The Anderson Daily Intelligencer

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 108. Weekly, Established 1860; Daily, Jan. 18, 1914. ANDERSON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1914 PRICE FIVE CENTS $5.00 PER ANNUM

Mellen Says Government Should Control Railroads

THAT IS ONLY SOLUTION SAYS FORMER HEAD OF NEW HAVEN

ELECTRIC ROAD MOST VALUABLE

Gives the Story of the Origin and Purpose of the $100,000 Check to Republican Slush Fund

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, May 21.—An absolute monopoly of transportation under government regulations and control, was suggested by Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven Railroad, to the interstate commerce commission today, as a solution of the American railroad problem. "To get efficiency and economy" declared Mr. Mellen, "there must be a monopoly; and that monopoly is certain to be the United States government."

Grows Rather Caustic.

A moment later Mr Mellen remarked "every time a railroad official comes to Washington he has to take off his hat to some government official."

Mr. Mellen appeared to have recovered entirely from his fatigue of yesterday when he appeared before the commission today to resume his testimony. He responded to interrogatories fired at him by Chief Counsel Joseph W. Folk, promptly, never hesitating a second for a word. He told at length the story of his steamship transactions with Charles W. Morse.

Concerning these, Mr. Mellen explained he felt it desirable to confer with Colonel Roosevelt, then president of the United States. He told the president he had received an offer of $20,000,000 from Morse for the New Haven steamship holdings and felt inclined to accept it, because thus the New Haven would be able to turn the property into [illegible]. Roosevelt, he said, apparently was anxious that Morse should be checked in his ambition to acquire a monopoly of steamship lines, and asked him not to sell.

Mr. Mellen said at that time he was apprehensive of the enactment of a law by congress to prevent railroads from owning or controlling water lines, but he was assured by Mr. Roosevelt that, so long as the law remained as it then was, the New Haven need have no fear about its water line holdings.

As to the acquisition of New England trolley lines, Mr. Mellen said he had proceeded on the theory that transportation might better be handled on electric lines than on steam roads. He had been convinced that the diversion of much of the traffic of steam roads to electric lines would be more economical, rates lower, and service generally more satisfactory to the public.

Tells of Campaign Gifts.

Late in the day the witness' attention again was directed to campaign contributions made by the New Haven to the republican national committee of 1900 and 1904. He reiterated statements he previously had made.

When asked why he relinquished the presidency of the New Haven Mr. Mellen said he "practically was fired."

Mr. Mellen today repeated testimony given by him before Commissioner Prouty in Boston about a year ago regarding $102,000 profit he made on the sale of New Haven stock that was turned over to him to be put on the market, so that it could be listed on the New York stock exchange.

"And that was the famous $100,000 that I gave to republican campaign funds" added Mr. Mellen. "The money was sent to Cornelius N. Bliss."

"Did Mr. Meyer have anything to do with getting this money?" asked Mr. Folk.

"He had nothing to do with receiving or soliciting it. I want to say right here that that $102,000 legally was my money. I sold the stock and was fortunate in handling it so that it made a profit. Because of being president of the road I would not take the money and told the directors so. They authorized me to make the political contribution. At that time there was no legal or ethical objection to corporations making political contributions.

Mr. Folk showed Mr. Mellen a memorandum indicating the payment of money as campaign contributions.

"I can explain that memorandum," said Mr. Mellen. "It was prepared by Mr. Kochersperger, who was in charge of the finances of the New Haven. I wanted to know what had been paid in political contributions in other years. That memorandum shows that in the McKinley campaign four years [illegible] nearly $50,000 had been contributed. Based on that I made the same contribution to the campaign of 1904. I [illegible] know anything personally of the McKinley contribution. At that time I was pursuing my peaceful way as president of the Northern Pacific."

"According to this memorandum," insisted Mr. Folk, "the records of the New Haven, which do not show this contribution, are false?"

"You say that, I do not. You are at liberty to form your own conclusion."

Says He Was "Fired."

"Under what circumstances did you leave the New Haven?"

