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WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

Probably fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Regular Budweiser weather!

All's well that ends well—Brogan Mill strike.

It is reported that the Sultan of Turkey is dead again.

Planters to Hear Prof. Fippin—Headline. He ought to be a pippin.

What has become of the old fashioned benefactor who fell for the buy-a-bale movement?

The papers are having a lot to say about the Sayville wireless station being taken over.

No, you goldarned simp, it ain't quite hot enough for us, we could stand a degree more.

Hope for Better Things in Mexico.—Headline. Talking about Uncle Sam's soldiers, we suppose.

What's in a name anyway. We see where the Safety Powder company's plant was wrecked by an explosion.

The Charleston papers are talking about "blind tiger milk." A lot of folks in Charleston think in terms of blind tiger.

Paranoiac sounds better than lunatic and aleptomaniac sounds better than idiot, but if the former lands in the asylum and the latter on the rock pile, what's the difference?

The Chicago physician who said a sea voyage was the best treatment in the world for a nervous breakdown probably doesn't know about submarines being in the water and bombs in the holds of ships.

It looks like the garment workers show poor judgment in going on a strike just at a time when we are dispensing with all the apparel society will permit and wishing we could abbreviate it down to a fig leaf.

A bad boy in Passaic, New Jersey, has been made good by an operation. Why not have your own operated upon?—Spartanburg Journal. Daddy's knees make a mighty good operating table and a slipper or a hairbrush a mighty handy instrument.

GERMANY'S AMAZING REPLY.

Germany's long delayed and carefully considered reply to our government's protest against her methods of naval warfare has brought keen disappointment. It was expected to show an understanding of the American attitude and a disposition to meet us halfway.

Instead, Minister Von Jagow's note is an almost incredible document of evasion and of insolence unconcealed by phrases of mechanical courtesy.

The one thing which aroused this nation to a fever heat, and the principle of which is regarded as far more vital than any controversy over mere property rights, was the sinking of the Lusitania, without warning, and the killing of 1,400 people, more than 100 of them American citizens.

It was with that in mind particularly that President Wilson wrote, in his note of May 15: "If the United States government confidently expects that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the United States complains, that they will make reparation, so far as reparation is possible, for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare."

The first German reply, making only the untrue comment that the Lusitania was armed, ignored that demand, and our government renewed it "very earnestly and solemnly" on June 10.

Now, Germany defends that act of assassination on the quibbling and irrelevant ground that Great Britain has armed some of her merchantmen and encouraged them to defend themselves against submarines, and maintains that the submarine crew was justified in killing 1,400 noncombatants, to give them a chance to escape might have endangered the score or so of Germans in the U boat.

She adds the mocking comment that the Lusitania really shouldn't have sunk so quickly, anyway, and makes the absurd and pettifogging insinuation that it was the cartridges on board that sent her to the bottom, rather than the German torpedo. She reaches a climax in the astonishing declaration that the Lusitania case shows "to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads."

It is impossible that the United States can be satisfied with such heartless and lawless evasion. When it comes to other matters involved, the German position is just as amazing. President Wilson has declared unconditionally that Americans will not surrender their inalienable right to sail the seas, on any peaceful vessels, whether under neutral or belligerent flags. Germany refuses to admit this right, which has never been questioned, and refuses to allow Americans to cross the Atlantic except on neutral ships. The plain inference is that she reserves the right to destroy other passenger ships flying enemy flags, as she destroyed the Lusitania, without warning.

If we want to cross the Atlantic, she informs us, we must do so in our own ships. Doubtless that would be a wise thing to do; but we are free agents in the matter. She is willing to have us operate a "reasonable number" of passenger ships, and will even allow us to buy some from her enemies—four to be exact—if we can't get them in any other way. Those passenger ships, she warns us, must carry no contraband.

As for American freighters that carry no passengers, they "will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping." In German diplomatic phraseology, "legitimate" means "non-contraband" although neutral ships are legally safe no matter what the cargoes. She expects our government to give her assurances, in all cases, that there are no contraband goods aboard.

