

THE INTELLIGENCER

ESTABLISHED 1890

Published every morning except Monday by The Anderson Intelligencer at 149 West Whitner Street, Anderson, S. C.

SEMI-WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Published Tuesdays and Fridays

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Entered as second-class matter April 23, 1914, at the post office at Anderson, South Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

Telephone... 321

SUBSCRIPTION RATES DAILY

One Year... \$5.00 Six Months... 2.50 Three Months... 1.25 One Month... .42 One Week... .10

SEMI-WEEKLY

One Year... \$1.50 Six Months... .75

The Intelligencer is delivered by carrier in the city. Look at the printed label on your paper. The rate thereon shows when the subscription expires. Notice date and label carefully, and if not correct please notify us at once.

Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed, will please state in their communication both the old and new addresses.

To insure prompt delivery, complaints of non-delivery in the city of Anderson should be made to the Circulation Department before 9 a. m. and a copy will be sent at once.

All checks and drafts should be drawn to The Anderson Intelligencer.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1916.

Some one speaks of Bryan as the "Democratic Sphinx." If Bryan is that close mouthed, then where will you put Teddy?

The Greenville News says a citizen of that town owns an "aristocratic" hog. Greenville has other aristocratic hogs.

"Peace, Prosperity and Preparedness" is the slogan of the G. O. P. Just as though we are not enjoying all three already.

Greenville is having a great row over her highway project. Did you ever know a time when there wasn't a row on in Greenville.

McCormick, the baby county, boasts already of a chamber of commerce. Nothing like being born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.

President Wilson Wants Marshall For Running Mate—headline. Then it's a safe bet that the president will have him for a running mate.

Our Due West correspondent sends us a graphic dispatch to the effect that citizens of that town are considering the advisability of having a preparatory school.

Blind lions in Charleston being sentenced to the chautauque must create about as deep an impression as having a man for horns stealing would in this section.

The women suffragists would get along faster if they didn't adopt such an air of playing superiority when they address male voters in public meetings. Of course men know that they're not women's equals, but they don't like to have it rubbed in.

The New York stock and oil manufacturers, after breaking their agreement with their employees and locking them out, are now offering to meet new terms, are now that the price of stock and oil will have to be raised 50 per cent on account of the strike.

McCallister Hervey's paper has been sold to the city because the brilliant editor advised that the company was responsible for the war. King Leopold is the leader of the strongest political party in Germany, in its present condition, Prussianism and

GETTING READY FOR PEACE

The du Pont Powder Company is expecting a big shrinkage in orders for powder when the war ends. But it doesn't expect to "scrap" its plants on that account. The company has decided that buildings and equipment that can produce explosives can be adapted to the production of dye and other goods. And so it has put a staff of chemists and mechanical experts to work experimenting along these lines.

It is the same policy already shown in some branches of the liquor industry. Many distilleries which formerly produced whiskey, located in states which have now forbidden the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, have turned to making commercial alcohol, and find the new business highly profitable. The relation between explosives and dyes is nearly as close as that between whiskey and denatured alcohol. It is likely that nearly all our war industries, now highly specialized—even the arm-plate industry—can adapt themselves to other lines of profitable manufacture by the exercise of foresight and the use of the best brains obtainable.

JOBS HUNTING MEN

New York City, which usually has a large unemployed population, reports the greatest dearth of labor it has ever known. The Bowery is good index to the labor situation not only in New York but throughout the country. That famous thoroughfare has been turned into a great employment bureau. From end to end it is filled with offices clamoring for the man without a job.

And the agents do not wait for men to drift in. They go after them. Many of the agencies have "barkers" standing outside like the "pullers-in" of cheap dry goods houses, or old-fashioned circus barkers. Phonographs and free meals are used as baits. Any man who looks as if he might be persuaded to accept a job is promptly set upon. He is offered work on the state highways, on the railroads, in factories, on western farms. He is promised free transportation and \$2.50 or more for an eight-hour day. And there is no delay. Men signing up are shipped out of the city the same night. Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Denver, San Francisco, all report a corresponding demand.

The causes are the stoppage of immigration, the return of so many immigrant workmen to Europe for the war, and the marvellous activity of American industry. It is a bonanza time for unskilled labor. Nobody, anywhere in the country, who is willing to work, has any excuse for idleness. If there is no job for you at home, he can easily get one elsewhere.

THE TROUBLE WITH FLAG DAY

Flag Day has not come into the recognition that it deserves. Its celebration is far from unanimous. And even this year's anniversary has proved no exception. At a time when it might be supposed that the day would be made an occasion for a universal outburst of patriotic enthusiasm, it has proved to be rather uneventful.