"I was practically fired," replied Mr. Mellen. He said it was intimated by a man close to the directors that a change was considered desirable.

"As I wanted a change myself," continued Mr. Mellen, "I welcomed the suggestion."

Mr. Mellen testified that a contract was offered him, under the terms of his services, in an unofficial capacity, which the New Haven was to retain to give advice, etc., for five years at an annual salary of $30,000.

"Later," he said, "two members of the committee that had arranged for my retirement called on me and said the matter of compensation was causing embarrassment and asked me if I would relieve them of this. I then practically made them a present of the $150,000."

Questioned more in detail as to his salary as president of the New Haven, Mr. Mellen said that at the time of his retirement it was $54,000 a year.

"I started at $50,000," he said, "and later this was raised to $60,000. When the salaries of all employes were cut ten per cent I cut myself to $54,000."

He added that he received at the time of his retirement a lump sum of $60,000 from the Boston and Maine, for acting as president of that road three years and was given in like manner $40,000 by the Maine Central.

"Who was the man that took up with you the question of your retirement?" asked Mr. Folk.

"He was a member of the board of directors."

Mr. Mellen stated that when he became a director he bought 100 shares of the New Haven at $195.

"What was the value of these shares at the time of your retirement."

"About par."

Asked to give the reasons for the demoralization of the road, Mr. Mellen said that it was principally due to a large floating debt, which was caused in great measure by the West Chester transactions, the Boston and Maine purchase, bad investments, the general feeling in New England, and the large improvements to the Grand Central station.

Mr. Mellen said that he attended many of the stockholders meetings and that little interest was shown in the financial transactions of the road by the holders of its shares.

He said he often had to get up and talk just to use up time. The attendance, he said, was generally only about 100.

"Did the people of New England show any opposition to the general consolidation plan you have spoken of?"

"Not outside of Boston."

SEA LEVIATHAN ALARMS HARBOR

Largest Ship Afloat Proves Hard To Tie Up When She Arrives At New York Pier

(By Associated Press)

New York, May 21. Navigation in the North river, between lower New York and Hoboken, stood still today while the Vaterland, biggest ship afloat, defied all efforts to dock her and swept broadside down the stream for more than a mile.

When the liner arrived at her pier after her maiden voyage, her great length and a strong ebb tide proved too strong a combination for the fleet of willing tugs that urged her toward her berth.

For more than three hours the tugs pulled and hauled at the gigantic liner without success. Once she was almost ready to tie up when the tide gripped her and dragged her out of the slip. Ferryboats and small craft scurried to safety as the leviathan floated broadside down the river with twenty tugs circling frantically around. She floated a mile before the tugs got her straightened out and then she returned under her own steam.

Twice the Vaterland's great draught made her scrape bottom.

While the contest was in progress ferry schedules were suspended and the Atlantic [illegible] was [illegible] unable to go to sea. The Vaterland, 950 feet long, dominated the river. The fourth attempt to dock the ship proved successful.

The Vaterland's run yesterday was 594 miles and her average speed an hour was 23.9 knots. The Vaterland was launched on April 3, 1913. She is 950 feet in length, 100 feet beam and has a tonnage of 58,000. She carries one commodore and four captains, and a total crew of 1,234.

Golf At Richmond.

Richmond, May 21.—The qualifying round of the Middle Atlantic Golf Association's fourth annual tournament now in progress at the Country Club of Virginia was played today. Eighty-eight cards were turned in. Low score prize was won by George Small of the Baltimore Country Club, with a card of 163 for the 36 holes. The team trophy was captured by the Columbia Golf Club of Washington, D. C., with the Country Club of Virginia second.

FLAG OF VILLA MARCHING ON

SALTILLO FEDERALS HIT THE HIGH PLACES AS REBELS GO IN

ENVOYS TAKE NOTE

State Department Looking for Another American Boy Who Is Lost Inside Huerta Lines

(By Associated Press)

Washington, May, 21.—While the mediation negotiations were developing today, the constitutionalists campaign was progressing vigorously. Senor Zubaran, General Carranza's Washington representative, received an official message announcing the evacuation of Saltillo. It gives no details but it was believed here that 12,000 federals were retreating on San Luis Potosi to join the federals who evacuated Tampico and Tuxpam. The constitutionalist force that captured Tampico has withdrawn from Tampico, except for a small garrison, and is hurrying back to Monterey to participate in the general campaign against Huerta's strongholds in Central Mexico.

