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MEXICANS GIVE SURPRISE PARTY

STATEMENT PUBLISHED AS- TOUNDED AMERICANS HINDERS MEDIATION

United States Charged With Trying to Put Mere Skeleton Action Across.

(By Associated Press.)
Niagara Falls, Ont., June 17.—The Huerta delegation to the mediation conference issued a statement tonight charging that the insistence by the United States on a Constitutional plan for the provisional presidency, as opposed to "neutral" was "intentional" to abetting, and even exacting, fraud and violence at the election.

The publication of this statement was unexpected by the American delegates. When they learned of it their attitude was that the Huerta delegates were acting entirely within their own rights when they criticized the American plan for the establishment of a provisional government in a communication addressed to the Americans themselves, but they were greatly surprised by the Mexican delegates' action in giving it out.

Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehman read the statement issued by the Mexican delegation and determined to make public their reply. This will be given out tomorrow.

The Mexican statement outlines the substance of a memorandum dated June 12, which the Huerta delegates gave to the American delegates and to which the latter since have replied.

The preface of the statement explained publication tonight was made because knowledge of the criticism already had reached representatives of the press. Continuing the statement follows:

"There is certainly no reason for further concealment of the differences that have arisen between the Mexican and the American delegations, to which the press has already referred, over the provisional government for Mexico which is under consideration. The American delegates are adopting a course of deliberate and intentional misrepresentation, agreed to by the designation of a provisional president. The American delegation submitted its plan based on the condition that the provisional president shall be a constitutionalist, a condition the Mexican delegation flatly rejected, of its own accord, and without even consulting its government. To put in writing the reasons for the rejection, so that they might better be studied by the American delegates, the Mexican delegation addressed to them the memorandum mentioned, the chief considerations of which are as follows:

Would Falsify Vote.

"In a country unused to electoral functions, such as Mexico and particularly in the circumstances and conditions it would be in, once the revolution had ceased, a provisional government composed of revolutionists in authority throughout the country would turn the elections as it wished; the public vote would be falsified and the result would necessarily be the election of another revolutionist. Consequently when the Washington government insists today on the designation of a constitutionalist as provisional president, it favors also from today the imposition of a revolutionary president at the elections. Such an attitude is bad for both countries and for the chief of the revolution who will doubtless also be a candidate; but for the two countries, because it will create a national sentiment of hostilities in the Mexican people, when a similar sympathetic rapprochement between them and the United States should be striven for; bad for Carranza and for his party because public opinion in Mexico whose susceptibility in the matter is well known to them, would even accuse them of having brought about the intervention of a foreign nation to enable them to achieve power, and of wielding an authority subservient to a foreign government.

"In Mexico, in the present circumstances, only a well balanced government can guarantee electoral freedom, so that the rejection of the neutral government proposed by the mediators is tantamount to abetting, and even to exacting, fraud and violence at the elections.

"The American delegation draws an illogical inference when it says that the rebel newspapers show that the nation is with them.

Only Empty Form.

"If things are as the delegates state them to be, Carranza is certain of his election and in this case only a matter of form is being discussed which is whether he is to be elected at elections held by the rebel provisional government, which will exercise violence against the people to achieve its end, or at elections presided over by a neutral government which will carry them out honestly. Now the government of a people, the front rank of civilization and moral culture cannot assume for a mere matter of form the responsibility for the continu-

tion of the slaughter, pillage and the atrocities which accompany the present struggle in Mexico and which a vain effort has been made to conceal from the public of the United States."

Hope of Outcome.

Dispatches telling of the break between General Carranza and Francisco Villa, have buoyed the mediating plenipotentiaries and other principals in the Niagara Falls peace conference to hope that after all perhaps there is a chance for successful outcome of their efforts. Confirmation of rumors that all is not serene in the constitutionalist camp, it is felt, possibly may weaken the stubborn attitude of Huerta's foes.

It is admitted this hope is not built on a firmer foundation than a desire that such may be the result, but nevertheless there was talk tonight that Friday would not see the end of the conferences, as predicted last night when it became known that the American delegates failed in the purpose of their trip to Buffalo when they talked with General Carranza's agents.

While there were no formal conferences today, conversations between the mediators and American and Huerta delegates developed a distinct tendency to prolong the mediation in the hope of an ultimate agreement. Evidence of friction in the constitutionalist ranks, stimulated the Huerta delegates to make known their anxiety to have the conference continued at all costs, hoping the United States might be persuaded to accept a neutral, who would be accorded recognition and therewith moral support to crush Carranza and Villa.

