

THE INTELLIGENCER

ESTABLISHED 1860.

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SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1915.

O, darn Dernburg.

Now comes again a period of watchful waiting.

Ralph Bingham will get a welcome to Anderson any old day.

Wonder how the naval experts are getting along with the raising of the F-4.

The Germans are going to try to retake Przemyel. Our sympathy goes out to the printers.

Barnes is about to make Roosevelt a member of the Ananias club, the latter's own creation.

Son: "Paw, why do the newspapers print it 'T. Roosevelt'?" Father: "T. is short for talkative."

Anderson folks are going to find it mighty hard to get back to their old schedule after the chautauqua feast.

This is the open season for letters to Gov. Slaton of Georgia asking that the sentence of Frank be commuted.

Now comes Portugal with a revolution. Verily, the God of War hath sown the seeds of hate afar on this earth.

143,500 Russians Taken Prisoners by Teutons, Vienna Claims.—Headline. Petrograd man, look to your laurels.

See Road for \$13,000 as Result of Craah.—Headline. Were the plaintiff to win a verdict for the full amount, there would be another crash.

American farmers might import from Europe after the war is over some fellows who would make corking ditchers, as they seem to be getting fine practice digging trenches on the battlefields.

There are a great many things easier to do than pulling the wool over Governor Manning's eyes, e. g., the report of the Charleston police chief to Mayor Grace on the closing out of the blind tigers.

"You are not representing God in this case," said Judge Prince, who is presiding over the present term of the court of general sessions, in charging the jury yesterday in the case of the State against Clint Carter, colored, who was on trial for murder. "You represent the State, God can take care of himself."—Greenville News. What sayeth the Bar?

WHY NOT NOW?

It has occurred to The Intelligencer that this might be an opportune time to broach the subject of community playgrounds for the city of Anderson, inasmuch as the public generally, and particularly the children, have learned probably more about the matter during the past week than they ever knew before, this being due to the fact that an expert in such work who accompanies the chautauqua has been doing work of this nature among the children of the city.

It would seem to be further desirable to inaugurate the work soon after the closing of the city schools, as the laws about these buildings would afford excellent sites for the setting up of necessary playground paraphernalia and places where instruction to classes could be given by leaders in the work.

It is believed that no difficulty would be experienced in getting permission of the authorities to use the public school lawns and the college campus for this work, as the schools will be closed for the summer vacation and the grounds will lie idle for several months.

No one who has noted the work done by the expert here in connection with the chautauqua and observed the spirit with which the children entered into it can question the good that would accrue from the course of instruction and amusement for the children of the city being continued.

The idea of the school grounds and the college campus being utilized in connection with this work strikes The Intelligencer as excellent, for the reason that these locations are so well distributed over the city. The big difficulty of locations for playgrounds is already solved in an arrangement of this kind.

THE PLODDER.

Have you ever noticed how few "smart" people amount to anything? The "slick" individuals you meet—they do not seem to get anywhere. The fakers are the "smartest" people on earth, but you have never known one to get very far on the road to success.

Take the "smart" girl. She seems to know everything on earth. She dresses a little louder than other girls. She always manages to wear something that is "chic." She has the boys hanging around her in groups. She talks in terms that the plainer girl cannot understand; but later on in life she will be found putting up a terrific fight against time while the girl who was not nearly so smart is occupying a position of dignity and joy at the head of a sensible home.

And as for the smart boy—the one who "gets by" in a manner the other boys cannot understand, and who may for the time being be envied by the other boys because of his foppish manners—he doesn't become the head of a prosperous business. It is the plodder that seems to get there in the end—the boy who doesn't "catch on" quite so rapidly as the smart boy.

Probably not 1 per cent of the successful men in the world today gave any evidence of having great ability when they were kids. The prodigies do not make good. The "exceptional" youngster in school seldom conquers after he has entered real life; but the plain fellow of common sense, slow to learn, slow to become enthused, slow to make companions and slow to give them up—the fellow who sticks to a job until it is finished, that is the fellow who in after life rules and regulates the affairs of this little green ball.