The constitutionalist campaign on the Pacific coast seemed also to be making progress. Part of General Obregon's force was reported advancing against Guadalajara and official dispatches to the navy department reported heavy volley firing at Mazatlan and Guaymas.

Two diplomatic features of the day were a report from the British consul at Tampico that foreigners might safely return to the oil fields and a request from the Spanish ambassador to Mr. Bryan for the good offices of the United States in inducing the constitutionalist authorities to accept $15 a bale for the delivery of cotton confiscated from Spanish growers at Torreon and elsewhere. The Panuco oil fields were reported reasonably safe for foreigners. The British consul reported the constitutionalists had reopened the customs house at Tampico.

Mr. Bryan promised the Spanish ambassador to do what he could for the Spanish cotton raisers who complain that the ransom of $20 a bale demanded by General Carranza for the confiscated cotton is prohibitive.

The state department put its machinery into motion to discover the whereabouts of a person described as messenger for Admiral Fletcher who disappeared more than a week ago from Vera Cruz. There was some mystery about this messenger, no one in Washington knows what was the message, if any, with which he was charged by Admiral Fletcher nor is it clear that he is an American.

Admiral Fletcher's own message was not informative on that point. One of the earliest press dispatches described the man as a Filipino mess attendant. Today word came to the state department that this messenger had proceeded to the federal headquarters and reported to General Maas commander there at that time. He had then proceeded inland for the Mexico City and nothing more is known of his movements.

The Brazilian minister in Mexico City reported that a train of 250 refugees left Mexico City yesterday for Puerto Mexico.

Rebel to See Envoys.

Washington May 21.—The constitutionalists are prepapring to send a representative to Niagara Falls to confer with the South American mediators who are endeavoring to settle the Mexican problem. This will be done with the distinct understanding that the representative is to give information as to General Carranza's purposes, without committing the constitutionalists to any plan for the pacification of Mexico that the mediators may determine upon.

Jose Vasconcelos, now at Montreal on a financial mission for General Carranza, is understood to be the man chosen to go to Niagara Falls. Men in close touch with the constitutionalists said tonight that he would arrive there within the next few days.

AMERICANS ELIMINATED

British Golfers Jubilant at Defeat of Their Neighbors.

Sandwich, England, May 21.—Charles W. Evans, of Chicago, and Harold Weber, of Toledo, the two survivors of the ten American competitors in the British amateur golf championship, were eliminated in the fourth round today and there is much jubilation among the British players.

Two or three times in the course of a life time every good golfer seems inspired and puts up a phenominal game. That is what C. B. McFarlane a Scotch player, did today in his match with Evans. He played better golf than he ever did before and his 31 for the first nine holes broke all previous records for the course.

There was no fault to find with the ex-western champion's game, but his defeat was inevitable. McFarlane was five up at the turn and he won 4 up and 3 to play.

ROOT DEFENDS TOLLS REPEAL

REPUBLICAN SENATOR UPHOLDS THE POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT

NO ARBITRATION

Says United States Should Do Right Without Waiting For World to Ask It To Do So

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, May 21.—Senator Root, republican member of the foreign relations committee today held the senate's attention throughout a five hour's speech in support of the administration bill to repeal the tolls exemption clause of the Panama canal law. As the New York senator sat down Senator Kern, democratic floor leader, led the applause from the floor spectators and those in the gallery joined in.

The burden of the speech was to prove that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty provided that treatment accorded by the United States to its own citizens in the use of the Panama canal must be the same as accorded citizens of the other nations.

Insists on Equality.

Senator Root insisted that the United States always had insisted on this broad principle of equality and insisted that the understanding of Henry White, Joseph Choate, John Hay and Theodore Roosevelt, Americans, who negotiated the treaty, was that the [illegible] was the broad equality which had marked the American diplomacy.

