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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. Anonymous communications will not be noticed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

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THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1915.

Another note like an American steamer has been torpedoed.

The fellow who is always looking for a soft snap has little liking for being hit.

Linney bus has made its appearance in Spartanburg. What a day on Greenville.

The Eternal City withstands the siege of von Hindenburg then she will win such a name sure enough.

Change thing that city council had issued an edict requiring all to be muzzled and not include any more.

What use will the seat of war be to Italy's standing army? The fine place to land on with at home.

Italy Tells Why She Declared War. Headline. Never mind about explanations, go on and bring this war to an end.

If the torpedoing of the "Nebraska" doesn't make Secretary Bryan want to fight, there's no use trying to pick a scrap with him.

If they don't hurry up and end these communcements the sweet girl graduate will be shoved off the center of the stage by the June bride.

With war for the United States always a possibility now, it is a comforting thought that South Carolina has a company or two of naval militia.

Polina, sends greetings to Italy, saying he is proud for his armies to fight by the side of those of King Victor. We don't doubt the sincerity of it.

might combat German with venerable eggs. The corpses might not be as good as for the retreating.

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AFTER THE WAR.

There are prognostications a plenty as to what this war will do. It is a subject about which we may all say our say, but whether one's say will make the world wiser remains to be seen.

However, we are agreed that there will be many and perhaps great changes in the geographical boundary lines of the nations at war. The hope of the peace lovers is that these changes may be made in as many cases as possible practically by the people themselves who inhabit those disputed sections.

Then we look for a change in the form of some of the European governments. This war is the death knell to the medieval political heresy of the divine right of kings. The survivors of the fifteen or twenty millions of men who are doing the fighting in this war will come out of it, not only sadder but very much wiser men.

In other words, autocratic governments will be forced to give way to more democratic governments. The people will hereafter have a bigger say in the matter of their destiny.

We also expect great changes in the commercial world. When this war is over and peace is made, no great nation will likely be left bottled up like some have been for the past two hundred years. Every nation has a divine right to trade, to sell, and to buy.

Out of this war will come a new world consciousness, and the next nation that runs amuck and disturbs the peace of the world, like Germany did, ought to be treated like an individual who does the same thing on a smaller scale. It ought to have to pay the penalty with its life.

MARKETS VS. LIBRARIES.

Vincent Astor, who soon after the death of his father in the Titanic tragedy, inherited nearly a hundred million dollars, will have erected shortly at the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-fifth street a market which will be one of the most perfect as well as one of the most attractive buildings of the kind in the world. The building is estimated to cost \$200,000.

Soon after the death of John Jacob Astor this young man came into public view, and the more we have seen or read of him the more impressed we are with his qualities. Instead of squandering his millions in the gaming halls of Monte Carlo and "doing" the other resorts of the world, this young man appears to be spending his money for things that redound to the good of the people.

Appreciating fully all that another millionaire of greater years than young Astor is doing for the good of humanity in the way of erecting libraries, awarding hero medals and contributing to the erection of "peace" palaces, at the same time we cannot help but feel that were some of this money turned to other purposes, something that would be of more immediate benefit to ordinary, every-day mankind, such as young Astor's model market, it would not prove altogether an unwise thing to do.

A STAGGERING THOUGHT.

Expert statisticians have compiled figures which show us that more than half the entire population of the world is at war since Italy has cast herself into the great carnival of murder which is sweeping Europe.

These figures show the entire population of the world as 1,721,426,000 and the population of the countries now at war as 976,251,000. The strength of the allies is given as \$17,216,000 and that of the combined Teutons is placed at 153,000,000.

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FUTURE IMMIGRANTS

A Plan to Divert the Prospective Overwhelming Influx From Cities to Country.

The people of this country may anticipate with a reasonable degree of certainty an overwhelming influx of emigrants from the war-torn districts of Europe, and that at no very distant date. It therefore behooves the enterprising American people to provide for these prospective emigrants in a manner that will prevent them from being a charge upon the charity of the communities on which they will be dependent.

