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## Looking For End

Berlin, Tuesday, May 23 (via London, May 26).—Another visit by Col. E. M. House to Europe would come as no surprise to initiated quarters here. The American rumors to this effect are regarded as having a certain basis in fact, although the opinion prevails that the trip would naturally be postponed until after the national conventions. It is hoped here that should Col. House pay such a visit, he will come this time as a harbinger of peace, or at any rate, to prepare if possible the foundations for a peace proposal, difficult as this task is recognized to be.

Washington, May 26.—The United States, denouncing interference with neutral mails, has notified Great Britain and France that it can no longer tolerate the wrongs which American citizens have suffered and continue to suffer through the "lawless practice" those governments have indulged in, and that only a radical change in policy, restoring the United States to its full rights as a neutral power will be satisfactory.

This notification is given in the latest American communication to the two governments, the text of which was made public by the State Department tonight. The time in which the change must be affected was not specified, but the United States expects prompt action.

"Serious and vexatious" abuses perpetrated by the British and French governments in seizing and censoring neutral mails are recited in the communication and answers are made to the legal arguments contained in the reply of the Entente governments to the first American note on the subject. It is vigorously set forth that not only have American commercial interests been injured, but that the rights of property have been violated and the rules of international law and custom palpably disregarded. Notice is served that the United States soon will press claims against the British and French governments for losses already sustained.

The communication was addressed to the British and French ambassadors, to whom it was delivered Wednesday.

The communication quotes the closing paragraphs of the joint note of February 15 and says this government does not admit, asserted therein, that parcel post matter is subject to the exercise of the rights of police supervision, visitation and eventual seizure which belongs to the belligerents as to all cargoes on the high seas. The three governments, however, it is asserted, "appear to be in substantial agreement as to the principle. The method of applying the principle is the chief cause of difference." Continuing the communication says:

"Though giving assurances that they consider genuine correspondence to be inviolable and that they will, 'true to their engagements,' refrain 'on the high seas' from seizing and confiscating such correspondence, the Allied governments proceed to deprive neutral governments of the benefits of these assurances by seizing and confiscating mail from vessels in port instead of at sea.

The speaker who was addressing the political gathering gave his hearers a touch of the pathetic. "I miss," he said, brushing away a tear—"I miss many of the old faces I used to shake hands with."

## Wilson Makes Move for World Peace

Washington, May 27.—President Wilson declared here tonight before the League of Enforce Peace that the United States was ready to join in any feasible association of nations to preserve the peace of the world against "political ambition and selfish hostility" and in service of "a common order, a common justice, and a common peace." He expressed the hope that the terms of peace which end the war would include such an arrangement.

Outlining suggestions for peace which the President said he hoped the United States would make if it had opportunity to do so, he included provision for absolute freedom of the seas, a contention which has been the key stone of all the diplomatic discussions with Germany and Great Britain; and virtual guarantees of territorial integrity and political independence.

Officials interpreted the President's address as a preliminary feeler for peace in Europe. He outlined the conditions on which the United States would move if it made a formal mediatory offer with the idea, it was understood, of learning how such suggestions would be received abroad.

"I am sure," said the President, "that the people of the United States would wish their government to move along these lines:

"First, such a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the belligerents may agree upon. We have nothing material of any kind to ask for ourselves, and are quite aware that we are in no sense or degree parties to the present quarrel. Our interest is only in peace and its future guarantees.

"Second, a universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world, and to prevent any war begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world—a virtual guarantee territorial integrity and political independence."

The fundamentals of a lasting peace, President Wilson said he believed were:

"First, that every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live. Like other nations," the President said, "we have ourselves no doubt once and again offended against that principle when for a little while controlled by selfish passion on, as our franker historians have been honorable enough to admit; but it has become more and more our rule of life and action.

"Second, that the small States of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon.

"And, third, that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace and that its origin in aggression and disregard of the rights of people and nations."

Tommy's mother put a new pair of pants on him and sent him out to play. He came back in a few minutes and said: "These pants are too tight, mother; they are tighter than my skin." "How do you know that, Sam?" his mother inquired. "Because I can sit down in my skin and I can't in these pants."

## Dr. Sikes Makes Splendid Address

"I advise every boy and girl to go to college," said Dr. E. W. Sikes in his address at the school auditorium last Friday evening. "It does not pay everyone to go, but I can't tell which should go, so I advise all to go," said he.

Dr. Sikes began his address with pleasant introductory remarks, in the course of which he spoke of the four members of the graduating class as graduates and of himself as a freshman. He advised every boy and girl to go to college, whether able or not. "Money spent for an education is the best investment one can make, and a young man can borrow money easier to go to school on than to start a grocery store," he declared. Lincoln, Johnson and others were mentioned as men who had succeeded without an education, "but these men were geniuses," said he, "and if you think your boy is a genius you need not send him to college. But the chances are your boy and mine are ordinary boys and should go to college."

