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L. M. GLENN, Editor and Manager.

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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.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to The Intelligencer intended for publication should not be addressed to any individual connected with the paper, but simply to The Intelligencer.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916.

What has become of the old fashioned lady who wore a breast pin.

It's safe to say Villa will steer clear of the border hereafter.

Something seems to have taken the pain out of our state campaign.

Wilson's note to Carranza was a very sharp one and yet it was very blunt.

We flopped Mexico before the Civil War, and we ought to be able to do it again.

Old Whiskers will soon learn that he missed Uncle Sam just one time too many.

The soldier's sweetheart glories in the call to arms, too, but it's different kind of arms, you see.

Carranza will find out that demanding a thing and getting it are entirely different propositions.

The fact that Mexico has no navy must make our fighters who are on the sea mighty envious of our land lubbers.

A Virginia judge holds that Sunday music in hotels and cafes is unlawful. When a community gets that good it will bear watching.

Mexico may be short of food but there is plenty of food for thought in that note Uncle Sam has just dispatched to old Granddaddy Long Beard.

We are just looking to see that formidable Mexican navy (consisting of two submarines and two transports) engaged Uncle Sam's army of superdreadnaughts.

Someone has said that "when England gets fighting mad something is going to happen." Pray how long does it take England to get its nose up?

They said that in the event of war with Germany, his and his sons and his grandsons would be found at front. Have you seen any of the boys?

IF WE GO TO WAR

War with Mexico appears now to be inevitable. There is a bare possibility that it may be averted, but it is not at all likely. Carranza, the first chief, will, if war is averted, have to show that he possesses more brain capacity and greater leadership than has so far been recognized. Unfortunately the vast majority of the Mexicans are illiterate, and they actually believe it possible for Mexico to whip the United States. Carranza's popularity as a leader depends very largely upon the adoption of prevailing ideas and opinions. This being true, it can be understood that his reply to the Washington note will be framed in accordance with public demands. Besides, it is not hard to see that he is on the verge of losing his hold upon the people as the result of the agreement with Washington permitting the punitive expedition into Mexico, and to regain the prestige lost, he will most likely cast the die against his own judgment.

In the event war proves to be inevitable it is to be hoped that humanity, magnanimity and justice will characterize every movement of this government. Mexico is wasted and impoverished. She has no navy, only a limited quantity of munitions for her army, and no hope of assistance from any other nation. There should be no slaughter of the Mexican army nor destruction of her cities. Never again, perhaps, in the history of the United States will such an opportunity be presented for this nation to show to the world that humanity, justice, and magnanimity are the true and only motives in armed intervention; that this nation instead of desiring the exploitation of Mexican wealth, is bent upon giving Mexico a stable government and leaving her people contented and prosperous.

With a large body of troops on the border—a force sufficient to give evidence of the strength and determination of the United States—and a reasonable fleet in the Gulf of Mexico to a realization that she is as completely hemmed in as a rat in a trap. If this fails to bring capitulation, the border force could be gradually moved inland toward the coast, forcing the Mexican army back with as little bloodshed as possible until capitulation became an absolute necessity. It would be vastly more economical and humane to take time for a movement of this character than to sacrifice the young men of both nations in rapid, bloody encounters. There is no greater asset to a nation than its young men. Mexico will need them when the reconstruction period arrives, and arrive it most certainly will, and this country needs every young man now preparing to go to the front. The least amount of bloodshed in conquering Mexico, the greater will be the glory reflected upon the United States.

GETTING READY FOR THE FOURTH

We have grown much more sensible about the Fourth of July since the shameful celebration of 1903, when 466 of us were slaughtered to make an American holiday. Our progress has been especially rapid in the last six years, since the "safe and sane" propaganda was undertaken in earnest. In 1909 there were 215 deaths and over 5,000 injuries, on the whole the best record yet.