In other words, Germany pretends that she owns the sea, and that Americans have no right to sail it except by her sufferance. She refuses to obey international law. She puts on us the onus of "searching" ships, which belongs to her, and assumes the right to destroy every ship under the American flag if she fails to receive assurance that there is no contraband aboard, although that is in absolute disregard of our own rights as guaranteed by the German-American treaties. She refuses to apologize for killing the Americans on the Lusitania, and refuses to make reparation to their families.

The situation is serious. Unless Germany quickly changes her front, there is apparently nothing for President Wilson to do, in view of the position he has taken with the solid support of the whole nation, but to cut off diplomatic relations with Germany.

THE GERMAN NOTE

(New York World.)

It was hardly to be expected, we suppose, that a nation which blew international law to atoms when it assassinated the Lusitania would fall on occasion to make some plea in self-defense, even though a weak one. Pressing no new argument or excuse except that it was surprised, perhaps appalled, at the suddenness with which that great ship went to the bottom, the German note now in hand is little more than a repetition of the plea, already familiar to us, that because Great Britain has violated international law in its assaults upon property at sea Germany is justified in the perpetration of every crime known to civilization.

Violence which at the very outset runs the whole gamut of outlawry and has no word of regret for wholesale murder naturally enough is not abashed when it is called to account for lesser injuries to a friend. Herr von Jagow does not fail to dwell upon the German munitions of war to the allies, which he knows is perfectly lawful; he does not neglect to speak of the "thousands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners," those breadwinners being German soldiers conducting "a war of defense" by invading foreign States, and he receives the complaint that British merchantmen are armed and that they attempt to ram German submarines, but he does refuse to discuss law and right and he does ignore the treaties between the United States and Prussia which clearly cover every point now in dispute.

To the extent that the note gives assurance that "American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping and the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy," there is a distinct advance over anything that has emanated heretofore from the German foreign office. The further statement, however, that "the Imperial government is unable to admit that

American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board "is offensive, and by implication is a falsehood.

We have not held that the presence of Americans on enemy ships protected the ships. What we have maintained and still must maintain is that Americans in such cases, as in all others where they may be engaged upon lawful errands, are protected by international law. We are not protecting British ships. We are protecting American rights and the law of nations.

Herr von Jagow's suggestion of a method by which the United States may carry on a limited amount of commerce in the so-called German war zone, subject to the forbearance of the war lords who direct the German submarines, while interesting and, in a way, enlightening, is of course inadmissible. We do not hold our sea rights subject to anybody's supervision. We are not likely to surrender any of those rights to a nation that does not have a single dreadnought or cruiser on the ocean and whose boasted sea power is now exerted only by the methods of the footpad and the blackmailer.

Whatever may be thought or said of this note, it is always to be remembered that actions speak louder than words. For the present we should say that Germany is to be judged more by its deeds than by its diplomacy. It has not been sinking any American ships of late. It has not been sinking without warning any enemy ships having Americans on board. It has not assailed any more transatlantic liners. While those conditions may irritate or exasperate, but they need not necessarily lead to a rupture. To find the Sun printed yesterday recorded the significant fact that optimism has given place to pessimism; that the reverse of the allies, the inability of the king's soldiers to gain ground, the situation at the Dardanelles, have brought about a distinct mental reaction, the effect of which is discernible throughout the country.

But this new attitude must not be interpreted as one of despair. It is more likely to turn out the salvation of the empire. Under its deficiencies the British will see the military establishments and devote themselves to their correction, and apply their energy to the creation of a defensive and offensive engine of men and munitions sufficient to the magnitude of the task they have undertaken.

The depression that eleven months of costly instruction has produced is a far graver menace to Germany than the reckless denial of facts which characterized the beginning of the world contest.

American Press On German Answer

The More Dangerous. Louisville Courier-Journal. The German answer would carry better persuasion if it could be considered wholly and apart as an expert statement. That the English orders in council were violation of neutral rights under international law and usage was made manifest by the protest of our government. Unfortunately the course pursued by Germany made it needful before proceeding with that protest to meet a more immediate and dangerous assault.

Full of Loopholes. Baltimore Sun. The note from Berlin settles nothing. Its proposals, as submitted, are far too full of conditions and of loopholes for double dealing to be accepted by this government.

