EXPERT KNOWLEDGE OF EXPRESS CHARGES

ANDERSON SHIPPERS FEEL NEED OF CHANGE

THE RATE IS UNJUST

South Carolina Towns Claim That Proposed Rates of Company Should Be Studied

Anderson men are taking a keen interest in the discussion now going on relative to changes in the express rates. The principal people to be effected in this section of course will be the soda water and ice distributors, although a few other firms and concerns will be affected. A comprehensive article from the Columbia State of yesterday sums up the situation in this manner:

"A lack of expert knowledge with regard to the express rate situation in South Carolina seems to exist. It is said by those who are investigating for the merchants, manufacturers and shippers generally that they, and therefore their customers, are unprotected against unreasonable increases in express rates. The investigators say that the railroad commissioners admit having no expert knowledge on the subject.

"It was said yesterday that at the rehearing which the railroad commission has granted for Wednesday morning facts and figures will be presented that will show an unreasonable increase in the proposed rates that have been ordered into effect July 1. The shippers say that if the proposed rates prevail it will mean that the consumer is to pay, and pay dearly.

"Georgia, it is said has better express rates than South Carolina, even at the present time. The rates on fish, for example, are said to be 40 per cent lower today in Georgia.

"The whole situation as to the proposed increased rates on express weighing 50 pounds or more arises, it is said, from the fact that the express company wants to put into effect, with some modifications, on intrastate matter the rates which have been approved for interstate matter by the interstate commerce commission. The railroad commission of Georgia has ordered into effect the rates the express companies proposed, but with modifications.

"In many instances the express rates on vegetables, fruits, and soda water in Georgia, are to be constructed on a basis of 60 per cent of the first class express rates. In South Carolina the proposed rates on the same commodities, it is said are to be constructed on a basis of 85 per cent of the first class rates.

"At the office of the Terry Packing company it was said yesterday that the following are some of the proposed changes in rates on fish out of Columbia:

	Present	Proposed.
Ashepoo	$1.75	$1.58
Anderson	1.00	1.58
Barnwell	.90	1.14
Belton	1.00	1.58
Charleston	1.25	1.58
Chester	.90	1.28
Eastover	.75	.82
Edgmore	1.25	1.14
Fort Motte	.90	.90
Fountain Inn	.90	.90
Greenville	1.00	1.58
Gilbert	.75	.76
Heath Springs	1.50	1.28
Hodges	1.00	1.28
Lexington	.75	.76
[illegible]	.90	1.14
Ninety-Six	1.00	1.28
Rock Hill	1.20	1.14
Spartanburg	1.00	1.82
Swansea	.75	.76

"The reductions, it is said, are to points as which fish are shipped."

[illegible]

Final Tennis Match [illegible] Championship

Philadelphia, June 11.—Miss Mary Wagner, the national indoor champion, and Miss Claire Cassel, [illegible]

[illegible]

Mrs. Edward Raymond [illegible] Isabella Pennington, Cincinnati.

SPINNERS AND COTTON.

[illegible]

[illegible]

concerns. A southern banker who has much to do with mills, says: "The credit of a going concern, even though it be going at a loss in times of keen competition in the hope of the market's improvement, is something. That of a closed concern makes a good mark for an advertisement of a sheriff's sale. With high priced cotton because of 2,000,000 bales or 2,500,000 less than full spinning requirements, the weaker mills among the marginal producers will be first to be pushed over the line of solvency, especially if they are short of working capital and get no outside help."

To offset this aspect is the sold out condition of the textile industry and the market. If there are small stocks of fabrics held by the mills and in jobbing warehouses and retail shelves are empty, the mill men argue, then the good harvest in prospect throughout the domestic market should be felt in an early exhibition of purchasing power on the part of the great producing sections of the country. The export trade, they allege, is another story, where competition is still keener than at home. Mills which have paid attention to economies of production and have cut costs well under the average may look ahead with complacency. They can pay the market price for cotton when they need it.