This year it is sought to improve that record, and at the same time diminish still further the destruction of property that always accompanies fireworks celebrations. There is more need of caution than usual, on account of the present high tide of patriotic fervor. Young America will probably make itself and burn up its environment with its old fervor unless drastic preventive methods are adopted.

The National Fire Prevention Committee has started a campaign to make this the safest of all Fourth's. It is urging the governor of every state to issue a proclamation asking public officials to enforce strictly all safety regulations, and to warn the public of the dangers in the use of fireworks, firecrackers and explosives. It recommends that officials instructed with authority to regulate the use of fireworks be given such instruction as these:

- 1. That they issue no permits for the sale or retail of fireworks or explosives except upon application.
2. That they issue no permits for the sale of fireworks at wholesale except for deliveries outside of the jurisdiction of the city.
3. That for ten days prior to July 4 they cause all fireworks kept or stored without a permit and destroy the same.

5. That they obtain a supply of tetanus antitoxin for instant use as a preventive of lockjaw in cases of injury.

It would be well if these recommendations were followed everywhere. And one of the items, at least, might well be made even stronger. Why permit the use of "paper caps"? Such caps are presumably meant for use in toy pistols, and the toy pistol is universally recognized as one of the most pernicious devices ever exploded in the name of patriotism. Injuries caused by it are peculiarly liable to result in lockjaw.

WHY NEGLECT AVIATION?

The Aero Club of America presumably knows something about aviation. It seriously objected to the slight provision for aerial defense in the army appropriation bill. Many senators and representatives thereupon joined in asking the club what, in the opinion of its experts, would be needed to provide an adequate aerial force. The club has replied with recommendations which are entitled to respectful consideration.

It is well understood that aviation is the weakest branch of our military service. We are entering upon a program calling for the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for naval defense, and of that there is no criticism. The Aero Club, however, shows that for the cost of only one battle cruiser, \$20,400,000—and congress has authorized five such cruisers—a suitable program of aviation development could be carried out.

The present appropriation of \$1,322,000 for this branch of the army service, the club suggests, should be raised to \$5,000,000. The equipment of one aero squadron in the field, ready for service, would be \$775,550. That would provide 30 high-powered aeroplanes of the latest type, with extra motors, gasoline, oil, tent hangers, field repair equipment, etc. The army should also be given, says the club, at least \$2,000,000 to provide dirigible balloons and kite balloons, useful for observation purposes, particularly in the coast defense. There should be an additional \$1,000,000 spent for developing a reserve of civilian aviators ready to take flying commissions in time of need, and the appropriation of \$76,000 for the training of militia aviators should be raised to \$1,000,000. It would like to see another million spent for militia aviation equipment.

The modest allowance made for army aviation is difficult to understand, in view of the vital part that military flying is playing in the European war. Shall we profit by sea lessons as that of the Skagerrak battle and say no heed to the air lessons that are taught in every day's news. It isn't too late for congress to revise its aviation plans in accordance with the judgment of experts. In no other phase of the whole business of defense can it get so much for so little money, giving such general satisfaction with the imposition of so light a burden on the tax payers.

WALKERS' ORDINANCE

Greenville, June 21.—The Jay walkers ordinance that was presented to council at the regular meeting last night, was turned into a "request," and instructions made that every command included in the ordinance be enforced except the one pertaining to the fines. The city engineer was accordingly instructed to paint a line five inches wide across the intersection of every block on Main street, from North to Broad, and to make the passageway, the width of the sidewalk. It was proposed to make this an ordinance, with a fine not to exceed \$100 for offense, but the issue met with so much opposition in council, that the fathers decided to moralize, and "educate" the masses to walk to the corner when they wished to cross the street. Some of the aldermen argued that the "jay-walkers" would not heed the request unless it be put in the form of an ordinance, but the decision was that the cops should kindly instruct all pedestrians to protect themselves by crossing the street at the white lines.

LINE O' DOPE

WEATHER FORECAST

For South Carolina: Probably local thunderstorms Thursday and Friday.