As this country possesses a vast extent of rich and fertile unused land, it is feasible to utilize it for the incoming emigrants who will be able to pay their way in services by raising produce that is now totally lost. The rapidly increasing population causes a constant decrease in the ratio between consumption and production of food supplies, due in a large degree to the scarcity of farm laborers.

With the millions of acres of cheap lands now idle and capable of great production, the value of the country's produce can be greatly increased. A cooperative plan for supplying work for the emigrants can be easily evolved by the bureau of commerce and labor. Tentatively, it might be suggested that the government subsidize several thousand acres into fair-sized farms for allotment under a fixed system, the whole system to be under the direction of a general superintendent with district foremen to assist them.

The general plan would provide for the transportation and classification of emigrants and their allotment of homesteads. Of course the plan would also provide for their support while building suitable homes and filling the soil. Seeds and machinery would be supplied by the government, but the machinery would be utilized co-operatively under a fixed system. In this way the government would soon make a profit on the labor of the emigrants and increase the products to a degree commensurate with the consumption and an increase in export supplies. Immigrants would be credited with the production of their farm and charged with the expenses. Profits would go to pay for the land that eventually would be theirs, and they would become self-sustaining.

In no other way would the gift of free lands to be of use to these people who will need aid to bring them to a state of self-support. It should be distinctly enacted that no alien may hereafter enter this country to become a citizen unless he serve as an agricultural laborer for such a time as may be deemed necessary, for in this manner the cities may be kept free of idle, worthless men, unused to trades, who become a burden on the municipalities in which they are loaded. A perfect system for the employment of emigrants in agricultural pursuits would result in a relief of crowded trades in cities and increase the products and land values of the country. With increased production of the staple produce, moderate prices can be maintained.

W. G. Sherwood, in the New York Times.

AN APPEAL FOR FRANK

(New York Times.) The letter written by Judge Arthur G. Powell, formerly of the Georgia court of appeals, to Governor Slaton and the Georgia prison commission, is a remarkable document which bears on its face evidence of its sincerity. Judge Powell, was an intimate friend of the late Judge Roan, who presided at the trial for murder of Leo M. Frank and in his charge to the jury expressed his doubt as to the guilt of Frank. Judge Powell says that Judge Roan often sent for him to go to the court house while the trial was in progress and consulted with him about the case. He declares that Judge Roan believed that Frank was innocent, and Judge Powell himself says that what he saw of the trial convinced him that the prisoner was innocent. That he has delayed a whole year, until every means of securing a new and fair trial for Frank has been exhausted, and he has been a second time sentenced to death, before making this statement, which has so important a bearing on the case, is fresh evidence of the state of mind which has affected the people of Georgia.

There is a growing belief that his guilt was never sufficiently established to justify conviction. The new and encouraging development in the case is the avowal of belief in his innocence by prominent persons in Georgia as well as in other parts of the country. Judge Powell has found in Southern Georgia "a strong and practically unanimous sentiment against his being hanged." The many thousands of persons who are now appealing to the governor of Georgia for Frank's pardon or the commutation of his sentence are clearly convicted of his innocence. It is incredible that so much sympathy could be aroused for a man who conceivably could be guilty of so foul a crime.

As a matter of fact, for some time past the murder of Mary Phagan has almost ceased to be an issue in the Frank case. It has seemed impossible to move the Georgia public to acknowledge of a deplorable error of judgment, which had the support of the State, the bar, the police and society. Our own part, like many others, we have been convinced after a patient study of every detail of the case and a careful examination of all the evidence, that Frank is innocent. But even in the remote possibility of his guilt he has never had a fair trial. A change of sentiment is now evident in Georgia, and there seems to be assurance that the governor and the prison commission will give the case a trial hearing, and that public opinion in Georgia will abide by the result.

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ODDS AND ENDS.

Submarines for naval purposes were first developed by France.

Denmark has about 85 head of cattle to every 100 inhabitants.

Our Christian year 1915 corresponds to the year 5676 in the Jewish calendar.

An average man breathes about 21 cubic feet of air into his lungs every hour.

