. To be called as acting pastor of a large church like this and as professor of English in a college like Basile Lift is quite a compliment to a man as young as Craig. Please don't mention my name in connection with this. He does not know that I am doing this, and I don't want him to know. He is in Houston, Texas attending the convention at this time."

NOT BEFORE THE COURT.

Nobody who knows Justice Hughes ever supposed that he would consent, even tacitly, to become a presidential candidate next year. In the Washington correspondence of the New York Evening Post, some weeks ago the subject was taken up, and the prediction was then made that if the talk of Hughes as a possibility came from under cover, he would give it a quietus. This he has done. His statement is very flat.

The reasons he assigns for not permitting the use of his name do him a great honor. He is so jealous of the dignity and unsullied reputation of the supreme court that he considers any members of it as removed from even the suspicion of desiring a political office. So there will be no Hughes candidacy for Hughes will allow none.

The question remains, however, whether a nomination unanimously offered him by his party, as the only way to meet a great emergency, would be peremptorily declined. To that contingent question Justice Hughes does not address himself. It is not yet before the court.

PRACTICAL TOWN PROMOTION.

The question is often asked, what practical things can be done to advertise our town. In some places the citizens wear "booster buttons"—except when they go out of town where the advertising might do some good.

Some towns take write-ups of trade papers. If these periodicals have a real circulation, this should have value. Frequently the circulation is confined to people who buy the write-ups.

In some cities business men print cuts of local scenes on their correspondence envelopes. But you can't make a town seem attractive merely by a photograph of the brick walls of some factory. You need to show pleasant streets, attractive building trees and other foliage, to give some impression of taste and civic self respect.

Statements of a town's advantages are often circulated on letter heads and envelopes. These are so detailed that few people read them. Still they help the citizens of a town to respect their own achievements.

Many towns display a town slogan at the railroad station.

These mottoes are often boastful and impossible. If they concentrate in a phrase some real merit the town is rendering, the motto is excellent.

Campaigns for new industries are common. These are hopeful where the citizens are willing to devote time and money to the effort.

All these ideas are good if well handled. But the most effective method is the cultivation of town spirit. Some places are full of people who always disparage their home place. They think this shows that they are persons of fine discrimination. This attitude repels would-be residents, and discourages home enterprise.

PRESS VIEWS.

After the War.

It is greatly to the credit of the English public that it is frowning on attempts of some radicals to foster hatred between the British and Germans even in war. There are two movements to carry out such a purpose. One of them is the Anti-German league. The other is the British Patriotic league. The anti-German league has a pledge as follows:

"We, the undersigned, agree together to use our best efforts to combat German trade and influence in Great Britain and undertake to employ no German labor in our offices or home, nor handle knowingly anything which is of German make or origin. We will deal with no shops, banks or hotels where German labor is employed or German goods sold."

The following very admirable comment is made by the London Dispatch on this league:

"The whole thing is an outrage on common sense and no national dignity. We want no anti-German leagues or leagues to prevent Englishmen from doing business with or talking to Germans. We want leagues to get soldiers to defeat Germany, crush Prussian militarism and allow the subdued common sense and humanity of the German nation to assert itself. We want leagues to accentuate the magnificent impression made by the king's example in banning the consumption of wine, spirits and beer in the royal residence. We want leagues to encourage the workmen in our armament factories to increase their output, leagues to deepen national efficiency for the purpose of the war on which our whole future depends."

It is but natural that hatred should be intense between Germany and England during this war. But if there is any reward the world hopes to get from this terrible catastrophe it is the sweeping away of the armed rivalry between the two great powers. However the war turns out, it is to the interest of civilization that the balance of power question, the international hatred, the militaristic question all be settled. To begin at this time to foster hatred for a period not only lasting as long as the war lasts, but running after peace has been secured, is foolish and vicious. When the war is over the world prays that it will be over.

Rights of Critics.

The man who publishes a book or puts a play on the stage challenges public opinion. He desires favorable opinions, but he does not see that his rights are impaired if he gets unfavorable ones. Why may it not be in his interest to get unfavorable opinions? It is not good manners to express any opinion at all. Applause is occasionally interdicted, and it is used to occur in Plymouth church when Henry Ward Beecher was the preacher. In courts and in legislative bodies it is a violation of proprieties and of rules to express favorable or unfavorable opinions. But where the author or publisher, actor or manager, invites expressions of approval it is difficult to see why expressions of disapproval should be regarded as disorderly or libelous.

