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ESTABLISHED 1869.

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L. M. GLENN... Editor and Manager

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FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

Probably fair Friday and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

A fresh youth is pretty apt to make a spoiled man.

We sure had rather be right, than president of Haiti.

The Barnwell Sentinel says hell is an imitation of war.

The Black Republic is making a record for black deeds.

Haiti seems to have solved the problem of ex-presidents.

Why doesn't somebody issue a ukase against this weather.

Mr. Bryan is for peace at any price, but not so with his chautauqua lectures.

Twice in life are men equal—when they are born and when they are buried.

The moon is showing mighty poor judgment in getting full this kind of weather.

The first thing to learn about running an automobile is to learn how to stop it.

It's no trouble to find one who is willing to do you a favor when you don't need it.

What about Uncle Sam taking over Haiti and sending the Colonel down there to run the show thing.

Those trench diggers at the European war front haven't a thing on those operating on South Main street.

Leelanaw Attempted to Make His Escape—Greenville News headline. When did ships change their gender?

We wish somebody would tell us how to sleep cool on a hot bed.—Spartanburg Journal. Get in the ice box.

Exit Frank, exit Thaw, exit Becker—one by one the front page steadies are being lopped off.

Speaking of the Leelanaw incident, Tully says it is a "damnable outrage" and "perfectly heinous." We believe it possible to provoke the Colonel to the point where he would

take in opposing Governor Manning for re-election, meeting not only with defeat but ruining his chances for election in 1918, in the event he entered the race at that time.

The press of two more counties, Greenwood and Abbeville, have been heard from, and expression is given to sentiment similar to that expressed by The Intelligencer and the Spartanburg Journal. As we stated in the beginning, it is significant to note the attitude in which the press of the Piedmont section—Mr. Cooper's section—receives the report to the effect that Mr. Cooper may enter the race next year. If the press of Mr. Cooper's own section of the State advises against his entering the race for governor against Mr. Manning, it is almost a foregone conclusion that he will not be supported by the press of the balance of the State.

We would not infer that Mr. Cooper or anyone else could not be elected without the support of the press of the State. We are making no claims that the press of the State controls elections to public office. The great mass of the voters of the State are plenty able to judge for themselves and in a great majority of instances they judge aright. Believing that, we do not think they would repudiate Governor Manning at the expiration of his first term of office. South Carolinians love fair play and they believe in giving every man a fair showing at whatever he undertakes.

But enough of our own views of the present situation. The Greenwood Journal of July 28th has the following to say editorially of the report that Mr. Cooper might enter the race for governor next year against Governor Manning:

We regret exceedingly to see that Solicitor R. A. Cooper has practically announced himself as a candidate for governor. We say this as a friend of Mr. Cooper, and as one who would be glad to see him governor, but we do not believe that this is the proper time for him to enter the race. It would be infinitely better for him and for the general public if he would hold off, and run two years hence. He may be elected, if he runs now, but the probabilities are that he would not be, and it would, we most sincerely believe, be best if he were defeated. But if he waits and runs two years hence we do not think that there is any doubt as to his election.

Of course, we may be wrong in our views, but we are satisfied that we are not alone in our convictions as to the situation. We believe that the people of the State hoped for a quiet campaign next year, and that the feeling is pretty general that Governor Manning should succeed himself. We remember, however that we are not a politician and that we may be entirely wrong in our views. Going on down the line, we find the Abbeville Press and Banner has the following to say on the same subject:

Mr. Cooper should not be too confident. It is a long way to Tipperary. Governor Manning will be in the race to succeed himself. He may have lost some of the strength he had in the first race last year; certainly it is that he has gained some. In a race in Abbeville county between Manning, Cooper and Blease, it could hardly be expected that Manning would lose any great number of votes which were for him in the first race last year; we predict that his vote would be doubled. Cooper could not expect to receive the vote which he received last year in the first primary because he was then supported by a large number of Blease men, as he was in all counties of the State, who would support Blease instead of Cooper next year, thus lessening his chances.

Then again Manning will be running for his second term. He was elected to office on the same platform on which Cooper ran, the enforcement of the law. We dare say that he has gone about this as vigorously as Cooper would have done had he been elected. He has not been afraid to tackle conditions in Charleston, and to close blind tigers and liquor shops to an extent that no other governor of South Carolina has done. He has stood for the enforcement of the law everywhere. Being entitled as of custom to a second term, Cooper could only oppose him on the ground that he had made a failure as the chief executive officer of the State. If he did this he would find himself, making the same fight on Manning that Blease would be making, and he would thus ally himself with Blease in fighting Manning, and as between Cooper and Blease there is little doubt in our minds as to who would "out-Blease" the other. And if Cooper conducted a campaign of criticism against Manning, and should be fortunate enough to go to the second race with Blease it would be doubtful whether he would be able to beat him.

