

# The Manning Times.

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## SIGNS OF SUCCESS

### HUERTA SEEMS TO BE READY TO YIELD TO WILSON

## FINANCIALLY ISOLATED

### Foreign Powers Standing by United States in Her Determination to Eliminate Provisional President—Close Friends of Huerta Said Trying to Persuade Him to Retire.

United support from the great powers abroad for the American policy toward Mexico, shown in a variety of quiet diplomatic activities, gave President Wilson and Secretary Bryan a confident feeling Thursday that the elimination of Gen. Victoriano Huerta as Provisional President of Mexico soon would be an accomplished fact.

That the financial blockade instituted by the United States had tied the purse strings of Europe, that diplomatic pressure was being exerted incessantly on all sides at Mexico City, that close friends of Huerta were applying their influence and persistent reports saying Huerta had gone into mysterious seclusion raised the hopes of the Washington government that at last it was making definite progress toward solving the Mexican problem.

An exchange of cablegrams with Ambassador Page, an agreement by Great Britain to leave the solution of the Mexican problem in the hands of the United States, and an announcement that no moral or financial support would be granted by England to the Huerta regime, set forth in London press dispatches, created a favorable impression throughout official Washington. It was felt that Great Britain, France, Germany and other nations now stood together in acquiescence to the plan of the United States for the elimination of Huerta.

President Wilson had prepared early Thursday a statement of the situation reciting what had been attempted in the communications presented by Charge O'Shaughnessy and John Lind, but within a few hours such favorable advice were received as to cause the President to withdraw the document from publication. He stuck it away in a drawer with many another summary of international affairs which it has been found unnecessary to make public.

"There are elements in this case," said President Wilson, "which I can not at present discuss, but which make it look to me very much more favorable." The meeting spoke thus of the situation to a half hundred Washington correspondents at their semi-weekly conference. His manner was calm and it was apparent that he felt decidedly encouraged by recent advice. The President is not usually quoted after their conferences, but he permitted quotation to the extent of the single sentence. This he did to allay any tension that might have arisen in this country over the situation described in the dispatches from Mexico City. Asked about the word "favorable," he explained that he meant "favorable to a settlement."

The President gave no details to show upon what his optimism was based, but he made it clear that the primary condition of a settlement was the ousting of Huerta and all those who stood for the kind of government he had been conducting. It was evident that the president had received important dispatches, but he declined to say whether they were from Mexico City or Nogales, the Constitutional headquarters. Later, however, it was learned from other high officials that the plan of financial isolation was bearing fruit and that the plan for Huerta's elimination was being acquiesced in by foreign governments, especially some of those which had previously recognized him and upon whom he had come to rely for aid.

One of the important factors in the situation, which caused Washington calmly to await developments, was the report through authoritative channels that members of the Huerta official family were advising some of them urging his resignation to avoid international complications. They were reported to be using every effort to prevail upon him to make a formal announcement of retirement at a fixed date. The situation has progressed to the point, in the view of many officials, where even a definite rejection of the American demands by Huerta would not alter his future materially. Confidence prevails that he is drifting into certain bankruptcy and can not resist much longer the pressure exerted against him.

Another influence that is expected to contribute to Huerta's overthrow is the extension of moral support to the Constitutionalists. If pressed to the extremity, the American government will lift the embargo on arms to aid the Constitutionalists in composing the situation, but there is still a hopefulness among high officials that such a step will prove unnecessary. The United States has offered no mediation to the Constitutionalists, but simply endeavored to learn what protection would be promised to foreigners and their property and what would be the program of action of the Constitutionalists if they were successful by arms.

The government realizes that even should Huerta announce his intention to retire a competent machinery of government would have to be substituted, and that negotiations for an armistice and peace arrangements looking toward a fair and free election would have to be worked out carefully. The United States proposes to help in any way it can, affording a medium of communication between Nogales and Mexico City if

## GINNINGS BY COUNTIES

### DIRECTOR ISSUES COTTON SUMMARY FOR THIS STATE.

Report Shows 619,720 Bales Ginned to October of This Year as Against 540,319 for Last Year.