MODERN COURAGE.

Has the alleviation of pain and more comfortable living of the present age made people soft, as so many assert? Small pains are not borne as easily as formerly. A previous generation thought little of having teeth out, without an anesthetic. The story is told of an old timer, who having a sore foot that bothered him, went out to the barn one day and chopped one toe off with a hatchet.

Nowadays most people take gas and ether to have teeth out, and dread the commonplace experience of having teeth filed.

The superb courage shown in the European war suggests that when it comes to a pinch, human nature is much as it was in the heroic days of chivalry. The soldiers march on, line after line, to organized death. The bravery of American soldier boys under the murderous fire of snipers at Vera Cruz told the same story. There is today a growing sensitiveness to pain and alarm at danger. But also in a refined and fear of ridicule. Perhaps life does not look good to the soldier, if he must gain it only by wearing the pale badge of cowardice.

THE NOTE TO GERMANY

(New York World.)

President Wilson's note to the German government cannot fail to satisfy the highest expectations of the American people.

It is calm. It is restrained. It is courteous, but with a cold, cutting courtesy that gives added emphasis to every word. There can be no mistake whatever as to the intentions and purposes of the American government. There can be no question of its determination not to "omit any word or act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and of its citizens, and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

Grounding his thesis in the Falaba case, the Cushing case, the Gulf flight case and the Lusitania massacre, the president, in re-emphasizing the doctrine of "strict accountability," drives straight to the heart of the whole issue of submarine warfare against merchantmen. All the tissue of sophistry built up by German diplomacy and German publicists is swept aside. The American government plants itself firmly on the principle that where the submarine cannot accomplish its object without lawlessly involving the lives of non-combatants or the safety of neutral ships, it is the submarine that must yield to international law, not international law that must yield to the submarine.

For the specific outrages against the United States of which the president complains, he properly asks that the German government will not only disavow the acts in question, but that it will "make so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure," and that it will "take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare" for which Germany in the past has contended. Beyond all this, however, is the plain determination of the president to re-establish international law on the high seas, and this without compromise.

This is the motif that runs through every paragraph of his note. This is the principle, the thought and the purpose that animate it. Everything the president has to say about the submarine policy of the German government, which is responsible for the acts for which the United States holds it to a "strict accountability," comes back to this matter of the "practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of neutral commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative." "Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in cases of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the neutral and necessary effects of which are to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks."

What the president demands from Germany is not only just and prompt action, but "enlightened action," and enlightened action means the restoration of international law on the high seas.

We have been grievously wronged by Germany. By whatever malign influence that great empire is now controlled, every consideration of self-respect and every regard that we must cherish for a people heretofore friendly have commanded us to think and speak before acting. In the sober restraint of the president and in the measured words with which he has stated the American case, we cannot fail to find assurance as to the rectitude of our own position and hope of an awakened conscience in a nation that ought not to be our foe.

There is not another government more skilled in the art of making war or avoiding war than that of Germany. It knows how to pick a quarrel; how to put the offense upon its adversary; how to improve occasions; how to justify aggression; how to assume the role that belongs only to innocence. It knows also how to abandon a false or dangerous contention; how to yield quickly if not gracefully.

A nation that can go halfway in correcting a wrong may be expected to go all the way. If Germany is able without special pressure to admit the error of its policy toward neutral ships, it is not unreasonable to suppose that on due reflection, stimulated by vigorous and truthful representations such as appear in the American note, it may also recognize the fact that it has no right to destroy the lives of neutrals and non-combatants even when they are found on enemy ships.

Somebody in Germany has undertaken to devote that nation to outlawry. Whoever he may be, he has overplayed his part, and to some extent has been checked already. At least one crime that was boasted of is now under review. If a policy boldly proclaimed one day is on the next repudiated there may easily be hope of further progress. While the government at Berlin is formulating its answer to the American note, it will be under the scrutiny of civilization as never before, and we believe that it appreciates the fact.

