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PREMIER ASQUITH HAS SURRENDERED

SUFFRAGETTES WILL GET A HEARING IN LONDON SATURDAY

SYLVIA THE WINNER

Mrs. Pankhurst Sat on Steps of Commons Until Premier Yielded to an Audience

(By Associated Press)
London, June 18.—Premier Asquith has capitulated to the suffragettes. He has consented to receive a deputation of East End women in Downing street Saturday.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's attempt to carry out her threats of a hunger strike at the entrance to the House of Commons until the Premier yielded to the demand that he listen to a delegation of women, was largely responsible for the prime minister's decision. The victory is a distinct one, because Sylvia Pankhurst was arrested about a week ago for an attempt to lead a procession of East End women to Westminster to demand the audience which Mr. Asquith has promised.

Holloway jail opened its doors tonight to release Miss Pankhurst, weak and pale, after her eighth successive hunger strike. The militant leader drove to Westminster and rebuffed Kier Hardie's efforts to persuade her to go home. She was sitting on the steps of the central entrance to Parliament House, snipped up with cushions and supported in the arms of friends when Mr. Lansbury came out with the news that Premier Asquith had surrendered.

The militant's plan was arranged effectively. When their leader emerged from Holloway jail on the arms of two attendants, a motor car was waiting, filled with two cushions. Two nurses took her in charge. A group of militants had gathered outside Westminster, and when the car drove up they cried: "Here's Sylvia!" A large force of police was on duty, but they made no objection when the automobile entered the palace yard under the name of the member's entrance and always has been forbidden ground to the militants. Crowds began to assemble and the police were reinforced.

Kier Hardie emerged from the house barricaded and talked with Miss Pankhurst. Then, with the chief of police, Mr. Hardie made three journeys between the house and the car, obviously acting as a go-between in the negotiations. Sylvia talked with him in a weak whisper.

Seemingly the independent labor members' efforts were a failure for after the third conference, Miss Nora Smith, Miss Pankhurst's lieutenant, announced to the bystanders:

"We are going to the House of Commons to sit on the steps."
Mr. Hardie explained to the crowd that the militant leader had requested admission to the house, which was refused. The car started and drew up at the public entrance to the House of Commons. Women carefully arranged the cushions on the steps and lifted Sylvia out, while the police shoved back the spectators. Miss Pankhurst was not molested. Then Mr. Lansbury appeared with the news of Premier Asquith's decision.

The position on the steps then was abandoned by Miss Pankhurst, who was carried to her car and was driven away. Several members witnessed her departure and the crowd gave a cheer. The chief Liberal whip afterwards issued a statement to the newspapers saying Mr. Asquith gave his consent to an audience several hours before Miss Pankhurst visited the palace yard. The statement added that she had not been fed forcibly during her last incarceration, because she was too weak.

The police raided the house of the three militants today in search of incriminating papers. Miss Barbara Wylie announced this fact at a meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union tonight.

SPECIAL CONGRESS

Mexico City Will Deliberate on Mediation Problem.

(By Associated Press.)
Mexico City, June 18.—The standing committee of Congress today passed the executive bill calling for an extraordinary session of Congress. Extrahouse will hold a preliminary meeting Saturday to elect officers, and Congress will convene Monday. It is understood questions relating to the peace negotiations at Niagara Falls will come up.

The war office has dispatched a strong column to put down a rebellion at Guanajuato, started by Victoriano Acosta, a deputy from Jalisco in the Mexican congress. Several engagements have already taken place and the forces of Acosta are said to be threatening the town of Zamora.

Steps have been taken by the government to prevent the Constitutionalists from cutting the railroad between Cordoba and Puerto Mexico. If this line of communication is cut, the capital will be isolated from the outside world.

MEXICAN SITUATION HOPEFUL FOR PEACE

Washington is Pleased With the Cemented Relations of Villa and Carranza.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, June 18.—Administration officials tonight characterized the Mexican situation as extremely delicate.

This comment referred particularly to the mediation conference which will be resumed tomorrow at Niagara Falls. It also applied to conditions in Northern Mexico, growing out of the action of General Villa in demanding complete military control in the campaign against Huerta.

Hope for the success of mediation, however, was not abandoned, according to persons in close touch with the administration. This hope was said to be largely based on developments in the constitutionalist ranks, the view being held here that personal squabbles among Carranza's followers had been upped, enhancing the chances of an agreement being reached on a provisional president of Mexico and of checking internal Mexican hostilities. Huerta's Niagara Falls delegates having failed to induce the United States to accept their so-called compromise candidate for the provisional presidency, it was reported here, might yield to some one suggested by the United States, even if he bore the stamp of constitutionalists, in order to hold up the military campaign against Mexico City.

