

THE INTELLIGENCER ESTABLISHED 1860.

Published every morning except Monday by The Anderson Intelligencer at 110 West Whitner Street, Anderson, S. C.

SEMI-WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Published Tuesdays and Fridays

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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.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

Telephone 321

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY One Year \$5.00 Six Months 2.50 Three Months 1.25 One Month42 One Week10

SEMI-WEEKLY One Year \$1.50 Six Months75

The Intelligencer is delivered by carriers in the city.

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To insure prompt delivery, complaints of non-delivery in the city of Anderson should be made to the Circulation Department before 9 a. m. and a copy will be sent at once.

All checks and drafts should be drawn to The Anderson Intelligencer.

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TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday with probably scattered showers.

Cheer up, just suppose it was twice as hot.

Someone evidently has forgotten to start the ice famine cry.

Speaking of yarn mills, what's the matter with the war correspondents?

We imagine old Huerta finds little bliss in being imprisoned in Fort Bliss.

The more it begins to look like war the fainter grows the howl of the jingo.

Come to think of it, Germany is really nice to allow us to use the Panama Canal.

War aeroplanes are being called sky fleets. Wonder if their drivers are called sky pilots?

Fear of being held up by those bandits operating in the west will cause many a newspaper man to call off his trip to Frisco.

Yegmen Crack Standard Oil Safe. —Headline. Somehow we can't stir up any vast amount of sorrow over that incident.

Interest Drops With Wife Out of Thaw case. —Headline. Eliminate the "woman in the case" from any case and the same will be true.

Believing that President Wilson is entirely competent to handle the situation growing out of the German note, we shall refrain from offering suggestions.

It may be true that all things come to him who waits, but considering the number of things not worth waiting for, you can't blame a fellow for going out after what he wants.

The hint that Thaw will sue for divorce if he wins but in his sanity test case almost makes us wish he will be placed back in Matthewan. Who wants to see the Thaw family linen washed again in the courts?

Stranger things have happened than that in a couple of weeks W. J. Bryan will be addressing monster recruiting mass meetings.—The State. And then the redoubtable Col. Aftersmith casting aside the typewriter, pastepot and scissors for a rifle, a pair of running shoes and a canteen.

THE PLETHORIC FARMER.

The American farmer has no cause for complaint, even if the grain price level is a small fraction of a per cent below the seven-year average for this time of year. As matters stand, it is about one per cent higher than a year ago, and in any event the enormous volume of all the principal crops will more than counteract any possible lowering of prices.

The government's crop report for July 1 indicated the greatest agricultural output in our history, or in the history of any country. Wheat is expected to total 963,000,000 bushels, which is about 70,000,000 bushels more than last year, and more than one-third of the world's 1914 production. Corn is expected to reach the 2,814,000 mark, which has been surpassed three times in our own history, but which is more corn than the entire world produced last year. Oats, if it reaches 1,399,000,000 bushels, will be close to our highest mark, made in 1912, and will be 44 per cent of the world's output a year ago.

There are no crop failures whatever. The condition of all crops together, on July 1, was 2.3 per cent above the average for ten years.

It's great for the farmer, great for the merchant, great for the railroads and great for the general public. Reinforced by the growing boom in the iron and steel industries, and bulwarked by the general shortage of grain in Europe, it insures at least the fat year after the lean ones.

THE DELUGE OF LAWS.

"I had a count made not long ago in the Library of Congress" says Ellihu Root, "of the number of laws that had been passed in five years ending December 1, 1913. I found that more than 62,000 laws had been passed by congress and the State legislatures in this country in that five years, and I found that there had been reported during that five years and published in 630 volumes of reports of the courts more than 65,000 decisions of courts of last resort in this country. Now, not even Mr. Choate knows them all by heart. How can you conduct your business and keep out of jail?"

