

The Lancaster News.

VOL. 8, NO. 102, SEMI-WEEKLY.

LANCASTER, S. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1913.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

SULZER AND WIFE WILL TAKE WITNESS STAND

Both Will Testify in Impeachment Trial.

MAY CALL CHAS. MURPHY.

After Governor Tells His Story It is Said Tammany Leader Must Testify.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Nothing short of death can prevent Governor Sulzer and his wife from testifying in his impeachment trial if the constitutional objection of his attorneys to the proceedings are overruled. This statement came tonight from an unquestionable source. It followed weeks of speculation.

Many friends of the governor have insisted that he ignore the proceedings entirely in so far as being present himself was concerned. Others have insisted that even if the governor decided to testify he should not permit Mrs. Sulzer to tell her story.

But the governor has maintained from the start that he will tell the story of the alleged conspiracy which he insists brought about his impeachment.

Mrs. Sulzer's testimony has been considered to be too vital to the case of the defense to permit her to remain silent. The governor has made extensive preparations for the presentation of his testimony. It will take the form of a narrative from the time, soon after his election, when he avers, Tammany hall and others began to bring pressure upon him to do their bidding.

He hopes to show, it is understood, that gradually he incurred the enmity of many of the men back of the present proceedings and the final break came only when he proved hopeless as a tool.

From that point he will narrate incidents that he believes will show the gradual crystallization of the impeachment proceedings, it is said.

Amazing revelations, which will involve a score or more of widely known Democratic politicians, are predicted.

MAY CALL MURPHY.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany hall, whom Governor Sulzer accuses of having instigated his impeachment, will be forced to take the witness stand virtually in his own defense before the impeachment trial is over, is the opinion tonight of the governor's close friends.

They say the governor will take the stand and that his story will compel attorneys for the impeachment managers to call the Tammany leader.

The governor's friends profess to know that no influence can prevent him from testifying in event the constitutional objections raised by his attorneys to prevent the case from coming to trial are overruled. The governor's counsel tonight would not discuss the possibility of Mr. Murphy or anyone else being called as a witness. It, however, was recalled that after the governor's so-called break with Murphy last June the governor publicly charged that the Tammany leader "was behind a conspiracy to blacken my character because I refused to do his bidding."

CONFIDENCE IS FELT.

A growing spirit of confidence is manifest among the Sulzer adherents. The fact that the board of managers is attempting to pass additional articles of impeachment is asserted by the governor's followers to be an admission that they fear they have not established a case. The board of managers laugh at this assertion.

When the court reconvenes tomorrow the governor's attorneys will continue their fight started Friday by Attorney Louis Marshall on three objections raised against the legality of the impeachment charges.

Should the court rule adversely to the defense on these points the governor's attorneys will then move to strike out three of the articles of impeachment which have to do with the receipt and expenditures of moneys by the governor.

The taking of evidence for the prosecution, in the event all technicalities are overruled, is expected to begin Wednesday. The initial testimony probably will be perfunctory in character.

SCARCITY OF CATTLE.

Members of Meat Packers' Association Offer Suggestions for Relief.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Discussion of scarcity of cattle throughout the world will take up much of the time of the American Meat Packers' Association which opened its annual convention here today. Several members of the association will offer suggestions for relief.

John T. Russell, president of the United Master Butchers' Association of America, will read a paper on 'Retail Butchers' Remedies' for the meat shortage. Mr. Russell pointed out that the New England states are especially adaptable to the raising of live stock, while the Southern states can come forward as a constant source of supply of live stock as soon as the cattle tick is eliminated. He asserted that the retail butcher realizes that his profits will be curtailed unless something is done to relieve the situation.

COTTON FUTURES TAX COMPROMISE

Democrats From South Said to be Agreed on Representative Lever's Proposition.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Disputed points between the senate and the house in the tariff bill, narrowed down today to such chief features as the income tax, the tax on cotton futures and the general administrative provisions. Democratic managers expected to send the conference report to the house by Thursday.

Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee and Senator Hoke Smith assured President Wilson today that they expected the bill to be ready for his signature before the end of the week. The last moments of the passage of a tariff measure, however, always offer opportunity for rejection of a conference report and further deliberations on points upon which either house may insist.