Tendency was given here to reports from the Mexican border that Villa had proposed to Carranza that there be a division of civic and military operations, Villa to command the military and Carranza to remain in charge of governmental forces. Messages are known to have come from Villa to friends in the United States in which he explained that his action in imprisoning some of Carranza's subordinates was not a direct slap at the first chief, but merely to check more serious ruptures. Several messages were received at the state department indicating that differences between Carranza and Villa had been adjusted.

The chief subject discussed today in official quarters, and also among Carranza's agents in Washington, was the action of General Villa in Chihuahua. Information reaching officials here with respect to the arrest of constitutionalist officials there by Villa's order, was that Villa acted within his authority. It was asserted that Villa acted in his capacity as governor of Chihuahua.

Evidence of the desire of the Huerta government to avoid any conditional issue with the United States government has been afforded by the release of F. J. Smith, an American, who had been under arrest on the Mexican west coast on a charge of being implicated in the killing of three Mexicans who attacked his home.

It has been reported that General Carranza has revived the commission appointed some months ago to ascertain facts connected with the death of the British subject Benton, and the American citizen, Bauch.

SWEDISH SAILOR FREED BY COURT

Shanghai and Imprisoned, He Had Many Adventures By Mistake

(By Associated Press.)
San Francisco, June 18.—Shanghai in Nagasaki, carried in irons across the Pacific on the United States transport Sheridan and thrust into San Quentin penitentiary to serve three years under a name he could not pronounce, for a crime which he never had heard, Albert Johansen, a Scandinavian sailor, was freed today by the United States district court.

On June 27 he must appear again for the return of a writ of habeas corpus. Application for which was filed today in his behalf, but in the meantime he is free without bail, and there is no doubt in the minds of the United States authorities that his imprisonment was the result of a substitution.

The prisoner's story was that he was drinking one night last month in a waterfront saloon at Nagasaki. Three strangers offered to treat him. He accepted. The next morning he found himself at sea, a prisoner.

Nobody understood him when he tried to explain who he was and he was delivered at San Quentin as James Rogers, alias Peter Grimes, there to serve three years for a sentence imposed by the treaty court at Shanghai for forgery. His cell mate happened to be a fellow-countryman and through him he secured a hearing.

Today Johansen was given the alternative of being deported to his native land or being allowed to remain in the United States. (Continued on Page 4.)

BREAK BETWEEN REBELS VERIFIED

AMERICANS ANSWER STATEMENT WHICH WAS GIVEN OUT WEDNESDAY

WANT A REAL MAN

Provisional President Must Be Other Than Milk Sop to Guarantee Control in Mexico

(By Associated Press.)
El Paso, Texas, June 18.—The split between General Carranza and Villa has been complete. It was learned tonight on the highest authority. But Villa will proceed with his army south toward Mexico City, disregarding General Natera, whose appointment by Carranza as head of the new Central zone evidently caused the open breach between the northern zone commander and the Constitutional commander-in-chief.

This made clear for the first time the relation between Carranza and Villa. It was said officially that Villa's forceful taking over the Carranza offices at Juarez was but a step in a general plan to oust all Carranza elements in the territory Villa dominates.

While not denying that he is under Carranza's orders, Villa is known to have told his chief that he will take the central strip of country leading to Mexico City, while Carranza's other divisional commanders can take the east and west coasts. According to this arrangement, there would be two distinct governments, both military and civil, in the northern part of Mexico held by the Constitutionalists.

One would be Villa's strip, where not only his military leaders, but his own appointed civil officials would hold office. The other would be that directed by Carranza in his capacity as military and political chief of the movement from the capital at Saltillo.

The incoming commander, General Alvarado, commander of the west military zone, and General Publico, commander in the east, will remain firm adherents of the Carranza party.

Villa is already reported to have taken some of the petty leaders of the central zone territory south of Torreon. The news that General Natera and his troops have been repulsed at Zacatecas, have come north to visit Villa, was regarded as significant. Natera previous to his appointment, as a zone commander, blocking Villa's movement, had been a staunch Villa man.

It was also learned today that General Chao, who sometime ago had been reported ousted by Villa as governor of Chihuahua, has joined Villa with a column of troops to proceed to Saltillo.