All the Spanish-American war veterans of the First and Second Regiments and all other veterans of this war in the city are asked to meet at the city hall today at 11 o'clock noon. At this time more definite arrangements are to be made about the barbecue which is to be given to the men of Company B tonight.

The fire department was called to the home of Mrs. John Watkins on Marshall avenue yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock. There was a small blaze on the roof and this was extinguished very quickly, little damage being done.

Charles Turner, the boy evangelist who has been preaching in the churches of the Hill villages for the past few nights, will on Friday night at 8:30 o'clock preach in the Central Presbyterian church of this city. This is an opportunity that will be grasped by many people of this city.

Mr. Cole L. Allen will speak at 8:30 in the ball park Saturday afternoon at 8:30. He will also speak at 8:30 on the public square at 8:30. He comes to Anderson with the public opinion party.

Many of the folks here last night were struck at 8:30. The fire department was called to the home of Mrs. John Watkins on Marshall avenue yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock. There was a small blaze on the roof and this was extinguished very quickly, little damage being done.

derson Six-Forty. They climbed inside, on the running board, and everywhere that they could manage to hold on. They appeared to be having a good time.

Two new show cases of the American Beauty design have been installed in the store of W. H. Keese & Co., jewelers. They match these installed last year, are of french glass and have a marble base. They add much to the appearance of the interior of the store.

Mr. J. J. Bipscomb of Charleston, a traveling man, left Anderson yesterday afternoon for his home where he goes to see his sons before they leave for Styx. Mr. Bipscomb has only two sons and both are members of the National Guard.

STATE NEWS

Boy of 11 Would Fight Columbia, June 21.—Governor Manning has detailed Lieut. Colonel Wheeler of his staff for service at the State armory to facilitate work there.

Kendrell Williams, aged eleven, of Mullins, wired the Governor yesterday, offering his "services in defense of his country." The Governor wired in return that the "spirit that prompts you is symbolic of all true South Carolinians and deserves the highest commendation. I only regret that your youth prevents the nation from receiving the benefit of your services."

Expecting a Call

Greenwood, June 21.—The news in today's dispatches that General Funston will call for not less than 50,000 state militia to report for border service by Saturday leads Capt. Gaines, of the Greenwood Coast Artillery Company, to believe that at an early date his men will be ordered to report for coast duty. In order that the full quota of men may be ready to go Capt. Gaines asks that all members who have signed the two-year pledges, but who have not signed the pledges under the May bill do so at once as it will be impossible to make requisition for uniforms and equipment until all the men comply with these requirements.

Bible Class Meet

York, June 21.—The Fourth Annual Meeting of the South Carolina Bible Class Federation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will be held in Sumter July 3, 4 and 5. Last year the meeting was held in Spartanburg and nearly 2,000 were in attendance. This year plans have been laid to make the meeting in Sumter reach the high water mark in every respect. The railroads have granted exceedingly low rates and taken in all the trip will be one of nominal cost. Representatives from classes here will attend.

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A Final Send-Off

Spartanburg, June 21.—The chamber of commerce, assisted by local citizens gave the Hampton Guards a final send-off this afternoon following the parade of the company on the square at 6 o'clock. Dr. J. O. Clinkenshaw delivered an address to the soldiers and Hart's band played several selections. This was the final parade drill of the Hampton Guards before they left for the concentration camp at Styx on Friday morning.

Major Coast Artillery

Greenville, June 21.—Capt. Wm. F. Robertson of the local company of coast artillery has been elected major of the South Carolina Coast Artillery Co. News to this effect was received in Greenville yesterday from the office of Adjutant General G. W. Moore at Columbia.

Major Coast Artillery

The election was held several days ago, the commissioned officers of coast artillery companies submitting the name of their choice to the adjutant general. Major Robertson will be in command of an station composed of five companies. These companies are located at Greenville, Spartanburg, Gaffney, Jonestown and Greenwood.