How can any man, whether in business or not, keep out of jail, with those 62,000 laws, and 65,000 court decisions on his trail, reinforced by the hundreds of thousands of laws and decisions of other years? Perhaps the reason is the very fact hinted at by Mr. Root—that no human being can possibly keep track of them. Anybody would think that the legal profession, in sheer despair at trying to keep up with legislation and court decisions, would try to curb the output, limiting the scope of legislation to essential things, and reforming out semi-legislative judicial system.

AMERICAN TEA.

The recent death of Dr. Charles U. Shepard has attracted attention to his unique agricultural achievement. He had succeeded in doing something that the experts of the government had long attempted without success—the domestication of the tea plant. On his South Carolina plantation he not only made the exotic herb live and grow, but made it commercially profitable. His yearly production was about 15,000 pounds. That isn't much compared to the 91,000,000 pounds we import from Asia every year, but nevertheless it's as creditable a feat as many of the celebrated successes of Luther Burbank who creates new species of fruits, vegetables and grain.

It doesn't seem likely that tea will ever be so thoroughly domesticated in America as to be raised easily and profitably by the average farmer. Nature seems to have marked out certain sections of China, Assam, Japan, India and Java for this plant just as definitely as she has made Kansas the great corn State, and adapted South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas particularly to the raising of cotton.

THE RETORT ALCOHOLIC.

In reply to the question asked by Leslie's Weekly, "Who drank all the 88,000,000 gallons of whiskey made in the United States last year?" the Madisonville (Ky.) Hustler says: "We sincerely hope it hasn't been drunk. If the American nation has degenerated to the extent of drinking whiskey less than a year old, then all the mean things the Germans have said about us must be true."

Large Tomatoes.

The Enterprise has received a number of fine tomatoes this season, but the largest we have yet received was grown by Rev. Edw. S. Jones at the Methodist parsonage. Mr. Jones brought up two yesterday, one of the "Crimean Cushion" variety, was undoubtedly the most perfect tomato that we have ever seen. It weighed more than a pound (the parson's word for the weight) and was smooth and beautiful. The other of the "Ponderosa" type weighed three-quarters of a pound. Parson Jones is not only a good preacher, but a fine gardener, and a good, all round fellow in general.—Mullins Enterprise.

American Press On German Answer

Do People Like It?

Boston Evening Record. Germany's latest word is ridiculous and we do not believe the American people relish being ridiculed in this manner.

"Victory by Default."

Kansas (City Mo.) Journal. The press version of the answer from Berlin seems scarcely to be viewed as a defiance. The only other meaning to be read into it is that Germany is unwilling to make formal acquiescence to our demands, but will allow us a victory by default.

Modus Vivendi.

Chicago Tribune. The German reply offers a modus vivendi by which safe passage of Americans in the war zone can be assured. There is, we are confident, no disposition to undertake a war for the sake of enforcing a right whose exercise we can substantially enjoy by any reasonable concession.

Would Extend Wrongs.

Chicago Herald. The German government practical affirms that because of its wrong at the hands of the British government, the rights of Americans and other neutrals have ceased to exist. For the abandonment of these rights it offers certain privileges. The American people are not asking favors or "privileges" from the German or other governments.

Ignores Principle.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The German note, evades responsibility for the Lusitania, or rather, shifts it and ignores the principle involved in its destruction upon which the American note laid stress. . . . The measures of regulation proposed by Germany are irrelevant. To consent to such regulations without a definite understanding as to the principles would make associates in the violation of international law.

A Convenient Shift.

Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer. The United States makes a demand and Germany discusses in reply the wickedness of her enemies. . . . The most pleasing feature of the note is the apparently sincere expression of friendship for the United States.

Not Conclusive.

Columbus Ohio State Journal. Germany's answer to President Wilson's second note is not conclusive and satisfactory. . . . We hope President Wilson will not see enough in Germany's reply to draw us into the conflict over so little, but if he does we feel sure that he sees the right of it.

Angry With Britain.

Milwaukee Sentinel. As a specific reply to specific requests, it is more open and satisfactory than the evasive and cavalier-like British memorandum in reply to American protests against what is virtually an embargo on American commerce.