It need not be assumed that this shows a lack of regard for the Stars and Stripes. There is as much patriotism in the hearts of the American people today as there has ever been. The flag is held in higher esteem than it has been for many years. Recent events have stirred the depths of the nation's loyalty and given the old banner new meaning. But this statement has not found full expression in Flag Day celebrations.

Many citizens have felt that Flag Day is a rather artificial thing. They have been expected on that day to make a public demonstration of their love for the flag and they don't like to demonstrate their patriotism to order. The festival must be long-established before that feeling passes away and recognition of the day becomes neutral and instinctive.

Moreover, the 14th of June comes too near the 4th of July. The Fourth is regarded as the natural date on which to let loose all our patriotic fervor and pay reverence to the Stars and Stripes, and thus the official Flag Day is obscured. It is a pity the flag wasn't actually adopted on July 4th, so that the two historic anniversaries could be run together.

THE MUNICIPAL BARRACK

Altoona, Wis., which boasts rightly or wrongly that it is the smallest incorporated city in the world, has incorporated a new way to get a municipal building. It is to be built on the site of the old city hall.

merge them all into one municipal liquor emporium, operated by men designated by the board and turning all its profits into the city treasury. The money required to build and stock the saloon has been advanced by eight public spirited citizens.

This idea of harnessing the Demon Rum to a municipal waterwagon was many things to command it. There are likely to be complications, however. Won't the citizens of Altoona feel obliged to patronize that bar as a patriotic duty? Won't the liberal consumption of spirits become a test of public spirit?

LINE O' DOPE

Many people in Anderson well remember Mr. J. B. Carr of Atlanta who built the present court house and also the county jail. It is interesting to note that since this same Mr. Carr will build the addition to the county jail which will be a jailer's bed room, a detention cell and a padded cell. Shower baths will also be installed. This work is now underway. "There have been many changes in Anderson since '98," stated Mr. Carr yesterday. "We began the erection of the courthouse in '97 and completed it in '98. If I remember correctly, the first term of court was held in June of that year, just 18 years ago."

STATE NEWS

Greenville Textiles. Greenville, June 15.—Greenville, the hub of the textile industry of South Carolina, will be strongly represented at the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association, at Asheville Friday and Saturday. Last night it was stated that more than a score of citizens from here will make the trip to Asheville to enjoy and profit by the valuable program that has been arranged for the occasion. W. E. Carter, of Greenville, is the association secretary. The previous convention was held in Greenville last fall and proved to be one of the biggest things of its kind ever pulled off here. Since then the membership has grown with the expansion of the industry and the prospects are that between 600 and 600 persons directly interested in the manufacture of cotton goods and kindred lines will be in attendance upon the Asheville convention.

May Run For Senate. Orangeburg, June 15.—Quite a good deal of interest has been manifested in the past few days to reports that Major W. L. Glaze was seriously considering entering the race for senator from Orangeburg county. Maj. Glaze has a large number of warm friends all over the county, and it is felt that his entrance into the race will make a radical difference in the contest for that office. At present, Messrs. E. B. Friday of Orangeburg, W. Zeigler of Cordova, and B. A. Shuler of Florence are candidates.

Spartanburg Depot. Greenville, June 15.—Work of remodeling the union passenger station, which has been in progress for the past year, is now practically complete. On account of the disordered condition of the white waiting room while it was being remodeled and enlarged, it was used by negroes and the negro waiting room, which was finished several months ago, has been used by white people. The change was effected yesterday, the white people using the waiting room prepared for them and the negroes theirs. A few minor changes remain to be made, such as the placing of railings and the removing of the toilet formerly used in connection with the negro waiting room.

Dr. Reavis Declines. Columbia, June 15.—The Rev. James O. Reavis, D. D., who was recently called to the presidency of Austin Theological Seminary and to the professorship of English Bible, has formally declined the call. Dr. Reavis is the first man elected by the board of directors of that institution since the resignation of Dr. Vinson. He was the unanimous choice of the Austin board and his election was most warmly greeted in the synods and state synods supporting that school, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Bad Check Crusade. Greenville, June 15.—The passing of worthless checks has become an evil nuisance, stated a well-known merchant of this city recently. This merchant said that he had been given four worthless checks during the week, and had been unable to make the responsible drawers pay the accounts, either at the bank or to his concern. The practice has become general in this city, and several cases have been reported to the magistrates for action.

