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ESTABLISHED 1860.

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FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915.

Let's see, what was the Dacia?

Add to the jobs we don't want: making Charleston dry.

In trying to be bears some cotton speculators often make bulls.

Air-brake Inspector Sued by His Wife.—Headline. Sounds windy.

Dog Gets Old Maid's Cat.—Headline. And we suppose that got her goat.

If you possess a cool million it is no trouble to get a warm reception in any quarter you may wander.

Since the advent of Dernberg, Germany ought to know what it is to have a Roosevelt on your hands.

Something to worry about: the Carolina golfers are holding their annual tournament in Charleston.

What those Yaquis seem to need is a lot of good Indians.—The State. But what use would they have for dead ones?

When the English get ready for coaching in the use of gas they might call on the Petrograd correspondent.

The F-4 has been raised 7 feet from the ocean's floor. With water 300 feet deep, that's a long, long way from the top.

The Turks are said to have fled before the Indian soldiers armed with kukris. That name is almost enough to make one run.

Columbia's baseball team standing across to remind us of the perch Anderson's team used to occupy in the old Carolina League days.

Man's inhumanity to man: the Kaiser is depriving English royalty of the "Order of the Black Eagle" in retaliation for King George snatching from German royalty the "Order of the Garter."

ENTER ITALY.

News dispatches received last night state that the Italian parliament has conferred full powers on the government to make all decisions in case of war for the defense of the State, which indicates that Italy is about to strike if she has not already done so. Paris is said to be celebrating the announcement of the Italian parliament's action as if war had been formally declared. It is not improbable

that war has been declared and that on account of news from Rome being greatly delayed the announcement has not reached the United States.

In the event Italy has taken the field against the powers of the Dual Alliance, fighting by the side of the nations of the Triple Entente, a phase of the war entirely new has been brought about. The fact that Austria has made strong overtures to the Italian government to continue her course of neutrality and that Germany has not been inactive in the same matter, we take to mean that these powers fear the entrance of their erstwhile colleague of the Triple Alliance into the pit.

There is much speculation as to the effect Italy's entrance into the war on the side of France, England and Russia will have on the early termination of the conflict. This is a matter which can, in a measure, be determined only by time. But one can take the force of Italy's land and sea forces and determine, in a way, the extent of the additional odds that are piled up against Germany and Austria in their efforts to fight their way out of the situation confronting them. With reference to the war strength of Italy, the New York Times supplies the following interesting data:

The new that Italy has 1,700,000 soldiers mobilized and equipped, that is, ready for immediate participation in the war, is probably somewhat exaggerated. The number is very much greater than the peace-time estimates of her potential strength in soldiery. The regular establishment has consisted of twelve army corps and independent cavalry, a force of about 400,000 men. The mobile militia has been counted upon for 325,000 men more, "but the numbers put into the field," says a writer in the Statesman's Year Book, "would probably not exceed 200,000." There is then the territorial militia, which is more numerous than immediately available, as only about one-half of its members have passed through the army and mobile militia.

It seems improbable that a government less anxious for war than its people seem to be should have made out of this material an army of 1,700,000 men, in so short a time, and while yet at peace. But the Italian army, be it very much less, say only 1,000,000 men, is yet a tremendous force for Germany to have lost in the beginning and for the allies now to gain. It would thus count twice against Germany. It has already counted once, when Italy elected to remain neutral instead of adding her strength to that of Germany and Austria, whose ally she had been in peace. So long as she remained neutral the loss to Germany was simply that of help should now be transferred to the other side the loss would be compounded. What might have been added to the German strength is added to that of the allies.

And if Germany before the war began thought she would command the Italian navy, then she would lose that twice in the event of its going at last to the side of the allies. The difference between 19 Italian warships being added to the German navy or remaining neutral is 189 ships, but the difference between 189 ships being added to the German navy or going over to the allies' navy is 378 ships. That is as the relative strength of the opposing forces would be affected. The Italian navy might well be coveted by either side. It contains four dreadnoughts and two more building, eight predreadnoughts, twenty-two cruisers, eighty-six torpedo boats, thirty-five destroyers, and twenty-five submarines. Its strength in torpedo boats is notable, at least numerically. France, with 21-3 times as many battleships of the dreadnought and predreadnought types, has less than twice as many torpedo boats as Italy. The Italian navy is also strong in cruisers, having 22 against the French navy's 31, and these would be a welcome addition to the forces of the allies at the present time. It was owing to lack of cruisers that the British admiralty was unable to convoy the Lusitania.

WHI Eschew Sin.

