

WAS A GOOD YEAR WITH THE MASONS

GRAND MASTER MAKES REPORT AT ANNUAL GRAND LODGE

220 LODGES REPRESENTED

Two Sessions Held Tuesday in the Masonic Temple. Officials Make Reports.

Special to The Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, Dec. 9.—The one hundred and thirty-eighth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, Ancient Free Masons, was brought to a close at the Masonic Temple here this afternoon.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 9.—With two hundred and twenty subordinate lodges represented, the one hundred and thirty-eighth annual Grand Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free Masons of the district of South Carolina was convened here yesterday in the Masonic Temple.

Grand Master Presides. The communication was opened with the solemn ceremonies and rites of the order. Grand Master George H. Bryan, of Greenville, presided over the session, and the following officers of the Grand Lodge were present: deputy grand master, E. A. Cooper, of Laurens; senior grand warden, W. W. Wannamaker of Orangeburg; junior grand warden, W. A. Giles of Graniteville; grand treasurer, W. H. Pringle of Charleston; grand secretary, O. F. Hart of Columbia; grand chaplain, the Rev. W. F. Smith of Spartanburg; senior grand deacon, J. P. Duckworth of Anderson and J. C. Bissell of Charleston; grand stewards, M. L. Bennett of Spartanburg, and R. B. Picking of Orangeburg; grand tiler, W. A. Waver of Charleston; past grand masters, R. F. Divers of Anderson, Richard Sheppard of Edgefield, Dr. F. M. Harrison of Abbeville, J. L. Michie of Darlington, James R. Johnson of Charleston and George S. Mower of Newberry.

rious committees to act upon matters that would be brought before the lodge. Stating that the past year had been very prosperous as far as the A. F. M. in South Carolina was concerned, and referring to the proposed Masonic home, the grand master submitted his annual report. The report was referred to the proper committee. The grand secretary and grand treasurer made their reports for the last year, and these reports were also referred to proper committees.

Omar Temple's Officers. For the election and installation of officers, nominated at the recent pilgrimage to Florence, Omar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine met yesterday morning in the Masonic temple, prior to the opening of the Masonic grand lodge. A large number of shriners were present. The list of officers is as follows: Past potentates: H. O. Strohecker, J. E. McDonald, George T. Bryan, Julius E. Cogswell.

Representatives to the Imperial council: I. W. Johnston, J. E. McDonald, Julius E. Cogswell, C. A. Milford. Illustrious potentate, R. A. Cooper; illustrious chief rabbi, Dr. E. R. Wilson; illustrious assistant rabbi, O. Frank Hart; illustrious high priest, and prophet, J. D. Nelson; illustrious oriental guide, J. C. Bissell; illustrious recorder, H. C. Strohecker; illustrious treasurer, F. W. Reneker; first ceremonial master, Dr. F. E. Harrison; second ceremonial master, F. S. Evans; marshal, H. B. Wilson; captain of the guard, C. E. Chritzler; outer guard, S. Stuart Marks; alchemist, Dr. C. B. Colson; assistant alchemist, Dr. J. D. DeLorme; assistant alchemist, Dr. J. M. Oliver; master of robes, Dr. J. W. Freyschmidt; chief director, Jess Sharp; directors, R. H. King, L. I. Parrott, Robert Peggall and G. H. Webber; medical staff, Dr. W. J. Simpson, Dr. J. E. Swygert, Dr. W. R. Lowman, Dr. A. R. Taft and Dr. F. B. Cathcart.

GREAT BRITAIN VENS SCORE WITH GERMANY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

from the north and the center, combined with outflanking movements to the southeast of Cracow. The success of any of these movements would require the Russians to turn back from Cracow, which they have not done thus far. As a matter of fact, the Russians assert that they have inflicted a "grave defeat" on an Austro-German force which tried to get around their left wing.

A later Austrian report, however, indicates partial success in this region. Reports of the serious illness of the German emperor, coming through Amsterdam, have not been confirmed. It is known the emperor is suffering from bronchial catarrh, to which he is subject, and is compelled to remain in bed. He is able, however, to receive military reports.

As the result of the Sultan's proclamation of a holy war, a serious uprising is threatened against the Italians in Tripoli, and the Turkish ambassador at Rome has hastened to assure the Italian government that the Sublime Porte is trying to avert it. The new Serbian cabinet, composed of all new parties, at the opening of parliament today assured the members of its intention to carry on the war to the end, in the belief that the sacrifice the country has made will

Three German Cruisers Sunk In South Atlantic By British Fleet

LONDON, Dec. 9.—It was announced officially here today that the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig had been sunk in the South Atlantic by a British fleet.