A dramatic critic of New York expressed disapproval of a play, and he has been excluded from the theatre and is now trying to get the legislature to enact his right to enter. A book reviewer in New York is being prosecuted for libel because he expressed energetic disapproval of a book written by a man about his domestic affairs. It is a very unusual thing for a man to do, and not a thing that commands respect in the general community. It may be said that the critic was excessively caustic in his comments. But the man who publishes a book solicits the public opinion. He hopes that the opinion will be favorable; but if it is unfavorable he has no grievance, unless the court in this case shall hold that he has. We do not attempt to decide the case; we shall accept the decision of the court as determining the author's rights.

But it doesn't look as though a man who sought publicity had any substantial grounds of complaint. If the public does not buy the book, or if persons employed to express opinions about books express unfavorable opinions about the book, or about the act of the author in writing such a book.

It may be that authors and publishers and actors and managers have a right to favorable opinions and to protection from unfavorable ones. But it will certainly seem a little singular if a man can object, in law, to an unfavorable opinion from the public, and which he appeals. Books and plays are not to be put into the public domain. No one is obliged to go into that court. But if he goes in voluntarily he ought to accept a adverse judgment without quavering. Of course, he has the time-honored right of all defeated litigants of "going down to the tavern and swearing at the court." But if he appeals for public applause he ought to be "game" enough to submit to public excoriation.

It Reminded Him. He was listening open mouthed to the description of the way in which the great battleship fleet was preparing for its work of destruction. "Hundreds of thousands of tons of fuel are necessary to keep those mighty fires going," the reader went on.

The listener slapped his knee. "By gum," he cried, "that reminds me. I ain't got in my winter supply of coal yet."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Honorable Lady. Marjorie, aged four, was in the library with her father. Her mother was superintending the preparation of dinner. The attention of the head of the house was attracted by a scratching sound, and he looked up to find his daughter at work with a pair of scissors on the top of a polished table.

"Marjorie," he said sternly, "go tell your mother what you've been doing." "I won't do it," she said. "Do you think I'm a tattler?"—Judge.

Offends Her Local Pride. An inquiry by Mrs. Homer Hoch, "Have all the men who hate to share moved to the little town? Or, are they the only ones who have time to stand on the station platform and watch the train pull in? At any rate they are there and give their town a very shifthead, hairy appearance as viewed from the car window."—Kansas City Star.

Excursion Rates. The excursion train was well filled. When the conductor came around, a comfortably seated passenger said to him, "Der ticket takes me two ways for von prufe, don't it?"

"Yes," replied the conductor. "Well, der about der ticket is der way der cost der ticket, I want to say der der tree ride."—Boston Transcript.

WIT AND HUMOR.



Both Garrulous. "Here's a writer says that it's the rich and the aristocratic who are the worst gossip and scandal sprayers."

Partial Explanation. The reason you can't get Central when a fire alarm is turned in is that everybody calls at once. Why you can't get Central other times isn't known.—Walnut Valley (Kan.) Times.

Good Cause for His Happiness. "What makes Blinks so pleased, when his rich uncle didn't leave him a penny?"

A Cold Douche. John McDowell tells of a famous Princeton professor who supplied the pupil one Sunday in the hamlet of Penn's Neck.

The Ideal Keyhole. It is claimed that the phosphorescent keyhole has been replaced by one with a raised rim that makes it easy for even the most unsteady hand to force the key into it.

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ABOUT THE STATE.

May we have pleasure of showing you? Our talking machine is out of order—we will let the colors, patterns and fabrics converse with your eye.

Novelties in silk Manhattan Shirts, soft cuffs, at \$3.50. Manhattan Shirts in inadras and percale, also in the silky summery fabrics with the soft double cuffs, \$1.50 and \$2.

Eclipse Shirts, \$1, and \$1.50. Soft or laundered cuffs.

Sports Shirts—that newest novelty; absolutely correct for wear anywhere from bank doors to waxed floors.

They're for the ladies too. 50c to \$2.



Rival For Baseball.

The people of Sumter seem to have the "fishing fever" worse now than at any time in recent years. Nearly every day there is a party to go down to Black river or the Wateree or somewhere else to spend the day fishing, not to mention the crowds who go out to the nearby mill ponds practically every morning. The luck of the fishermen seems to have been indifferent mostly.—Sumter Item.

