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TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1915.

Go to Chautauqua and forget about the war.

African savage: "Civilized warfare. It is to laugh."

Germany seems to be a bad criminal run amuck.

Give us a new definition of civilized warfare for our dictionary.

"Women Out Stripping the Men."—Headline. Depends on what you mean.

The farmers of the northwest complain that the eelworm is playing 'eel' with crops.

The more we hear of the Germans the more we think of old Vic. Huerto and his gang.

As Booker would say, add to the jobs we don't want: President of the United States.

It's about time for Brother Booker of the Spartanburg Journal to give us a report on the blackberry crop.

Lord Beresford says the Lusitania should have had an escort of battleships. Well now ain't he original.

A Savannah man got 20 years for stealing liquor. He ought to have been given a hero medal for drinking it.

As yet Col. Aftermath hasn't told us how to pronounce the name of that Russian town, Pxytzunyuwauzkyx.

Potlicker is that which a politician loves to tell his rural constituency he ate when growing up "back on the farm."

In conducting the inquiry into the sinking of the Lusitania Lord Mersey probably will not be inclined to show any.

The pen is mightier than the sword, but when it comes to comparing the former with the submarine we are somewhat doubtful.

We don't suppose Kaiser Bill will take time to read these mean things we are saying about him, but we mean it just the same.

The National Association of Hosiery and Underwear manufacturers, being believers in a protective tariff, insist that the Wilson administration has knocked the socks off business.—Greenwood Journal. Some businesses needed that very thing.

THE LUSITANA ASSASSINATION.

Moralizing as to the depth of barbarism in which such warfare as that exemplified in the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine off the Irish coast last Friday is a matter which may be left to the unofficial presentation of the American sentiment, for the situation is not one that calls for fine words or phrases, but for the most direct and clean-cut presentation possible of the American point of view to the German government.

The blood-curdling sacrifice of defenseless neutrals lives in this latest of horrors makes the position of the United States perfectly clear in this matter. While the torpedoing of the Lusitania does not differ from the case of the Falba, except in magnitude of the crime against humanity, and while the Gulfight case is one wholly one that belongs to the United States in its every phase, the case of the Lusitania, as stated, calls for the most direct presentation of the American point of view. And we believe that in President Wilson the United States has a representative who can and will do this in a manner perhaps more effective than any other individual that could be had.

Whatever position the president may take, we have the assurance, from his past conduct in circumstances that must have tried his soul to the limit, that it will be the most lofty one; that it will be calm, but not suggestive of uncertainty; firm but with no hint of the "bully," free from anything pertaining to unkindness, but not to be mistaken in its meaning.

This presentation of the American point of view should embody:

1. An immediate demand on the part of the state department on Germany for an explanation, regret and apology for a deed which, the State paper should leave no doubt in the minds of the recipients, has profoundly shocked the world-conscience and stirred a neutral and friendly government as nothing else has done since the war began.

2. The immediate assurance that the abhorrent practice as exhibited in the Lusitania and other like cases shall not be repeated.

3. While it should be made clear that reparation and indemnity for the loss of life of American citizens is demanded, it is no sense that there be any adequate reparation or indemnity for so inexcusable an international crime.

4. While reasonable time for the ascertainment of facts must, of course, be given, it should also be made clear that unnecessary delays and a recalcitrant attitude will be viewed as entirely unfriendly, and, if persisted in, will unquestionably lead to a decided change of attitude on the part of the United States government, with possible reprisals, if explanation and reparation, which is a thing inconceivable, be refused.

5. In order that the German government may be made aware of the moral, as well as the legal aspects of the case, the fact that murder is no less murder even if the murderer or his aiding and abetting agents notify the victims in advance, and that piracy is no less piracy even if international law be thrown to the winds and national acts beyond moral justification are indulged in on the ground that war breaks down all laws and restraints between people and nations, should be set out.

6. Above all, and beyond anything else, must be the firm demand, however, that the practices first revealed in the Balaba case, continued in the Gulfight and reaching its climax, so far as American interests are concerned, in the destruction of the Lusitania, must stop, and that the United States insists upon the absolute assurance that this kind of inhuman warfare shall cease.

MAKE BRITAIN YIELD.

According to Senator Hoké Smith, of Georgia, who is closely observing developments in the matter of cottonshipments to European countries, the next congress will be in favor of giving Great Britain the choice between modifying her orders in council or facing an embargo on the exportations of arms and ammunition from the United States.

Following a discussion with state department officials, Senator Smith declared that there was no recourse left the United States except to resort to such means as lay within its power to compel the British to respect the neutral rights of Americans.

All may be fair in love and war, but what's fair may not be always human.

Sinking of the Lusitania

Editorial Views From Some of the Best Edited Papers of the Country.