The authoritative narrative of what occurred between Carranza and Villa is as follows:

On Saturday Carranza ordered Villa to send 5,000 men to the assistance of Natera, under the command of one of Villa's generals. General Villa replied that he was going to Zacatecas himself with his entire army. Carranza asked Villa to obey his orders, which would have placed Villa's troops under command of Natera, in whose zone Zacatecas is located.

After this exchange of telegrams, Villa offered his resignation. Carranza asked that his successor be appointed immediately. Then followed a conference of fourteen generals under Villa, who declined to accept a new leader. Villa then told Carranza that he was going to move south as he had announced previously. The exchange ended.

Villa took over the Carranza offices and put his own men in. Among the national officers arrested at Juarez, was Scipio Aguirre, Carranza's treasurer-general, who had been issuing a new sealer of Constitutional money. The money was confiscated by Villa's troops. It amounted to more than \$1,000,000.

General Carranza tonight advised Lazaro Di La Garza, Villa's agent here, that the difficulty between himself and Villa had been adjusted by Carranza giving his permission for Villa to proceed south to Mexico City, regardless of the appointment of General Natera as head of the new central zone.

Carranza said that the forces of Gen. Obregon in the west and Gen. Gonzalez in the east, would work independently of General Villa's troops.

The constitutionalist commander concluded by saying that the misunderstanding between himself and Villa, and any future misunderstandings between any of the leaders, would be left for adjustment when the three armies meet before the national capital.

In the meantime General Villa will run his own military and civil offices in his territory.

Challenged to Duel.

Mexico City, June 18.—A quarrel at the athletic jockey club, resulted today in a challenge to a duel. The participants were Major Lorenzo Elizam, brother-in-law of Ex-President Porfirio Diaz and Jose Icaza Landa, a wealthy young man. The police have taken steps to prevent the duel.

MANY SHIPS ARE BEING WRECKED

The Fogs of the British Coast Are Occasioning Numbers of Accidents.

(By Associated Press)
London, June 18.—Two days of fog over parts of the British coast has caused an unprecedented number of shipping accidents. The North German Company had been the principal sufferer.

While the company's staffs at London and Southampton today were docking the Kaiser Wilhelm II, badly ripped in a collision with the Incensore yesterday, and debarking her passengers, they received news that the company's steamer Buelow, from Yokohama with more than 300 passengers had stuck fast to the rocks of Blacknor bay and was held fast there.

The accident was without loss of life the sea was perfectly smooth. The Buelow resisted an attempt to pull her off and passengers were transferred to tug. Later the passengers were sent to Weymouth and from there to London.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's London friends were startled by a message to a local news agency circulated late today that Hamburg-American's mammoth steamer Imperator, which the Colonel was to embark, had gone ashore off Benbridge, Isle of Wight. The Imperator soon disproved this report by steaming into Southampton. Her departure from that port was delayed for several hours by the embarkation of most of the Kaiser Wilhelm II's passengers.

The American yacht Utopia, owned by Addison V. Armour, of the New York Yacht Club, bound for Southampton, went ashore between Warbarrow and St. Albans Heads. A wireless call summoned tug to her assistance and it is expected that she will be refloated tomorrow.

Divers' examinations of the Kaiser Wilhelm II and passengers' stories show that good construction, as well as good management and fair weather, saved her from a tragic fate. She lies at dock with two rents in her side 24 and 18 feet long, below the waterline, with two compartments flooded.

The Imperator, which cut into the Kaiser Wilhelm Wednesday, also has been docked at Southampton. Her hull was badly damaged. The collision almost duplicated that between the Empress of Ireland and the Storstad.

CHARLESTON GETS NEXT CONVENTION

ELKS CONCLUDED THEIR MEETING THURSDAY

SOCIAL FEATURES

The Barbecue and Dance Were Greatly Enjoyed by Many Visitors.

In spite of a rain that continued through the forenoon necessitating the deferring of the parade from the scheduled 10:30 o'clock until this afternoon, the second and last day of the convention of the South Carolina Association of B. P. O. Elks was a huge success. The important business session at Buena Vista part at noon was the most interesting event of the convention.

The reelection of the Rev. K. G. Finlay of Columbia as State chaplain was the signal for an ovation that has not been equalled in the history of the State association. When the beloved chaplain was placed in nomination cheers came from all parts of the big hall and continued for minutes. Calls came from various delegations for a unanimous rising vote and in a moment Mr. Finlay was the only person seated in the assembly. No such evidence of deserved popularity has been seen before at a convention.