But this contingency will not arise. Manning will be the leading figure in the race, both because he is a candidate for the customary second term, and because he will be attacked by all other candidates who run, and will thus be one man against the field. In a three cornered race, he would easily be the leading candidate. It will not do to underestimate this fact. Then again Manning will be the leading candidate because he has lived up to the obligations of his office. He may have done some things which politicians believe to be mistakes, and he has probably made mistakes; but he has tried to be the governor of all the people, and to enforce the laws impartially, as he promised. For these reasons we believe Manning would be the leading candidate in a three-

cornered race. Cooper's chances therefore would depend on his ability to beat Blease for second place. If he did this he could expect to win only through the influence of Blease in the second race, and after making the campaign which he did last summer, he could hardly ask for the support of Blease, nor allow himself to become virtually the Blease candidate.

But Manning will be re-elected in any emergency. A few politicians have made considerable noise in finding fault with him, but these politicians do not elect men to office. The great silent majority cast the votes which elect men to office; and these men have not spoken. When they do speak, they will not likely repudiate the man whom last summer they triumphantly elected. Manning was elected to the office on the platform on which Cooper then stood. If it is a question of platform and not of men, we are of the opinion that Cooper could best serve the State at this time by holding up the hands of Manning and by helping him carry out the principles for which they both contended. He can afford to await a better day. If he does not he may be a wiser, but a sadder man.

SINKING OUR SHIPS.

The sinking of the American merchantman Leelanaw, while particularly irritating because of the critical moment when it occurred, was not an act of the type which President Wilson notified Germany would be considered "deliberately unfriendly." There were no lives lost. The only question is one of property rights, and the case seems precisely like that of the William P. Frye. Presumably Germany will adopt the same policy with regard to it.

A German cruiser sank the Frye because she carried wheat, which Germany had proclaimed contraband. Germany admitted that under the Prussian-American treaty of 1828 she was obliged to pay for the ship. She chose however, to let a German prize court settle the matter, while our government insisted that the damages should be adjusted directly by diplomatic means. Germany subsequently made the surprising claim that she had not broken the treaty—that the treaty gave her, by implication, the right to sink American ships carrying contraband, provided she paid for the ship.

This issue is still undecided. Our government cannot grant Germany's interpretation of the treaty. It seems impossible, to American understanding, that the agreement could be twisted to mean what German diplomats say it means. If they were right, Germany could, with perfect propriety, sink every American vessel crossing the Atlantic—because they all carry some sort of contraband—and placidly pay the bills, one after another, to prevent the Allies from getting the goods.

We may expect that Germany will offer now to pay for the Leelanaw, in pursuance of that same policy. To Germany, it seems to be a simple business proposition—she pays the value of the vessel to keep England from getting the cargo of flax, and she assumes that we have no right to interfere. Our government will probably reply as it did in the Frye case, claiming the proffered damages but denying the principle as Germany sees it. The case will go to a German prize court, to be settled months or years hence. The discussion will drag on, unless diplomatic relations are severed.

Eventually, if such attacks continue, they will lead to a diplomatic breach, or even to war, as surely as will a repetition of the Lusitania attack, or any other ruthless act destroying American lives. But for the present, it is a matter for calm negotiation.

A LINE OF DOPE

John R. Stevenson, an old Anderson county boy, who has been making his home in New York city for the past several years, is here on a visit to relatives. He is a son of the late W. J. Stevenson and was born and reared in the Mountain Creek section, where he has brothers and sisters now living. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson made the trip to Anderson from New York in their car. Mr. Stevenson is court stenographer for the supreme court of New York and a member of the bar. He went to New York several years ago and engaged in newspaper work. He started out as a reporter on the News, and rose to be its managing editor. Retiring from daily newspaper work, he entered the magazine field and for a time published a magazine of his own. His journalistic work was of the highest order and attracted attention throughout the country. Mr. Stevenson is well acquainted with Governor Whitman and other prominent

officials of New York and a most interesting to talk with.

Yesterday and Wednesday proved to be two of the hottest days of the season, Wednesday probably being a bit hotter. There was a very noticeable "closeness" in the atmosphere, while the sun beat down unmercifully. Little if any breeze was stirring on either day. Life on the pavement was almost unendurable, as the reflected heat from the brick felt as though it might be 100 degrees hotter than that overhead.

Watermelons and cantaloupes are plentiful on the streets just at this time. Wagon loads of the most delicious varieties are to be seen standing about on several of the streets, and the melons are selling cheap. Peaches and grapes and other fruits appear to be scarce this year in comparison with last year. As yet few extra fine peaches have made their appearance on the streets, while grapes are a rarity.

Two carloads of mules were shipped from Anderson yesterday for Atlanta and from there they will go to New Orleans or Savannah, and will be sent to the British army.