New Columbia Officer. Columbia, June 15.—Miss Lottie Olney, who will have charge of the position of municipal bureau of protection, investigation and correction in Columbia, arrived last night via Charleston from Chicago, where she has just completed a course in the work of the National Bureau of Women and Children. It was through the working of the Equal Suffrage League in the city that Miss Olney will look after the interests of women and children. It was through the working of the Equal Suffrage League in the city that Miss Olney will look after the interests of women and children. It was through the working of the Equal Suffrage League in the city that Miss Olney will look after the interests of women and children.

It is believed that there is a wide field for the service of such a city employee. Miss Olney is a native of Charleston; she was formerly a teacher and held the office of president of the Elementary Teachers' association.

First Cotton Bloom.

The Journal received a telephone message from Mr. McCants, of Ninety Six, this afternoon bringing the information that E. Z. Christopher, a colored man, who lives two miles below Ninety Six, had brought to town the first cotton bloom of the season. Christopher is a progressive farmer and lives on his own place.—Greenwood Journal.

Greenwood Patriotic.

Greenwood, June 15.—Patriotic exercises in observance of Flag Day, in obedience to the proclamation by President Woodrow Wilson, were held at the Power House yesterday by Daughters of the American Revolution and other people of the city. There would have been a much larger attendance but for the threatening weather, but those who were present enjoyed every minute of the afternoon. The ladies served a bountiful supper on the grounds, a patriotic song was sung by the assembly and a fervently patriotic address was delivered by Dr. E. J. Smith on "Our Flag and What It Stands For." Mr. A. J. Stroles presided and introduced the speaker.

NEUTRAL GUARD WORKS HARDSHIP

Families of Norwegians Forced to Serve Colors Suffer Many Privations as Result

(By Associated Press.) Christiansia, Norway, June 15.—The so-called neutrality guard which has been maintained by Norway since the outbreak of the war has worked great hardships on the families of many of the soldiers and sailors who have been compelled to serve the colors. Not only have numerous men lost their positions in civil and public life owing to their prolonged absence on military duty, but in many cases their families have been obliged to appeal to the county poor board for aid or to the poor house because of the small pay received by a private in bluejacket. As Norway has compulsory service for all able-bodied men, every male over eighteen years of age is on the rolls of the army or navy and even if he has completed the peace service fixed by the law he can, in case of emergency, be called under arms for any length of time. If he does not respond to the call he will be tried by court martial and heavily punished.

Since the beginning of the war many of these conscripts, especially in the navy and in the garrisons, have served months after months, no matter whether married or single, as there have not been enough men to relieve them after only a short service. This means that many of them are losing their positions as their employers cannot keep their places open for an indefinite length of time during their military service. Even men employed in the government's civil service have suffered the same fate, as the government, like the private employer, cannot keep the places vacant until the expiration of the military duty period. A soldier during his service is paid a very small amount—in peace times ten cents a day, and war on duty, such as the neutrality guard, is considered forty cents a day. This amount is too small to support the family at home. The result is that many soldiers have had to allow their debts to pile up with small prospects of being able to pay them off when the military service is over, or apply to the county poor board to support their families, and in numerous cases families have been sent to the poor house.

According to the Norwegian law, a person who is supported by the county or who lives in the poor house loses his rights as citizen, including the privilege of voting. One man who was called into military service and who refused to respond because he knew that if he did so it meant that his family must go to the poor house, was tried by court martial and sentenced to serve nine months imprisonment and to have his rights as a citizen forfeited. A similar case is now before the court.

The conservative press has been criticizing the government bitterly for this condition of affairs and has requested the government and the legislature now in session to make an appropriation sufficient to give the married soldiers an addition to their families.

NEW FACTORY LAW AIDS JAP WOMEN

Million Workers Get Relief Under Recent Statute

(By Associated Press.) Tokyo, June 15.—Japan's new factory law effective June 1 marks the first step in the emancipation of women employed in Japan. The new law gives women the same rights as men in the factory. They will be paid the same wages as men for the same work. They will be allowed to work in the same places as men. They will be allowed to work in the same places as men.

For big things in suits



For June here are the suits of "class." Suits with style and distinction; suits appropriate for all occasions; business suits, sport suits, evening suits.

When a man's appearance is smart to the limit then he gets credit of being one of the coming ones.

Right clothes for every man who wants to appear at his best.

Suits \$10 to \$25. Shirts \$3.75 to 50c. Oxforas \$3.50 to \$7. Palm Beach Oxforas \$3.50. Hats, Straws \$1.50 to \$4.

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Peoples Bank of Anderson



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