In response to a telegram from his uncle, Eugene Timmons has gone to Washington, D. C., to accept a position. Being a lad of exemplary habits, one who has not despised the instruction of God-fearing parents, Eugene is well grounded in Christian principles, and therefore it is not at all likely that he will be lured into forbidden paths in the national capital.—Edgefield Advertiser.

An Old Couple.

Mr. Jacob Shealy, of Little Mountain, was present at the Memorial Day celebration in Newberry and employed the day as much as anybody else. Mr. Shealy is the oldest Confederate veteran in Newberry county. He will be 94 years old the 30th day of next November. His wife is still living, at the age of 93. She was not present last week, but his "baby boy" was—Mr. L. W. Shealy, who is 58.—Newberry Observer.

AMERICA HAS SPOKEN

(New York World.)

When the president, in his speech at the mayor's luncheon Monday, declared that "America asks nothing of herself except what she has a right to ask for humanity," he translated the note to Germany out of the language of diplomacy into the language of the people.

That is what the United States means in this crisis. As the president so felicitously expressed it: "We want no nation's property; we wish to question no nation's honor; we wish to stand selfishly in the way of the development of no nation; we want nothing that we can not get by our own legitimate enterprise and by the inspiration of our own example; and standing for these things, it is not pretension on our part to say that we are privileged to stand for what every nation would wish to stand for, and speak for those things which all humanity must desire."

Had the president's note to Germany represented anything less than this inherent idealism of the American people, it would have been greeted by no such mighty chorus of approval. He himself would not have been applauded in the streets of New York yesterday as no other president has been applauded with the memory of living men. When the Westminster Gazette called the note to Germany "the greatest single event of the war," it had in mind the spirit and purpose that shaped the note, and that spirit and purpose are the soul of the Republic.

It is because "the force of America is the force of moral principle, that there is not anything else that she loves and that there is not anything else for which she will contend," that the country has responded unanimously to President Wilson's leadership. He stands forth not merely as chief magistrate of the nation, not merely as executive head of the government, but as the very embodiment of that moral principle without which the Republic could not live.

Germany could make no graver blunder than to misread the significance of that sentiment. The Berlin correspondent of The World, whose news sources are exceptional, telegraphs that "Germany will not deviate one iota from its submarine warfare against England," which presumably means that it will continue to pile Lusitania massacre upon Lusitania massacre if possible. This opinion is "based upon a knowledge of the situation here and the temper of governmental, army and navy circles, the press and the people." Be that as it may, there is an American temper that is not to be disregarded either, and that temper is the temper of 100,000,000 people who, as the president says, ask nothing for themselves except what they have a right to ask for humanity. Such a moral force has never been subdued by any military force, and never will be subdued. If Berlin can not see that, Berlin is blind to the greatest fact in human history.

The American people sometimes treat their government lightly. They habitually treat their politics lightly and their political issues lightly. But they never treat their ideals lightly. They never permit those ideals to be trampled under foot, no matter what the cost of protection may be. It may not be easy for the German government in its present state of mind to show to those ideals the respect they deserve, but the need of so doing is imperative.

One of the Paris newspapers calls the president's note to Germany an ultimatum. It was not an ultimatum in form or in substance, but the spirit back of it is an ultimatum, and that spirit is the spirit to which the president gave expression yesterday. Today "we are privileged to stand for what every nation would wish to stand for." If Germany does not wish to stand for it, so much the worse for Germany. America has spoken.

"National Cabinet" Suggested for Britain to Unite All Parties in Pushing the War

Premier and First Lord of the Treasury.....*H. H. ASQUITH, L.
First Lord of the Admiralty.....ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, U.
(Succeeding Winston Churchill, L.)
Secretary for War.....DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, L.
(If Earl Kitchener goes to the front; otherwise, Minister of War Supplies.)
Chancellor of the Exchequer.....A. BONAR LAW, U.
(Succeeding David Lloyd George, L.)
Secretary for India.....WINSTON CHURCHILL, L.
(Succeeding the Marquis of Crewe, L.)
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.....*SIR EDWARD GREY, L.
Secretary for the Colonies.....AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, U.
(Succeeding L. V. Harcourt, L.)
Home Secretary.....*REGINALD McKENNA, L.
Lord Chancellor.....Possibly BARON READING, L.
(Succeeding Viscount Haldane, L.)
Lord President of the Council.....MARQUIS OF CREWE, L.
(Succeeding Earl Beauchamp, L.)
Lord Privy Seal.....
(Succeeding the Marquis of Crewe, L.)
Chief Secretary of Ireland.....
(Succeeding Augustine Birrell, L.)
Secretary for Scotland.....*T. M. WOOD, L.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.....*C. F. G. MASTERMAN, L.
President of the Board of Trade.....*WALTER RUNCIMAN, L.
President of the Local Government Board.....*H. L. SAMUEL, L.
President of the Board of Agriculture.....
(Succeeding Lord Lush, L.)
Attorney General.....F. E. SMITH, U.
(Succeeding Sir J. A. Simon, L.)
Postmaster General.....*C. E. HOBHOUSE, L.
President of the Board of Education.....*J. A. PEARSE, L.
First Commissioner of Works.....*LORD EMMOTT, L.
Lord Chief Justice.....SIR J. A. SIMON, L.