The American delegates are waiting for Washington to digest the report sent them of the conference with Rafael Zubaran and Luis Cabrera in Buffalo yesterday, which showed the United States could not hope for cooperation from the constitutionalists in endeavoring to settle the Mexican problem by diplomacy. It was apparent in many quarters today that a withdrawal of the whole hearted support the United States has given the constitutionalists would cause no surprise here. The mediators are watching the situation in Northern Mexico with keen interest.

Submit Names.

Thus far the American and Huerta delegates have been in complete disagreement on names for the provisional presidency. If the deadlock is unbroken when the next formal conference is held Friday, the three American diplomats, it is understood, plan to submit five or six names. The men of the mediators list are as nearly neutral as the mediators can find. Not one is a militant constitutionalist, but most of them sympathize with the constitutionalist movement.

With the knowledge that the mediators have some names to suggest, the chances of an agreement being reached have risen considerably. Incidentally it became known that there had been a tendency to favor the names of Francisco Carbajal, chief justice of the supreme court of Mexico, and Juan Laro Villar, president of the military court, whose names were suggested at a recent conference by the American delegates. The Mexican delegates are thoroughly in accord with the choice of either of the two men although they were presented informally to determine sentiment. Carbajal has been a member of the supreme court for many years.

COLLISION NEAR SOUTHAMPTON

Kaiser Wilhelm II With a Thousand Passengers Rammed by Grain Carrier

(By Associated Press.)
Southampton, June 17.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II, which left Southampton shortly after noon today for New York with a thousand passengers, is anchored tonight off Netley, three miles to the southeast with a big hole in her side amidships, caused by a collision with the Liverpool grain steamer Incemore, from a Black sea port for Antwerp. The Incemore, a smaller craft than the German steamer, is in dock here with her bows badly smashed.

The collision occurred in the English channel in a fog. Just how it occurred and which vessel was responsible could not be ascertained tonight. Officers of the Kaiser Wilhelm II, refuse to give out information. Scant details came from the Incemore. That vessel, then on board said virtually had stopped because of the danger of continuing underway in a thick fog, when suddenly there loomed up just ahead of her the Kaiser Wilhelm.

Both captains did their best to avoid a collision, but the Incemore struck the liner on the starboard side amidships. The impact crumpled up her own bows and tore a big gap in the Kaiser Wilhelm's side. Those aboard the Incemore believed the hole was entirely above the water line.

The two steamers stood by each other until it was ascertained neither needed immediate assistance; then both started slowly for Southampton.

The forepeak of the Incemore rapidly filled with water, but the bulkhead confined it there and she managed to crawl into port. There it was found the damage to the bows extended for a length of twelve and a width of ten feet.

BREACH MENDED BETWEEN CHIEFS

MEXICAN GENERALS' DIFFERENCES STRAIGHTENED

REPORTS CONFLICT Villa Men Occupy Seats Held Once By Other Man's Henchmen at Juarez

(By Associated Press.)
Laredo, Tex., June 17.—Men who arrived here today from Saltillo, Mexico, reported that desperate efforts were being made when they started for the border yesterday to patch up the differences between General Carranza and General Villa which resulted in the tender of Villa's resignation as commander of the central army of the Constitutionalists.

Men of influence were hurried to the camp of both factions in an effort to reestablish harmony, but there was a tenseness in the atmosphere which showed plainly how grave all considered the situation.

Foreigners who remain at Saltillo, and many constitutionalists themselves, expressed the opinion that should a final break between Villa and Carranza occur, intervention by the United States would result.

The threatened break between the two Constitutionalists leaders undoubtedly had origin, those who reached here today declared, in the unexpected and apparently ill-advised attack of General Panfilo Natera on Zacatecas yesterday. He was extremely anxious to take the town before Villa arrived on the scene to share the glory of conquest, it was said, recently Natera's recent promotion to general of division.

Natera did not await orders to attack the town and in a desperate assault on La Bufa, a hill which commands the town, was said to have lost between 200 and 300 men killed and wounded, a large percentage of his force, which he said to number 12,000 men, but which could hardly have been as large as reported. He asked help of Villa, and it was said he would fight his own battles and that he had gotten himself into a scrape by following instructions, he must extricate himself alone.

Villa Stayed Home.

It is said Carranza then intervened and ordered Villa to go to Zacatecas and aid Natera. It was inferred that Villa understood this order to mean that he was to supercede Natera in command. It was also said that General Benavides and Ortega, whose troops were to have formed the reinforcements, declined to serve under Natera's command, although they said they would with Villa. It was reported that Carranza agreed to go to Zacatecas if he were in supreme command. It is known that there was an interchange of messages between Villa and Carranza and that these were followed by Villa's resignation.