Can't Accept It. Baltimore American. The very country that prates about freedom of the seas has the effrontery to propose that American sailing ships and conditions be placed under the censorship and the control of the German admiralty. The United States fought England in the war of 1812 for reasons less offensive than this condition would bring about.

An Old Story. Portland (Ore.) Oregonian. The terms which Germany offers to the United States fall in the same class as those which Austria offered to Serbia.

Note Intolerable. Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman Review. The German note is intolerable.

Offers No Reparation. St. Louis Republic. The German note falls wholly to offer any reparation for the measureless wrongs sustained by innocent American citizens who took passage on the Lusitania.

Polite but Unsatisfactory. Kansas City Star. The German reply is admirably polite. But the proposals do not meet the situation. The Lusitania tragedy remains as it was the day it occurred.

Asks Too Much. Savannah Press. Germany in her last note asks us to do too much. Sac seeks to put us in a position of showing special favoritism to her in the clearing of ships from American ports and this we can not agree to do.

Close to Trouble. Charleston Evening Post. The next communication from Washington will very probably be a penultimate address. From that point the issue will be within the control of Germany. Another Lusitania incident would mean war.

Painful Surprise. Toledo (Ohio) News-Bee. Painful surprise follows the discovery that Germany justifies the destruction of the Lusitania. . . . Germany remains so firm and is so querulous in her latest reply that a nation less aggressive and less tolerant than the United States might call it quits and have no more to do with her. But Washington knows the temper of the German as well as of the American people.

Time to Act. Louisville Times. It is impossible to see how negotiations between the two governments can continue on this basis. It would seem that the time has come for Mr. Wilson to act.

More Verbal Fencing. Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel. It is a mere piece of verbal fencing

that refuses to seriously regard the president's representations of our American rights upon the high seas and our grievances against her for the violation thereof.

Won't Move Wilson. Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal and Tribune. There is no probability of the president's course of procedure being blocked by the Kaiser's note. Woodrow Wilson is going to do whatever may be necessary to protect American interests on high seas as guaranteed by international law and usage.

As Bad as the First. New York Globe. Germany's reply to the second Lusitania note is as unsatisfactory as her reply to the first. There is evasion of the simple issue as to whether Germany intends to violate international law when the violation means the death of American citizens.

Impudence and Fatuity. New York Evening Sun. The German reply. . . . would be a climax of impudence if it were not a marvel of fatuity.

One of Defiance. New York Herald. Stripped of its cant about "humanity" . . . of its prating about Germany's previous contentions in behalf of "abolishment of the right of capture" . . . of its trade against Great Britain and its altogether specious contentions with regard to the Lusitania, the German answer to the United States is one of defiance.

Arrogant and Offensive. Louisville Evening Post. It is impossible to see how negotiations between the two governments can continue on this basis. It would seem that the time has come for Mr. Wilson to act.

Arrogant and Offensive. Louisville Evening Post. Nothing more arrogant, nothing constructed with more offense, . . . has ever been sent in a note to any independent power. If the Kaiser had swept the navy of the United States from the seas; if he had bottled up the navy of Great Britain as his own is bottled up, he could not have added a single word of offense to the note yesterday sent to Ambassador Gerard.

A Mixed Proceeding. Raleigh (N. C.) Times. We shall no to go to war with Germany. . . . but we undoubtedly will break off diplomatic relations, abandon our neutrality and throw our moral and other resources on the side of the allies and humanity.

A Solemn Duty. Birmingham (Ala.) News. It now becomes the solemn duty of the government to carry out its promise to omit no word or act necessary to secure compliance with the rules which must be observed if the lives and liberties of American citizens are to be safeguarded.

Worse Than Impossible. Mobile (Ala.) Item. "Impossible" is a mild term in view of the fact that the fights of neutral vessels, under a neutral flag, have never heretofore been called into question.

Wishes to Dicker. Memphis News Scimitar. We may not relish the idea of dickering with Germany as to row our citizens shall travel the seas, but certainly we have no just complaint against reaching a fair understanding with Germany on this point so long as we submit to dictates of Great Britain regarding commerce with neu-



CONDENSED THOUGHTS

William Howard Taft, the man who has the most right to a grouse, has none.—Florida Times-Union.

