

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

Founded August 14, 1860, 126 North Main Street ANDERSON, S. C.

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Entered as second-class matter April 28, 1914, at the post office at Anderson, South Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Semi-Weekly Edition—\$1.50 per Year. Daily Edition—\$5.00 per annum; \$2.50 for Six Months; \$1.25 for Three Months.

IN ADVANCE. A larger circulation than any other newspaper in this Congressional District.

TELEPHONES: Editorial 327, Business Office 321, Job Printing 693-4, Local News 327, Society News 321

The Intelligencer is delivered by carriers in the city. If you fail to get your paper regularly please notify us. Opposite your name on label of your paper is printed date to which your paper is paid. All checks and drafts should be drawn to The Anderson Intelligencer.

Improved streets is a necessity, not a problem.

Wages is the cause of poverty. It is a disease.

Optimism is the real spirit of Anderson today.

Anderson is the best town. Everybody says so.

The knocker is the heaviest tax on any community.

What do we get for our tax money? Is any of it wasted?

A backslider is a suffragette, who becomes happily married.

A born musician goes frantic in the noise of an iron foundry.

Don't lose interest in political principles when the election is over.

Anderson could well stand a couple of miles of bituminous pavement.

A suffragette has nevered far forgotten herself as to smash a mirror.

When laborers strike, they increase the cost of living for all other laborers.

Let every criminal pay at least the cost of his trial by working on the roads.

No party rich enough to let a valuable school building stand idle all the summer.

The people of Anderson are full of confidence in the old town—and well they may be.

We would like to see Anderson install an incinerator just to see all the tin cans burned up.

Even as they are, the restrictions around the primary are much lighter than in other states.

The suffragette might respect the oath of the voter more than the oath of the wife—to obey.

The cost of crime in the United States is over \$200,000,000 a year. Add yet there are many pardons.

Without team work, a touch down cannot be scored of a shut-out registered. Applies to towns also.

William J. Burns is said to be preparing to be a playwright. Over in Georgia he was a play wing.

In New York, when a convict's term expires, he may be held for 30 days longer on account of quarantine.

Anderson today has the biggest pay roll in the state, with reference to men engaged in construction work.

Edward Amherst Ott says that a rat eats 60 cents worth of grain in a year. And traps are cheaper than that.

We see no reason why any regular citizen of Anderson county should not vote in the primary. Yes, one reason, laziness.

Italy uses only 92 per cent of her geographical area for cultivation, and we are proud that the Italians are farmers.

Spain gained the Philippines on the Algeciras, King of Spain, was used to meet Teddy recently, to see how he took the joke.

We would like to know what things are necessary, what things are demanded, before we can get the International Bull to Atlanta.

Some of us think that too much money is lost in darning divorce papers, making the young realize what marriage should be.

CRIMINAL CHARACTERISTICS

The mental and moral shortcomings of the criminal classes are generally accepted facts. As a class they are physically defective. The British association for the Advancement of Science reported on the examination of 3,000 criminals and found them to be about two inches shorter and 17 pounds lighter than the average Englishman. Baer, of Berlin, reporting on the German criminal, gives much the same results. Few reliable data are to be found in American literature. Hamilton Wey, reporting on 529 boys at the Elmira reformatory, of an average age between 20 and 21 years, given an average height of 65 1-2 inches and the average weight of 133 pounds, which is below that of the college boys.

An investigation of height at the Wisconsin state prison, shows that the Wisconsin convict is 1.8 inches below the average American height. He lacks 1.4 inches of the stature of the average freshman at our state university and is 2 inches shorter than the average Harvard student. He lacks 1.3 inches of the height of the men and boys who enlisted in the civil war and is 3 inches inferior in height to the Fellows of the Royal Society of England and English professional men.