War By Assassination.

From our Department of State there must go to the Imperial government at Berlin a demand that the Germans shall no longer make war like savages drunk with blood, that they shall cease to seek the attainment of their ends by the assassination of non-combatants and neutrals. In the history of wars there is no single deed comparable in its inhumanity and its horror to the destruction, without warning by Germany, of the great steamship Lusitania, with more than 1000 souls on board, and among them more than 100 Americans. Our demand must be made, and it will be heeded, unless Germany in her madness would have it understood that she is at war with the whole civilized world. For many hours yesterday the hope was cherished that the passengers and crew of the ship had been saved, but later it was made certain that there had been an appalling loss of life, and then there was here full realization of the extreme seriousness of this latest act of barbarity and of its effect upon our relations to the war. It will stir the American people as they have not been stirred since the destruction of the Maine in the harbor of Havana, and government and people will be united in the resolve that Germany must be called upon to bring her practices into conformity with the usages of civilized warfare.

Germany has wretchedly and without provocation sent to their death a large, though as yet unknown, number of Americans. The American passengers aboard the Lusitania were going about their lawful concerns, they were entirely within their right, for no effective and lawfully established blockade annulled their privilege to take passage for England aboard a British ship. Had such a blockade been established, even if it would have been a monstrous crime for a German submarine to send the ship to the bottom without warning, and without affording an opportunity to save the lives of the ship's company, the commander of the German submarine had a right to destroy the Lusitania, an enemy ship, since it is obvious that he could not with safety have attempted to take her as prize to a German port, but it has always been the law of war that the passengers and crew of a ship stopped or seized must be taken off before she is sunk. The loss of so great a number of the passengers and crew of the Lusitania shows that this humane rule was ruthlessly disregarded by the German captain. It is an act, therefore, which falls clearly within the scope and intent of our solemn admonition to Germany.

It was on February 10 that our Ambassador at Berlin was instructed to say to the German government that we could not assent to the policy embodied in its declaration of a war zone about the British Islands and to request that government "to consider before action is taken the critical situation in respect to the relations between this country and Germany which might arise were the German naval forces to destroy any merchant vessel of the United States or cause the death of American citizens." It is an act, therefore, which falls clearly within the scope and intent of our solemn admonition to Germany.

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proved strength and balance. President Wilson, because of his strength and the habitual sobriety of his judgment, will resist all promptings to unreasonable or hasty action. But he knows the people who have put him at the head of the nation; he will instinctively know and understand the feeling that pervades the country today, and he will respond to it by taking the firm, wise course which justice, right, and honor demand.

Time to Keep Cool.

Shocked as we are in common with the rest of the world over the horror of the appalling loss of life on the Lusitania—now, more than ever, our country should keep cool and be guided by judgment rather than by emotion.

We may admit everything that may be charged in connection with this horrible disaster in which there is involved the added guilt of premeditation. We may condemn the wanton disregard of the lives of neutrals, not to speak of those of non-combatants. We may protest Germany's ignoring our warning that for loss of American life in her submarine operations she would be held to "strict accountability." And after all is said, we must still go slow, except as to making clear our protest and the fact that reparation will be demanded.

Germany is making war, seriously, intensely. She gave the world due warning of her purpose to make unreserved attack on English commerce. More than that, prior to the sailing of the Lusitania, due warning was given of the attempt that would be made. Advertisement over the signature of the German embassy in Washington forewarned those sailing upon the giant Cunarder as to what they might expect. But all that does not excuse the brutality of the Lusitania horror!

Our protest made to the German government at the beginning of the undersea campaign was right; we should repeat it now following the Lusitania horror, in language, if possible, even more emphatic; we should give Germany to understand beyond all question that we will demand a reckoning and enforce that demand.

But that does not necessarily mean war. The people of the United States do not want a war; they have no desire to become embroiled in this European upheaval, and conservative America will congratulate herself that there is at the head of the government a man who has demonstrated his capability in dealing coolly, calmly and dispassionately with each individual incident that has brought us into contact with the quarrel across the Atlantic.

It is this same dispassionate coolness that is needed now more than ever, and we do not doubt that President Wilson will be equal to this occasion, as he has shown himself to be to others. As long as there is an honorable way for the United States to avoid hostilities, not alone with Germany, but with any of the warring nations, it is the course for us to pursue. In no single incident yet have we suffered abrasion of our national honor; nor is there any reason to believe that, in abstaining from hasty action, we will do so in this instance.

There is a point at which this country some \$70,000,000 worth of German ships, intended here for the war. Herin may be found Germany's bond for the satisfying of American demands; and that we will see to it that those demands are enforced to the letter cannot be doubted.

Steady to the Shoek.