The following announcement was issued by the official information bureau: "At 7:30 a. m. on the 8th of December, the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nurnberg, Leipzig and Dresden were sighted near the Falkland Islands by a British squadron under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee.

"An action followed, in the course of which the Scharnhorst, flying the flag of Admiral Count von Spee, the Gneisenau, and the Leipzig, were sunk. The Dresden and Nurnberg made off during the action and are being pursued. "Two colliers also were captured. "The vice admiral reports that the British casualties are very few in number.

"Some survivors have been rescued from the Gneisenau and the Leipzig." The Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, with the cruisers Nurnberg and Dresden, composed the German Pacific fleet which, in the engagement with the British squadron under Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, off the coast of Chile, on November 1, sank the British cruisers Monmouth

and Good Hope, with the loss of about 1,500 men. Since that time British and Japanese squadrons have been searching for the German fleet, of which little has been heard. Recent reports from Montevideo, Uruguay were to the effect that the German fleet had entered the South Atlantic, but there has been no authentic information of the whereabouts of these vessels since the battle with the British squadron.

The Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were the largest vessels of the German fleet. They were sister ships of 11,600 tons displacement, 450 feet on the water line and were rated at a mean speed of 22 1/2 knots. Each carried a complete complement of 755 men, and was armed with eight 8.2-inch guns, six 6-inch guns, twenty 4 pounders, four machine guns and four torpedo tubes.

The Leipzig had a displacement of 3,250 tons and carried 286 men. She was 311 feet long on the water line, had a beam of 43 1/2 feet and a rated speed of 23 knots. Her largest guns, of which she carried ten, were 4.1-inch. She had also ten 1-pounders, four machine guns and two torpedo tubes. Admiral Count von Spee, commander of the German squadron, was aboard the Scharnhorst, which was his flagship.

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN Secretary Bredin Discusses the Cause and Outlines the Program.

Columbia, Dec. 8. Dear Mr. Editor: Some weeks ago there was issued a general invitation to Prohibitionists to attend a conference in Columbia to discuss the wisdom of a petition to the General Assembly for a referendum to the voters next September so that in an off year the people might discuss and determine whether there should be State-wide prohibition.

The conference was held in Columbia on the 22nd of October and gentlemen from all sections of the State unanimously agreed that the State was ready for the question and that it would be both democratic and more binding if the matter were submitted to the people by the General Assembly during the summer of 1915 when there will be no political campaign in progress and no candidate to confuse the single issue.

By direction of the Central Committee of this conference, a body of business and professional men of distinction, none of them being in politics, I am sending to our County Executive committee in your county a number of blank petitions so that one may be circulated in each precinct for the signature of voters.

Our people have heard much of the liquor question; but questions like this are never settled well as they are regarded as being political. The liquor question is not a political question, but a great social question of prime importance, having to do with the health, happiness and efficiency of our people as individuals and the prosperity and progress of our people when brought together as a community.

All of us are profoundly concerned about the ravages of disease and we heartily join in the fight on tuberculosis; but liquor and the liquor habit are a far greater and more grievous evil to the home and a more costly menace to the State.

During this time of money stringency the sale of liquor continues, though the purchaser may pay nothing on his debts; in many instances there is being more spent for liquor in a community than is being spent in the stores. About eight millions a year are spent by South Carolina people for liquor. Think of that as business men. Is that not an absolute waste of money that should be spent in channels of trade? What might we not do with eight million dollars a year in South Carolina? And what might we buy of service and usefulness with eight million dollars? But that is not all.

The great manufacturers tell us that even moderate drinking reduces a man's efficiency. So to the eight millions must be added some reduction of our efficiency. It is time to think it over. What we need to do, and how we need to do it, are now matters of the past. The question comes to us in a new light today: Let us save and strengthen our manhood as the finest resource of the State. Yours truly, J. K. BREEDIN, Secretary Movement for Statewide Prohibition.

Highest Salaried Woman. CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Mrs. Ella Fitzgerald Young, superintendent of the Chicago schools, whose salary of \$10,000 a year marks her among the highest salaried women of the country, was re-elected tonight by a vote of 15 to 6. A fight had been expected, but the open support of Mayor Harrison assured Mrs. Young her place.

Jack Coomes Released. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Jack Coomes, the Philadelphia American pitcher, was unconditionally released by the Athletics club today. Coomes was injured in a world's series game against the New York Giants in 1911 and since has done little work.

