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No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents, cash in advance.

If your name appears in the telephone directory you can telephone your want ad to 321 and a bill will be mailed after its insertion for prompt payment.

WANTS

WANTED—A competent combination bookkeeper and stenographer. State experience and salary expected. Address X. Y. Z., care Intelligencer. 9-14-15.

WANTED—50 to 100 head of first class, sound mules, 4 to 8 years of age. We are not buying for the war. Want more class, and willing to pay better price. The Fretwell Company. 8-22-15.

WANTED—You to know that I am this season handling the Genuine Tennessee Blue Gem Coal, and not asking anyone for it than you have paid for inferior coals. I have a stock of the best wood in town on hand. Give me a trial. W. O. Ulmer, Phone 649.

WANTED—Every house keeper in Anderson to try a loaf of "Aunt Mary's Cream Bread." It's made at home and your grocer keeps it. Anderson Pure Food Co. 8-15-15.

ESTRAYED

TAKEN UP ESTRAY—Saturday morning, a gray mule. Owner can claim same by paying for ad and keep of mule. H. H. Acker. 9-19-15.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Onion sets; White Pearl, Bermuda, Prize Taken, Silver, Skin, Yellow Danvers, and Multiples. This in planting season. Furman Smith, Seedsman.

FOR SALE—Nice five room Bungalow with every modern convenience, and located in a splendid neighborhood on Webb street. Will sacrifice for quick sale. J. F. McClure, Jr., 211 Webb St., Phone 843. 9-12-15.

MISCELLANEOUS

RENT COLLECTING a Specialty. List your houses with me. Houses and lots for sale on easy terms. I deal with all clients on a just and reliable basis. Office on the square. W. C. Broadwell. 9-15-15.

We have employed an expert PIANO TUNER, who will give prompt and careful attention to orders left with us. C. A. Reed, Piano & Organ Co., 314 S. Main St. 9-1-15.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO DAILY INTELLIGENCER AT REDUCED PRICE—During the Daily Intelligencer contest which closed March, 1914, in order to secure votes to win the capital prize, I purchased a number of subscriptions to the Daily Intelligencer at the rate of \$5.00 a year. In order to get some of the money back which I put into the contest, I will sell a limited number of subscriptions to the Daily Intelligencer at the rate of \$3.00 a year to anyone wishing to subscribe or renew their subscription to this paper, or at a rate of \$1.25 a year to the Semi-weekly Intelligencer. If interested, address P. O. Box 347, Anderson, S. C. 6-17-15.

WHEN YOU can not see right step in our Optical Department and get just the Glasses you need. Complete grinding plant. Eyes scientifically tested. Dr. M. R. Campbell, Louis S. Hilgenbocker, assistant, 112 W. Whitner St., Ground Floor.

AT THE BIJOU EVERY THURSDAY

Sea Was Bloody For Many Miles In Dardanelles

British Officer Describes Difficulties Encountered By Allied Forces in Landing Troops on Gallipoli Peninsula.

A letter written by a British officer, who now holds a prominent place with the forces at the Gallipoli Peninsula has been received in New York. The World is permitted to publish it with the understanding that the identities of the men mentioned in it will not be disclosed. The letter with personal details omitted, follows:

Well, by now you will have seen by the papers that we have a damned sight stiffer job to do than any of us thought I will begin from the time we landed and tell you all we've been through.

On the 25th of April, Sunday, at dawn, the whole fleet began bombarding the end of the peninsula, where we were to land. At 7 a. m., we began landing. The Dublins were in open boats towed by launches from men-of-war. They were practically wiped out before our eyes, losing 500 men and twenty-one officers. We were in a flat-bottomed collier and were beached on the sand. Unfortunately, it was shallower than they thought and we ran aground further out than we expected. We had to run down a gangway on to two lighters connected by a lifeboat, and then we had to jump into the sea up to our armpits and wade ashore. The Turks were heavily entrenched, and had snipers in the gangway and boats and a machine gun playing upon the water where we had to jump in. About one man in every ten got ashore without being hit.

Every Officer Hit. H.'s company went first. Every officer was hit and nearly all the men. G. went next, and all of the officers except W. were hit. J. and I went next, but only half of our company was sent, as they decided to wait. J. got ashore all right, swimming. I went down to the boats, which by now were full with dead and dying, and was sent back.