The jury sometimes fails to convict on circumstantial evidence, but the neighbors never do.—Topeka Capital.

Lost at first sight is often hard on the eyes, judging from the tales they tell in the divorce court.—Ogden (Utah) Examiner.

Some people seem to think that ex-Secretary Bryan is a blanket Indian, who has left the reservation.—Memphis News Scimitar.

The explosion of a jug of grape juice in an Indianapolis flat seems to be a coincidence that is well worth Washington's notice.—Indianapolis News.

Premier Asquith says the number in the British army will not exceed 3,200,000. Not if men are kept near enough to the front.—Terre Haute Star.

According to Disraeli "we are all born 'or love" but seven-eighths of us are destined to be more constantly in the clasp of debt.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Russians quit vodka, the French absinthe, the British the whiskey and soda, and now the Teutons might swear off trying to take Warsaw.—Indianapolis Star.

An interesting item in exposition finance is the fact that although more than twenty years have passed since the World's Fair at Chicago the directors have only recently balanced their accounts and disbanded the organization.—San Francisco Chronicle.

An exchange remarks that peroxide has knocked all of the sentiment out of that beautiful old song, "Silver Threads Among the Gold."—McAlester (Okla.) News-Capital.

A Detroit tailor is said to be able to cut a suit from memory. That must be the material of which some of the ladies' summer clothes are made.—Macon (Ga.) News.

The marriage of Mrs. Dewey Murphy of Fairplay, calls to mind the fact that a generation spans the time between today and the battle of Manila bay. Louisville Courier-Journal.

A man can walk across the United States without getting through a state that has a legalized saloon and he can get uproariously drunk in every state he goes through.—Florida Times-Union.

The Sunday supplement is growing so nowadays that it causes almost as much devastation in the space requirements as one of Henry Watterson's shorter war editorials.—Boston Transcript.

Life is growing harder and harder for married men. Gov. Whitman of New York was in Sacramento and heard the baby in Albany crying. No escape.—Wichita (Kans.) Beacon.

An Idaho plumber did a job of pipe repairing while asleep. Judged by their work, some plumbers in other places have worked while under the spell of nightmare.—Terre Haute Haute (Ind) Star.

Takes Step Further. Tampa (Fla.) Times. Germany has abated not a jot her stiff-necked attitude. Rather she has gone further toward a separation of relations with the United States by her covert threat of attack on any American passenger ship which also carries munitions of war.

We have the straw hat proposition well in hand now. We're enlivening business as well as the appearance of a good many men with our Straw Hat Sale.

Yes, we've cut 'em all and they're trimmed to your taste too.

- \$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
\$3.50 Bankok Hats \$2.50

A few pairs left of the lot of Hanan \$6 Oxfords we're selling at a tremendous reduction. There are still some of most all sizes. They offer you a wonderful opportunity at \$3.95



PRESS COMMENT

John Bull Will Heavily Get to Work. (New York Sun.)

It is plain that the English people has at last been compelled to acknowledge the tremendous difficulties of the struggle on which it entered last August. Self-complacency and contempt for the Teutons have been expelled from the minds of those who in their ignorance belittled the might of their foes.

The correspondent whose impressions of the British state of mind the Sun printed yesterday recorded the significant fact that optimism has given place to pessimism; that the reverse of the allies, the inability of the king's soldiers to gain ground, the situation at the Dardanelles, have brought about a distinct mental reaction, the effect of which is discernible throughout the country.

But this new attitude must not be interpreted as one of despair. It is more likely to turn out the salvation of the empire. Under its deficiencies the British will see the military establishments and devote themselves to their correction, and apply their energy to the creation of a defensive and offensive engine of men and munitions sufficient to the magnitude of the task they have undertaken.

The depression that eleven months of costly instruction has produced is a far graver menace to Germany than the reckless denial of facts which characterized the beginning of the world contest.

Mexican Conditions. (Chicago Tribune.)

The president's determination to withhold from the public knowledge of conditions in Mexico as disclosed in reports of Red Cross agents is rather masterful statecraft. Americans who have been so free since the war began with their rebukes of old world autocracy and secret diplomacy might find food for more modest meditation at home.