It was reported that a representative from each of Villa's brigades was to come to Saltillo to consult with Carranza about Villa's resignation, but they had not arrived early Tuesday, and it was reported that at Saltillo that instead they sent a message signed by Villa and fourteen generals, saying that they no longer recognized Carranza as the chief of the constitutionalist army, but that they now would continue to operate independently against Huerta, the common enemy.

(Continued on page 3.)

VILLA PATCHES UP WITH CHIEF

DOGGED FIGHTER AGAIN WITH HIS SUPERIOR

CALLED HIS HAND The Military Officers Refused to Fight Without Villa to Lead Them

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, June 17.—Official information reaching the Washington government tonight from American Consul Edwards at Juarez, said General Francisco Villa and General Venustiano Carranza, leaders of the Constitutional movement in Mexico, had patched up their differences and that Villa would take charge of the military movement against Zacatecas, where the revolutionist forces recently met reverses.

That General Villa had determined upon a break with Carranza and had demonstrated his attitude by imprisoning some of the officers in the first constitutionalist chief's command was verified in reports to the State department. It was declared, however, that Villa's action had served the purpose for which it was originated and that the conqueror of Torreon and Saltillo would command the military advance against Huerta from this time forth without interruption.

The interneine dispute in the Mexican revolutionary movement ranks while mediation at Niagara Falls rested had stirred officials here, but Consul Edwards' message served to relieve anxiety. Other official dispatches received here were to the effect that all of the principal officers of the revolutionary forces sided with Villa in his difference with the Constitutionalists' first chief over methods of procedure in the military campaign, and that Carranza had agreed that Villa should take up supreme command in the military operations against the Huerta officers under Villa, including General Felipe Angeles, his chief of artillery and prominently mentioned as a candidate for provisional president of Mexico, was declared to have stood by Villa in his demonstrative revolt.

Where Break Occurred.

According to the official dispatches the difference between Carranza and Villa arose over the attack upon Pachuca, General Carranza, it was said, instructed that General Natera should lead the assault and mapped out the plans which Villa did not support. Villa insisted, according to reports, that the leader of the Constitutionalist forces was being influenced by ambitious politicians in the revolutionary movement, and determined that the only way to meet the situation was to resign his commission as chief of the military forces in northern Mexico. Carranza accepted his resignation and ordered Villa to Chihuahua to assume the military governorship of that State.

Immediately following his restoration in command of the situation in Northern Mexico, General Villa is declared to have ordered the imprisonment of men who have stirred up the trouble between himself and Carranza. Official dispatches to the Washington government made no mention of this, but the agent of General Carranza here is said to understand the situation thoroughly and in some official quarters, the action of Villa was commended. The turn in events also was regarded as emphasizing the prominence and ability of General Angeles.

(Continued on Third Page.)

FIRST GUN FIRED IN SENATE FIGHT

SMITH AND BLEASE CLASH IN THE BEGINNING

WARM AND BITTER Stir at the Outset Threatened to Cause Complications of a Serious Nature.

Special Correspondence
St. Matthews, June 17.—The campaign meeting did not begin until 11:20 o'clock, but before an hour had elapsed, a halt had been called and there was a moment of threatened complications. Governor Blease was reading from his 9,000 word manuscript, and was charging that Smith was responsible for the appointment of James L. Sims of Orangeburg, as United States marshal, the man who had once edited a negro newspaper.

The senator was on his feet at once and reminded the governor that Sims was R. R. Tillman's appointee, and that Tillman, and Tillman alone, was responsible for Sims.

The governor resorted to his heap of documentary evidence and produced a letter from Senator Tillman in which the senator said "Smith and I have agreed upon the appointment of Sims." The letter was said to have been written to W. M. Shelton of Colonial Heights, Columbia.

Then Senator Smith advanced to the front of the stage and said:

"No man in the image of God can call me a liar. I have told you that Sims was Tillman's appointee, that we agreed that he should have Sims and Thurmond appointed, and that I was to have Weston and Crouch. The agreement between us was that there was to be no fight by either of us when the appointments came up in the senate for confirmation."

Before all this had been uttered, the confusion and uproar was so great that hearing was difficult, and Dr. T. P. Dreher, the chairman, who had gone between the two, urged that Senator Smith take his seat.