Mr. J. M. Bettinger has been at Davis Bros. stables for the past few days buying these mules and succeeded in getting some of the best in the county. He will be in Anderson again next Wednesday and Thursday when he will try to get enough for another shipment.

It seems that the shipping of so many mules from the south during the past year would cause the price of them to rise but as yet there has been no decided change. However, when conditions become normal and the farmers go to planting the same acreage again, no doubt mules will be higher in price than they are now.

The new schedule of the street cars in the city seems to be working well and the people although a little inconvenienced yesterday morning, soon caught on to the change and made their plans accordingly.

"Yes, the new schedule is working fine," stated Mr. H. A. Orr yesterday afternoon, "and the people are very reasonable and seem to appreciate the situation and are making the best of it."

This is the critical time with the cotton and corn crops and visitors from different sections of the county yesterday stated that rain was badly needed. Most of the older corn is "in the roasting ear" and needs more rain now to make the ears fill out better. The seasons were so good a while back that cotton grew right up and has a big weed and now it needs more rain also. It some sections of the county it has been almost four weeks since any rain to amount to anything has fallen and the crops are drying up right along. It was the general impression yesterday that rain would fall soon and it is hoped that this impression was right. The weather certainly seems hot enough to bring it.

Mr. Sam Bailes returned yesterday afternoon from his annual vacation and a greater part of the time was spent at Clayton, Ga. He stated that the weather there was ideal and that he had a great time.

The Anderson teachers summer school will close today after having been in session for the past four weeks. The attendance has been exceedingly large and Prof. Watkins is well pleased with the interest the pupils have taken in their work.

Today examinations will be held and the school will come to a close.

Company B, N. G. S. C., is expected home this afternoon at 6:10 from Charleston where they have been on the annual encampment at the Isle of Palms for the past ten days. About 60 of the company from Anderson went on the encampment this year and from the reports from Charleston they have been right along with the other companies when there was anything doing.

The following account from yesterday's New and Courier will be of interest to the people of Anderson since the names of Capt. Gossett and Col. McCully appear quite often: Yesterday was the last day for work-

at the Mount Pleasant rifle range. Both Capt. Gossett and Cantey have spent much time at the range and have worked hard to instill into the men the necessity for good shooting. Capt. Gossett said last night that many excellent scores had been made and that considering the fact that about 600 men had been under instruction the most of whom had never been on a rifle range before, the results were very gratifying. The best scores were made by Capt. Cantey of Columbia; Lieut. Green, of Spartanburg, and Sergt. Wallace, of the Camden company, all of whom got the degree of expert rifeman. The average of these was 230 out of 250 possible.

Among those making high scores were Capt. Von Tresckow, of Camden; Capt. Craig, Company L; Capt. Allen J. Jervy, of Charleston; Sergt. Hughes and Corpl. McMinn, of Pelzer; Sergt. Price, of Union; Sergt. Green, of Spartanburg; Private Ward, of Hartsville; Private Tyner, of Cheraw. Capt. Gossett said that this was the first time that the national guard of the State has had a chance to shoot on encampment, and that it was a good thing, as the chief requisite of a soldier is to shoot accurately. He stated furthermore that efforts would be made during the coming year to get a rifle range for each company at their home station, or else very near their home station. There is a fund for his travelling expenses to go over the State and work up the affair. The government looks with favor on anything of the kind and has given assurance that it will appropriate money for establishing the ranges and paying rent for them.

Col. McCully stated that when this was accomplished more men would apply for membership in the militia and a waiting list would in all probability be formed on account of the strong fascination in the sport of rifle shooting. Capt. Gossett said that it beat tennis or golf, after a man once

tried it, and became acquainted with the various necessary principles.

WEST CHEDDAR.

Our farmers are through work now and are attending the chautauqua at Williamston.

The protracted meeting begins at Cedar Grove on Thursday night before the second Sunday in August.

The W. O. W. will have a picnic Saturday the thirty first of this month and all W. O. W. are cordially invited to come and bring well filled baskets. There will be a number of good speakers.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Copeland of Cheddar, S. C. have been spending awhile with relatives near Pendleton, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Price of Pendleton gave a birthday dinner in honor of Mr. C. C. Copeland of Cheddar. Other friends also entertained in their honor.

Little Miss Thelma Copeland is visiting at the home of Mr. J. A. Price of Pendleton.

Miss Mamie Price of Greenville, S. C. has returned home after a visit of ten days with relatives at Cheddar.

Miss Zella Holliday and Mr. Coleman Tollis were married last Sunday.

Japanese Minister Quits. Tokyo, July 29.—Viscount K. Okura, the Japanese minister of justice has resigned. His action follows an investigation instituted by the ministry of justice into bribery charges growing out of parliamentary elections last March.

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