By the strength of his case and the moderation of his tone, the president has made it as easy for Germany to do right as to do wrong. If he is to fall in his effort, it will be in good conscience and in a good cause.

On this issue the president, sustained by the unanimous voice of the greatest and most powerful of neutral nations, can say, in the words of Martin Luther: "Here I stand. I cannot do otherwise. God help me."

WIT AND HUMOR.

Ignores the Colonel.
It looks to us as if Col. Roosevelt were in for about two years more of not getting the slightest attention paid to him by the President.—Ohio State Journal.

Pot and Kettle.
"Democracy is essentially corrupt," says a European critic of American affairs. Maybe so, professor, but look at the Kruption to your military monarchies.—Newark News.

The Right Sort.
A maid servant, thirty-two years in one home, willed her savings of \$11,500 to her employer's family. "I say she never have to wash dishes in Heaven!"—Newark News.

Cause for Hurry.
The Doctor—Mrs. Brown has sent for me to go and see her boy, and I must go at once.
His Wife—What is the matter with the boy?
Doctor—I do not know, but Mrs. Brown has a book on "What to Do Before the Doctor Comes," and I must hurry up before she does it.—Hartford Times.

An Impression of Mary.
Queen Mary impresses us as the kind of woman who, if she were in about the same sort of circumstances as the rest of us, would make King George carry out the garbage and empty it where the pretty young matron next door was out in her back yard and couldn't help seeing what was going on.—Ohio State Journal.

Cheap Enough.
V. K. Townsends puts this notice in The Randall News: "I borrowed some man's wheelbarrow last summer and the owner can have the same by coming for it and paying for this local."—Kansas City Star.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The first submarine boat was tested in Plymouth harbor in 1774?

When whipping cream, add three or four (not more) drops of lemon juice, and it will soon become thick.

To remove scratches from silver, mix a little putty powder into a paste with olive oil. Apply this to the scratches with a finanel, and polish with chamolis.

How to clean a white straw hat—Take two ounces of powdered sulphur and a lemon. Cut the lemon in half, dip in the sulphur, then rub on the straw. Repeat process with cold water and place in air to dry.

To make mint sauce for storing, chop two ounces of mint leaves very finely, place in a bottle and pour over them sufficient sugar and warm vinegar. Cork tightly and seal. This will keep for one year, and the mint will retain all its natural flavor.

Mint sauce should be slightly warmed before being sent to table. This will not spoil the flavor and will prevent the gravy from becoming "set" when the sauce is poured on the plates.

To repair the hem on a tailor-made skirt. Unpick the hem, cut off turned-up piece, then machine to edge of skirt, turning the top to the bottom, and hem up again in usual way. Press with hot iron under damp cloth. If gloves, spotted by rain or other water, are allowed to dry there is no hope for them. They are irreparably ruined. But if, while they are still damp, they are kept on the hands and rubbed gently with a damp cloth, the spots will disappear. There is no use trying gasoline, benzine or anything else for water spots. A cloth dampened in plain water, but not wet, is the only remedy.



It's easy to scare up facts about our Boys' Clothing—the hard part comes in getting people to believe them as strongly as we do.

Take the matter of price.

Our Boys' Norfolk and double Breasted suits start at \$3.50—you can buy boys' suits for less than that.

But—there are different ways of having boys' suits made.

Our only way is to have them made of the best of wools; tailored, not just sewed together.

And if all the parents realized the difference between cheapness and economy, we would have to hustle to keep our stocks complete.

Boys' Woolen Suits \$3.50 to \$12.50.

Palm Beach \$4.50 and \$5.

Wool Crash \$5 and \$6.

B. D. Evans & Co.
"The Store with a Conscience"

PRESS COMMENT

Why Is Dr. Dernburg Here?
(New York World.)