The governor made his characteristic attack on the newspapers and he charged that both the county and the state convention had been "packed," and held up to scorn the leaders of the convention, and defined the new primary regulations as a clever device to cheat the poor man out of his privilege to vote. Governor Blease also credited Hoke Smith of Georgia, with being the author of the Smith-Lever Agriculture bill. "I notice that Senator Smith is a member of the immigration committee. Here he had an exceptional opportunity to be of service to the country. Yet I do not see that he has made any effort to restrict immigration," he stated.

Defended Primary.

L. D. Jennings of Sumter, who has never before sought political preferment, followed Governor Blease. Mr. Jennings was eloquent in the defense of the new primary regulations and he made friends by his ready answers to questions that were hurled at him from the audience in regard to these new rules. "The charge has been made that the organized movement is in foot to deprive the poor man of his vote. How, I ask, can this be done? When the accusation is made, demand that the accuser give you the basis of his accusation. I defy any man to find one line or clause of the new primary law that can be so construed. The man who would make such charges knows that it is

tommy rot and is guilty of the rankest demagoguery," he declared.

W. P. Pollock of Cheraw, was the first speaker to mount the stand in the afternoon. Though uninitiated in state politics, Mr. Pollock has served three terms in the State legislature and was once clerk of a congressional committee in Washington. Mr. Pollock promises to develop into an aggressive campaigner. He attacked the present state administration and said that the governor stood for many things that he could not stand for. "I shall never ally myself with the lawless element of the State nor shall I ever endorse the setting aside of the verdict of 14,000 jurymen. I shall never go beyond the good American manhood of South Carolina and appoint a Dago Italian to a position that would require the young manhood of South Carolina to pass in review before him."

Smith's Record.

E. D. Smith brought the meeting to a close. He boldly defended his record in the United States Senate by pointing to the amendment which he had written into the new banking and currency law, to tests which have been made of the tensile strength of cotton out of appropriations which his initiative and energy had provided, and the immigration bill which he has written and which has already passed through the lower house of congress, by the amendment of the currency act law, whereby farmers' notes can be extended from 90 days to six months, and proper agricultural must be accepted by one regional reserve bank as collateral.

In consequence of the tensile tests it has been found that low middling staple is strong at the best grades and that stained cotton can be bleached so that an expert cannot discriminate. The senator Smith's efforts in this line have been valuable, can be deduced from a comparison of the prices paid for cotton in the decade from 1894 to 1904, with those paid since 1904 to 1914. Figures given in his speech by Senator Smith to prove that the average increase has been \$20 a bale. That would mean in South Carolina \$20,000,000 for the six years that Senator Smith has been in Washington. An appropriation has also been provided for in Senator Smith's bill which will place a set of these standardized grades on all cotton platforms that producers may grade their own cotton.

At the conclusion of Senator Smith's speech, there were urgent calls for him to continue, but he refused on the grounds that this would be unfair to those who had already spoken. The party will go to Orangeburg tonight where the meeting will be held tomorrow. Probably as many as 600 voters heard the various candidates here today, many of them coming up from below on the 11 o'clock train, while many came in from adjoining counties in automobiles.

MINORITY REPORT MADE ON SUFFRAGE

Women's Clubs Close After Tying Up Ends of Business at Chicago.

Chicago, June 17.—The twelfth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs closed tonight. During the day a protest was made against the indorsement of woman's suffrage and \$20,000 in comparatively small sums was given to the Federation completing the endowment fund of \$100,000.

When the women started to get the fund they evolved a plan whereby \$50 entitled the giver to name some person or organization for the honorary membership roll; \$100 admitted the donor to the roll of honor, and \$500 placed the subscriber on the founder's list. When the honor rolls began to fill up and the supply of women who it was desired to honor at this time, apparently became exhausted several women bought the distinction for their husbands.

A paper purporting to be a "minority report" on suffrage caused some disturbance before its authenticity and origin were discovered. It came to Mrs. Pennybacker unsigned and declared suffrage should not have been endorsed. It quoted Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker as being against entangling the Federation in a political question. It later developed that the paper had been written by Mrs. J. C. Terrill, of Marshall, Texas, as expressing the sentiment of herself and certain friends. It was not the result of any formal action and after Mrs. Terrill had withdrawn the reference to Mrs. Decker the statement, still captioned "minority report," was made a part of the record.

The closing session tonight discussed "what youth can bring to the federation," and "the greatest service the general federation can render the young women of America."

Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the president, made a three minute talk on the latter subject.

Shot by His Wife.