The point at issue is or ought to be whether the reports are true. Perhaps they are not, yet the Red Cross

is not an irresponsible body, nor is it likely its agents are unreliable. If their reports are highly sensational there is reason to believe, from what we know of the Mexican situation, they are not the less true for being so. The situation of Mexico is highly sensational and it is doubtful if reports of it can be exaggerated.

But we are not inclined to believe that Red Cross reports are suppressed because they are untrue or because time is wanted to verify them. Neither are we willing to believe the president is so ingenious and self-distrustful as to fear that his judgment will be the victim of a Cientifico conspiracy and its manufactured news.

But if facts are to be kept from the public in order to avoid the formulation of public opinion which might direct itself against the Mexican policy of the administration we have here in our own country as perfect a specimen of secret diplomacy and essential autocracy as could be found anywhere among the governments.

This being a republic, with certain leanings toward freedom of thought and individual responsibility, it would seem that the people have a right to know all the facts respecting the Mexican situation. It may be that Mr. Wilson believes we should not use our knowledge wisely and therefore with fatherly intent withhold the sharp edged truth from our blundering fingers. But is this the American idea of the function of the executive?

During diplomatic negotiations full publicity is not proper. That is conceded. But the right of the nation to know the facts, all attainable facts, facts favorable and unfavorable, respecting an important government policy, domestic or foreign, cannot be challenged in a republic. Mr. Wilson's policy as to Mexico is in force the nation's policy for the time being, but if the executive is to suppress information from reputable sources in order to escape pressure to alter its predetermined course, the fact that the executive is called president instead of emperor is immaterial.

ABOUT THE STATE

Cans Vegetables. C. P. Fishburne, who lives in Walterboro and farms at Neyres, has just invested in a canning outfit of sufficient size to take care of his surplus vegetables. He has this year two acres of tomatoes and one of okra. He figures that something over 11,000 tins will be necessary to can this product.—Walterboro Press and Standard.

Knew Frank Holt. Percy Berry, of York, who was a student at Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., last year, says that he knew Frank Holt, the man who attempted to assassinate J. P. Morgan, w. p. tried to blow up the United States Capitol and who later committed suicide. Mr. Berry said that Holt was an instructor in German and that he always appeared "queer" to the college students.—York News.

New Surface Well. A surface well has just been completed by the board of public works with a daily capacity of 3,500 gallons. This water supply will be used for boiler purposes, separate tanks for holding the surplus having been recently completed. The well is 10 feet square and was dug near the boiler room.—Honea Path Chronicle.

Location of Buttons? A Pickett's young man went to see a young lady the other night, and as it was raining when he started home, the young lady insisted upon him wearing her raincoat. He put the coat on, but couldn't find any buttons on it and thought there were none. Next morning when he went to return the coat he noticed that the buttons were on the left-hand side. He investigated and found that all ladies' coats have

ODDS AND ENDS

One of the best ways to clean ivory is to boil it in a solution of alum and water for about two hours and dry in the sun. It will look equal to new. Another way is to burn a piece of pumice stone in the oven, scrape it into a fine powder, moisten with little spirit of ammonia, and with it rub the ivory carefully. To clean carved ivory figures, take equal parts of powdered whiting and methylated spirits and make them into a paste; rub it on the ivory with a brush. When dry, brush the figures well with a soft brush.

The canework of a chair, can be cleaned and tightened up if it is scrubbed with hot soap and water, first on the top and then on the under side of the cane. Turn the chair bottom upwards, so that the cane may be well soaked, and leave it in the air to dry. This process will cause the cane to shrink, and, if not broken, the seat will be as firm as when new.

White spots may be removed from varnished furniture by rubbing with a cloth dampened with spirits of camphor. To remove mortar and paint spots from windows, rub the mortar spots with hot sharp vinegar, or, if fresh, cold vinegar will loosen them. Rub the paint with camphene and sand.

Before asking our opinion of the war be good enough to state your own. We are some diplomat.—Darlington News and Press.

the buttons on the left-hand side and men's coats have the buttons on the right-hand side. He wants to know why this is, and we would like to know, too. Will someone please enlighten us?—Pickett's Sentinel.