The fight for the next convention was carried on outside the convention and Charleston was the unanimous choice for the 1915 meeting. Charleston, Florence and Spartanburg were active aspirants for the honor, but Florence was honored by the tribute paid Arthur J. Ham and Spartanburg agreed that, as the last two meetings had been held in the Piedmont, the next convention should be below Columbia. A. Harry Fisher, Charleston's spokesman, conducted an able fight and deserved his victory.

The convention unanimously endorsed Arthur J. Ham for district deputy grand exalted ruler for South Carolina and the grand exalted ruler will be asked to make the appointment at the next grand lodge convention to be held next month in Denver. The convention went on record as favoring a return to the rule requiring 5,000 inhabitants for a town to secure a lodge of Elks. The last grand lodge raised the limit from 5,000 to 10,000. The convention also urged the grand trustees to divide South Carolina into two districts with five lodges in one and

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PUBLISH RETORT TO HUERTAISTAS

CARRANZA AND VILLA WERE AT DEFINITE ODDS FOR TIME

BREACH IS CLOSED

The Facts About the Differences Given at El Paso Are Authentic

(By Associated Press)
Niagara Falls, June 18.—The American delegation to the mediation conference tonight made public a statement, issued with the consent of the Washington government, replying to the Mexican delegation in which the American plan for the establishment of a provisional government in Mexico with a constitutionalist at its head was criticized.

Suggestions that President Wilson had any intent to destroy the electoral interest in Mexico are utterly denied by the American representatives. The statement covers the whole range of criticism by the Huerta delegates coming on the eve of the full conference tomorrow which may be postponed until Saturday. It was interpreted as expressing the unalterable position of the United States in future parleys.

The statement in substance follows: "The American representatives do not think it is conducive to the interest of mediation to publish during its pendency, the various plans or the contents of the parties, but as the Mexican representatives have given out a formal statement of their objections to the appointment of a constitutionalist as provisional president, because among other things an election conducted by such provisional president would not represent the will of the Mexican people, it has been thought necessary to give a part of the answer to the letter written by Mr. Tabasa."

"In that answer the American representatives utterly repudiate any suggestion that the American president has any intent of destroying the electoral liberty of Mexico and insist that the Mexican representative entirely understand the motives and objects of the president, who recognizes the facts and sees in the past success of constitutionalist army indisputable evidence of the approval of the Mexican people. But he also sees the full triumph of that army means an indefinite continuance of war, with the suffering and bloodshed which every war involves."

Mexican Note Effects.

"These consequences the president seeks to prevent through mediation, but we greatly fear the language of the Mexican note implies that his efforts will be thwarted because of unwillingness to have a constitutionalist as provisional president, even though that promises the only practical means by which the horrors of war can be prevented."

"Hope is expressed that the Mexican representatives will not further oppose the only plan which promises peace, when its rejection means suffering and death to so many. We are convinced that your objections to the plan itself and your fear of the ill consequences that may follow its adoption are not well founded; and that in attacking the details you lose sight of the large and controlling issue which from the beginning of this trouble has been the mind of the president and which has influenced the American representatives in all that the have said or proposed to the mediators."

"The American government seeks only to assist in securing the pacification of Mexico. It has no special interest in the method or in the person by which that great end is to be accomplished; and if it presses for any particular method, or for the selection of a particular type of man it is only because it believes them to be the only means to the desired end."

"It would be easy at this conference to write any agreement which many would consider desirable, but unless the most excellent plans and the most excellent men are accepted by the constitutionalists we only would have a paper plan, wholly ineffective to secure peace in war-torn Mexico. To bring that war to a close, to restore peace and constitutional government is the aim of the president; and that end only can be attained by consulting the just wishes of the constitutionalists, who are not only in numerical majority, but are the dominant force in the country."

The Man Important.

"If those selected by the mediators to administer the provisional government have the confidence of the constitutionalists a long step will have been taken towards the pacification of Mexico without furnishing any occasion for alarm to those Mr. Rabasa represent—for if the plan is accepted both by General Huerta and General

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THE ORANGEMEN FAVORED SMITH

HELM TO STARBOARD EMPRESS TO PORT

Sensational Witness at Quebec Drew Ridicule By His Show of Statesmanship

Quebec, June 18.—C. S. Haight, of counsel for the owners of the collier Storstad, which rammed and sank the steamship Empress of Ireland in the St. Lawrence river with the loss of more than a thousand lives, today startled the commission which is investigating the disaster with a statement reaching him that, on the night of the disaster, the steering gear of the Empress was disabled. He was so informed, he said, by Quartermaster Galway, of the Empress. Galway was on the bridge at the time of the accident, and according to Haight's statement, said the Empress' steering gear was jammed.