He was quick to see the need for more room in the school building, and mentioned this need.

In talking of the need for college-trained men, he cited the different conditions the young man of today has to face as compared with the conditions faced by our fathers when there were few college men in active business life.

"College training is supposed to give a man three things: 1st the ability to make a better living; 2nd influence and standing among his fellows; 3rd the ability to do a work that will last.

"There are three things to learn at college: 1st liberty of thought; 2nd simplicity of life; 3rd absolute integrity or to live above suspicion.

"There are also three principles to follow in life: burn your bridges behind you and go forward as Morgan forced his men to do at the battle of Cowpens during the Revolution, decide for something and stand for it; 2nd success lies within yourself, for there is no royal road to learning; 3rd begin right and at once, and be prompt in doing your tasks.

"And there are three things to avoid: 1st don't throw away your time for no golden hour comes again; 2nd don't go through the world whining that some one is holding you down, for you must do it yourself; 3rd don't be afraid of rebuffs nor let them hinder you.

Dr. Sikes' closing advice was: "Fear not, for out of rebuffs comes character that makes real men and women."

## Safety First

Two Hebrew friends of exceedingly limited means journeyed together across the briny deep in a very small stateroom. So contracted was the space that Jake concluded to walk the deck while Ikey went to bed.

Upon his return Jake was astounded to find Ikey in his berth but almost unrecognizable. He wore a beautiful lace nightgown bedecked with many colored ribbons. Perched upon his curly head was a gorgeous lace nightcap held in place with bright streamers under his chin. When Jake recovered himself he ejaculated:

"Vat's the matter, Ikey? I don't know you no more. Vy is dis?" "Vell," replied Ikey, "don't you remember the Titanic? All the vimmen vas saved and all the men vas drowned."—New York World.

## Pageland School Commencement Exercises

The closing exercises of the local school held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights of last week were attended by large crowds and enjoyed. The weather was fine, though a little warm on the last two nights. The auditorium was packed each night, and there were many who could not get in on Wednesday and Friday nights.

The children of the primary grades acquitted themselves splendidly in the cantata rendered Wednesday night, showing the results of untiring effort on the part of their instructors. The "Midsummer Eve" was above the average entertainment of like nature. The manner in which the long and difficult marches and songs were rendered was the subject of much favorable comment.

On Thursday night the auditorium was again filled, notwithstanding the fact that an admission fee of 15 and 25 cents was charged, which amounted to a little more than forty-six dollars. "The Turn of the Tide" by the pupils of the higher grades was excellently rendered, and highly enjoyed.

Friday night the four members of the graduating classes took a prominent part in the program. Miss Netta Clark read the salutatory; Mr. Ward Cato the class history; Miss Grace Blackwell the prophecy, and Miss Virginia Rutledge the valedictory. Each was then presented a large bunch of flowers.

Dr. E. W. Sikes, the newly elected president of Coker College, delivered an address, which was very interesting and helpful.

Diplomas were awarded to the graduates, and certificates of distinction to several high school pupils. The medal recently won by Mr. Austin Brewer in athletic contests at Columbia was presented.

A medal was awarded to Miss Frances Crosswell for Most Improvement in music, and second prize to Miss Sallie Ingram. Miss Virginia Rutledge was given the place of honor in the graduating class because of the excellent record made in her studies.

## Serbian Army in Full Strength at Saloniki

Paris, May 28.—After crossing the Aegean Sea without loss the Serbian Army in full strength now has been landed at Saloniki, according to a dispatch received here today by wireless telegraphy.

Serbia's new army has been variously estimated to number between 80,000 and 100,000 officers and men. It was reorganized on the Island of Corfu, approximately 700 miles distant from Saloniki.

The Serbian army totalled about 300,000 men at the outbreak of the war, but this force was greatly depleted by typhus and by the engagements fought in an endeavor to check the Austro-German and Bulgarian invasion of Serbia and Montenegro. The remnant of the original armies saved itself by retreating through the Albanian mountains to the eastern shores of the Adriatic.

On reaching the seacoast the Serbians were transported to Corfu, where they were supplied with new rifles and clothing and efficiently equipped for further service on the Balkan battlefield.