Plainly the destruction of American lives on the Lusitania, at the sudden assault of a German submarine boat, brings the United States face to face with a situation long foreseen as the gravest possibility of complications between this country and Germany. The American government, upon receiving notification of Germany's purpose to sink merchant vessels plying British waters, put itself upon record as determined to hold Germany to "strict accountability" for the sinking of American ships by "accident" for a large "measure of responsibility" for the loss of American lives on peaceful ships of other nations destroyed without full opportunity, according to the usages of nations, for the safety of those aboard. The precise "measure of responsibility" which would be assessed has not been defined. The matter is still open, but the incident of the Lusitania brings it to the point of definition.

The attitude of the United States was based generally, not on specific complaint. Obviously, Germany's act is not directed against this country, or its citizens, or its interests; the United States or its citizens are an incident of the German warfare upon British commerce. The German doctrine is that the belligerent has the right to mark out a zone of war upon the high seas, within which all rules are suspended and all rights lost to neutrals. Those who enter it come at their peril and have no redress for injuries suffered. Within that zone the Germans insist they can reach, according to such opportunities for safety to those aboard as the exigencies of the situation permit, and no more.

They have given extensive and repeated warning of their intention, and, moreover, given many examples of their ability to carry them into execution. The American doctrine is that neutral ships have the right to pass freely on the seas; that the business of war must stand aside for the business of peace; that the belligerent encroaches at his peril on the right of the neutral, rather than that the neutral encroaches at his peril on the right of the belligerent. By the rights of belligerent or neutral in this definition is meant such as are well established and recognized in the international code. One of the most clearly defined and firmly established of these is the obligation of a belligerent to spare the lives of peaceful persons aboard ships subjected to capture at sea. There is no provision for such method of warfare as the Germans have instituted through the agency of submarines. The possibilities of the submarine have not been estimated heretofore in the preparation of codes governing war. The Germans evidently hold that they are not to be bound by a code that is not up with the developments of war facilities, when they have engines at hand which may save their national existence. There is something in that argument as it applies to the present emergency, but it has very little force as to the neutral interest. On the other hand, if the presence of a neutral aboard an enemy ship makes that ship immune against attack under the German code, obviously the whole system may be defeated by the very simple device of the enemy taking along a neutral aboard. So the problem begins to spread immediately; the point of division is passed. The whole issue is as to the right of way upon the seas between the belligerent and the neutral.

It is precisely the same issue as that presented in our dispute with Great Britain over interference with American commerce. In the one case, the loss of property and profits alone is concerned, in the other human life is the consideration. In pure reason there is no distinction, but there is a

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point at which reason vanishes and sentiment dominates. Has that point been reached with the snuffing out of a hundred American lives on a twinkling, and the Lusitania was destroyed? There has been ample opportunity for consideration of the possibility of just such a thing as has happened. The sinking of the Lusitania has been many times imagined, and especially on her fated voyage was the matter fresh in the mind of the world. It can hardly be said that the destruction of the vessel is a surprise. The loss of life incident to it is a shock and a horror, however, to a word already sick with the woe of war. The people of the United States will not lose their balance suddenly in the force of this blow. There will be comparatively few to follow the foolish lead of ex-President Roosevelt in denouncing the act as "pure piracy" and calling for swift action by the government, whatever that may mean. The great body of Americans will await in patience and confidence the well-considered course of the president of the United States, who is charged with the welfare of the country, and who has shown a full appreciation of the responsibilities of his office and an ability to guide the nation in troubled waters. When, upon a full investigation and ascertainment of all the facts, the president determines the course for the country to pursue, he will have the loyal support of every true American in it.

If Germany Triumphs.

The Springfield Republican comments as follows a discussion of the sinking of the Lusitania: "Revolutionary changes in naval warfare, such as the Lusitania's fate may forecast, can hardly fail to throw the established rules of naval warfare into the melting pot; the very success of the attack on this splendid ship may unfortunately stiffen the Germans in their determination to make the most of their opportunities on the sea, utterly regardless of the murderous deterioration in the moral character of the warfare which submarine attacks on passenger ships involve. The base, inhumanity of torpedoing such ships without warning tends to place the submarine on the level of the assassin, and from this point of view modern civilization will be unable to escape its fearful responsibility in reshaping the laws of war when the final accounting takes place in the great ultimate assay of the nations."

The Embassy Warning.

The Observer gives a copy of the advertisement which the German Embassy caused to be printed in the New York papers, and which was disregarded by the Lusitania owners and the people who took passage on the ship. It is conspicuously displayed in large type, and in "box" form—that is, with rules around it. The warning is to this effect: "Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to obstruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk."

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY.