The number of telephones in the United States has increased fifteen-fold in the last 14 years.

The world's record sugar plantation contains 13,900 acres, has 30 miles of railway and employs 1,600 people.

For the convenience of travelers an English firm is compressing tea into blocks that resemble American plug tobacco.

Almanacs are in existence that were compiled in the fourteenth century, but they are only in manuscript; the first printed almanac was issued about the year 1475.

The longest railway tunnel in England is the Severn, on the Great Western railway, which is four miles 538 yards in length.

Russia exports 430,000,000 eggs annually.

The giraffe has a tongue about 18 inches long.

England in 1914 had 1,000,000,000 people.

IN MOVIE LAND.

Miriam Nesbit, Edison, will appear before the public of the best part of the balance of the year a series of photoplays in which she is the master mind of a band of clever crooks. Miss Nesbit, like all lady crooks, is a most charming and unvillainous appearing young person.

De Grasse Doing "Struggle." Joseph de Grasse is staging one reel Universal story entitled "The Struggle." In which more than three hundred veterans of the Civil War are used. The story deals with a railroad strike and furnishes intense dramatic situations. Pauline Bush, William Clifford and Ray Gallagher play the principal roles.

Grace Cunard "kidded" Carl Laemmle, head of the Universal Film manufacturing company, into playing a super's part in "The Broken Coin," one of the first pictures to be produced at Universal City. He served faithfully and well, and at the conclusion of the episode, in which he appeared received the usual three-dollar check—and signed the payroll!

Waltie Van has just completed his new comedy, "Insuring Cutey," in which Waltie plays the part of Cutey. It is said that Waltie has some exciting adventures getting insured.

Students of psychology will be more than interested in Raymond Schrock's latest screen play, "The Eleventh Dimension," which Stuart Paton has produced at the Imp studios. Mr. Schrock, who is scenario editor of the eastern Universal studios, devoted much time to this disturbing story, dealing with the occult, rheumatism, dizziness, swollen joints and sore muscles.

New High School. J. H. Bramson, county superintendent of education, accompanied by S. P. Tinsley, local architect, attended a meeting of the trustees of the Dollis school to submit plans for the construction of the 47,000 building which will be at Spring Springs at an early date that work will begin in the fall.

Brilliant Meteor. Readers of The Times and Democrat will recall that we made mention of a meteorite which was seen, and the explosion of which was heard, in this city and county recently, about 2 o'clock a. m. Many people saw the bright mass as it fell toward the earth and a policeman in Orangeburg felt the earth tremble and heard the court house windows shake. Some of the most interesting facts brought to light so far were mentioned to the editor yesterday by Mr. J. S. Evans, of near Ellerbe. He was sitting up with a sick friend, and the window was opened in the right direction to get a full view.

The brilliance of the falling meteor was very marked, rendering the country as light as day, and it finally passed out of sight north by 32 degrees east. Mr. Evans observed about what time it was, and eight minutes later heard the explosion. By basing a calculation upon the difference in the rapidity with which light and sound waves travel he estimated it was between three and four hundred miles away, and followed that direction would make the location of the meteor some distance out at sea off the coast of Maryland.—Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

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Right now is the time to see after your underwear requirements—time to take stock.

And after you know your needs, then you want to be sure to find the right garments for comfort and service. There are many new ideas being shown here now to add to both.

Manhattan Union Suits, here exclusively, at from \$1.50 to \$2.

Other extreme values 50c to \$1.50.

And the two-piece suits are here too in all the prices.

Pajamas of the silky soisette, extra values at \$1 and \$1.50.

B. O. Cranst Co.

The Store with a Conscience

WIT AND HUMOR.

Doesn't Have to Do It. Correspondents report that Vincent Astor cuts corn beef hash. This shows the genuine democracy of our richest men. Young Astor could easily afford to eat fried diamonds.—Chicago News.

Fred Tucker's Wife. Fred Tucker, it is said, married a widow on Carr's run and done well.—Waverly (Ohio) Democrat.