## The Bear Broke Out

Monroe Enquirer

In some of their "doings" the Shriners use a bear as well as a camel and a goat. Well, about that bear—thereto hangs a tale—mark you, a t-a-l-e. Down at Raleigh yesterday at the Shriners' meeting they had the bear and when the tumult and the shouting died and the captains, kings, and potentate departed they boxed Mr. Bear up, put him in the baggage car of the shriners special train, Charlotte bound over the Seaboard. In that baggage car were Capt. Hargis, Jeff Sewell and Fred Helms. Mr. Bear broke loose. You have probably read about Jim Bludsoe and the big fire on the Mississippi steamboat, and about the runnin' and yellin' on the aforementioned boat just before the "biler bust"—well, that was about the way it was on that Shriners special between Raleigh and Monroe in the wee sma' hours this morning. Through the long train of Pullmans ran that crew, it is said, calling on the "Pote," Chief Orr, the man with the big stick, the fellow with the hook—anybody to subdue that bear. It developed that the bear was a lineal descendant of the she-ones who chewed up the children who made fun of bald-headed old Elisha in the long ago, and he was mad because of the dragging that had been given Noble Hutchings of Charlotte, whose head has grown through his hair. Yes, they succeeded in boxing up the bear.

## Says "T. R." May Run and Help Re-elect Wilson

Chicago, May 28.—Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the Republican National Committee, today expressed the opinion that the platform adopted by the National Convention next month would deal only with the most vital public questions.

In speaking of the probable action of the Progressive National Convention called for June 7 in Chicago, Chairman Hilles said:

"I imagine everybody assumes that the Progressives will nominate Roosevelt for President. If the Republican convention adopts a straightforward, sincere, ringing declaration of the vital public questions now being discussed, and nominates a man clearly equal to the important tasks which will confront the next President, Roosevelt might not think there would be any need of his entering the field. But if the Republicans nominate a man who Mr. Roosevelt thinks is a misfortune and adopts a platform which he regards as 'bunk,' he may feel so outraged as to run, and perhaps help re-elect President Wilson."

A party of strangers was visiting at the college. It was in the late fall and the air was crisp and cold. One of the members of the party, a charming young woman, was escorted through the grounds by a learned but absent-minded professor. Suddenly two members of the track team, dressed for their sport passed.

"It's dreadfully cold," remarked the young woman as she gazed after the runners, "to go without stockings."

The professor's mind, deep in the contemplation of the fourth dimension, was attracted by the sound of the girl's voice.

"Then why," he asked absent-mindedly, "did you leave them off?"

## Death of Mrs. Sarah Ingram

Mrs. Sarah Ingram, widow of the late Mr. W. A. Ingram, died at the home of her son, Dr. J. D. Ingram, at McBee Sunday night at 9 o'clock. She had been very ill for some time and her death was not unexpected.

She had been afflicted with cancer for about a year, and had suffered much.

She was 73 years old on the 22nd day of February. Before her marriage she was Miss Sarah Miller, daughter of Mr. Richard Miller who lived just over in Lancaster county. She was married to Mr. W. A. Ingram in May 1867. They lived for a few years near Lynchburg river and then moved to White Plains, where they lived until Mr. Ingram's death a little more than eight years ago.

The following sons and daughters survive: Mr. S. F. Ingram and Mrs. M. E. Redfearn of Pageland; Mrs. D. L. Blackwell of Jefferson; Dr. J. D. Ingram of McBee; Mr. J. W. Ingram of Kershaw; Messrs. E. G. and T. L. Ingram of Cheraw.

Mrs. Ingram had been a member of White Plains church for more than thirty years. She was a faithful wife and mother, a good neighbor and an excellent christian lady. Since the death of her husband she had made her home with her son at McBee.

The body was buried at White Plains Monday afternoon about 1:30. Rev. E. C. Snider conducted the funeral.

## Ben Needed Two Shirts

Monroe Enquirer

Ben Blakeney, colored, went into Belk Brothers' store last Saturday and wanted to look at some shirts. Mr. Robert Houston showed him. Another customer called Mr. Houston and while the salesman was not looking at the prospective shirt buyer, Ben crammed a good new shirt down into his "britches" and hiked out. Mr. Houston missed the shirt and called policeman Fowler. Ben was nabbed and two shirts were found on him, the one he was wearing like an honest man wears his—and the other one. In recorder's court Monday Ben was taxed with the cost and required to give a bond of fifty dollars for his appearance July 22nd for further sentence, if the court sees fit to give him further punishment.

## Opportunity For You

Some people are always waiting for opportunity to take them by the hand. It never does, and it never will.

Opportunity is ever present with us, it is by our side, it dogs our steps, it never leaves us. But it never reaches out its hand. We must do the reaching, the grasping, the improving.

Don't sit still and wait for opportunity to come to you. Go out and hunt it, and hunt till you find it. It is flirting with you every day in the year, every hour of the day.

Don't expect to receive everything and give nothing. Opportunity does not approve of that will not sanction it, will not lend its aid and encouragement. Only fools expect that, and fools seldom step beyond the shadow of their foolishness.

The wise man makes his own opportunity, and that begets other and greater opportunities, and they breed success.

Your future is not up to opportunity—it is up to you.—Ex.