FRIEND OF WILSON BE BANK GOVERNOR

THOMAS B. JONES, CHICAGO, PROBABLY BE HEAD

A PRINCETON MAN

The Appointment Is Expected To Go To the Senate By Monday

Washington, June 12.—Thomas B. Jones, a Chicago lawyer, former trustee of Princeton University and a personal friend of President Wilson, has practically been selected for governor of the Federal reserve board. It was said unofficially today that his nomination would go to the Senate Monday.

With the nomination of Mr. Jones, the names of Paul Warberg of New York, W. P. G. Harding of Birmingham; A. C. Miller, of San Francisco, and E. C. Simmons, of St. Louis, to be members of the board, are expected to go to the senate. Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller of the Currency Williams will be ex-officio members.

It was definitely stated at the White House that the president formally would announce the personal of the board Monday.

Some of the Treasury Department officials were still of the opinion today that it will be possible to have the twelve Federal reserve banks in operation by August 1, although they say the demand for money to move crops has not been such as would suggest any great strain to be relieved by the reserve banks.

Practically the remainder of June will be required for the directors of the Federal reserve banks. Banks which are to become members of reserve banks now are balloting for directors of the A & B classes. Each reserve bank will have three directors of class A and three of class B., all named by electors selected by the various member banks. Three directors of class C are then to be designated by the Federal reserve board and must be men with banking experience.

The organization committee has not made any call upon member-banks as yet for the initial one-sixth of their subscriptions to the capital stock of the reserve bank to which they wish to belong. Such a call hardly will be made until after the Federal reserve boar is confirmed by the Senate and takes up its work in Washington.

Much detail work awaits the Federal reserve board after it assumes office. Secretaries and assistants to the members must be selected and a complete system of reports for the reserve banks must be worked out.

It is pointed out by Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller of the Currency Williams that the Federal reserve banks will be in no sense general banks and consequently their functions will be wholly unlike those of the ordinary city banks.

One of the first duties which will fall upon the directors of the twelve Federal reserve banks will be the establishment of branches [illegible]

[illegible]

ANGLICAN IDEAS

[illegible]

London, June 13.—The Daily [illegible]

[illegible]

ROW PRECIPITATED ON LIQUOR QUESTION

REV. HARLEY AND SUPERVISOR CANNOT AGREE

ACTION EXPECTED

Anti-Dispensary Forces Claim They Are Being Imposed On In Present Investigation

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Anderson officials and those of the public acquainted with the facts have been afraid that a misunderstanding would arise between the liquor or anti-liquor factions and the supervisor when the work of checking the dispensary petitions was begun and that is exactly what happened yesterday morning. The committee of three, appointed by Mr. King, began work on the petitions at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and at 9:30 o'clock were interrupted by the appearance of Rev. J. L. Harley of Spartanburg, secretary of the anti-saloon league, who had come with the expectation of being allowed to assist in comparing the names on the petitions with the registration books. Mr. Harley claims that when he asked to be allowed to take a hand in the proceedings that permission was refused by Mr. King and when he asked for permission to copy the names from the petitions this was likewise refused. Mr. Harley then secured certain members of the Ministerial Union and returned with them to the court house, hoping that their influence would be sufficient to secure a copy of the petition. Permission was again refused and the anti-liquor people left the place. They said that it is their intention to secure a mandamus if possible and force the supervisor to show the petitions. The allegations set out by Mr. Harley are that the supervisor will not allow the anti-dispensary forces to examine the petitions; that he will not allow the registration books to govern him but will accept an affidavit from the registration board as to that body's belief in regard to the number of voters in the county; that he will use his own judgment in the matter of ordering the election.

It is understood that the Ministerial Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at which time Mr. Harley stated that the facts as he sees them and it is believed that the body will finance the mandamus proceedings against the supervisor and will try to stop his committee from work or at least force him to furnish a copy of the petitions.