The election of Major Robertson to command the coast artillery of the state establishes two of the four military units of the state.

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Fine as Silk



One great thing about our showing of summer clothing is the great assortment of fabrics that we show. We set up no howl about any particular fabric, we carry all the good ones—Fabr Beach, mohair, silklike, crash, weightless worsteds.

The colors are right, the model of your liking is ready, plain or ponch backs.

The prices \$5 to \$12.50.

You'll feel better off with one of 'em on.

Another important role is the underwear. We have the right kind to make you feel right when the thermometer rises around three figures.

The Klosed-Krotch in the gauziest fabrics known at \$1 and \$1.50.

Manhattan Slideback Union Suits, by the famous Manhattan Shirt makers at \$1 and \$1.50.

AS FINE AS SILK!

In fact there is some silk on the inside, and the outside is as fine as the inside—a thoroughly shrunken, properly tailored, correctly styled, Palm Beach. The colors are rather varied but do not vary from the correct ideas.

The Price is \$8.50.

B. O. Cranst & Co. SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS

"The Store with a Conscience"

a statement issued last night from the office of the adjutant general, at Columbia, the four Charleston companies of the 2d South Carolina Infantry will leave for the mobilization camp at Styx, near Columbia, Saturday at 6 o'clock in the morning over the Atlantic Coast Line railroad. At Laney they will be joined by the headquarters division from Georgetown, and at Sumter by the Sumter and Timmonsville companies. They are scheduled to arrive at Columbia at 11:15 o'clock Saturday morning, where a change of engines will be made. The troops will then go carload over the tracks of the Southern railway to Styx, which they are scheduled to reach not later than noon.

Russia as a Future Market.

One result of the war will surely be a great impetus to the development of Russia, in both Europe and Asia. It has united the Russian people, turned their attention to industry, stimulated them to organize and increase their productive power by stopping the wastage of vodka-drinking. A new Russia will come out of the fire of war. Russia is the economic double of the United States. It covers the eastern, portion of the Northern Hemisphere, and its resources are similar to ours. Its development is in infancy, particularly in Asia, and it offers a vast market for American manufacturers. As the eastern states supplied material for settlement and development of the west, so the whole of the United States may supply material for development of Russia. The great empire will need farm implements, railroad material, electric machinery and textile wares, which the United States can best supply. For eastern Siberia, at least, these can be more cheaply carried across the Pacific Ocean from the United States than across the wide stretches of Russia from Western Europe.

SOME SINGULAR STORIES

ROMANS SET JUNE MARRIAGES

Fashion Began Because May Was Considered Unlucky Month. (From The Indianapolis News.) And now it's June, the month of brides and roses and leaves everywhere that leaves can grow. It was Coleridge, in "The Ancient Mariner" who called June the "leafy month" but it was the Romans who set the fashion of June marriages.

Among them May was considered an unlucky month, and consequently the brides held aloof until it had gone its way and June had come. Oblige to take care of the brides of two months; June then became the month of the greatest number of marriages.

The poets have sung of June and its glories every since poets learned that there was something in nature to sing about. It was an American poet, Lowell, who asked a question about June to which there can be but one answer.

What is so rare as a day in June? Then, if ever, come perfect days; Then heaven tries the earth if it be in tune. And over it softly her warm ear lays.

And another poet, N. P. Willis, in a poem entitled "The Month of June," wrote:

It is the month of June. The month of leaves and roses; When pleasant sights salute the eyes, And pleasant smells the nose.

TURKEY THROUGH WINDSHIELD

It Also Went Through Back Parallels of State and Lined. (Smith-Center, Ind. Dispatch.) Life took a swift turn for a Western Kansas turkey gobbler. He went through an experience that would surely have killed the ordinary gobbler, but this one lived to tell about it afterward in a series of squawks the ordinary turkey is incapable of producing except under

He struck the windshield of the car and went through it. His body, with the wings flapping, whizzed by Orval Jones, the driver and through the rear curtain. The car did not stop. Neither did the turkey till he struck the ground. The pause then was only momentary, because with a wild squawk the turkey made for the shelter of an adjoining wheat field and disappeared. Jones drove on into town and reported the occurrence.