Summary for South Carolina, giving the quantity of cotton ginned in each county up to October 18, in comparison with the number of bales ginned to the corresponding date for the crop of 1912, was announced Thursday by William J. Harris, director of the United States census bureau. Following is the summary showing the number of bales ginned (counting round as half bales) prior to October 18:

County	1913.	1912.
Abbeville	13,526	11,276
Aiken	26,516	19,118
Anderson	30,755	20,762
Bamberg	16,064	10,536
Barnwell	31,329	23,373
Beaufort	2,183	1,954
Berkeley	5,388	4,584
Calhoun	13,419	9,778
Charleston	4,366	1,839
Cherokee	6,754	4,597
Chester	14,273	13,428
Chesterfield	16,784	14,950
Clarendon	20,495	16,965
Colleton	9,443	6,509
Darlington	14,887	19,764
Dillon	15,023	20,279
Dorchester	8,533	5,698
Edgefield	16,524	12,293
Fairfield	11,304	11,678
Florence	20,333	18,721
Georgetown	1,283	1,408
Greenville	15,297	10,161
Greenwood	12,749	12,436
Hampton	11,456	8,040
Horry	2,655	3,126
Jasper	3,336	2,274
Kershaw	12,314	13,601
Lancaster	8,627	10,312
Laurens	18,095	14,950
Lee	17,980	17,875
Lexington	12,139	10,577
Marion	8,905	8,851
Marlboro	21,046	33,067
Newberry	16,516	15,313
Oconee	1,344	3,074
Orangeburg	41,295	29,282
Pickens	5,974	2,601
Richland	11,206	11,711
Saluda	11,777	10,793
Spartanburg	26,821	21,729
Sumter	20,121	18,449
Union	7,840	6,101
Williamsburg	10,508	11,042
York	16,417	15,164
Total	619,720	540,319

## MUTINY ON BOARD SHIP.

### Revenue Cutter Brings Bark Into Chesapeake.

An armed guard from the United States revenue cutter Onondaga was Tuesday placed aboard the American four-masted bark Mangrove, near Lewes, Del., the crew of the latter having mutinied on the high seas. Members of the crew of the bark state that the action was due to the fact that the officers were intoxicated and that a mate beat one of their number.

The commander of the Onondaga, which responded to the Mangrove's call for aid, decided to transfer the captain and crew of the bark to the Onondaga and take them before a United States commissioned. Four sailors from Lewes, Del., were placed aboard the bark with instructions to safeguard it during the inquiry which the government will conduct.

The Mangrove sailed from Philadelphia a month ago for San Francisco with a cargo of coal. When several hundred miles at sea the crew of 28 men mutinied, tied the captain and mate in their berths and took possession of the ship. Subsequently the officers were released to navigate the vessel to the Delaware capes. Wireless message from the command-er of the Onondaga recommended that the bark with the crew aboard be towed back to Philadelphia with the armed guard of United States sailors in charge, and this probably will be done. It has not yet been learned when the men rebelled.

The little marine reporting station at Lewes was thrown into a state of excitement Monday when word came that a ship with mutiny aboard was coming in. A letter from Capt. H. C. Townsend of the Mangrove came ashore conveying the information about the mutiny and asking immediate assistance. The Onondaga was picked up by wireless and came alongside the Mangrove about daylight Tuesday morning. It was stated that the bark sailed that her crew of 28 men comprised so many different nationalities that scarcely two of them spoke the same language.

It appears that over in New Jersey Mr. Stokes accepted the Republican nomination for governor and made the fight merely as a forlorn hope, knowing all the time that he was doomed. This is the way Democrats in that state went into battle until they discovered Woodrow Wilson, comments the New York World.

## GIVES NO ANSWER

### HUERTA DOES NOT REPLY TO AMERICANS ULTIMATUM

## WILL BE LEFT ALONE

### When No Reply is Received John Lind Leaves for Seaport Town—Prevention of Convening of Mexican Congress Has Been Essential Point in Negotiations.

Gen. Victoriano Huerta tacitly refused Wednesday night to accede to the demands of the United States expressed in an ultimatum, sent to him by President Wilson's personal representative, John Lind. Gen. Huerta early Tuesday was notified that unless he returned on answer at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening to the effect that he would prevent the newly elected congress from convening and, furthermore, make this action known to the members of the diplomatic corps by midnight, the United States would have no further parleying with the Mexican government.