In discussing the matter last night Mr. King gave The Intelligencer the following statement:

"A number of false reports, confusion and misunderstandings having arisen in regard to the proposed election on the dispensary question, I am taking this method of stating to the people the facts as they exist. The petitions were filed with me in accordance with the law and as custodian of these petitions I refused to allow a man by the name of Harley, who claims to represent the anti-saloon league, to take these petitions for the purpose of copying them. My reason for doing so is that as the custodian of these petitions I am responsible for them and in the second place there is no authority for me to let any one make copies of them and in the third place, acting under the law, I had appointed three gentlemen to check over these petitions to ascertain whether or not the persons signing the petitions were qualified electors and this committee is now engaged in discharging the work and any outside interference would seriously hamper the work. It is my duty under the law to find out how many signatures to these petitions are qualified electors and then to find out how many of the qualified electors there are in Anderson county and if one-fourth of the qualified electors in the county have signed these petitions then under the law it is my duty to order [illegible] of the qualified electors have not signed the petitions, then I will refuse to order the election and my decision in the matter will be rendered just as soon as the men whom I have appointed to do the work have finished with it.

I have no feeling in the matter either one way or the other and am not taking any side, either with the dispensary forces or the antis, but in arriving at my decision will be controlled solely by the law on such cases. This same Mr. Harley this morning demanded the right to have copies of [illegible]

[illegible] I acknowledged that all of [illegible] have the right to examine the petitions and that their committee should have had representation on the checking committee."

Insofar as that statement is concerned I would answer it by saying that they did not ask for representation until I had appointed the committee and they were at work. In the second place it is not a factional matter and neither party has right to representation but the matter rests in my hands to have the checking done and in the third place there are only three men doing the work and two of these have stated that they are opposed to having the dispensary established in this county. I don't see how he could want anything fairer because in selecting these men I did so because I knew them to be honest.

Insofar as this man Harley's statement is concerned, I will further call attention to the fact we have heard of him meddling in local politics before and the people of Anderson county will remember the incident. I am not surprised that he should charge me with being unfair or anything else.

The other gentlemen who apeared were courteous and reasonable and I have no objections to make regarding their conduct but I intend to follow only one course and that is my duty under the law in this matter. I am the supervisor of Anderson county and I am responsible to the people for the faithful discharge of the duties of that office and insofar as I am capable I propose to do my duty and in doing so I don't care whether it suits this man Harley or not.

IMPEACHES JUDGE OF FEDERAL COURT

Neeley From West Virginia Charges Judge Dayton With Crimes and Misdemeanors

(By Associated Press)

Washington, June 12.—Resolutions of impeachment against Federal District Judge Alston G. Dayton, of West Virginia, were introduced in the House today, and without opposition, referred to the judiciary committee.

Representative Neely, of West Virginia, assailed Judge Dayton, on the floor, charging him with "high crimes and misdemeanors;" conspiracy with corporations and individuals to bring about the removal fo Judge John J. Jackson, so that he might get his place; favoritism to corporations having extensive litigation in his court, and "personal and judicial misconduct."

In reading the impeachment charge to the House, Representative Neely made these acusations.

"That Judge Dayton assisted his son, Arthur Dayton, a young attorney, in preparation of numerous cases against a certain corporation [illegible] which Arthur Dayton is attorney, which cases were tried before Alston G. Dayton."

With "abusing his power and influence as judge to further the interests of his own son in advising litigants in his court to discharge other lawyers representing such litigants."

With "having actively engaged in politics and with having used his office as judge to further political ambition and aspirations of his friends."

That the judge violated acts of congress relating to selection of jurors, improperly issued injunctions to prevent miners from exercising their legal rights and showed "hatred toward miners on trial in his court for alleged violation of injunctions awarded by him."

The impeachment charges accuse the judge of having publicly denounced the president of the United States from the bench and before jury; of conspiring to form a carbon trust, refusing to enforce certain federal laws; of discharging jurors for rendering verdicts not agreeable to him, of stating that he would not permit the United Mine Workers to exist within the jurisdiction of his court and denouncing that organization as one of criminal conspirators, and of being temperamentally unfit for judicial office.

The judiciary committee will decide whether to recommend investigation on the charges.

ARE NOT SUPPORTERS

John Redmond Says Committee Is Not Really Irish at Heart.