If Dr. Bernburg Dernburg is in this country in any sort of official capacity, his early departure should be a matter of a brief formality. If he is here merely as an alien without special standing, he should realize by this time that he has long overstayed his welcome and take his leave without further delay.

By his own statement Dr. Dernburg's visit to the United States is made unofficially, but at times he raises doubts as to his exact relationship to the Kaiser's government. Ambassador Bernstorff should make clear precisely what is Dr. Dernburg's status. Who and what is he? What credentials does he hold? If none, why is he here? In whose employ is he? Is Dr. Dernburg in the United States to say and do things that the German ambassador at Washington dare not father? He has systematically carried on a press campaign in hostility to American sentiment. In speech and writing he has reflected offensively upon the views and conduct of Americans and their government, and taken little pains to conceal his efforts to incite feeling against the administration. Ambassador Bernstorff would have been sent home if he had presumed to do only a small part of what Dr. Dernburg has done. Is that the reason Dr. Dernburg has been kept here?

Pourparlers That Presage Peace.

New York Herald.
If the Boston Transcript can help it there will be no war. Nor will a pot of beans dragged across the trail—even of Boston beans, and on a Sunday

morning—be permitted to divert it from the duty it owes itself and posterity to "make good" its assertion that potliker is "a houn' dog's ambrosia." The Transcript expresses sincere regrets at having aroused the wrath of esteemed Southern contemporaries by what they regard its irreverent description of a delicacy which it now places in the pantry of fame on the same shelf as "gumbo, soup" and chicken a la Maryland, and it administers incidental rebuke to The Herald for dragging in the beans.

Then to its muttens—more properly to its potliker—in this wise: "We wish to end this argument once for all by stating that our definition of potliker as a houn' dog's ambrosia is substantiated by no less an authority on all matters pertaining to Southern cooking and folk lore than that noted vivand and raconneur, the late Col. Tom Ochiltree of Texas, who once laid down the imperishable opinion that a houn' dog's idea of heaven was a field with a high board fence all around it and full of lame rabbits and potliker. Ambrosia is the drink of the gods; potliker is the drink of dog heaven; therefore potliker is a houn' dog's ambrosia. Q. E. D."

As the sincere friends of all concerned The Herald makes bold to suggest that if in the breasts, or other watertight compartments, of the Houston Post, the Savannah Press and the Columbia State there is room for any of the milk of human kindness along with the daily ration of potliker this apology will be accepted and the cruel war that has threatened national disruption, if not disintegration, will be called off.

What the Governors Say of the Note

Manning, South Carolina.
Columbia, S. C.—"The American note to the German government meets a grave matter on a high plane," said Governor Richard I. Manning today. "It is a dispassionate, but strong statement, couched in language which gives Germany the opportunity to comply without humiliation; yet asserts the firm demand for guarantees against repeated offenses. In this the government shows forbearance, but firmness, and this, in my opinion, is the proper attitude for this government to assume."

McCreary, Kentucky.
Frankfort, Ky.—"President Wilson, I believe, is prompted by patriotism, justice and firmness in the declaration he has made public," said Governor James H. McCreary today. "The president's statement seems to me to be positive, firm, comprehensive and up to the demands of the occasion."

Dunee, Illinois.
Springfield, Ill.—"The president and his advisers at Washington have acted with the utmost caution and deliberation," said Governor Edward F. Dunee today. "The American nation, through its president, has spoken, and the patriotic citizenship of the republic stands loyally behind him, and will sustain him to the end."

Henderson, Alabama.
Montgomery, Ala.—Governor Henderson, commenting on President Wilson's note to Germany, said: "I consider it a very strong note and what was to be expected from him in accord with his previous note declaring he would hold the Berlin government to 'strict accountability.'" "I think it will be the means of protecting American rights on the high seas."