*Present incumbents.

Among the Unionists suggested for the posts likely to be vacated are: The Earl of Derby, Earl Curzon, the Earl of Selborne, Viscount Milner, and Walter H. Long. The inclusion of Arthur Henderson as a labor representative is also suggested.

U. S. OWNS THE MOST POWERFUL LONG DISTANCE RADIO STATION IN WORLD

With the completion of the big wireless station at Darien, Canal Zone, the United States owns the greatest and most powerful long distance radio station in the world. Its average range under ordinary weather conditions is 5,000 miles. It took a year and a half to build it at a cost of \$300,000.

The Darien station is one of a chain of stations which will connect all the possessions of the United States. One will be built at Manila, another at Hawaii and still another at San Diego. The government already has a wireless plant at Arlington, near Washington. Through these stations constant communication will be maintained with every part of the insular and continental possessions of the country. Messages from Nauen, the chief wireless station of the German government near Berlin, have been read at Darien, and since the plant went into commission on May 1 regular communications have passed between Darien and Arlington.

The Poulsen system of wireless telegraphy is used.

Darien is located half way between Panama and Colon, being twenty-five miles distant from each city. The first message sent out by the new station was an unofficial acknowledgment of a cablegram. The services of the station are reserved exclusively for the navy department. The station was constructed under the direction of Ira W. Dye, Supervisor of Radial Stations of the Canal Zone. All the material used in the construction of the station was made in America. The towers were built by the Pennsylvania Bridge company, and the Federal Telegraph company, which owns the patents of the Poulsen system, put in the radio apparatus.

WIT AND HUMOR.

As Records Show.
"I wouldn't let him steal a kica. Soon he will get tired and wander away."

"Oh, I don't know. They say a criminal always returns to the scene of the crime."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Sure Method.
"The only way for a man to learn all about women is to get married."

"And study the way of his wife, eh?"

Their Longest Run.
"Your show was the worst we have ever had here," said the manager of the Hicksville Opera House, as he handed the manager of the Fly-by-Night company his share of the box office receipts.

"That's queer," said the manager of the company. "Why, when we played in Chicago, we had the longest run in the history of the city."

"I'm sorry," replied the manager of the opera house.

"Sorry about what?" demanded the manager of the company.

"Sorry the audience abandoned the chase," replied the manager of the opera house.—Youngstown Telegraph.

She Knew.

"I am collecting for the suffering poor."

"But are you sure they really suffer?"

"Oh, yes, indeed. I go to their houses and talk to them for hours at a time."—Wisconsin State Journal.

The Freshman Bit, of Course.

A professor of Illinois university, who is very popular among the students, was entertaining a group of them at his residence one night. Taking down a magnificent sword that hung over the fireplace he brandished it about, exclaiming:

"Never will I forget the day I drew this blade for the first time."

"Where did you draw it, sir?" an awestruck freshman asked.

"At a raffia," said the professor.—Exchange.

Embarrassing Moment.

Tommy (during a lull in the conversation)—Ma, isn't it a pity you haven't got the toothache instead of poor Norah?

Mother—Gracious me, child? Why?—Tommy—Well, cos you can take your out and she can't.—Boston Transcript.

More About These Evans Fifteens

Here you get the biggest bunch of style you ever saw in a \$15 suit.

Come in and see the value, the quality, the fabric, the cut that we've put into this line.

If you favor a plaid, a check, a stripe or good blue serge, you'll find it here.

But, of course, you're not limited to a single price in suits, for every dollar you pay over \$15 you get that much additional value.

Suits \$10 to \$25.

Palm Beach Suits \$7 to \$10.

Tropical Suits \$5.

Palm Beach Trousers \$3.



Shoes are not exciting to read about, but the sight of our new oxfords will excite your admiration if you know style.