Democratic leaders from the South are said to be agreed on the cotton future tax compromise proposed by Representative Lever and endorsed by Postmaster General Burleson and Senator Hoke Smith. Instead of the high Clarke tax, it proposes a smaller tax on cotton for which the government has fixed standards. The cotton exchange men, however, are protesting against it.

With consideration of the income tax section today, the senate's amendment lowering the minimum exemption from \$4,000 to \$3,000, allowances for dependent wives and children and larger taxes on great incomes came up for settlement.

LEAVES BANANAS ON UNTAXED LIST

Committee Cuts Off Duty on This Fruit—Senate Members Yield Many Points.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The tariff conference committee of Congress today voted to leave bananas on the free list. After a long controversy, in which the influence of President Wilson was thrown in favor of the continued free importation of the fruit, the senate conferees receded from their amendment, which would impose a duty of one-tenth of 1 cent per pound.

The senate also gave way as to the duty on lemons, limes, grape fruit and similar fruits, leaving the rates as fixed by the house, based on the measurement of packages. The senate had fixed a flat rate of one-half of 1 cent per pound. The house rates agreed to are slight reduction from existing rates.

Two other important decisions definitely removed the proposed countervailing duty against wood pulp and imposed a countervailing duty against potatoes when imported from countries imposing duties on like imports from the United States. The senate had struck out the wood pulp countervailing duty imposed by the house and the conferees today ratified that action. The 10 per cent countervailing duty on potatoes, adopted by the conferees, also was a senate amendment.

A compromise at about 1½ cents a pound was reached on Zante currants, upon which Greek importers had made a hard fight. The house provision putting press cloths used in cottonseed oil mills on the free list was accepted. The senate members also receded from their rate on hats and the house rate of 40 per cent ad valorem was adopted.

Detailed work on the income tax section of the tariff bill was begun by the tariff conferees late today. After an hour's consideration of its provisions the conference committee adjourned until Monday, leaving several of its members to study the section more critically.

Representative Hull of Tennessee, who drafted the income tax provisions adopted by the house, but who is not a member of the conference committee, was called in to go over its provisions with Senators Williams and Shively and Representative Kitchin.

IN RECEIPTIVE MOOD.

General Miles Willing to be Congressional Candidate.

Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 21.—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., declared last night his willingness to become a candidate for Congress from the third Massachusetts district. An announcement published here yesterday, on the authority of a friend of General Miles, said he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination.

The general passed through here last night on his way to his summer home in Westminster. "I have not seen the published announcement," he said, "but I will say that I am not a candidate in the true sense of the word. In other words, I am not seeking the office, but if the people of the district want me I am a patriot and will serve them if they call me."

The general declared he always has been a resident of Massachusetts, notwithstanding that he has lived in Washington and New York in past years.

"If the people desire me to become a candidate," he added, "and I should accept, I would advocate a platform of living wages and better conditions for the people."

PREFERS COLUMBIA AS WINTER CAPITAL

Wilson Will Come to Capital City if He Leaves Washington.

IS OFFERED OLD HOME.

Delegation From Columbia Makes Proffer and Receives Kindly Assurance of Consideration.

Washington Special to Columbia State, Sept. 22.—A delegation from Columbia called upon President Wilson today and renewed the invitation from citizens of that city to make his winter home in the South Carolina capital. The President expressed doubt as to his ability to leave Washington for any length of time this winter, but stated that if he went anywhere it would be to Columbia and intimated that the South Carolina city would be his preference for his permanent winter home during his occupation of the White House. Soon after his election a committee from Columbia called upon the President at Princeton and presented the invitation.

He was informed that the committee had secured and placed at his disposal the house on Hampton street in Columbia which was designed by his mother and built by his father, while the elder Wilson was a professor in the Columbia Theological Seminary. It was in this house that the President lived when a boy. Mr. Wilson at that time was very much interested in the invitation, and he stated to the committee today that he had borne it in mind ever since. He said, however, that the prospect was very remote that he could leave his job, as he expressed it, the coming winter, but was very positive in his declaration that he hoped to accept the invitation and occupy this house after this winter.

The committee which called upon the President was presented by Congressman Lever, and was composed of Mayor Wade Hampton Gibbs of Columbia, chairman; ex-Gov. D. C. Heyward, now collector of internal revenue; James A. Hoyt and Christie Benet, all of Columbia.