Recently Mack asked voters on Coomes, Plank and Peters. The last two have signed Federal contracts.

Two Killed in Collision. NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Two persons were killed and more than a score injured in a collision between crowded elevated railroad trains on Upper Eighth avenue tonight. Fire followed and four cars were burned.

Most of the passengers escaped over the ties along this, the highest part of the "I" structure, nearly 100 feet above the street.

American Red Cross Will Solicit Funds Only For Sick and Wounded

This Change in Policy is in Line With the Idea of President Wilson, Active Head of the Organization.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The American National Red Cross at its tenth annual meeting here today decided to solicit no more contributions for European non-combatants, but to limit its solicitations to funds for relieving sick and wounded in the engaged armies. It will transmit, however, non-combatant relief funds to European Red Cross organizations when the donor designates the country to which the funds are to be sent.

This change in policy was in line with the idea of President Wilson, who, as active head of the organization, presided at the afternoon session. In urging strict neutrality on the part of Americans the president took occasion to praise the spirit of the Red Cross as typical of the American spirit of lending a helping hand to the suffering.

As Mr. Wilson talked many women in the hall knitted away on socks for the Belgian sufferers. "I think that the society is just now charged with a peculiarly responsible duty," the president said. "It is really the medium of the whole world, that part of it, at any rate, which is disengaged from the terrible present conflict in Europe, in ministering to those who need the ministrations of comfort and relief in these distressing circumstances."

All eyes are centered upon this society. All efforts at relief come sooner or later into the councils of this society. It is the more necessary, therefore, that we should cooperate with that spirit which I believe we all think characteristic of America, the spirit of absolute disinterestedness; not thinking of ourselves, but thinking of the results we wish to achieve. "And those results are spiritual as well as material. You can not minister material relief without administering it in a spirit which is evident in the ministrations themselves, and that spirit will be the spirit of America, which has sought at all times to hold out a hand to those who are suffering, to those who have no other friends. Therefore, it is to my mind a happy circumstance that this society should have some official relation with the government of the United States, that there should be, at any rate, a formal connection between it and a government which has nothing to seek except the liberty and the safety and the progress of mankind.

American Navy Able to Meet Any War Fleet Except Great Britain

Secretary of State Bryan Speaks on "Universal Peace" at the Annual Convention of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The ability of the American navy to successfully meet the war fleet of any nation except Great Britain was asserted today by Rear Admiral Fletcher, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, before the house naval affairs committee. The possibility of conflict with Great Britain was so remote, the admiral said, that he did not believe in a naval policy designed to control the oceans as against that country.

Admiral Fletcher was under examination all day by the committee at the first public hearing on a naval appropriation bill held in many years. He was piled with many questions about conditions of the navy, judged by lessons of the European war. Although confidently declaring the American navy was over-matched only by that of England, he added that if this country continued to build only two battleships a year, Germany on the basis of her present constructive program, soon would be far in the lead.

The admiral said he had no doubt in the ability of the United States to control the seas in a naval conflict with Japan, but when questioned specifically he would not say that the American fleet alone could successfully defend the Philippines and Hawaii against a Japanese expedition. Ultimate naval success, Admiral Fletcher contended, must rest with dreadnaughts. Submarines, he declared, would not seriously affect the vital principles of naval warfare. He admitted, however, that from a foreign navy viewpoint it was possible to send submarines across the Atlantic to attack warships on the American coast.

In the event of war he said all American battleships available could be made ready for action within a week. Admiral Fletcher said the latest American submarines were not equipped with the most modern torpedoes, but they would be.

Admiral Fletcher's estimate of the comparative naval strength of the United States was made to a query by Representative Witherspoon.

Praises the President's Message to Congress as to Its Attitude on War

Rear Admiral Fletcher Pled With Many Questions About Conditions of the Navy, Judge by Lessons of the European War.

(By Associated Press.) RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—Preparations for war as a means of preventing armed conflict was severely criticized here tonight by Secretary of State William J. Bryan, addressing the annual convention of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ. In this connection the secretary took occasion to praise President Wilson's address to Congress yesterday as to his attitude on war. Mr. Bryan's address followed in part: "We are not at liberty to discuss the cause of the war," Mr. Bryan said. "That would not be neutral. The President has asked us to be neutral, and it is important that we should be. Why should we sit in judgment when it is so important that we maintain an attitude that will make it impossible for us to help them when the time arrives?"