The murderer is well above the average criminal in height, somewhat below in weight, but leading in chest measurements and expansion. The thief is well above the average in height and slightly below in weight. Criminals, through fraud, though most often indoor workers, outweigh all others and have a good chest measurement, though a small expansion, as would be expected. The sexual criminals are older than any of the other classes and shortest in stature, excepting the habitual criminals, who lack 2.1 inches of the height of the average American of their age and 2.7 inches of the height of the average student reported by Prof. Sargent. These facts are the result of an investigation made by Dr. Sleyter, the prison surgeon at Yaupun, Wis. A report of his observations appears in a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

HOW TO SIGN THE ROLLS

In view of the question that has been raised, we would respectfully suggest that Chairman Dean Pearman call members of the county executive committee together, say not later than the middle of this week, and decide definitely what will be considered in this county as a "full name" on the enrollment books. We understand that last week in Laurens county, Sam J. Nicholls, a candidate for congress, sprung this matter, and it has caused some confusion.

The statement of Chairman Pearman and Secretary Rice in this issue of The Intelligencer is clear enough, we think, but as this is a very important matter and as many rolls in this county are nearly full now, we suggest that a meeting of the executive committee be called and the form of signing the name be finally determined. Take for instance the president of the United States. If he were called to sign his "full name" would he affix it "Thomas Woodrow Wilson" by which he was baptised or merely "Woodrow Wilson" as he is known today? If he should sign the roll "Tommy" Wilson, by which name he was known in childhood he would have some trouble to vote. We think that rule is meant to be construed from a common sense view point, and the sooner the committee assures the voters that they will be protected in signing their ordinary, every day, home names, the better it will be for the situation.

OH, WHAT A MESS

Oh, what a mess this militia situation is. Several years ago, congress passed what is known as the Dick law, introduced by Senator Charles Dick, of Illinois, to make the militia of the country more efficient. The war with Spain had shown how woefully deficient was the citizen soldier, not only in the manual of arms, but in the ordinary lessons of protecting health and taking care of the body when there was no actual fighting in sight.

The states individually adopted the Dick law and put the militia under the direction and teaching of the national government which gave large sums of money to perfect the equipment and to regulate the discipline of the national guard.

Under the law, inspecting officers were sent from the regular army. Last year, one of these inspecting officers, after due warning had been given, rejected some ten companies for carelessness in the handling of government property and because they did not show a sufficient percentage to pass. The governor of the state refused to register one of these.

companies and the government refused to pay them.

Finally the matter was adjusted by giving them another trial. This was more of a concession than was made in the State of New Jersey, the home state of the secretary of war, Mr. Garrison. Even after this second opportunity, some of the companies fell down and were not given any of the government funds.

This year it has been a repetition. An inspector has been here and has reported that after all of the warning of the precedent of last year some of the companies have failed to measure up to the requirements. The governor again refused to muster them out, and it appears that the war department has had an attack of ennui and has wiped its hands of the South Carolina militia and this state has lost \$18,000 for the encampment of its soldiers in a camp of instruction, and the companies that have worked faithfully and are in good trim: must suffer with those that were lazy and trifling.

These are the facts as we see them, and about all the facts that are worth recording. We make no attempt to place the blame.

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

We hear a lot of talk about the "repeal of the 14th and 15th amendments of the federal constitution." And how many persons know what are these amendments.

There are five sections of the 14th amendment, the last four sections having reference to the apportionment or representation in congress from the several states and the apportionment of the public debt. The first section of the amendment declares that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws."

That is the essence of the 14th amendment and here is the 15th: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The congress shall have the power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation."

The 14th amendment was of date of July 28, 1868, and the 15th amendment of March 30, 1870.

We cannot understand wherein one is more obnoxious than the other and if the people wish our legislature to demand of congress to do something in a forceful, dignified way, why not call for the repeal of both?

Charleston Had Scant Interest

(Continued from page 1)

and also the former tilt with Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy.

"If the governor failed to do something for Charleston when he was here and had advance, how can he be expected to do something when he is out of the state and has lost the good graces of those on whose cooperation he would be dependent?" This remark from Mr. Jennings paved the way for many succeeding blows which he showered upon the governor's head, and which were in turn taken up by Mr. Pollock, who "thanked God that he didn't have the record of Cole Blanton to stand on." The governor says he's proud of it.