Calls For Explanation. People who believe that the high cost of living limits the birth rate are now called upon to explain why the town of Harriaville in West Virginia, which owns its natural gas and oil wells and has no taxes at all, has been compelled to offer a bonus for every baby born there.—Newcastle (Ind.) Times.

Easy Town. First Burglar—Well, I'm off to business. Second Burglar—What? Without anything to help you elude the police? Where's your sneaks, your blackjack, your mask?

First Burglar—I don't need 'em tonight, I'm going to work in Newark.—Newark News.

Where Ceasorship is Needed. Where rigid censorship is needed is in the case of fish stories.—Toledo Blade.

An Authoritative Voice. A. L. Bixby, the genial poet-humorist of the Nebraska State Journal, attended a baseball game in New York one day recently. On the way out a dense crowd was jamming its way aboard an elevated train. Mr. Bixby is stout and past 60, and being hustled by a crowd is not pleasant to him. "Don't hurry, good people, don't hurry," he called out in a spirit of fun. "Let me on first."

And the crowd thinking it heard the voice of authority, obediently made a passageway for him.—Newark News.

ABOUT THE STATE.

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MIDDLE AGE. I can remember the restlessness, The surging sweet desires, That came in the old days with the stress, And storm of the Spring's first fires. I can remember the first warm breeze, The first two butterflies, The first green grass and the budding trees, The laughing of the skies, The pulsing perfume that fill the air, The thrill of moonlit nights, The expectant presence everywhere, Of young Loves first delights. But now the Spring slips silently Into my quiet life, As a little stream slips to the sea, I, who am a widowed wife, I war an mother of strong young sons, And daughters—I don't lack My share of love from these tender ones— Yet—sometimes—I look back, To that time when a love beat in my heart.

TO TASMANIA. To Tasmania we will go, we will go, we will go, And there we will not see much snow, see much snow, see much snow. In Tasmania we have heard, we have heard, we have heard, Lives the funny penguin bird, penguin bird, penguin bird. In Tasmania, we are told, we are told, we are told, There are heaps and heaps of gold, heaps of gold, heaps of gold. In Tasmania we will see, we will see, we will see, Many a eucalyptus tree, lyptus tree, lyptus tree. In Tasmania we will spy, we will spy, we will spy, And smu bird, which cannot fly, cannot fly, cannot fly. In Tasmania we will see, we will see, we will see, A wondrous flock of lovely sheep, lovely sheep, lovely sheep. In Tasmania we will see, we will see, we will see, A wondrous flock of lovely sheep, lovely sheep, lovely sheep.

DR ELLIOT'S BASIS FOR PEACE NOW

Harvard's President Emeritus Sets Forth Seven Fundamental Proposals Upon Which the War Might Be Ended.

(New York Times.) The letter of Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, which is here published, was written in reply to a request from Mr. Salomon O. Levinson of Chicago, whose letter is also published, for some suggestions of basis for peace negotiations in Europe.

MR. LEVINSON'S LETTER. The Vanderbilt Hotel, New York, April 21, 1915. Dr. Charles W. Elliot, Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Elliot: You have doubtless read the published letter of Dr. Dernburg. He seems to have been profoundly impressed with several of the important suggestions contained in your article in the New York Times of March 12.

I am inclined to the hope that the position of Germany, as reflected through him, has measurably changed; indeed, the views of all intellectual activities would seem to call for some present expansion, if it can be accomplished without conquest or perpetuating evil precedents.

Germany evidently errs most in its neutral world opinion of her treatment of Belgium. She seems to think her necessity territorial expansion sufficient justification for any course however brutal. Undoubtedly the needs of Germany are manifest and urgent in this respect; she has approximately the same area as France and about the same population; her tendency to rapid increase in population and her energies along all lines of industrial and intellectual activities would seem to call for some present expansion, if it can be accomplished without conquest or perpetuating evil precedents.

I am anxious to have your views, not only on this subject, but more comprehensively as to the basis upon which this destructive conflict can be halted and millions of European youth saved from destruction, so that the Angel of Peace and not the Angel of Death may hover over the suffering peoples of these distracted nations.