Mr. Lind waited until 6 o'clock and received no answer. He then made arrangements for his departure on the train leaving for Vera Cruz at 8 o'clock. It was announced, however, that Gen. Huerta had one more chance—that if he took the action demanded by midnight the fact that he failed to reply to Mr. Lind within the time specified would be overlooked. Mr. Lind could see no good reason to suppose that Huerta intended to accede.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the charge d'affaires, was the messenger who delivered the ultimatum. He was unable to get into personal touch with Gen. Huerta, but left the message at the president's office. It was intimated at the palace that Gen. Huerta had not received the note in time to give it full consideration. This, however, did not appear to Mr. Lind a valid excuse for procrastination.

The prevention of the convening of congress has been one of the essential points in the negotiations conducted by Mr. Lind; for two reasons—first, it was believed that the new congress would lose no time in passing measures having to do with the oil concessions, and second, because the convening of congress would give an air of legality to Huerta's government.

Not since the recent revolution began has the feeling in the Mexican capital been as tense. The most categorical denials by the American charge, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, and Mr. Lind of knowledge of any development on which this feeling could be based, helped to disabuse the minds of some people that the next 24 hours would see a decisive move on the part of Washington. The report spread until there was scarcely a foreign resident in the city who had not heard that the American charge had been given, or was about to be given, his passports. A large part of the population confidently expected to see the whole embassy staff depart on the evening for Vera Cruz.

All sorts of rumors were current. Many persons, who were contemplating leaving the country in the near future, made hurried preparations and caught the night train to Vera Cruz, preferring to wait there until they can procure steamer accommodations to remain in the capital. Mr. Lind was said to have received messages from Vera Cruz, urging him to return at once, for fear the railroad would be cut. The uneasiness was accentuated through the receipt by several persons of messages from relatives and friends in the United States urging their immediate departure from Mexico.

### ON GOOD TERMS.

### South Carolina Senators Have No Hard Feelings.

Both of the South Carolina senators were callers at the White House Wednesday and saw the president, but at different times. The personal relations between the senators and the president, and there is no doubt, that Senator Smith is gratified at the statement recently made by the junior senator, declaring that the Mexican officials could communicate with Mr. Lind, now at Vera Cruz. He based his appeal on the allegation that they were unable to get in touch with Gen. Huerta in order to present to him Mr. Lind's communication. The American charge could give the minister little assurance. Senator Alford asked if Mr. Lind could be expected to return to the Capital, or, failing that, if a representative of the government might not go to Vera Cruz and confer with Mr. Lind.

### TYPHOON SWEEP GUAM.

### News of Great Storm on Island Received in Washington.

First news of a great typhoon, which swept the island of Guam and threw the Collier Ajax ashore, Thursday came to the navy department in a report from Lieut. Commander Alfred W. Hinds, governor of the island and commandant of the naval station there. Hospital Steward George M. Nicholson was drowned. The storm demolished native houses and destroyed roads, wharves, lighters and telegraph and telephone lines. The collier was severely damaged, but her hull is intact. As her machinery can not be repaired at Guam, the commander of the Atlantic fleet probably will send a vessel to tow her to Olongano.

### Burglars Make Big haul.

Burglars Friday night went thru a brick wall in the rear of E. A. Dunham & Co.'s private bank at Montour Falls, N. Y., and robbed the bank's cash box of about \$12,000.

## MONUMENT UNVEILED

### SHAFT IN HONOR OF MARION, PICKENS AND SUMTER.

Unveiling Exercises in Columbia Attended by Large Crowd of Representative South Carolinians.

South Carolina's tribute to Marion, Sumter and Pickens, partisan generals of the Revolution, was unveiled at Columbia Tuesday afternoon in the presence of a patriotic gathering. This was the gift to the State by the Daughters of the American Revolution, who have worked for many years for this worthy deed. The shaft is of granite with Victory's e'orking. It stands on the east side of the State House grounds, directly opposite Trinity Church. It was designed by F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, the noted sculptor who executed the statue of Hampton and the monument to the Women of the Confederacy, which stand on the State House grounds.

"To the Memory of South Carolina Generals, Sumter, Marion, Pickens, and Her Patriot Sons, who Fought for Independence, 1775-1781. Erected by the D. A. R. of S. C., A. D. 1913."

This is the inscription on the east side of the monument, so located that it may be read by passersby along the street on the eastern side of the State House grounds.