"Well, nobody else is," came back from the audience. In pointing out the inconsistencies in the governor's suggested principles, for the guidance of the candidates, as set forth in the recent Waterboro speech and in every day practices, Mr. Pollock referred to the trial by jury paragraph as the "most monumental of jokes."

Merely for Repentant. Mr. Jennings too, had galled the governor's personal record, and denounced as absurd, the idea of "mercy."

"Yes, the Lord is merciful, but he happens to know who has repented, and don't happen to need any vote. Yes, you say petition, who signed the petition for Portland Ned who so mysteriously disappeared at the governor's office while a United marshal was walking outside."

Jennings also referred to a case of manslaughter which was committed at two o'clock in the afternoon and the petition telegraphed at 5 o'clock.

COL. P. H. NELSON DIED SATURDAY

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Nelson has been engaged in defending other noted cases, among them the alleged dispensary grafters; and several notorious murder cases.

He was once president of the State bar association in Columbia and president of the South Carolina club. Col. Nelson was a man of courtly manner and was a lawyer of acute perceptions and instant decision. He was not an orator, but was most convincing before a jury. His strong point in practice was his knowledge of human nature.

WILL ENFORCE LAW CANDIDATES PLEDGE

Mild Meeting of State Aspirants-- Senate Matter Injected in A Small Dose.

Special to The Intelligencer.

Monck's Corner June 19.—The senatorial race was first brought into the many sided struggle for gubernatorial honors, when John G. Richards, candidate for Governor, stated here today without qualification that he would not vote for United States Senator Smith for re-election. He made this assertion during his discussion of the charge of being a "coat tail swinger," he says has been brought against him. Mr. Richards did not state for whom of the four candidates now in the race for United States senate he would vote.

During a mild attack upon the record of Adjutant General W. W. Moore, Captain M. C. Willis, candidate for Adjutant General, charged the State militia is disintegrating under Moore's administration. The candidates today principally devoted their time to discussing the necessity for developing the common schools system, urged more rigid enforcement of the statutes, denounced "blind tigers" and race track gambling and commented on prohibition and compulsory education.

Marked lack of interest was shown by the three hundred Berkeley county voters present at the gathering here. Three candidates for governor, and two others were absent.

Mendel I. Smith, gubernatorial aspirant, regretted the establishment of the confederate veterans home at Columbia, believing that the counties could better care for them. He was presented with a bunch of flowers by Miss Anita Rittenberg, the first given a candidate. Effort is being made by candidates for governor to reach a compromise with the other aspirants whereby they can open the meetings.

It is probable that the candidates for governor will be divided, one party to open and one to close the meeting.

BACK UP QUARTERMASTER

Corroborating Evidence That Empress of Ireland Staggered.

Quebec, June 19.—Evidence intended to corroborate the contention of some members of the crew of the Canada Pacific liner Empress of Ireland that the liner was steering erratically just before she was rammed by the collier Stratus, and went down in the St. Lawrence river May 29, with a loss of more than a thousand lives, today was presented before the Dominion commission investigating the disaster.

Members of the crew and the pilot of the collier Alden, which passed the liner a few hours before she sank, swore the Empress was zig-zagging in her course and they had been forced to turn the Alden aside to avert what they believed would have been a collision. Jacob Saxe, third officer of the Stratus, who was aiding in the navigation of that vessel just prior to the collision, gave similar testimony. Saxe will undergo a rigid cross examination by counsel for the owners of the Empress tomorrow.

Good Business Reported

Washington, June 19.—Business conditions and the effect on the administration trust legislation program were taken up today at the cabinet meeting. Secretary Redfield, of the department of commerce, told the president reports received from many sources indicated that business was unusually good for this time of the year and that the prospects were that it would grow better. The president was much encouraged by the reports, and it was said his determination to "push" the trust bills had been strengthened.

Left Lots of Money

Philadelphia, June 19.—An inventory filed in Reading by his executors today shows that George W. Baer, late president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, left personal property worth \$3,985,000 and real estate valued at \$100,000. Mr. Baer left his estate to his family.