Washington, D. C., April 29, 1915. It is said that the embassy's warning "had never been officially communicated to the state department." As the government is in no way responsible for the sailing of British ships, the failure of the embassy to give notice to the state department will scarcely have much legal bearing on the status of the case. Undoubtedly the German government will not much care by the warning it issued to be printed.

Innocent Policy.

It has often happened that men in their desperation have become outlaws. But we recall no other instance in which a great nation has deliberately elected to become an outlaw. That is the tragedy of the innocent policy that the German government is pursuing and eventually the German people will pay a staggering price for their government's folly. If the world is again to be ruled by barbarism, let it be a barbarism that does not masquerade as Kultur. Civilization might better perish than to survive on the terms that Germany offers to mankind.

ODDS AND ENDS. The blue or sulphur-bottom whale is one of the largest animals that has ever existed on earth. Although its mouth is so large that a dozen men can stand upright in it, its throat is only nine inches in diameter. Another curious thing about this enormous creature is that its diet consists chiefly of tiny crustaceans—shrimps three-quarters of an inch long. To smooth rusted flatirons, take a rough piece of towelling and cover it with salt. Rub the heated iron on this, then rub over it a piece of clean rough cloth. Paint the inside of bureau drawers with white enamel if you would have them fresh and easy to clean. Before cutting newly baked bread always dip the knife in boiling water. After fowl of any kind is cleaned the inside should be rubbed thoroughly with a piece of lemon before the dressing is put in. A bag full of naphthol suspended inside a closed well or cistern will drive away the female mosquitoes, which seek these places to lay their eggs, without imparting any unpleasant taste or odor to the water. The so-called "death watch," with its mysterious ticking at night time, is due to nothing more serious than the furniture beetle. The larva of this insect burrows in the furniture, making the pinholes which are often to be seen in old furniture. New York City is declared to be "the greatest philanthropist in the world." It spends annually in caring for dependents and the sick about \$17,000,000. A species of bird found in British Guiana has claws at the ends of its wings to aid it in climbing trees while young, but which drop off when the bird becomes old enough to fly. The mountains of Porto Rico are so magnetic that they attract surveyor's plumb-lines, and it has been found that some old surveys are incorrect by half a mile or more. Young female eels make their way from salt to fresh water, and when full grown return to the sea.

ABOUT THE STATE

Big Pigeon Raiser. Judge Davis made his first shipment of pigeons this week from his pigeon farm. The shipment, which included 100 pairs of pigeons, was made to Capt. A. C. White at Florence. It is understood that Judge Davis received a fancy price for the birds.—Dillon Herald.

Compulsory Education. Harlee District No. 3 is the first district in the county to observe the compulsory attendance act. Harlee is taking advantage of the provisions of the act and the trustees are making a systematic canvass to see that its provisions are enforced. Harlee is to be congratulated upon this progressive step. Many others follow its example.—Dillon Herald.

Roundup Up Horses. Another train of 18 cars of horses bound for the Virginia coast for shipment to the allied forces, passed through Seneca last Wednesday. There were about 350 animals in the lot. A few days before this a load of 700 horses passed Seneca. Agents of the belligerent factions of Europe are scouring the whole South for these horses, taking only the choicest stock that can be found. This means, of course, that within a short time this country will consequently suffer horses will nearly double in price and a serious loss.—Seneca Farm and Factory.

Oxford Student Busy. Mr. J. L. Glenn has received a letter from the Belgium relief authorities in New York stating that Mr. J. L. Glenn, Jr., who left Oxford University several weeks ago with other Rhodes scholars to do relief work in Belgium, is still at Namur and is doing yeoman service. Owing to disturbed condition of the mail facilities it is very difficult to get letters through, and it has been several weeks since a letter was received here direct from Mr. Glenn himself.—Chester Reporter.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Tiekled and Decieved. An egg plant bearing tomatoes is a nature freak being exhibited by Thomas Hill, an expert gardener of Bevier. Mr. Hill is fond of conducting experiments with plant life, and explains that the misguided egg plant is the result of seed inoculation.—Kansas City Times.

Where's Mr. Stubbs?

What in the meantime, has become of your old Armageddon friend, Walter Rose? Stubbs? Boy, kindly page Mr. Stubbs. Call it for Miss-a-ter Stubbs!—Kansas City Star.

Disappointed Winner. "Did you vote for prohibition?" "I did," replied Cal Botteltop. "I thought it would please my folks and make no difference. I had no idea so many other people were going to vote the same way."—Washington Star.

Some Comfort. It will be encouraging to the children to learn that from the seeds of the clover-off plant a German chemist has extracted what is said to be the most powerful poison known.—Dillon Herald.

Oh, Yes, Of Course. Yes, gentle reader, it is entirely proper to send the editor strawberries by parcel post if you can not deliver them in person.—Abbeville Mediam.