However, at midday I went ashore by myself to join the major, and three men followed me. We lay all day under cover of a small tank about five feet high. At dusk J. and I collected all the men who were not hit (about 40 out of 100) and we took up a kind of outpost position to cover the landing of the force by night. Just as I had got out my sentry groups and was going around them with J., he was hit in the throat. He was dead in a few minutes. That left me the senior officer on shore. It was a hell of a night.

We landed the rest of the regiment and at dawn had what remained of us and one company of the Dublins, and two companies of the Hants. I buried J. at dawn, as I did not know what would happen to his body when we advanced.

Our casualties were pretty stiff. W., an adjutant, was hit in the leg; P., killed, hit in the head. Major M., hit in the chest, and G. in the shoulder; H., an arm shattered; L. had his revolver shot into his side; R. shot in the hands; L. shot in both legs (he lost one), and various "temporary" gentlemen in the shape of new Second Lieutenants knocked out.

Lose Heavily Taking Village. We had orders to storm a castle at 8 o'clock. This we did with the bayonet, but got hung up at a village which was full of snipers and machine guns. It took us till 2 p. m. before we captured the village, and lost heavily. At 2:30 o'clock we had the far side of the village and were right under a high hill with a redoubt on the top. The Turks were within ten and fifteen feet of us in a boat, and we fairly let them have it. Two fellows were recommended for the Victoria Cross that day, both killed since.

We were in full possession of the hill by 5 p. m., so took up an outpost position half a mile beyond it for the night. During the night 2,000 French troops arrived and the next morning relieved us. We were allowed no rest, however and were pushed off to another two miles to Intrench and act as a reserve to the division which was advancing that night.

The next morning we were sent on three miles to the trenches occupied during the previous evening, but on getting there we heard that there was no ammunition in the firing line, so we pushed on and reinforced the... General Retreat Begun.

At 4 p. m. the French troops on our right began to fall back, so that at 5 p. m. a general retirement commenced. It was hell. The fire was very heavy, but if we had not retired we could have taken a village called Erithia and a hill called Achi Baba, which we haven't got yet. We fill back to the old line of trenches and there dug in. Luckily, the Turks did not attack, for we were terribly exhausted.

The next morning we advanced 1,000 yards and the whole division dug in a long line of trenches from sea to sea, with orders to hang on at all costs till reinforcements arrived. The next few days were damnable. The Turks knew we were waiting for reinforcements and attacked every night. We got no sleep by night and were heavily shelled by day. We killed thousands of Turks one night when they made an attack with 23,000 men.

On the night of May 1 I woke up and found the Turks right on top of

us. We had a lively twenty minutes with plenty of bayonet fighting.

A great many of my company were bayoneted that night and on the following morning I was the only officer left and 32 men out of 240 who had left home. We fought from 9:45 until dawn the next morning never stopping for a moment.

The Turks shout "Allah!" when they charge, and it is most blood-curdling. They are brave and come very hard with the bayonet. Many of them were struck through but still came on and died on our side of the trenches. At dawn we saw them retreating in hundreds and simply mowed them down. Just in front of our lines in a space of 200 yards there were 450 dead Turks, and there were many more that they dragged in a gully about 200 yards in front.

Indian Troops Arrive.

The next day we were busy making repairs to our trenches. This went on for several days, the shelling stopping at dusk, and then a series of night attacks to tire us out. We were much too few to attempt an advance, but after a bit some Gurkhas and Indian troops arrived.

The day before yesterday a great advance was planned. The French pushed up on the right flank to nearly a level with the British line, so we charged on another 400 yards. At 4:30 in the evening we were suddenly ordered to advance and dig in as far as we could. We were very few then. W. V. and myself led the battalion, while T. who was the only other officer, remained with 100 men in support. We ran forward, and in a couple of minutes, while advancing about 150 yards, my lot lost seven killed, and 23 wounded straight away.

Poor V. was hit next to me, very badly. He got a bullet practically through his heart and it then turned and passed through both lungs. It was a marvelous escape. W. and I were both safe, though how any one got through that fire was a marvel.

There was a Turkish redoubt 400 yards in front and they simply swept the ground with machine gun fire. If we had advanced another 100 yards none of us could have been left alive. There was no going back, so we just dug in where we were and hung on all night hoping the Turks wouldn't try to turn us out.

We got some sort of a line and two other regiments (or their remains, for we were all decimated) came up on our left. We were not attacked for some unknown reason, and the following morning we were reinforced by some Australians and New Zealanders, and we were glad to see them. We remained all day in our new line, and at dusk the Worcesters relieved us and we were taken away two miles to the left to deliver a night attack on a Turkish position where two regiments had already been wiped out in daylight.