Williams, Oklahoma.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—Governor E. L. Williams, of Oklahoma, commenting on President Wilson's note to Germany today, said: "We must have peace if it can reasonably be had without the sacri-

Capper, Kansas.
Topeka, Kan.—"The country will fully approve the substance of the president's firm and powerful note to Germany and the moderation and courtesy with which the president frames it," Governor Capper said today.

Ralston, Indiana.
Indianapolis, Ind.—"The administration's note is clear, firm and dignified," said Governor Ralston today. "It is as vigorous as it is convincing. The American people stand back of President Wilson."

Slaton of Georgia.
Atlanta, Ga.—Governor Slaton tonight would make no comment on the note from the United States to Germany. He has just returned from New York.

Stuart, Virginia.
Richmond, Va.—Governor Stuart, commenting upon America's note to Germany today, said: "I am sure the country will indorse the firm and unmistakable stand taken by the president for the safety of our nationals on the high seas and for the proper respect for our flag."

Ferguson, Texas.
Austin, Texas.—Governor Ferguson, of Texas today said: "President Wilson's note to Germany has covered the ground thoroughly and all loyal Americans, in my opinion, will cheerfully support it."

Williams, Oklahoma.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—Governor E. L. Williams, of Oklahoma, commenting on President Wilson's note to Germany today, said: "We must have peace if it can reasonably be had without the sacri-

fice of our honor. I indorse the wise patient and firm course that is being taken by our president."

Hayes, Arkansas.
Little Rock.—Governor George W. Hayes, of Arkansas, today cleared that he considered President Wilson's note to Germany, "firm, decisive and right." Senator James P. Clark, president pro tem of the senate and a member of the foreign relations committee, refused to comment.

Goldsbrough, Maryland.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Governor P. L. Goldsbrough, of Maryland, who is here on a brief visit, made the following comment on the president's note to Germany: "It is the duty of every American citizen loyally to support the president in his position, and I am sure American patriotism will insure this."

Willis, Ohio.
Columbus, O.—Speaking of President Wilson's note to Germany, Governor Frank R. Willis, today said: "The president has sounded a note of decision, and deliberate conviction which will be heard around the world. The American people, devoted as they are, to peace among nations as they are to peace among nations, will sustain him in his decision."

Craig, North Carolina.
Raleigh, N. C.—"The note to Germany sounds right to me," said Governor Craig today. "In my opinion the American government has demanded all it has the right to demand—that protection which every American has the right to require and expect. The people to a man will sustain the president."

Stalk With 700 Bolls.
D. K. Breazeale, while in Atlanta, visited a museum and saw a stalk of cotton which contained more than 700 bolls of cotton. This cotton was raised in South Georgia by a farmer by the name of Broadwell. This stalk of cotton has been on exhibition eight years, and the lint is pure and white.—Belton Journal.

New Railroad Plans.
"Mr. J. Peyton Clark has every confidence that the Savannah, Piedmont and Western Railway, from Greenwood to Augusta, will be built," said Mr. S. H. McGhee upon his return from New York, where, last week, he and Mr. Kenneth Baker held a conference with Mr. Clark. "Some definite announcement as to the survey and other details will be made at an early date," continued Mr. McGhee. "Mr. Clark is now completing financial arrangements in conferences that he is holding almost daily." The Journal published several days ago that Mr. Leavenworth and Rev. W. P. B. Kinard had secured rights of way with one or two exceptions from Greenwood to Johnston.—Greenwood Journal.

Dog Kills Cat Worms.
There are many ways to get rid of the cat worm which is so destructive throughout the county at this time but it is said that Tom Stevenson, of the Santuc section, has all the plans beat 3 mile. He has trained his pointer dog to dig up the worms and kill them, and it is said he can cover an acre in a very short time. Tom is noted for his ingenuity but this trick of training his dog to turn such a trick has all the recent inventions backed off of the stage. One beauty about the plan is that it saves Tom the trouble, and all he has to do is to turn his dog in the field, and the rest is easy.—Abbeville Medium.