Taking up the specific question of exemption of American coastwise vessels, the senator said the law of 1912 granting the exemption violated the equality guaranteed by the treaty. This was true, he argued, because no real coastwise trade of the United States could pass through the canal, 1,000 miles away, and consequently, what the law did was to exempt a class of [illegible] without exempting the like over sea trade of other countries.

The senator declared he was voting for the repeal now because in the opinion of senators best able to judge, the senate would not vote to arbitrate the dispute.

Must Do Right First.

"Right or wrong," he said "if we decide this in our favor and refuse to arbitrate, we are discredited and dishonored. We have repudiated our own principles. Now let any senator who votes against repeal take the responsibility of leading his country into the position. If every constituent of mine was looking forward to lower freight rates, I would so lead my country."

Senator Root added that the United States should not wait for all the nations of the world to protest against the exemption, because the United States might be the keeper of its conscience and act on its own judgment without waiting for protests. If he were right as to the interpretation of the treaty, he declared, he would not favor exemption even if Great Britain gave its consent, because the question was broader than the rights of Great Britain.

In conclusion Mr. Root said that he would venture to say American diplomacy was ennobled and sweetened international intercourse. He also called on his fellow senators to meet their duty to their country in the same big, noble spirit that John Hay has met his.

TIDWELL'S FATE WITH JURY TODAY

Greenville Murder Case Has Been One of Sordidness and Very Sickening in Details

Special to The Intelligencer.

Greenville, May 21.—The Tidwell case will not go to jury until Friday. The defense concluded its testimony and the State concluded its evidence in reply Thursday morning and the arguments to the jury were then made. The charge of the judge will be delivered Friday morning and the case will be placed in the jury's hands by Friday noon.

This has been a most sordid case in all of its details. The defense was that Tidwell, learning that his home had been invaded by young Emmett Walker, had sought to avenge his honor. The prosecution endeavored to prove that Walker was not the destroyer of Tidwell's happiness and that Tidwell knew it and that Walker happened to be the victim of circumstances.

The addresses to the jury by Solicitor Bonham and Alvin H. Dean were masterly arguments, and are said by many to have been the most electrifying arguments ever delivered in the Greenville court room. Attorneys for the defense made good arguments, principally on the law.

A Trenton, N. J. woman, suing her husband for support of herself and five children, charges him with having two wives and ten children.

PRIMARY RULES FOR THIS YEAR

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION FINISHES WORK AND ADJOURNS

CAMPAIGN JUNE 17

Sumter and St. Matthews Are Points At Which First Contests Will Take Place

Special to The Intelligencer.

Columbia May 21.—John Gary Evans of Spartanburg was re-elected chairman of the state democratic executive committee at a meeting held late today following adjournment of the convention. W. F. Stevenson, of Cheraw is vice chairman.

The campaign for state offices will begin at Sumter June 17. The senatorial campaign will begin at St. Matthews, June 17.

Following assessments for candidates were fixed by the committee; United States senate $300, national house of rerepresentatives $250, governor $100, railroad commissioner $75, all other state offices including solicitors $50.

The assessments must be paid to Willie Jones treasurer of the party by June 16 at 12 o'clock. The time for filing pledges with the state chairman will close June 16 at noon.

New Primary Rules.

Columbia, May 21.—Revision of the rules governing state wide primaries, designated to prevent fraud and irregularities, was effected here today by the democratic state convention.

The new regulations provide for a complete re-enrollment of democratic voters in the various voting clubs and make it necessary for each voter desiring to qualify for the primary to make application in person and fill out and sign a prescribed form of application and sign the club roll. Residence qualifications also were revised.

Plans made by the democratic state committee for the coming state primary for the nomination of state and federal officers provide for one official meeting in each of the forty four counties of the state at which all candidates for state offices and candidates for United States senator will be given an opportunity to speak.

Ten candidates for governor thus far have announced and there are two candidates for United States senator. Governor Blease is opposing Senator E. D. Smith, who is a candidate for re-election. The primary will be held on August 25. Nomination on the democratic ticket is equivalent to election in South Carolina.