Advance in Darkness.

At 1 a. m. what remained of the battalion (about 300 and three officers, W. T. and myself) advanced in pitch darkness toward the Turkish lines. We had gone about 400 yards and had just reached our position when the Turks heard us and opened a heavy fire on us. We just lay down and dug as usual, trusting to luck. The place we were in was a cliff, on the seashore where a fortnight before the K. O. S. Borderers and South Wales Borderers, C. of had landed the same day as we were cut up.

After a fight lasting hours against many thousand Turks, they had to re-embark, leaving 700 dead of their own and about 1,500 Turks and 17 officers. These bodies were still lying exactly as they fell. We kept tripping up over these bodies. When the Turks opened fire we dug in where we were, and when it got light I found myself lying next to the body of an awfully nice fellow in the K. O. S. B., whom I had seen at the opera in Malta, where we had a most cheery time together. I could only just recognize him, and it was extremely unpleasant. There were many others, but I could not recognize a lot.

In Hopeless Position.

At dawn we found we were in a hopeless position to be held, as we were enfiladed from two sides, so we were ordered to retire to the original advanced line. At 10 a. m. I and a subaltern of the Dublins crept up by ourselves and did a reconnaissance. We went half a mile along the cliff by goat tracks, and finally crept up to within a few yards of a Turkish trench. We could hear the swines talking and saw them eating and cooking their food. We sketched the position and then crept back and put 12 scouts out to watch while we brought up the regiment.

I led the way up with 200 Dublins, but just before we got into the position the Turks spotted us. Out of the first six men up I was the only one who wasn't hit. We had to get back. It was a great pity, as if we could only have got 400 men up there without being seen we could have hung on against any number of Turks. We got back at last.

The general realized that the position was an impossible one, so that evening the whole 29th division were ordered back to the base for a rest after 15 days' continuous fighting. By Jove, I was pleased to get away from the bullets and shells for a bit.

We had a ration issued, the first for three days, and were told to eat and sleep. I had a glorious sea bath and then slept without moving. We are still here; this is the second day and we have been busy reorganizing

the battalion. We are now four officers and 372 men, out of 31 officers and 1,000 men who left C., and there have been no prisoners, all killed or wounded, and it is awful to think of the dozens of good fellows I've buried during the last 10 days. Still, what remains of us are all very cheery. W. came back yesterday, having recovered from his wound. I miss J. more than any one, and D. was a great loss. S. died of his wounds after the next attack. He was badly hit in the thigh with a hand grenade and then bayoneted rather severely.

German Officers Marvel.

We are one regiment now with the Dublins, but altogether we only number 650, barely half a strong battalion. Still they say we have done wonderfully. The German officers taken prisoners say it is absolutely beyond them how we were effected a landing at all, as they thought, if there was one place impregnable in the world it was the Gallipoli Peninsula. They also admit that no other army except ours in the world could see half its regiment wiped out and still come on and win. The Turks outnumbered us by many thousands, but this was not known, till we had forced a landing and had gained five miles of the peninsula.

It has now degenerated into a kind of trench warfare. Neither the Turks nor ourselves can advance, and every day makes the position on both sides stronger.

The weather here is very hot in the daytime and bitterly cold at night. I throw away my great coat every day and pick up some dead man's lying in the field in the evening. I have lots of tobacco and things, quanks very much. We are now getting rations of cigarettes and tobacco and also rum, which is most excellent at dawn, when you are expecting a bayonet by the evening. How long this will go on, goodness only knows.

I have got my rod, but there has not been much time to fish yet, and every stream so far is running red with blood and the whole sea for three miles was tinted red the day we landed. No more.—New York World.

TRY BREAD AND WATER CURE FOR DRUNKARD

Atlanta, Sept. 18.—The bread and water cure for drunkards is being tried at police headquarters, where G. I. Clay has been put in a solitary cell for ten days with nothing but the classic crust and pitcher to stave off his hunger.

This unusual sentence was begun to be carried out yesterday following Clay's conviction on a charge of drunkenness, in which the young man's own modesty appeared to testify against him.

She said he had been drunk for three months and that she had no longer any influence on him and that she hoped the police would do something to break him of the habit, but that she didn't want to see him sent to the stockade or chain-gang.

THE PAST WEEK IN THE STOCK MARKET

New York, Sept. 18.—Conferences of the proposed Anglo-French loan and further heavy trading in war specialties at higher prices, featured moderately in the active week in the stock market. Bankers agreed that it would be advantageous to loan money to the allies, but the form and the scope of diverse opinion. The steel business is diverse. Railroads twid their own. Bank clearings varied.