A meditation of Gen. Marion is on the north side of the monument, one of Gen. Pickens on the west side, and one of Gen. Sumter on the south side. In spite of the piercing winds that blew across the State House grounds Tuesday there were gathered a hundred Daughters of the American Revolution and many others to witness the unveiling of the monument. The ceremonies began at 4 o'clock and were marked by simplicity.

The orator of the occasion was Prof. Yates Snowden, of the University of South Carolina, who, in reviewing the deeds of the American revolutionists paid a beautiful tribute to the valor of the partisan generals.

The original members and representatives of members of the monument committee took part in the exercises Tuesday. They are: Mrs. Rebecca Pickens Bacon, Mrs. Clark Waring, Mrs. H. W. Richardson, Mrs. A. E. Legare and Mrs. David Henning Sr.

Four little boys, descendants of the three generals, pulled the cords that unveiled the shaft. These boys are: Calhoun Shiver, Reid Johnson, Charles Thomas Sumter Trisdale and David St. Pierre DuBois.

The exercises were not lengthy, two musical numbers and the presentation and acceptance completing the program. "Carolina," which was set to music by a South Carolina girl, Miss Annie Burgess, was rendered by a chorus of 100 voices, and "America" was sung by the same chorus. The invocation was by the Rev. J. O. Reavis. Governor Bleasie accepted the monument on behalf of the State of South Carolina and made a short address.

Among those who attended the unveiling exercises was the sculptor, F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, who is well pleased with the concrete result of his creation. "When the sun shines upon the face of the statue (Victory) in the morning," said Mr. Ruckstuhl, "the beholder will find on her countenance an expression of contentment as if she took real pleasure in finally, after 100 years, being permitted to offer these tributes of recognition to these three South Carolina heroes."

### WILLING TO ACCEDE.

### President Huerta Anxious to Have Negotiations Reopened.

Members of President Huerta's official family are working diligently for the reopening of the negotiations and claim to have the consent of Gen. Huerta to make concessions which they believe will be satisfactory to the United States. The Mexican minister of the interior, Manuel Garza Alford, saw Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge d'affaires, late Thursday and appealed to him to do all in his power to induce his government to withhold action until the Mexican officials could communicate with Mr. Lind, now at Vera Cruz. He based his appeal on the allegation that they were unable to get in touch with Gen. Huerta in order to present to him Mr. Lind's communication. The American charge could give the minister little assurance. Senator Alford asked if Mr. Lind could be expected to return to the Capital, or, failing that, if a representative of the government might not go to Vera Cruz and confer with Mr. Lind.

### HUERTA STANDS ALONE.

### Soon Must Realize That World is Against Him.

Miguel Covarrubias, former Mexican minister to Russia, is quoted by The Daily Chronicle, of London, as being of the opinion that Gen. Huerta soon will be forced to understand that he lacks the support of civilized countries and this, together with the growing strength of the constitutionalists, will impel him to seek a way out of the difficulty for himself. At present, says Senator Covarrubias, while Gen. Huerta believes he possesses real power, he regards leaving his post as an act of desertion.

The ex-minister considers that Venustiano Carranza would make a good president, but that Iglesias Calderon would be the best man for the position. Questioned concerning President Wilson's policy, Senator Covarrubias said he believed the president was guided by very statesmanlike motives and that his policy was practical rather than idealistic.

## FIFTH COLLETON FAIR

### BIGGEST AND BEST EVER HELD IN THAT COUNTY.

Senator E. D. Smith, by invitation, Was Present and Made an Address to a Large Crowd.

The Press and Standard says the Fifth Annual Colleton County Fair has gone into history and will rank easily as one of the most successful Fairs ever conducted in Walterboro, and, in fact, as successful as any county fair in the South. Beginning on Tuesday, 4th instant, every day was a feature day and thousands of Colletonians returned to their homes with words of praise for the Fair and the manner in which it has been conducted.

On Wednesday Senator E. D. Smith, who was present by invitation, delivered an address to a large crowd, which made a strong impression on those who heard it. Senator Smith dealt with the work which has been done in Washington for the southern farmers, and cited certain reforms which are outlined for the future and to the accomplishment of which Senator Smith has devoted himself.