Another Storm.

There was a very severe storm in the vicinity of the Catawba dam about 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. Large forest trees were uprooted by the fury of the wind and a number of barns and other outbuildings were blown over or otherwise damaged. Fortunately no persons were injured. The area of the storm was small, as it traversed a narrow path after the manner of a cyclone.—York News.

Ship Beef Cattle.

The Camden Beef Cattle Farms shipped 23 head of beef cattle from the Lugoff siding Wednesday. They were all free of cattle tick and were consigned to dealers in Richmond, Va.—Camden Chronicle.

Alfalfa Doing Well.

A citizen of the Bullock's Creek section who was in Yorkville Wednesday, remarked the fine appearance of several alfalfa patches in the section between Sharon and Hopdown. Several alfalfa growers have recently cut their hay and are hopeful of good results this year.—Yorkville Enquirer.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Clingham is so called because it was originally manufactured in Guigamp, Brittany.

The original home of the potato is Chile, say scientists. It has been cultivated there since early in the fifteenth century. Chile is an island off the west coast of Chile.

Che-Foo has an American hospital which is stated to rank with the best in the larger cities of China. It stands in four acres of ground on Temple Hill, overlooking the city and harbor of Che-Foo, and cost \$50,000 gold.

The bulletin of the Merchants' association of New York states that the city of New York invested \$2,500,251 last year in the new Central water supply system, and \$25,540,771 in new subways.

According to a recent official statement issued by Petrograd, the inhabitants of the Russian capital paid \$18,000,000 more for actual necessities of life in 1914 than they did in 1913. The advance in prices was due to the war. The following are the articles that showed in 1914 the largest percentage of increase in price over the preceding year: salt, 50 per cent; rice, 55 per cent; grain, 7 per cent; sugar, 13 to 20 per cent; butter, 12 per cent; meat, 25 per cent; sugar, 14 per cent; eggs, 1 per cent.

As showing the possibilities for tree growth in regions where vegetation has to be dependent upon it is pointed out that Bole, Idaho, has as many as 50 different kinds of ornamental and shade trees.

Sunday Selling.

Contrary to the expectation of some, the soft drink question for Sundays did not come up at the meeting of council Thursday night. It had been reported that applications to sell coca cola and cigars on Sunday would be made, but nothing was heard of it. This means that the law will be enforced on future Sundays, as it has been since the new administration took charge.—Greenwood Journal.

Complimentary Offer.

Mr. Ellison McKissick, who is to be graduated from Auburn this year, has received a very flattering offer from the Westinghouse Electric Company at Pittsburgh. He has not decided yet as to whether he will accept or not. The offer before graduation is a high compliment.—Greenwood Index.

Invents Vehicle.

Prof. Joseph Alfred of Lyndhurst, was in the city Tuesday and paid us an appreciated call. Prof. Alfred has invented a spring motor vehicle which promises to be a great success. He has kindly left a set of the drawings for the vehicle in our office, and any one interested in the proposition is invited to come in and inspect them.—Barnwell Sentinel.

Ready for Fires.

The new hose and reel house for the Bamberg fire department has been completed and is now in commission. This is quite an addition to the fire fighting equipment of Bamberg and one that was very much needed.—Bamberg Herald.

Only one modern sawmill is operated in the territory of Hawaii.

Egyptians in the third century used to burn butter in their lamps instead of oil.

The time which elapses between the utterance of a sound and its return must be more than one-twelfth of a second to form an echo.

Muslin was first made at Mosul in Mesopotamia, and was introduced into England by the middle of the seventeenth century.

The planet is so called from the fact that the first ones were made at Bayonne, France. The story goes that a Basque regiment, being hard pressed for its ammunition, used up some knives in their gun barrels and in this manner made the first bayonet charge. The name suggested and the new implement of war was soon after generally adopted.

Sixty per cent of English words are of Teutonic origin, 30 per cent are Greek and Latin, and 10 per cent consist from other sources.

The term "capital punishment" refers to the execution of a person by hanging, which affected the head, or "capital," of a person.

General Joffre only became generalissimo of the French army in 1911, on the refusal of General Poin to accept the office.

The town forest of Baden-Baden, Germany, yields an annual amount of 35,500 acres, or a total net profit of nearly \$7,000.