London, June 12.—John Redmond, Irish Nationalist leader, today declared war on the provisional committee of the Nationalist volunteers, a majority of whom, he asserts, are not supporters of the Irish party.

Although the provisional committee verbally welcomed Mr. Redmond's cooperation in the Irish Volunteer movement it followed this up with a call to the volunteers in each county to elect [illegible]

[illegible]

Collector Resigns

Washington, June 11.—Upon recommendation of Secretary McAdoo, [illegible]

[illegible]

Newberry College Newberry South Carolina

A Full Literary, Scientific and Technical School for Young Men

Offers the young men of the South the best educational advantages, under positive Christian influences, at the minimum expense. Founded in 1856 and holds a recognized position among the high-grade institutions of the South.

Provides the usual Literary Course leading to the Degree of A. B. including Ancient and Modern Languages, English, History, Mathematics, Social and Political Economy, Oratory and Natural Sciences. Also a post-graduate course leading to the Degree of Master of Arts.

Offers a four-year Course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering in separate buildings, with fully equipped shops and laboratories, all necessary apparatus and appliances, under a separate corps of experienced instructors. Has the great advantage of being connected with a regular literary institution. This course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering, and constitutes a sound start for almost any industrial pursuit.

The College owns 9 splendid buildings of large proportions and thorough equipment. Its Faculty of fifteen college-trained specialists and tutors is large enough to insure the amount of personal instruction and individual attention so essential to the best results.

The Campus life is most wholesome, and the traditions of honor and morality are high. There is no hazing. Athletics are endorsed and carefully supervised by the Faculty. Gymnasium work is compulsory. The athletic work of Newberry College in late years has been foremost among the South Carolina Colleges. The religious life is ideal, and the moral and spiritual welfare of the student is the school's chief concern.

Certificates from accredited high-schools admit without examination. A preparatory school department for high-school under-graduates. Next session opens September 17, 1914.

For catalogue and particulars, address

Rev. J. Henry Harms, D. D., President, Newberry, S. C.

THINGS TO KNOW IN MUNICIPAL ELECTION

CHAIRMAN SULLIVAN TELLS PERTINENT POINTS

IN RE THE RULES

Rules Are Not Suspended For Ministers In This Eelection and Ward Rules Are Cited

(From Saturday's Daily.)

G. Cullen Sullivan, chairman of the city democratic executive committee, last night discussed at length the rules governing the approaching primary election and explained several points on which there has been some doubt.

Mr. Sullivan, in discussing the appointment of managers for the election said: "I want to impress upon the managers please to notify at once the executive committee from their wards if any of them for any reason cannot serve. In order to let the managers know to whom they should send their notice, the names of the committeemen are given as follows: Ward 1.—W. H. Shearer; Ward 2.—J. D. Rast; Ward 3 Browne; Ward 5.—Lee G. Holleman, and Ward 6.—G. Cullen Sullivan. As court is to convene Monday morning I have asked the president of my club, J. M. Cathcart, and the secretary, Frank White, to act for me.'

In discussing the rules governing the coming election, Mr. Sullivan said: "The rules make no exception of ministers and they are not entitled to vote unless they have resided in the State for one year and in the city four months and are otherwise qualified."

Mr. Sullivan said that he had repeatedly been asked questions about whether or not a man had moved out of his ward after June 10, on which day the club rolls closed, could vote, either in the ward to which he moved or in the ward from which he had moved. In this connection Mr. Sullivan said: "A man who has moved out of his ward since the club rolls closed on June 10 cannot vote at all because he cannot vote except in the ward where he lives on the day of election and then only if his name has been placed on that club roll five days before the election."

Every passing day sees more interest in the municipal election and when Tuesday comes the high tide will be reached.

CARRANZA'S WAY TO FIX IT.

Proclaim Himself President, Salute Our Flag, Tell Us to Go.

(Washington Dispatch to New York Times.)