I beg to express to you my sense of gratitude for the many interesting letters and conferences on the subject of the war with which you have favored me during the past three months. With your knowledge of the world's history, your comprehension of the play of international forces, your sincere desire for permanent peace among the nations of the earth, and your persuasive and trenchant way of putting things, I have felt for months that you have the power and ability to suggest the basis for an immediate armistice and an enduring peace which would appeal not only to the neutral world but to the belligerent nations themselves. Sincerely yours, S. O. LEVINSON.

DR ELLIOT'S REPLY. Cambridge, Mass., April 24, 1915. Dear Mr. Levinson: The sufferings and losses caused in nine months by the colossal war is so enormous, and prolongation of the war is so sure to produce still greater damage and misery, that thinking people can but help reflecting on the feasible conditions, if any, of an armistice or suspension of hostilities. Americans, happily withdrawn from the actual scenes of combat and unaffected by the storms of passion which beat on the belligerent nations in Europe, ought to be able to see more clearly than those who are in the midst of the fighting what the majority of the civilized nations will, in the present state of public opinion and international law, inevitably resist domination by any single nation. If, therefore, the peace of Europe or of the world is hereafter to be kept inviolate, it must be kept not by the controlling power of any one nation, but by international agreements entered into by a group or groups of nations which, after the experience of the past nine months, have rejected aggressive war as an available means of settling international disputes or of extending national power.

(2) The second condition for a suspension of hostilities is a general agreement that the small States in Europe shall have firmer securities for their peace and independence than they now possess, that no European population shall be held to an unnatural allegiance contrary to their wishes, and that the national aspirations of the peoples of Eastern and Southeastern Europe shall be satisfied in some reasonable measure.

(3) The war having produced an unprecedented disturbance and dislocation of industry and commerce the world over, the third condition of an armistice must be the general acceptance of the proposal that the freedom of the seas, and of the canals or channels connecting great seas, be placed under international guarantees.

(4) The fourth condition of an armistice is general acceptance of the policy of the "open door" as the best means of promoting the trade of all manufacturing peoples.

(5) The fifth condition is the abandonment of the policy of seizing either distant colonies or adjoining provinces by force and holding them against the will of their populations, and the recognition of the principle that the only enlargements of territory which are worth a nation's having are those which are obtained with good will, and are bound to the central or outer State by the sense of mutual service and advantage.

(6) The sixth condition must be that Belgium receive adequate compensation for the losses which the German invasion and occupation have caused, the nature, scope, and amount of that reparation to be determined by an impartial arbitral tribunal.

(7) It should further be generally understood before any suspension of hostilities is attempted that the main object of the international conference or council called to settle terms of peace will be to devise such a reorganization of Europe that national armaments can be safely reduced, and a permanent peace be secured through the establishment of a supreme international tribunal, the maintenance of an international military and naval force, and the stable development of international law.

If the experience of the past nine months has satisfied all the combatants that the views above stated are just, and fit for general acceptance, no one of the belligerent nations will have any sound reason for prolonging the war, and present horrible destruction might cease. The great lessons of the war seem to us detached Americans to have been already taught with overwhelming force.

I have only attempted to outline the fundamental conditions under which preliminary negotiations for peace might reasonably be opened. Many details would remain to be discussed in the ultimate international conference; and the constitution of the conference itself would be one of the first details to be considered in the preliminary conference of the belligerent powers. It is obvious that, under the general conditions above described, many opportunities for discussion and compromise would present themselves, but at the present stage it is unnecessary and undesirable to consider any details.

The question to which I have addressed myself is this: What are the feasible grounds on which preliminary negotiations for peace might now be opened with some prospect of a satisfactory result? If you see any way to use the above answers to that question, I would be glad to hear of it at your discretion, provided that it be not published over my name. I beg to state that I have received your letter during the past two months, and beg to place it entirely at your disposition. Sincerely yours, CHARLES W. ELLIOT.

S. O. LEVINSON, Esq.