Evades Real Issue.

Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer. Von Jagow politely evading the real issue, presents Germany's case strongly. Germany craves this nation's friendship and respects the American flag. This is manifest. Hence an understanding should be reached without diplomatic breach.

Shocking to Just.

Denver (Col.) Post. Germany's reply to America's demand in reference to submarine warfare will be shocking to all who love peace and right and justice. Her demands are that Germany must survive, though it be necessary to destroy the entire world.

Amazing and Disappointing.

Charleston News and Courier. The German governments' reply provokes utter amazement, keen disappointment and grave anxiety. It is probably well within the limits of truth to say that the crisis with which this country is face to face is now even more acute than it was immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania. The country has complete confidence in the president. Let us leave it to him to point the way assuring him that if peace with honor is impossible, America is with him, come what may.

Two Courses Open.

Pittsburg Gazette-Times. Under the circumstances it is difficult to see how President Wilson can refrain from doing one or two things: Either communicate, in positive terms, a final request that Germany comply with the representations made in the note of May 13, and await violation of these, if any there be, to determine his next step; or else discontinue diplomatic relations with Germany until such time as its attitude is adjusted in harmony with American rights.

Does the Country Accept This?

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution. While the German problem is reaching a stage wherein it now seems its solution will readily be found, a far more serious situation confronts us in the attitude of England toward neutral commerce. . . . As between the German and English situations, the latter is now evidently the more serious and the more delicate of the two.

Mildest of Words.

Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal. "Unsatisfactory" is the mildest word that can be used to characterize the German government's reply.

A Flat Denial.

Washington Star. It may as well be recognized that the German answers to these American notes constitute a flat denial of the American demands. The German government has been asked whether

In its relation with this government and its citizens, it proposes to conduct itself in a manner befitting a civilized nation, subject to and respectful of international law. To this plain question a negative answer has been received.

Insolent and Evasive.

Chicago Journal. The German note is one of the most insolent and evasive ever addressed by the government of one great nation to that of another. It fails to offer any reparation or apology for the killing of Americans on the Lusitania and other vessels. Clearly "the jingo, Reventlow brand of statesmanship," is in control. It remains to be seen whether President Wilson can discover any peaceful method of making such jingoes respect American rights.

Offensively Insinuating.

Boston Transcript. Without ostentatiously and with a politeness offensively insinuating, Germany rejects each and all of our demands and attempts to bargain with respect to the future. . . . What right have we to retain a seat among the self-respecting nations of the world if we abandon our dead to their fate and bargain with the murderers for the safety of our living?

Hopes For Peace.

Cincinnati Times-Star. Not by any stretch of the imagination can the latest German note be described as meeting the chief demands made by the American government. . . . However, as long as Germany does not actually persist in the course it was following at the time of the sinking of the Falaba, the Guilflight and the Lusitania there remains hope that any dispute will be kept within the bounds of diplomatic negotiations.

Ignores Demands.

Augusta (Ga.) Herald. The German note is deceitful, evasive and unsatisfactory. It ignores every essential demand of America. It is an insult to intelligence, humanity and civilization.

A Selfish Chance.

Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch. To the American appeal in the interest of a wide humanity the note offers some concessions that impute to us mere selfishness. Ways are offered, by adopting which Americans can be safe at sea, while the slaughter of other noncombatants goes on. . . . Germany tells the United States how it can escape. But it is sometimes worse to escape than to suffer.

The Total Fault.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. The fatal fault in Germany's reply to the American note is that this is no disavowal of the assault on the Lusitania. . . . There can be no satisfactory settlement of the issue and friendly relations can not permanently continue unless there shall be expiation in some form.

Can't be Accepted.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph. The reply can not be regarded as unsatisfactory and its proposals will be regarded as impossible of acceptance.

Plain in Spirit.

Chicago Abendpost. The German answer to the American note of June 10 is friendly and firm. As an answer to the demands made by our administration the note is what was expected—unsatisfactory. In form it is more of a justification of the German standpoint and an appeal to the American love of justice than an answer to the American note. In spirit, however, it is an answer, and a plain one at that.