AUSTRIANS WITHDRAWING FROM VELBYNIAN SECTOR

Vienna, Sept. 18.—The Austrians are withdrawing their front in the sector of the elbynian triangle of the fortresses Lutsch, Dubne and Rovno, to prepared positions further west, according to an official statement. Superior Russian forces here, it said, were repulsed in numerous attacks.

New York Cotton.

New York, Sept. 18.—After opening at four to fifteen down, cotton eased off to thirty-five points under recent records for January, but steadied under week-end covering. There was fresh buying. Offerings increased on rallies, forcing prices back to about the opening. They closed steady two to three up from the lowest on covering.

STATE RIFLE SHOOT BEGINS AT LEXINGTON MONDAY

Columbia, Sept. 18.—General orders were issued today from the office of the adjutant general for the state rifle shoot to be held at the state rifle range in Lexington county beginning next Monday. Seventy-five men have been named as alternates and regulars. A team of 13 men will be picked to participate in the national shoot to be held in Jacksonville early in October.

Hope for Reprisals.

London, Sept. 18.—The Globe expresses the hope that the publication of the official story of the Zeppelin attack on London was designed not only to forestall and silence disturbing versions, but to prepare the world for a stern and persistent policy of reprisal.

AT THE BIJOU EVERY THURSDAY

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NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The regular examination for teachers will be held in the court house on Friday, October 1st, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. Persons interested are asked to take notice.

J. B. Felton, Supt. of Education.

CHINA SPECULATING ON EFFECT OF WAR ON HAGUE TRIBUNAL

Peking, Aug. 22.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—Chinese newspapers are anxiously speculating as to the results of the present war in Europe, and their effect upon The Hague tribunal and the possible arbitration of international disagreements in the future.

The fear is general throughout China that the international balance of power maintained in the far east before the war may be upset as a result of the present struggle. Many prominent officials frankly say that the absolute crushing of Germany by the Entente powers would be a calamity for China, as they fear that such a condition would make it possible for Japan to enforce successfully the demands upon China which are now held in abeyance.

It is attitude of Chinese officials towards the war has been distasteful to the English in China. However, the English with large commercial interest in the far east are openly critical of Japan's attitude towards China, and their outspoken criticism of the Japanese demands has produced much discussion in Japanese newspapers which has been reproduced in both the foreign and native press of China.

China still pins faith to The Hague tribunal, and prominent Chinese newspapers hope for the strengthening of it after the war by military force which will back up the decisions of the international court.

While the war prevented China from suggesting that the recent demands of Japan be submitted to The Hague, the Peking Daily News urges that after the settlement of the present war the Chinese government must obtain from The Hague tribunal a definite pronouncement interpreting the open door policy in the far east.

"What is the open door?" this paper asks. "The favorite interpretation is equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in China. This is a useful enough interpretation, but when it comes to practice it is found that Japan holds the principle of equal opportunity is not violated if Japan obtains the exclusive right of railway construction in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. Can that theory be upheld? Most people would agree without hesitation that in forcing China to give her the right to veto railway construction in these regions by other powers, Japan has wrested from them 'equal opportunity.' Other nations must have possessed equal opportunity to construct railways prior to the new Sino-Japanese treaty, otherwise Japan would not have deemed it necessary to compel China to withdraw the right by treaty.

To the non-Japanese mind there can be no question that in securing exclusive rights on South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, and demanding them in Fukien, Japan was deliberately violating her promise to maintain the promise of equal opportunity. But Japan still maintains in her demands she showed the fullest respect for her engagements. If China could obtain from The Hague tribunal some authoritative interpretation of the expression equal opportunity, she would find it much easier to repel any endeavor to impair the principle."

More Annexations.

Genev, Sept. 18.—The Lausanne Gazette says it is learned that the German government has decided to issue a declaration annexing the occupied territories in France and Belgium.

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CHICHESTER'S PILLS

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PIEDMONT & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

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ANDERSON: Condensed Passenger Schedule Effective June 6, 1915.

Arrivals

Table with 2 columns: Train No. and Arrival Time. Includes No. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45.

Departure

Table with 2 columns: Train No. and Departure Time. Includes No. 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44.

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School begins within a very few days, and then study, study, night work, and more night work, which means a strain on young eye sight.

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are the nearest approach to Sunlight that there is. They are better and cheaper than any other light made.

(See Window Display.)

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