One queer rumor of a day full of rumors about the Mexican situation was that when General Carranza proclaimed himself Provisional President of Mexico at Saltillo, he would at one stroke remove the casus belli between the United State and Mexico by running up the American flag and giving it a salute of 21 guns. With the insult to the American flag thus atoned for and a Provisional President in power espousing constitutional government, the supreme chief is said to feel that all reason for American intervention will be removed.

This report goes on to say that Carranza would then ask the United States to withdraw its troops from Vera Cruz. To observers in Washington this has a tremendous sound, but it is in line with the position General Carranza has assumed [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Man Huerta Counsel

(Continued From page 1)

day with the Mexican delegates at Niagara Falls.

Mr. Towne late today issued a statement expressing approval of the signing of the first protocol, but declaring that the matter of choosing the personnel of the provisional government, particularly the man for the presidency was the greatest problem before the mediators, and that the situation at the present time was "tense and delicate." The Huerta counsellor would not discuss the status of the proceedings from the viewpoint of the Huerta government, further than to say that "it is a mistake to infer that the rest of the deliberations are bound to proceed smoothly."

Reports were current tonight that the Huerta delegates, in view of concessions already made by them in the proceedings thus far, now were asking that the United States make some concessions in the plan proposed by them for the establishment of the new government. It is argued from the Huerta standpoint that he first yielded to the demand for his elimination, and that he subsequently yielded the stipulation of his commissioners that he be permitted to name a secretary of foreign affairs who would succeed him as president and then named the provisional government to be selected by the mediation conference. For the Huerta government to agree that a Constitutionalist should be made provisional president, the dictator's friends hold, would avail nothing, because the worst they could expect if they should fight the Constitutionalist government to the end would be a Carranzista succession to the government.

Whether there will be any yielding on the part of the United States in its conception of the scheme to be followed in the formation of the provisional government could not be learned. That official conferences bearing on this point would be held here tomorrow seemed probable. In considering this point the position of the Constitutionalists will be taken into consideration, some officials averring that to set up a provisional government as a result of the mediation which does not amply recognize the revolutionary forces in Mexico would avail nothing.

[illegible]

newing their attacks upon the Federal garrison at many widely separated points, so fiercely and simultaneously as to suggest the belief that they are acting under a general order from Carranza to rush the campaign against Mexico City to a conclusion regardless of its cost in killed and wounded.

Can't Keep It Secret.

The splendid work of Chamberlein's Tablets is daily becoming more widely known. No such grand remedy for stomach and liver troubles has ever been known. For sale by Evans' Pharmacy. Adv.

ARRESTED AS BLACKMAILER

Negro In Jail Charged With Threatening Railroad

New York, June 12.—Henry Joseph Burton, the West Indian negro, who is declared to have threatened to blow up a Cunard Line ocean steamship if he was not paid $10,000, also menaced the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad by writing he would wreck a passenger train if his demands of a blackmailing character were not complied with. This statement was made late today by detectives who have been investigating the prisoner's activities.

Arrested under the name of Henry Westcott, in a New Jersey town last night, when armed posses dropped a decoy package from a train. Burton is a prisoner tonight in jail in Hackensack, N. J., awaiting extradition to New York. Meanwhile, his pitcure was found in the rogue's gallery at police headquarters here and it was learned that as Henry Cress he has been in prison twice.

The threat to wreck a passenger train on the New Haven was in the same handwriting, according to the investigators, as that in a letter to the Cunard Line. From the New Haven road was demanded $35,000.

Papers Burton carried showed he had been granted a patent for a dynamo motor. The letter to the Cunard Line stated that a novelty-constructed dynamite bomb that could be sent in a package would be the weapon of destruction. The letter declared that fifteen men of the crew of the new Aquitania, the largest British vessel afloat, were in the conspiracy, but the police believe, they said, that Burton had no confederates.

"French Briar."

"French briar" is produced in Sicily, Calabria, Corsica and of late years Algeria.

DARKEN GRAY HAIR, LOOK YOUNG, PRETTY

Grandma's Recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur Darkens so Naturally that Nobody Can Tell

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. [illegible]

Don't stay gray! Try it! [illegible]