Winston-Salem, N. C., June 17.—Wesley McCoy today was shot and probably fatally wounded in an altercation here with his wife, McCoy, earlier in the day, had been fined in the local court for wife beating. It is alleged he returned to his home and attempted to repeat the offense. A fight for possession of a revolver ensued. Mrs. McCoy is said to have fired five shots at her husband, two of which probably proved fatal. The woman surrendered.

VITRIOL ABSENT FROM CAMPAIGN

TAME OPENING AT SUMTER FOR CANDIDATES

PLATFORMS STATED Gubernatorial Aspirants Were Last to Speak--Promise of Reforms Over the State

Special to The Intelligence.
Sumter, June 17.—Without excitement and any appreciable display of factional political feeling the state campaign for state officers opened here today when almost two dozen candidates for various offices addressed about seven hundred people.

The addresses of candidates for governor contained nothing more than simple statements of the speakers' platforms. Practically all the aspirants left here tonight for Manning where they speak tomorrow.

The Sumter court house was filled when Senator J. F. Clifton called the meeting to order at 11 o'clock. Increased attendance forced the meeting to the court house yard, where a little later the noise forced them again into the court house room where the meeting was continued early in the forenoon. The candidates, numbering nearly two score, met and determined the order of speaking and time allotments. They provided that candidates for governor should speak last. Candidates for lieutenant governor opened, followed in order by aspirants for attorney general, comptroller, adjutant general, railroad commissioner and unopposed candidates for reelection.

Andrew J. Bethen, of Columbia, W. M. Hamer, of Dillon, and B. Frank Kelly, of Bishopville, candidates for lieutenant governor spoke. Comptroller General A. W. Jones, was opposed by J. A. Summersett, of Columbia.

State treasurer S. T. Carter, J. E. Swearingen, Supt. of Education, Secretary of State F. M. McCowan, and S. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, unopposed candidates, talked briefly.

A. G. Brice, of Chester, opposed Thos. H. Peoples, for attorney general. Candidates for railroad commissioner were led by George W. Faley of Calhoun county and followed by C. D. Fortner, of Spartanburg, Frank W. Shealey, of Lexington, John H. Wharton of Laurens, W. I. Witherapoon of York and James Canlier of Tirzah.

Capt. M. C. Willis, of York, candidate for adjutant general, opposed adjutant General W. W. Moore, of Barnwell.

Cheered Manning.

Defeating cheers greeted Richard I. Manning of this city, when, he the first gubernatorial candidate to speak, came to the stand. He did not speak on the campaign issues, but stressed the necessity of law enforcement, and urged his fellow campaigners to lay aside personalities, abuse and vituperation in their addresses.

Louwdes J. Browning, of Union, declared for a rural credit system, long term loans to tenants to make possible them owning their homes and urged educational advancement.

When Mr. Browning had concluded his address the meeting adjourned for dinner.

When the meeting convened after the dinner recess, John G. Clinkscates, of Spartanburg, began speaking and stated that he was making the race for governor on his own volition and not on anybody's coat tails. "If I am elected governor, I will throw every ounce of my power into redeeming my state so that we'll not be a laughing stock of the people," said Professor Clinkscates. He deplored the prevalence of "pistol toting" and said men guilty of this crime should wear stripes. He advocated reform of the courts, and the banishment of the "blind tigers."

Realizing the powers vested in the governor, Solicitor R. A. Cooper, of Laurens, stated that he was asking a tremendous responsibility but felt he was capable of satisfactorily discharging the duties of the office. "If you elect me governor, I promise to stop race track gambling in Charleston and run the blind tiger from Columbia and raise the banner of law observance" asserted Solicitor Cooper. He made a plea for greater development of our educational system, and supported the good roads movement.

The statement that the people are probably this year hearing their candidates in the primaries for the last time opened the speech of John T. Duncan of Columbia. He asserted that this is no year for coat tail swingers, assigning that as the reason that McLaurin is not in the race. He discussed at length a "system" controlling politics in this State.

W. C. Irby, of Laurens, said that the single rule in the twelve years of his political life had been "for the passage of laws to benefit the poorer classes and let the rich take care of themselves." He charged that a cotton mill trust controlled the mills of the state and drained the pockets of the farmers.

An accident prevented J. B. A. Mullan (Continued on Page Three.)



The New Home of Anderson Lodge 1206 B. P. O. E.
ERECTED AT A COST OF ABOUT \$10,000—NOT QUITE COMPLETED, BUT HAS BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE LODGE FOR THE DANCES DURING THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE ELKS