He reviewed the conditions which existed at the time of his election to the Senate and showed the strong obstacles against which he had to contend in Congress. He stated that national legislators were not amiss towards recognizing the needs of the farmers and they were not hostile to the interest of the farmers. The great difficulty, however, in the opinion of the Senator, was the great ignorance as to farming conditions and farming needs in the minds of those who legislate for the nation.

Quite amusing was the Senator's account of the ignorance, even of the southern farmers, concerning the farming conditions. This led to the statement that lawyers can not legislate for farmers and that a farmer best recognizes the needs of the farmers. Senator Smith took occasion to speak of his work for the standardization of cotton grades and equalization of prices. This will eventually be of great benefit to the cotton farmers.

Senator Smith contended that the price of cotton should depend upon the cost of production, and entertained his audience with references to the method and manner of the sale of cotton, showing that the farmer had nothing to do with the fixing of the price and that the farmer had been compelled in the past to take exactly what was offered him. He made a strong plea for differentiation of crops and for progress towards the independence of farming.

As a result of Senator Smith's work there has been established in Washington in the Bureau of Agriculture a complete manufacturing plant in which the different grades of cotton are tested and in which is shown the value of the different grades of cotton as commercial products. This has tended materially towards raising the price of cotton and has demonstrated that after all in commercial value there is not so much difference in the different grades of cotton.

The Press and Standard says "Senator Smith's speech was distinctly a farmer's speech and he delighted his large audience, composed principally of farmers, but among which were scattered large numbers of business and professional men. Senator Smith was constantly interrupted by applause and it is expressing it mildly to say that his speech was well received." The farmers are fortunate in having a man who knows something about their needs in the Senate.

### GOES TO FOURTH PLACE.

### Charleston Attain High Rank as a Cotton Port.

For the first time in at least 20 years Charleston has, according to statistics compiled up until last Friday, taken fourth position among cities of the United States in the value of cotton exportations. The order of standing of the leading cotton exporting ports, according to this compilation, is as follows: Galveston, Savannah, New Orleans, Charleston. The exports from Charleston for the season are valued at approximately \$12,000,000 and are greater than they have been at any previous season up to this time. It is conservatively estimated that the season's cotton export business from this port will amount to \$25,000,000. This estimate holding good, the export season for this year is now about half over. This is the first season in some 20 years. It is authoritatively stated, that Charleston's cotton exports have gone beyond those of Wilmington. This port's cotton business has been gradually increasing for the past eight years. It will be remembered that the cotton export business reached the low water mark of \$600,000 in the year 1906.

### LIVED ON HALF RATIONS.

### German Steamship Reaches Savannah Minus Food and Fuel.

Battered by storms and with her supply of fuel and food practically exhausted the German steamer Hohenfeldt, Capt. Adolph Huiet, arrived at Savannah Thursday from Hamburg, eleven days overdue, having left that port October 9. The last ton of coal on the vessel was used in steaming up the Savannah River. The men had been living on half rations for days and not a loaf of bread was aboard the ship when she reached the docks. Capt. Huiet says the Hohenfeldt encountered storm after storm throughout the voyage and was blown hundreds of miles out of her course.

## MARCHES FORWARD

### WHAT THE UNITED STATES HAS DONE IN A CENTURY

## A TREMENDOUS STRIDE

### Population Has Increased Twenty Fold—Commerce Has a Remarkable Record of Increasing Fifty Fold—Interesting Pamphlet Issued by Department of Commerce.

A century survey of the growth of the United States in population, commerce and industry is recorded in a pamphlet "Statistical Record of the Progress of the United States, 1800-1913" issued by the Department of Commerce. The publication contains monetary commercial and financial statistics of this country and, in less detailed form those of the principal nations of the world and the share which the United States supplies of their imports and takes of their exports.

In area the United States is shown to have increased from 832,135 square miles in 1800 to 3,026,739 in 1913, and in population from 3,308,483 to 97,028,437 exclusive of the leased territories now under the American flag. Meantime the production of basic articles of industry shows marked gains. Coal from 20 tons in 1814 to 477 million in 1912; pig iron from 54,000 tons in 1810 to 30 million in 1912; copper from 100 tons in 1845 to 558,000 in 1912, petroleum from 84,000 gallons in 1859 to over 9 billion gallons in 1912; and corn from 378 million bushels in 1840 to over 3 billion bushels in 1912; wheat from 84 million bushels in 1840 to 730 million in 1912; while similar increases are noted in other products of agriculture, mining and manufacture.