Treated With Courtesy

The Mexican officers at Villa Ahumada treated us with the greatest courtesy," said Mr. Hubble. "They answered our questions quietly and with no show of antipathy or excitement. According to the story they told us the Mexican command was concealed in the under brush when it was discovered, the American cavalrymen riding toward them over said. General Felix Gomez, Mexican commander, immediately sent a courier asking for parley under the flag of truce with American commander. A parley was arranged and as the Mexican leader and two aides started forward the Americans suddenly deployed in a semi-circular skirmish line.

Mexican Leader Killed

Immediately, however, detachment of American troopers dashed forward, under heavy fire, to center of field where General Gomez and his staff were sitting on their horses. In resultant encounter one of the cavalrymen killed the Mexican leader with his pistol while the remainder of the Carranza party escaped to their own lines. "Neither Maxey of Hubble was able to learn whether Mexicans had retreated, it being pointed out that all of the Mexicans with whom they talked apparently left the field before the engagement had been completed. Late tonight preparations, apparently were under way for peaceful evacuation of Juarez. Several troop trains were pushed into the railroad yards ready for immediate use. As the Mexican command in El Paso, crossed the Rio Grande following the first reports of engagements, the remains with General Gonzalez through the night. He kept in touch with General Bell of the American side by telephone, however, until the column and the Mexican military authorities would discuss the report of the proposed evacuation.

FLAG ROSE LEAVS PORCH BY U. S. CAVALRY INTO MEXICAN HAND AND FIGHT FOLLOWS

General Gomez, apparently believing that he was about to be attacked, raised his arm and signalled the machine gun in the rear to open fire on the Americans. The machine gun swept the cavalry tanks, causing heavy losses. "General Gomez, apparently believing that he was about to be attacked, raised his arm and signalled the machine gun in the rear to open fire on the Americans. The machine gun swept the cavalry tanks, causing heavy losses.

BRIDGES EXPLAINS THE DISAPPEARANCE OF SALMON

Bridges explains the disappearance of salmon from the Penobscot in two ways—either "salmon tell other salmon how dirty its waters are and how it is not fit for any respectable salmon to live in," or the fish resist it because at the hatchery in East Orland they are taken from the water and stripped of their eggs. "The fish resist that because it is against nature," Mr. Bridges asserts. "They decide they are not being treated right and stay away."

COMING FROM PAGE ONE

Gomez was slain. General Gonzalez also gave the Mexican explanation of how the two forces came in contact.

According to General Gonzalez

was informed by General Gomez: "At Villa Ahumada last night of the presence of the American westward between Villa Ahumada and El Valle. He says he immediately instructed General Gomez to do so morning. Domingo ran where the Americans were reported in the town. They were advised their commander to do the same. He says he says General Gomez did the same. The American commander, whose name was not given by General Gon-

rank of the Americans that the latter were not inefficient, however, was proved by number of Mexican dead and wounded removed to Villa Ahumada and witnessed by the Americans coming north on a train bound for Juarez.

A story brought to El Paso by J. C. Hubble, an American who has been employed by the Compania Agricola at Boquillas bears out several details of engagement presented by General Gomez. Hubble's story was corroborated by James Maxey, another American, who also was on his way to El Paso from the interior. Hubble and Maxey said that while their train was stopping at Villa Ahumada they noticed numbers of dead and wounded being brought in and were told by Carranza's captain that the battle had taken place. Captain informed them, they said, that the number of American prisoners had been taken in a cattle car and were locked to Chihuahua City to be hanged.

They mentioned Mexican soldiers who told them that several hundred Americans and 120 Mexicans had been engaged.

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A SIX O'CLOCK INCREASE

IN RATES OF PASSENGER FREIGHTS

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