50 CITIZENS HELD AT BAY IN SWAMP

Ed Raine, Chester Negro Gives Considerable Trouble Before Being Captured.

Chester Special to Charleston News and Courier, Sept. 21.—There was an exciting time here last night when Ed Raine, colored, said to have been almost crazed from the effects of whiskey, held about fifty citizens at bay in a swamp of the Tan Yard Branch, near the coal shutes of the Carolina & Northwestern Railway. The trouble had its origin in Raine's alleged attempt to kill a negro woman in one of the houses on Irwin lane in the proximity of the Springstein mill. He had a revolver in one hand and a razor in the other. This woman was locked in a closet in the house while George Brown, colored, hastened to police headquarters.

Officer P. B. Hardin was told of the woman's imminent danger. He made for the scene and just before he reached there Raine started away from the house and as he was leaving aimed his pistol at George Brown and fired. Brown, who held a single-barrelled shotgun in his hand, was instructed to fire by Officer Hardin. Both shots were ineffective. Then it was that Raine started running and shooting, with Officer Hardin right in behind him. From time to time the negro would stop and aim at the officer and shoot, but each time the shots went astray. As the negro turned into Walnut street Officer Hardin fired and this time the negro was hit and fell to the ground. Quick as a cat he again sprang to his feet and turned into Mobley street and soon hid himself in a swamp.

In the meantime Charlie Connelly was instructed by the officer to call Officer H. Jackson and Chief J. L. Sanders. They were quickly on the scene along with citizens who came running and in motor cars. It was dark and the negro was well hid in the bushes. A thorough search was made for him by Officers Jackson and Hardin. With the aid of the former's strong searchlight Chief Sanders made a ring about the place so that he could not possibly escape. Raine was finally found. He was pulled out bleeding profusely. The time he fell the bullet had torn off a piece of his lip and tongue and continued into the back of his head. He was carried to the Magdalen hospital and is in a precarious condition.

Turkey and Bulgaria May Join Against Greece.

Cologne, Germany, Sept. 22.—According to the correspondent of the Cologne Gazette at Constantinople, the foreign ambassadors to Turkey believe it quite possible for the Turkish and Bulgarian armies to come to an agreement to operate jointly against Greece if that nation refuses the conditions of peace proposed by Turkey.

The Turkish government newspaper advances the same idea. Gen. Michael Savoff, commander-in-chief of the Bulgarian army, is in Constantinople.

HAVE RUN AGAINST A SNAG ALREADY

Tariff Bill Likely to Disrupt Trade With Other Countries.

TO REQUIRE A NEW ACT.

Situation Seems to be Serious, But It is Hoped Amicable Settlement May be Reached.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Apprehension lest the Democratic tariff bill lead foreign nations to impose tariff penalties against the United States as soon as the law goes into effect, today caused administration and senate leaders to plan the introduction of a joint resolution in Congress making specific provision for the continuation of existing relations with all countries until President Wilson has time to negotiate new trade agreements. The seriousness of the situation that will confront the administration was today impressed on Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee by state department officials. It was pointed out that the trade relations established by President Taft's proclamation under the Payne-Aldrich law of 1909 would terminate as soon as the new law becomes effective and the United States would then face the possibility of having higher tariff rates applied by many countries against its exports.

SPECIAL PENALTY RATES.

While the tariff law would give the President authority to negotiate trade and reciprocity treaties it also would require him to apply special penalty rates against countries discriminating against the United States. To prevent the possibility of trade wars the state department now is defining a joint resolution which shall continue for four months. This will not keep in effect the tariff rates of the Payne-Aldrich law but will assure to foreign countries that the new penalty provision of the Underwood-Simmons bill will not be applied to them until a reasonable time has been allowed the President and the state department to negotiate new trade treaties.

WILL REQUIRE SEPARATE ACT.

At the White House and later at the state department Senator Simmons today pointed out that it would be impossible to insert the provisions desired as an amendment to the tariff bill, because the introduction of any new matter is precluded while the bill is in conference. The provision will be put through Congress as a separate act, supplementary to the tariff law.

Senate amendments to the tariff bill would authorize the President to assess extra duties on coffee, tea, fish, chinaware, silks, laces, jewelry, sugar and many other items coming from countries not treating the United States as a "favored nation." While the joint resolution could not prevent other countries from imposing higher tariffs against the United States it is expected that it will induce them to withhold such action temporarily at least.