Everything you can expect in shoes is built into these.

In blacks and tans, button and lace models, \$3.50 to \$6.

White and Palm Beach Oxfords \$3.50.

B. O. Evans & Co.
SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS

"The Store with a Conscience"

PRESS COMMENT

Frank's Case Without a Precedent.

(New York Times.)
Memory is searched in vain for another criminal case in which a verdict of conviction aroused anything even approaching or more than remotely analogous to the dissatisfaction which is felt, and in all parts of the country except one, expressed, in regard to the condemnation of Leo M. Frank on the charge of murdering Mary Phagan.

What we now see is a simultaneous and spontaneous movement everywhere out of Georgia—a movement in which all sorts of people unite—to impress upon the executive official of that State the adverse view of the trial and conviction taken literally by hundreds of thousands. This they do in part by resolutions adopted at great public meetings, in part by petitions signed by long lists of names, and still more by individual telegrams and letters sent to the Governor of Georgia, declaring strong doubt of Frank's guilt or strong belief in his innocence, and asking, as an emergency measure, that his sentence be commuted to life imprisonment in order that opportunity may be provided for the future vindication as confidently expected.

Meanwhile—and it is a strange and somewhat mystifying phenomenon—we hear almost nothing from the citizens of Atlanta and Georgia, as such. That anything like all of them—that even a majority—believe the guilt of Frank proved beyond a "reasonable doubt," as the law demands, by the unsupported and largely refuted testimony of a depraved negro, is not claimed, even by themselves. Of the few Georgians who venture to express an opinion, practically all either favor or consent to a commutation of sentence. Frank's death is now demanded only by the official prosecutor. No real antagonism to leniency—to a chance for reconsideration—now remains where once it was so vehement, and the semblance of it is seemingly

a lingering resentment of what has been taken in Georgia for outside criticism, of and interference with, a proceeding there considered of strictly local import.

Proof Which Disproves.

(New York World.)

We cannot but admire the extraordinary intellectual acumen and powers of deductive logic shown by Prof. Jastrow, German economist. After all other minds had failed to connect the government of the United States with the manufacture and sale of war munitions to the enemies of Germany, he announces the discovery that the Federal Reserve banks are accepting notes in payment for these munitions and that these notes are obligations of the United States. This constitutes a "violation of neutrality."

Prof. Jastrow's discovery is about equal in truth to some other prior German conclusions about the United States. Federal reserve circulating notes are, indeed, obligations of the United States in a remote sense, but the notes he speaks of are a different thing. They are mercantile paper accepted or indorsed by member banks and become an obligation of these banks and not of the government. They remain an obligation of these banks even when rediscounted at a federal reserve bank, and the most the government undertakes to do is to hold the banks to their obligations. The existing national bank notes are more directly an obligation of the United States than the federal reserve notes. But is the government of the United States therefore associated in any degree with every private concern which does business with a national bank?

The best evidence of the strict neutrality of the United States is to be found in the despatch of the arguments to disprove it, of which Prof. Jastrow's is a crowning example.

ABOUT THE STATE.

Noted Psychologist.

Dr. John B. Watson, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, spent a few days in the city recently visiting his brother, Mr. Edward Watson. Dr. Watson holds the chair of psychology at the university and is president of the Psychological Association of America. In addition to this he has written a number of books dealing with the study of the mind which have been translated and widely circulated in Germany. Dr. Watson is recognized as one of the foremost students of psychology of the present day.—Gaffney Ledger.

Old Battle Flag.

Some of the Laurens veterans were in the city last week to celebrate memorial day with their old comrades. They brought the old battle flag of the Third South Carolina regiment, which is kept safely locked up in the coat house at Laurens. It was used in decorating the opera house stage during the exercises there, and created great enthusiasm among the members of the gallant old regiment, many of whom were present.—Newberry Observer.

PALMETTO SQUIBS.

York News.

If we had heard of it in time we would most certainly have attended that strawberry shortcake sale in Columbia.

York News.

Yorkville people have a fondness almost amounting to a mania for reading long lists of names and since this is true, we are going to compile a list of all the hypocrites in town and print it.

Orangeburg Times and Democrat.
The press of the State has a legitimate lieutenant colonel, as well as various officers commissioned a vice populo (shades of Caesar) so we are all right for the war, if it comes.

Spartanburg Herald.
Col. Roosevelt has not yet said what he thinks of the American note. And the country rashly went right ahead and approved it.

Spartanburg Herald.
Our sympathies are with Germany. We know how she's feeling—having a note due.