The convention adourned late today.

M. E. CHURCH PLAN IS FOR MERGING

Tentative Program Made For Uniting 3 Separate Branches Of the Denomination

(By Associated Press)

Oklahoma City, May 21.—Tentative plans for the unification of the three great Methodist bodies in America were approved, connectional officers were elected and a declaration of the principles adopted at today's session of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The convention also ordered the withholding of any money now in the hands of the various church boards intended for Vanderbilt University until payments are authorized by the commission appointed to deal with the Vanderbilt situation. Report was made by the committee on episcopacy that it had fixed the salaries of active bishops at $4,800 a year and the payments to widows of bishops at $1,000.

The unification plan provides for the merging of the Methodist church, South, the Methodist Episcopal church, and the Protestant Methodist church under the name of the Methodist Episcopal church in America with one faith, one ritual and one general conference, but with four jurisdictional conferences for the four geographical divisions.

Negro members of the three churches and such denominations of that race wishing to unite would be assigned to one of the jurisdictional conferences. The colored Methodist Episcopal church, however, would be permitted to maintain an independent organization while holding fraternal relations with the United Church.

A commission was appointed to consider advisibility of federation. The commission was requested to work out further details of the plan.

Army Asks for 6 Million Dollars.

Washington, May 21.—A special $6,885,000 appropriation bill, designed chiefly to provide funds to meet past and expected army expenditures up to June 30, next, because of the Mexican demonstration, was passed today by the house. It ran a gauntlet of debate over the Mexican policy.

SUFFS BATTLE TO SEE GEORGE

GROUND LITTERED WITH GARMENTS TORN FROM THE MILITANTS

LEADERS IN PRISON

Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Sylvia Are Caught in Roundup, After Conflict at Palace

(By Association Press.)

London, May 21.—Suffragettes, armed with sticks, attempted to cut their way through lines of patrolmen guarding Buckingham Palace early today, and fought with such vigor that the police were compelled to charge them.

Battle Is Bloody.

Several wom en were injured during the struggle and a number of officers were battered, blood flowing freely, while the ground was littered with garments torn from the women in the hand to hand fighting.

The women desired to present a petition to King George. They came in a long column, but before they reached the grounds of the Palace they were stopped by mounted officers.

Mrs. Pankhurst Lead.

Suddenly Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, surrounded by a bodyguard of several hundred suffragettes, appeared from the portal of a residence opposite the palace grounds, crossed the road to the gates and attempted to march down [illegible].

Leaders are Arrested.

When the officers attempted to check their progress they fought vigorously and the police were compelled to charge into the crowd. The women finally were driven back, but left Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter, Miss Sylvia, and several of her lieutenants were landed in the clutches of the police.

One group headed by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst reached a point almost across the drive from the palace. Mounted police surrounded them and placed Miss Sylvania and several of her comrades in custody.

The crowd at this point was so dense that attempts of the police to clear the drive were unsuccessful until recourse was had to water sprinkling carts which ruined many fine gowns of the fashionable spectators.

Several members of the house of commons among the spectators denounced the police for not adhering to their promise to treat the women with gentleness. The police retorted that the terrific onslaught of the militants had left them no other alternative.

For two hours after the conclusion of the main battle the police were engaged in breaking up small groups of women who had spread over the surrounding district. Casualities were not numerous, consisting of a few broken heads, but much harm was done to the uniforms of the police and to the dresses of the women.

With the exception of a few minutes when King George stood at the window watching preparations to defend him from the attentions of the women the palace presented a deserted appearance.

A police inspector said that when Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested he carried her inside the park gate and she shouted

"That is right. Arrest [illegible] the King."

Row Breakes up Commons.

London, May 21. The sitting today of the house of commons was suspended until tomorrow in consequence of the presistent disorderliness of the opposition members, who thus succeeded in forcing an adjournment, the motion for which had just been defeated by a vote of 280 to 176.