TAX ON INCOMES.

The senate conferees on the tariff bill late today won their fight for a heavier tax on big incomes, when the house members of the conference committee agreed to accept the senate amendments, increasing the tax rate to a maximum of seven per cent on incomes of more than \$500,000.

The committee tonight had so nearly completed the income tax section that concluding details will be worked out by a sub-committee. The amount of income that is to be free from tax is fixed at \$4,000 by the house and \$3,000 by the senate; the exemptions to be allowed on account of families and the provisions to be applied to mutual insurance companies still are at issue.

The deductions that are to be allowed from ordinary incomes in arriving at the "net income" that is to bear tax, were accepted practically as determined upon in the senate. These deductions varied in several particulars from the provisions originally made by the house.

No decisions will be made by the conference committee upon the suggested compromise on the cotton future tax until other sections have been disposed of. While a portion of the conferees continue work upon the income tax provisions tomorrow, others will take up the administrative sections of the bill which include the provision for retaliatory tariff rates against foreign countries and for the negotiation by the President of reciprocal trade agreements.

Flowers for Which Prizes Will be Awarded.

At the flower show to be given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church, premiums will be awarded for the following flowers: Best single white chrysanthemum. Best single pink chrysanthemum. Best single yellow chrysanthemum. Best single bronze chrysanthemum. Best collection of chrysanthemums. Best single rose. Best collection of roses. Best collection of potted plants. Best specimen plant. Best fern of any variety. Best collection of three ferns, any variety.

GOVERNMENT WILL STAND HANDS OFF

Says President Huerta of Election in Mexico—Government Can't Have Candidate.

Mexico City, Sept. 21.—"Not only would it be an anomaly that the government should have a candidate, but it can be further said that the government has no predilection for nor will it aid any candidate." Provisional President Huerta today thus replied to the question as to whether there would be an administration candidate in the coming presidential elections. Speculation has been made freely that General Huerta intended to throw his support to this or that man for the presidency.

President Huerta expressed the attitude the administration, especially in the present circumstances "as one of absolute impartiality" and added that it only would take precaution to prevent any disturbance.

The President said he would use the army, if necessary, to keep order. "I want to declare once for all in the face of the whole nation," said General Huerta, "that I shall comply with the obligations I have assumed. These have for their basis peace and the security of the republic, leaving always complete freedom to the divers political parties to launch candidates and do their work toward carrying to a happy conclusion their ideals, without aid or impediment from the government."

The Catholic party held its convention behind closed doors today. No announcement as to the choice of a candidate was made.

BRYAN TO LECTURE WHEN NECESSARY

Secretary Issues Statement at Close of Chautauqua—Says Part of Criticism is Malicious.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Mr. Bryan issued this statement yesterday:

"This evening is the last of the Chautauqua lectures for this season. The total income from Chautauqua lectures this year is a little over \$7,000, the net receipts after taking out the necessary expenses are something over \$6,500. The number of whole week days which have been used for the lectures is, according to my recollection, seven. The remainder of the lectures have been delivered at places near enough to this city to leave in the afternoon some times as late as 3 o'clock. I would not assume that the public was interested in these details were it not for the fact that the representatives of a few newspapers have regarded it as a matter of great importance."

When Mr. Bryan was asked if he would lecture any more during his connection with the state department, he replied:

"I expect to lecture whenever I deem it desirable or necessary to do so, and have not in the least altered the plans which were made at the time I assumed the duties of the office. The criticism that has been directed against my lecturing is no more bitter than the criticism I have undergone at other times and for other things during my connection with politics."

"A part of this criticism is malicious, a part of it is partisan, and a part of it is based upon misinformation. That which is malicious will answer itself, that which is partisan will be accepted as such, that which is based upon misinformation will cease when the critics are better informed."

"No man should enter public life if he objects to criticism and he cannot stay in public life if he permits criticisms to turn him from doing what he thinks is right. He must decide his duty for himself and is answerable to the public for any mistakes he makes. I regard lecturing as an entirely legitimate field. I lectured before I was nominated for the presidency. I lectured between campaigns; I shall continue to lecture and I shall not believe that any person whose opinion is worth having will think less of me because I do so. This closes the lecture subject for the present."