Must Maintain Stand.

Seattle (Wash.) Times. America's stand is clearly defined. The country must maintain it. We have no fear that the president will yield.

Calls For Action.

New York Evening Post. The German reply will require action by our government. This need not be hasty, but it should be definite. That the president can retreat from his position, that certain acts of the German government are the acts of an international outlaw, is inconceivable. How best to maintain that position is now the grave duty laid upon him.

Astonishing Proposals.

Worcester (Mass.) Gazette. The note bristles with an ego that is supreme—it is staggering. . . . It is not a reply to the American note. It is an astounding array of unheard of proposals which the United States must and will reject in their entirety.

"Germany Meets Us More Than Half Way."

St. Paul Volks Zeitung. The new German note is a governmental guarantee of safety to all Americans who cross the Atlantic in vessels properly flying the American flag. However, if American citizens prefer to enter the dangerous war zone in a belligerent vessel carrying a cargo of arms and ammunition to the allies, the German governments declines to protect such foolhardiness.

Good Things in Laurens.

There is one thing certain, and that is: Laurens County has something to eat. Never have we seen before so many farmers bringing in chickens, catleoupes, watermelons, fruits and vegetables of all kinds as now. Though the bottom should fall out of the cotton market, the people of Laurens are not going to starve. There is quite a contrast in this county in this respect now and a year ago.—Dublin Courier.

Special Offerings Yes, we've split the price on all our "Split Straws," Sennits, Mackinaws, Bankoks and Panamas. Head this way for headquarters in the hat field. \$2.50 and \$2. Straw Hats now . . . \$1.50 \$3.00 Straw Hats now . . . \$2.00 \$4.00 Straw Hats now . . . \$2.50 \$5.00 Panama Hats now . . . \$3.75 All the talk and argument in the world will not make an ill fitting shoe comfortable. "Comfort first" is the motto of our shoe man. Here's a lot of Hanan oxfords on which we've cut the price. The lot is small but includes tans, gun metals and patents, but not all sizes of each. If your size is here in any leather it's a money saving proposition for you. All taken from our regular \$6 Hanan stock, now . . . \$3.95 B.D. Cranst Co. "The Store with a Conscience"

ODDS AND ENDS. A Critique. Col. George Harvey said at a banquet in his honor in New York: "We editors like criticism, especially when it is of the very favorable kind that I've received this evening. "But not all criticism is favorable, even for the most successful editors. A good many editors, in fact, often find themselves in the position of the rich old broker whose little grand-niece said: "Uncle, how long do people live?" "The natural span of man's life," the uncle answered, "is, as the Good Book tells us, three score years and ten. "Oh, then, you'll live to be 140, won't you, uncle?" "The old man looked around the room crowded with relatives and laughed heartily. "Why, no," he said, "Why no. How you make that out?" "Isn't it true, then," said the little girl, "that you say what mamma says about you living a double life?"—Washington Star. Contributory Negligence. Aunt Rosa, who had presided in the kitchen for many years and was a person of high privilege in the family, came into the library in a highly frustrated state, wiping her fat hands upon her apron, says the Literary Digest, she was pained both distressed and indignant. She addressed herself without preamble to the master of the house. "Mister Willie," she said, "please, sush 'em \$15, sush. Dey done 'rest my boy 'Rastus ag'in. Dey got him shet up in jail, an' dey 'fuse to let him out 'lesson I pays bail." "What has the lazy rascal been doing, Aunt Rosa?" "He ain't done nothin' 'tall, Mister Wile—nothin' 'tall, sush. De boy was jest a settin' on de do' step wiv a knife in his han', an' a onery nigger come by, and fell on it, and rip hisself open—dat's all, sush."