"It has been a long while in this country since anybody praised war as a blessing; but we have had some who thought the way to prevent it was to get ready for it and preparedness has been the basis of the argument upon which men have relied for increase in army and navy. If preparedness prevents war, I want to be present at the next international meeting when somebody suggests that preparedness prevents war. If preparedness would prevent war there would be no war in Europe for they are prepared. They had been preparing for a long time, with different degrees of preparation, but they were all preparing. The fallacy is exposed. Preparedness may help you if you get into a war, but it will not keep you out of war. More than that, preparedness will almost with absolute certainty lead you into war. Why? Because you cannot prepare for war unless you are afraid of somebody or hate somebody. The people will not bear the burden of taxation. You cannot make them bend their backs to the load unless you can make them believe it is necessary and how can you make them believe it is necessary? You have got to have somebody to whom you can point and say: 'If you don't get ready they will catch you unprepared. You have got to teach them to hate somebody, and

hate and hate until they get a chance to lick them. That is what preparedness means and I am glad that our President yesterday took his stand on the other side." The secretary arrived at 3 o'clock shortly after the convention opened, and made a brief address at the afternoon meeting. He surprised the committee which had been appointed to receive him by appearing at the auditorium earlier than he was expected. He entered the building unrecognized and his secretary to meet his identity known to the clerk. Mr. Bryan was introduced to the delegates by Doctor Charles S. McFarland, the secretary of the council. Mr. Bryan in response said: "I did not know that I was to be a delegate. I came because I have a broad and general sympathy with your work."

Mr. Bryan remained through the entire session, paying attention to the reading of the various reports and to a short address by Dr. William H. Roberts, of Philadelphia. The session concluded with an address by Mr. Bryan, largely given to the subject of the suppression of the liquor traffic. "There may be differences of opinion as to the methods of suppressing the liquor traffic," Mr. Bryan said, "but it must be agreed that the man who shuts off the demand for liquor at his own mouth, decreases the traffic in the United States more directly than in any other way. We ought to unite in a beginning by training the children in the church and Sunday schools to abstain entirely."

On the platform with Secretary Bryan were: Bishop E. R. Hendrix, of St. Louis; Dr. W. H. Roberts, of Philadelphia; Dr. H. C. Groce, Boston; Dr. Charles S. McFarland, New York; Dr. Livingston D. Lord, Brooklyn; Dr. Rufus W. Miller, Philadelphia; Dr. Charles E. Schaeffer, Philadelphia; Bishop Alexander Walters, Alfred, N. H.; Bishop Dr. Albert G. Lawson and Bishop Luther B. Wilson of New York. Dr. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago, delivered an address at tonight's meeting, on "Millennial Idealism." Reports were read from the admin-

Christmas Holiday Rates

The Charleston & Western Carolina Railway will sell cheap Excursion tickets account of the Holidays. Tickets on sale, December 16th to 25th inst., Dec. 31, 1914 and Jan. 1st, 1915. Final Limit Jan. 6th, 1915. For rates, etc., apply to Ernest Williams, General Passenger Agent, Augusta, Ga.

Charleston & Western Carolina Railway To and From the NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST

Table with columns for route (No. 22, No. 6, No. 5, No. 21), arrival times (6:00 A.M., 3:35 P.M., 10:50 A.M., 4:55 P.M.), and agent information (E. Williams, G. P. A., Augusta, Ga.; T. B. Curtis, C. A., Anderson, S. C.).

Condensed Passenger Schedule FREDMONT & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. Effective November 8th, 1914. Anderson, S. C.



Table with columns for train number and arrival/departure times (e.g., No. 31 at 8:45 a.m., No. 33 at 11:25 a.m., No. 35 at 1:30 p.m., No. 37 at 3:20 p.m., No. 39 at 4:45 p.m., No. 41 at 6:50 p.m., No. 43 at 7:30 p.m., No. 45 at 9:40 p.m., No. 47 at 10:50 p.m.).

Administrative committee, the secretary of the federal council outlining the entire scope of the council's work, the associate secretary, and the commission on evangelism. System Self-Supporting. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The postal savings system was self-supporting during the past year for the first time, according to reports sent to congress today by Postmaster General Burleson. Deposits increased during the year from \$33,515,570 to \$43,444,271. The average balance to the credit of depositors was \$10.30 to \$11.33.

Coleman Elected Captain. CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., Dec. 9.—W. W. Coleman, of Stanford, Ky., tonight was elected captain of the University of Virginia football team for 1915 at a meeting of the team's squad here. Coleman played right guard during the season just closed.

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