Sir John Hill Dead

London, June 19.—Sir John Edward Gray Hill, a nephew of the late Sir Rowland Hill, the postal reformer, was found dead in his bed at home early today. He complained last night of indisposition, but his death was unexpected. Sir John, who was 75 years old, was an authority on "maritime" law.

Try to Get Together

Pittsburgh, June 19.—Leaders of the Allegheny Congenial Industrial Union, in charge of the strike of 12,000 employes of the Westinghouse industries tonight announced that a committee would confer tomorrow with President E. M. Herr, of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

New York in Two States

New York, June 19.—The State conference of Democratic leaders, which ended in a victory for Truman Ladd, whose adherents advocated a proposal that democrats of the state support either candidate for the primary election.

Speak on Fourth

Washington, June 19.—President Wilson has accepted an invitation to speak at Independence day celebrations at Falls Church on July 4. He may return to Washington by way of Virginia on the Marylander.

Some Loan Talk

Paris, June 19.—The Chamber of Deputies tonight authorized the issue of the loan of 1,000,000,000 francs (\$360,000,000) requested by S. Nonin, finance minister, for the government.

Wilson Claims Success Likely

(Continued from Page 1.)

opened a way for the break in the mediation deadlock. President Wilson is declared to have explained thoroughly to Mr. Naon that the reason for the United States' insistence upon the selection of a man who would be acceptable to the constitutionalists, that the revolt against the present form of government in Mexico never could be stemmed unless there were actual reforms.

Square Deal to All. The United States, it was said, took the position that the opportunity was presented for giving all Mexicans a chance for advancement and that every leader could be brought to reason on this basis. If the government of Mexico should not be reorganized now, it was argued that bloodshed and horrors of war would continue until such reorganization is accomplished. General Huerta was declared to be cognizant of this situation and willing to yield to the common enemy should personal ambitions be waived. General Carranza also was reported to be willing to accept a provisional government that would supervise a constitutional election, and even General Villa, the military power in the revolution, was said to be willing to substitute reason for bullets. Involved in such a settlement, it was pointed out, would be the business interests of citizens of other nations.

All that the United States insists upon, it now is reported, is that the provisional government of Mexico, to succeed the Huerta regime shall be dominated by recognized representatives of reform. Allied with them in the provisional government would be men representing the Cientificos of the republic. That the internal conflict could be stayed, pending an effort to reorganize the government of Mexico on such a basis, and that General Huerta's delegates at Niagara Falls, with assurances of co-operation from responsible leaders of the revolutionists could be induced to yield to the position of the United States in the crisis, was believed in official quarters here to be probable.

Owen Offering Pledge Fillers

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the preferential ballot in making nominations for the Senate and the House and the last would define the corrupt practices in connection with campaigns.

Primary Important. Senator Owen declared Congress should follow President Wilson's advice and provide for the nomination of candidates for the presidency and the primary and should lay down fundamental rules for the States in this connection.

He suggested the State primaries for president, senate, and house take the New York plan as filed here to June, beginning in 1916 and the national convention authorized to meet within 30 days thereafter, solely to ratify the primaries and write the platform. This convention, he said, should consist of nominees for Senate and House and holdover Senators who defeated in primaries.

WANN

One feature preserved by Senator Owen to prevent corrupt practices would ban the famous election cigar and drink. This provision would make it unlawful for any candidate or committee or any other person before or after an election for the Senate or House to pay for food, clothing, liquors, cigars or tobacco for the purpose of influencing a voter. Every voter accepting such gifts would be guilty of a corrupt act and his vote might be rejected on a contest.

Published Rules

In his bill for a government publicity pamphlet Senator Owen proposes that candidates for senator be given not over three pages to expound their views with a per-page price worked out on the vote of the state for president, no first page to cost less than \$100, and additional pages one half the first page price. Candidates for the house shall have two pages with a maximum of \$200 and a minimum of \$100 for the first page. The sums obtained be used to pay for the payment, additional funds that may be needed to come from the treasury.