The scene in the house followed a series of bitter speeches by Andrew Bonar Law and other Unionists in which they denounced Premier Asquith for his refusal to acquaint the house of commons with the terms of his amending bill to the Irish home rule bill.

The uproar was long and loud. The speaker finally asked Mr. Law, leader of the opposition, whether he approved the demonstration.

Amid shouts from his supporters of "Don't answer," Mr. Law refused to reply and the speaker declared the sitting suspended, saying there was nothing else he could do, as Mr. Law declined to assist him in maintaining order.

Episcopal Alignment

Richmond, May 21.—After vigorous opposition on the ground that it might destroy self government, the council of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Virginia voted today to enter the third province of the Protestant Episcopal church in America, made up of the dioceses in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Washington, Virginia, Southern Virginia and Western Virginia, as provided by the last general convention of the church.

BECKER IS NEAR TO NEW VERDICT

CASE OF ALLEGED STRONG ARM CHIEF TO GO TO THE JURY SOON

LAWYERS HAVE SAY

Strong Addresses On Both Sides Are Delivered In Hearing of Record Crowds

(By Associated Press.)

New York, May 21.—The jury which will determine whether Charles Becker conceived the plot that resulted in the murder of Herman Rosenthal will have the case in its hands before noon tomorrow. The last testimony was taken this morning and this afternoon Martin T. Manton, Becker's chief counsel, delivered his address to the jury.

Late tonight District Attorney Whitman completed the presentation of his arguments, favoring the conviction of the former chief of the "strong arm" squad, of murder in the first degree.

Justice Zaburry will charge the jury tomorrow morning. The crowd that clamored for admission to the court room in the afternoon to hear the address of Attorney Manton in Becker's defense was the largest, court attendants said, that has appeared at any murder trial in recent years. Women predominated.

"I wish to say," Mr. Manton said in his address," that there will be no animated argument. The really guilty is not the man at the bar.

"We don't dispute that Becker worked himself up in the police department. We admit four men, now dead, killed Herman Rosenthal. But Becker didn't have anything to do with it?

"Who are the men between Becker and the men who did the murder? Rose, Webber and Vallon, confessed murderers, thieves, and degenerates. Why did they confess? because they were remorseful not they. They went to the district attorney and got promises that if they would accuse Becker they would go free."

Mr. Manton contended that Rose was frightened at tales he knew Rosenthal was spreading about him and to silence the gambler's tongue he determined to have him killed.

"Becker's name was brought into it," said the attorney, "after Rose and his fellow conspirators had been caught. They looked around for some one to put the blame on and picked out Becker, the man who was responsible for so many gambling raids in this city; their natural enemy, a policeman.

"All Charles Becker and I ask from you is simple justice. He wants no sympathy; just common justice, that's all," said Mr. Manton in concluding. District attorney Whitman early in his address attacked the motive presented by the defense for the slaying of Rosenthal—that the gambler died in a war among gamblers.

It was not a gambler who died, but a state's witness, said the prosecutor, and no testimony had been presented to indicate anything else than that Rosenthal was killed because he was about to be such a witness. If Becker was not the murderer, declared Mr. Whitman, then he (the prosecutor) could not see what motive there could be behind the killing.

The crime itself, Mr. Whitman characterised as more than murder—"A defiance to our American institutions, a challenge to our very civilization itself."

ATLANTA HOT FOR SLUETH BURNS

Police of City Would Put Him Behind Bars for Violation of City Ordinance

(By Associated Press)

Atlanta, May 21.—Atlanta is getting to be an exceedingly dangerous place for Detective William J. Burns to return to. Yesterday he was wanted simply on a charge of contempt of court. This morning the police want him for violation of the law and will in all probability put him behind the bars if they can get their hands on him.

The standing of Detective Burns in Atlanta collapsed like a house of cards when the police commission, after investigation revoked the permit of the Burns agency to operate in Atlanta. The action of the commission was practically unanimous there being only one dissenting vote.

It has now been charged that Burns and his outside representatives have been at work for weeks on the Phagan case in Atlanta without proper authority under the city ordinance, and that they are liable to a fine of $200 and a thirty day sentence in the stockade.