Secretary Bryan, commenting upon the termination of his engagements, announced that he would continue to lecture as long as he remained secretary of state, whenever he felt there was proper occasion and a desire to do so.

FEARS FOR POTATO CROP.

United States Continues the Quarantine Against Imports.

Washington, Sept. 22.—To prevent the introduction into the United States of a dangerous potato disease known as potato wart, potato canker or black scab, the federal horticultural board has decided to continue indefinitely the quarantine against potato importations from the British Isles, Germany, Austria-Hungary, New Foundland and the two French islands at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, St. Pele and Miquelon. The London bureau of agriculture recently through the British embassy asked that this quarantine be raised or modified, but the horticultural board has ruled against a change in the regulations.

The board declares that the present condition of the 1913 potato crop in the United States is most promising and that indications are that no importations of potatoes from abroad will be required this winter.

THE GREEKS LOOKING FOR TROUBLE SURE

Seize American Mission School and Beat Up Housekeeper.

WILL ENTER A PROTEST.

United States Will Demand That Her Citizens and Their Property be Protected at All Hazards.

Vienna, Austria, Sept. 22.—The Greek authorities at Koritsa, in Albania, today seized the American mission schools here, where instruction is given to nearly 100 Albanian girls. The information reached here in a telegram from Avlona, the principal seaport of Albania on the Adriatic sea.

The Greeks have also arrested and persecuted a large number of Albanians who recently returned to Koritsa from America and other foreign countries, releasing them from detention only when the Albanians promised to join in the agitation for the incorporation of the district in Greece. The British consul at Monastir has entered a vigorous protest with the Greek government on behalf of the Americans.

The whole affair forms part of the Greek terrorization of the Albanian population with the object of compelling them to agree to inclusion of the whole of southern Albania in the kingdom of Greece. Last week Greek officials at Koritsa endeavored to take forcible possession of the American mission school building, but the house keeper in charge refused to hand over the keys. The Greek soldiers beat her mercilessly and then carried her off to prison.

The mission is in charge of Phineas B. Kennedy, a native of New Jersey and a Princeton graduate. Mrs. Violet B. Kennedy conducts the Ladies' Literary Society, whose object is to give the elements of education to the women of Albania.

Washington, Sept. 22.—State department officials today said the reported seizure of the American mission school at Koritsa, Albania, by Greeks, would raise an important diplomatic question, as the status of American institutions in Albania has not been determined under the new territorial delimitations.

Under a convention with Turkey, Americans were given extra territorial rights, which protected among other things, educational institutions. No official report of the seizure of the school had been received today, but the state department is prepared to protest to the Greek government vigorously for the protection of Americans and their property in Albania under the new political order. It was pointed out in diplomatic quarters that the great European powers will do whatever might be necessary to guarantee American rights in the Balkans, as they have since the first outbreak of hostilities a year ago. British consuls have been solicitous for the rights of Americans, especially in Asiatic Turkey and before the arrival of the American warships last winter both British and Russian men of war offered an asylum to Americans.

New York, Sept. 22.—The American mission school in Koritsa, Albania, is under supervision of the Congregational church and controlled by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

S. E. Durickson, who was in charge at Koritsa, returned to this city a few days ago. He and his wife were expelled from Albania by the Servians at the beginning of the war. Later they returned only to be arrested by the Greeks and imprisoned at Saloniki. Phineas B. Kennedy and his wife are in charge of the school during Durickson's absence.

WESTON AND SIMS PICKED FOR JOBS

Former For District Attorney, and Latter For United States Marshal—Ends Long Contest.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Francis H. Weston of Columbia has been agreed upon by President Wilson and Attorney General McReynolds to be United States district attorney for the district of South Carolina. Mr. Weston, who now is a State senator, has been prominent in politics and was strongly indorsed by Senator Smith of South Carolina.

James L. Sims of Orangeburg has been selected as United States marshal for the same district. He was urged by Senator Tillman. The two nominations are expected to go to the senate Monday.

This administration officials think has brought to an end a long contest between Senators Smith and Tillman for the two principal federal offices in South Carolina. The selections are looked upon by administration officials as a satisfactory solution of the contest.

Senator Tillman had indorsed J. William Thurmond for the district attorneyship, and department of justice officials had given favorable reports upon the qualifications of both men.