The tables of the pamphlet show a corresponding increase in foreign commerce imports, from 35 million dollars in 1821 to 1,813 million in 1913 and domestic exports from 5 million in 1821 to 2,429 million in 1913, while the share which manufactured products (including prepared foodstuffs from off the total exports increased from less than 18 million dollars in 1821 to 1-1-2 billion dollars in 1913.

Other statistical data contained in the data of the publication is question relate to national finance, education, agriculture, transportation, prices etc., comprising the principle facts, epitomized form, to be presented in the forthcoming 1913 edition of the Statistical Abstract of the United States.

### STAND BY WILSON.

### Senator Tillman's Questions Governor Bleasie's Democracy.

Senator Tillman's letter, which is printed in The State Matthews Record to-day, calls attention to a matter which we have mentioned several times in the last few months. The Senator flatly raises a question as to the party loyalty of Governor Bleasie, who is an avowed candidate for United States Senator. Senator Tillman is the National Executive Committee man from South Carolina and that makes him the spokesman of the South Carolina Democracy in National politics, and what he says should be heeded by all true Democrats.

Senator Tillman makes the pointed assertion that Governor Bleasie "has shown no loyalty to the Democratic party" and declares that as the Democrats have a majority of only seven in the Senate now, that he would earnestly urge upon the people, could he make but one speech to them, "their duty to support the Democratic President by sending him a loyal friend to the Senate" and that, "it would be criminal to do otherwise than to increase the Democratic majority." This is plain talk and it must be indorsed by every true Democrat.

Senator Tillman, who speaks as the National Democratic Committee man as well as Senator, puts it straight to the Democratic voters of South Carolina that the election of the candidate in question would endanger the Democratic majority in the Senate. Senator Tillman gives the reason for the Senate an entire vote new color. No longer is the question to him one solely of personal fitness, of ability and character, and rivalry Democratic candidates, to serve the State in the Senate, but whether or not a real Democrat who will support the Democratic Administration will be chosen.

The raising of this question by Senator Tillman is timely and the people should heed what he says about it. President Wilson and the Democratic Administration has already done much good for the masses of the people. The farmers of the country have been specially benefited by the use President Wilson has made of the public money to move the crops. This kept them out of the clutches of Wall Street. President Wilson has more legislation in view to benefit the masses and South Carolina should send no man to the Senate who would obstruct this good work.

### On Serious Charge.

Charged with attempting to poison members of his wife's family, Patrick Ursery, a farmer of Hazlehurst, Ga., Thursday was arrested and now is in the county jail in default of \$5,000 bond.

Look at the label on your paper and see how much you owe us.

## WILL ANNOUNCE POLICY

### BRYAN WILL OUTLINE NEW MEXICAN RELATION.

Administrations Receives Encouraging Tidings From Various Sources in Regards to Mexico.

Secretary Bryan Wednesday announced that a statement would be issued within a few days setting forth the policy of the United States towards Mexico. Whether or not the statement will be in the form of a communication to congress by President Wilson has not been disclosed, but some of the diplomats at Washington believe it will be. The statement has been under consideration several days and in Secretary Bryan's conferences with members of the diplomatic corps he has made it plain that the forthcoming pronouncement would clearly define the attitude of the United States.

Such a statement, it is thought, not only would reiterate the views that the United States never can recognize a government established by arbitrary force, but would give its reasons for refusing to recognize any acts of the new congress and as to the validity of loans or concessions, and point out the steps necessary to a solution of the problem. It was apparent that developments in various foreign capitals brought encouragement to administration officials and there was a feeling among them that the desire of the United States to prevent interference by the powers virtually has been accomplished.

Premier Asquith's speech explaining that Great Britain wished to do nothing that was unfriendly to the United States; semi-official assertions from Berlin that no financial assistance would be given Huerta by Germany; a definite understanding with France that nothing would be done by France to embarrass the United States; assurances from the Japanese ambassador that the sending of the armored cruiser Isumo to Mexican waters was for no political purpose, but merely to extend protection to Japanese subjects if necessary—all tended to strengthen the belief at Washington that the government finally had secured the moral support of the world powers in its efforts to unravel the Mexican tangle. It also is felt that from no part of Europe will Huerta get financial assistance.