HUERTA AND MEXICO (Army and Navy Journal.) The arrest of Huerta and the threat to prosecute his alleged financial backers is another indication of the present attitude of the administration toward the former president of Mexico. On the assumption that Huerta was a disturbing element in Mexico he was forced out of the country, and it was given out at the state department that the Carranza-Villa faction would shortly restore peace. Later when there was a break between Carranza and Villa the latter received the support of the administration. Every one acknowledges that what is needed in Mexico is a strong dictator, and Huerta sizes up to these specifications better than any of the other leaders. Of course, no one who has any knowledge of Mexican affairs considers seriously any probability of establishing a real republic in Mexico. Not over 15 or 20 per cent of the voting population of the country ever exercised the right of suffrage, and the majority of the people do not expect it. What the great mass of Mexicans want is an honest government which would give them an opportunity to make a living without interference of bands of robbers who are ravishing the country under the guise of fighting for a principle. Whatever should be based upon the recognition of facts, and not upon beautiful theories. The facts were well understood at the beginning by a large class of our citizens who had learned, by close observation and experience, the actual conditions in Mexico. It would have been wise if official action could have been determined by the advice of such men, but according to the information we received, they were not even accorded a courteous hearing at the state department under Mr. Bryan. agents talk with authority on events that are transpiring in Mexico. It is a crime for Huerta to start another revolution in the United States, why, it is asked, should Carranza and Villa forces be allowed to conduct their propaganda from this country? Many Americans acquainted with conditions in Mexico have more faith in the ability of Huerta to establish a stable government than any of the other leaders. At least he could do as well as Villa if he had the moral support of the administration. Every one acknowledges that what is needed in Mexico is a strong dictator, and Huerta sizes up to these specifications better than any of the other leaders. Of course, no one who has any knowledge of Mexican affairs considers seriously any probability of establishing a real republic in Mexico. Not over 15 or 20 per cent of the voting population of the country ever exercised the right of suffrage, and the majority of the people do not expect it. What the great mass of Mexicans want is an honest government which would give them an opportunity to make a living without interference of bands of robbers who are ravishing the country under the guise of fighting for a principle. Whatever should be based upon the recognition of facts, and not upon beautiful theories. The facts were well understood at the beginning by a large class of our citizens who had learned, by close observation and experience, the actual conditions in Mexico. It would have been wise if official action could have been determined by the advice of such men, but according to the information we received, they were not even accorded a courteous hearing at the state department under Mr. Bryan.

ABOUT THE STATE Wheat Does Well. H. R. Merritt, of York Route 3, has just finished threshing his wheat crop for this season and is immensely pleased over the result. Mr. Merritt had sown only four bushels of wheat and from this planting he made a total of 103 bushels. There are a number of splendid wheat crops in the Philadelphia section where Mr. Merritt lives.—York News. Receipts Increased. It is a matter for congratulation and of special pride on the part of Postmaster George D. Bailey and his assistants that the Greenwood office is one of the very few in the state that did not show a decrease in receipts at the end of the last fiscal year as compared with the year before on account of the European war. Instead of showing a decrease the postoffice here made an increase of over \$1,000 while in a number of cities of equal size the decrease was as much as \$5,000.—Greenwood Journal. Fruit Goes North. Fruit trains are passing Seneca now on fast schedule to the northern markets. Reports from South Georgia are that the growth was greatly retarded by late cold periods, but there is said to be a bounteous supply left and the Southern has made extensive arrangements for the prompt handling of these trains.—Seneca Farm and Factory. June Apples. R. I. Rogers, of the New Hope section, has the sincere thanks of The Courier for some of the finest apples that we have seen this year. Mr. Rogers states that his crop this year is perfect in every respect, and he attributes the excellence of the fruit entirely to the fact that he has been persistently spraying his trees. He is a great believer in spraying and finds that it is a splendid paying investment to put a little cash into spraying materials and spray pump. The apples with which he favored The Courier are of the Carolina June and the old variety of June, with which he has been experimenting for some time with good results.—Walhalla Keowee Courier. Fire Equipment. Last week the small fire proof building in rear of the town hall was altered and enlarged, in order to