The bill to define corrupt practices and to prohibit any candidate for false statements to the candidates for house or senate to affect voting and make it illegal for employers to use threats of a cessation of work or a wage reduction if any particular candidate is nominated or elected or any particular national ticket is elected.

It would prohibit any newspaper, own, publish, editor, reporter or agent from receiving or accepting any payment or promise of compensation for influence in any campaign, for senate or house, except through paid advertising as designated.

No person would be permitted to sue a campaign literature, or to bear the name and address of the author and candidate it supports and the names of those causing it to be sent.

Aerial Tragedy

By Sham Attack

cut to locate the spot until the pilot of an aeroplane made an ascent to reconnoiter. The rescuers were horrified at the sight of the Koertling. Nothing was left but a twisted mass of half melted metal framework in which the bodies were intricately tangled. Just beside it lay the aeroplane, completely wrecked, with the bodies of the five fliers firmly fastened in the seats. The aeroplane had stopped when it was buried deep in the ground, while the dirigible motor continued in motion. Identification of the victims was difficult to locate the spot until the pilot of an aeroplane made an ascent to reconnoiter.



You can slip along easily without a thought as to what you ought to wear if you just come in here. For week-end or vacation all the special necessary articles. Two-piece suits \$18 in grays, blues and browns, lines, checks, plaids and Scotch mixtures. Silk shirts, silk handkerchiefs, silk socks, grenadine neckwear, belts and hats. Nothing but new styles. Order by parcel post. We prepay all charges. B.O. Grant Co. The Sun with a Companion.

Health. So fierce had been the flames that all watches and rings were completely melted, but, singularly, the pocketbooks of Hoffmattler and Bruer were almost intact.

Lieutenant Bohner, who was to have made the trip, arrived too late to do so. Another similarly fortunate man was Raymond Salomonson, who was called back just as he was entering the Gothons.

Three young men, scarcely more than boys, were yesterday put on the Anderson county changing to serve terms for larceny. The young men were sent to this city from Williamston, having been given a hearing before Mayor Vance Cooley in that place, and all convicted. At the request of Mayor Cooley the young men were kept in the Anderson county jail until they had an opportunity to secure funds with which to pay their fines, but being unsuccessful in this they were yesterday sent to the changing.

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Joseph A. Burgess Passed Away Early Yesterday Morning-- Well Known Here. (From Sunday's Daily.) Joseph A. Burgess was well known in Anderson and people living here will be saddened by news of his death, which occurred at his home near Townville yesterday morning.

He was born on May 16, 1836, and was therefore 78 years of age at the time of his death. He was a gallant soldier in the Confederate army, fighting the war between the states and served with distinction under General Hampton and General Butler.

Mr. Burgess had been married three times, his first wife being Miss Nancy Jane McClain. Next he married Miss Nancy Cox and his last wife was Miss Sarah Sheriff. He is survived by one brother, Griffin Burgess, who lives in the Piercetown section.

The funeral service over Mr. Burgess will be held at Townville this afternoon, conducted by Rev. W. B. Myers and Rev. W. B. Hawkins and interment will take place in the Townville cemetery.

HOPE ABANDONED. Believed That All of 192 Established Mines Are Dead. (Spartanburg, S. C., June 19.)—The belief of 24 of the 192 mines, established when an exploration company was organized, has been abandoned, it was learned today from the report of the Board of the S. C. Coal, Oil and Gas Commission.

NEBRO TO QUIT. President Wilson Asks For Release. (Washington, June 19.)—President Wilson has asked for the resignation of Hon. J. P. Morgan, a Republican member of the cabinet, to take the place of the late Senator Charles D. Dick, of Illinois.

THREE BARK OILERS. The Doors of the State Bank. (Little Rock, Ark., June 19.)—An all-night conference of the directors of the State National Bank of this city, that institution did not open for business today. The bank is capitalized at \$500,000. It carried deposits of \$1,713,572.25.

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