Fear reflected in some of the dispatches from abroad that the overthrow of Huerta might produce a state of anarchy in Mexico City unless a strong substitute immediately were provided agrees with the point of view of many senators who have been discussing that phase of the situation with President Wilson. The Washington administration has taken cognizance of this eventually, and if Huerta retired, it is said, there need be little fear of any physical disturbance in Mexico City.

In the plan of the United States to afford Huerta every opportunity to retire peacefully, there is a desire for definite understanding as to who the succeeding provisional president will be. The United States recognizes that the provisional successor must be acceptable to the constitutionalists if the latter are to stop fighting. Close observers of the situation pointed out that the United States was in a better position to bring about an understanding between the constitutionalists and the authorities at Mexico City than has been possible since the United States first interposed its good offices to solve the situation.

### LEVER TO SPEAK.

### To Address Live Stock Gathering in Greenville.

Congressman A. F. Lever will speak in Greenville on November 19, at which time a meeting will be held in the interest of live stock raising in Greenville county. Mr. W. W. Long, State demonstration agent, will also speak, and a number of other prominent people will be on the program. The agricultural department of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce have for some time been interested in raising live stock, and it is thought that the coming meeting will gladly aid in the campaign.

### GIRL FATALLY BURNED.

### Clothing of Anderson County Child Catches Fire From Hearth.

Bonnie Lee Bolt, the six-year-old daughter of W. B. Bolt, of the Townville section of Anderson county, was fatally burned Wednesday, when her clothing caught fire from an open fire place. The little girl was in the room with two younger children, while her father was in the yard. Her mother is dead. When the father entered the room he found the little girl's clothes in flames. Her death is expected.

Most people are honest but not all are honest from the same motive. Some are honest because they believe it is the best policy, as undoubtedly is. Others are honest because they like it. That is a far more worthy motive than the other and the man who is thus honest takes a positive joy in it that the man who is honest simply as a matter of expediency can never feel.

When a man confronted with some difficulty says it can't be overcome and gives up without trying he is bound to be a failure. Men have accomplished great results by attempting the impossible. Many an apparently impossible task has proved quite easy of accomplishment when undertaken with courage and resolution.

## FIFTEEN ARE DEAD

### KILLED IN FATAL DERAILMENT OF ALABAMA TRAIN

## COACHES LEAVE TRACK

### Broken Rail Causes Three Coaches of a Georgia Central Excursion Train to Leave the Track, Injuring More than One Hundred and Slaying Fifteen.

Fifteen persons were killed and more than a hundred injured, some of them fatally, early Thursday when three coaches of a Central of Georgia passenger train left the rails at Eufaula, Ala., and plunged down a steep embankment. The train, which consisted of five cars crowded with excursionists, was en route from Ozark, Ala., to Eufaula, where a Fair is being held. The identified dead are:

Pomp Utsey, Clayton, Ala.; Monrie Floyd, Clayton, Ala.; Miss Bonnie Brock, Cllo, Ala.; Mrs. Curb Bell, Clayton, Ala.; Mrs. Laura Wilkinson, Cllo, Ala.; Mrs. Wilbur McLean, Cllo; Mrs. Alto Adams, Eufaula, Ala.; Zack Peck, Clayton, Ala.; child of B. F. Brock, Cllo, Ala.; Lennie Fryer, negro, Cllo, Ala.; Maude McRae, negro, Cllo, Ala.; Brown, negro, Cllo, Ala. The fatally injured are: Wash McRae, Cllo; Mrs. W. Kendrick, Clayton; Irene Round, aged 2, Louisville, Ala.

A broken rail is said to have been the cause of the accident. As the crowded excursion train rounded a curve the three cars at the rear, suddenly packed with passengers, sidderly left the track and breaking away from the others dashed down the steep embankment. The wrecked coaches practically were demolished. Shrieks and groans of the injured rose above the rending crash of splintering timbers.

Occupants of the two coaches which remained on the rails immediately bent their efforts to rescuing the hundreds who were caught in the tangled mass of wreckage. Word of the disaster quickly reached Clayton, Ala., three miles away, and relief trains, bearing surgeons and nurses, were dispatched from Ozark and Eufaula, where most of the dead and injured later were taken.

Many of the victims were cared for at Clayton, where citizens turned their residences into