Captain Kendall, of the Empress, called to the stand, repudiated Galway's story, as did Chief Engineer Sampson.

Captain Walsh, marine superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, owners of the Empress, denied that any attempts had been made to get Galway, out of the country.

Haight said the information only reached him during the past twelve hours.

"Last night a man called me on the telephone and said that he was a quartermaster of the Empress and wanted to see me," said Haight. "I asked him if he was a witness and he said he was not. I hesitated a little and then told him to come to the hotel."

"I sent for my partner in the case and we heard the story. He said that on the night of the collision, sometime previous to the accident, he had been at the wheel and that the ship had refused to answer her wheel for five minutes and that she had almost run down another ship. He said that the Canadian Pacific Railway wanted to send him home to England on the steamer Montreal. He showed a letter to the captain of the ship signed by Capt. Walsh, marine superintendent of the company, asking that he be signed on and taken home as he was a survivor of the Empress' crew."

Later in the day Galway whose accusations Haight had related, took the stand.

He said he had made certain claims about the steering gear of the Empress to Haight on the suggestion of the representative of a sailor and fireman's union, the name of which he did not know. He contended that the Empress sheered round in opposition to her helm when coming up the St. Lawrence and while on her last trip westward. He explained that when he put the helm to starboard the ship went to port. As this was exactly what a ship might be expected to do, everybody in court laughed.

The witness insisted that the ship sheered and went toward another vessel in the river.

Galway said that he had had other trouble with the wheel in the river on the night of the disaster, between 10 and 12. It had jammed he said, for about three minutes. He insisted that

NICARAGUA UNDER SENATORIAL EYE

The Extent American Bankers Are Mixing in Its Politics to be Settled.

(By Associated Press)
Washington, June 18.—A sweeping investigation of relations between the Nicaraguan government and American bankers interested in that republic and the part the American State department may have played in Nicaraguan affairs, probably will be undertaken by the Senate foreign relations committee soon. Before the committee consents to ratify the proposed treaty with Nicaragua it is virtually certain it will obtain all possible information bearing on the treaty.

Secretary Bryan and Charles A. Douglas attorney for the Nicaraguan government were before the committee for several hours today discussing the treaty which would give the United States inter-oceanic canal rights and naval bases in exchange for \$3,000,000 and the practical establishment of a protectorate over the Central American country.

Mr. Bryan said American bankers own 51 per cent. of the stock of the Nicaraguan Railway and that the other 49 per cent. was hypothecated for \$1,000,000 to the same bankers, and is in danger of being sold under foreclosure proceedings. He said part of the \$3,000,000 might be used to prevent such foreclosure, and allow Nicaragua to retain a large interest in her railroad. Mr. Bryan also said

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DID NOT TAKE SERIOUSLY ATTACKS ON HIM

BLEASE WAS MAD

Said Crowd of Farmers Was Trying to Howl Him Down—Jennings Warms Up.

Orangeburg, June 13.—Citizens of Orangeburg were less patient today here with the United States senatorial candidates than they were yesterday on "Hell's Half Acre," a soubriquet which B. R. Tillman once applied to the Calhoun county community. Thomas M. Raysor, who presided in the absence of the County Chairman, Col. Adam H. Moss, pleaded for a respectful hearing for all the candidates, and Rev. J. L. McLees, Presbyterian minister, prayed that there might be harmony and peace.

However, L. D. Jennings and W. P. Pollock, both amateurs in the campaigning game charged at the very outset that the claim set up by E. D. Smith that he was responsible for the advance in the price of cotton, was absurd.

In the audience there were probably 1,200 voters, most of them cotton planters and friends of Smith, and thus deriding of Smith's efforts, got under the farmers' skin. As a consequence, there was bullying and heckling, and at times the speaker had to wait for the derisive laughter and pungent sarcasm to subside to make themselves heard.

"Personally, I have nothing against Smith," thundered Jennings. "No, you just want his job," someone in the crowd retorted.

Smith Growling Fleshy.

While Pollock was speaking, he called the attention of the voters to the fact that Senator Smith had added fifty pounds to his avoirdupois, within the last five years, in which time he has received \$50,000 salary. "That's rather costly, isn't it? When you get a hog fat, kill him and eat him down. Don't carry him into another season." The joke got over, but some wag in the crowd caused it to rebound by adding, "It will cost more than that to put 50 pounds on your carcass."

Thus the puts and fobs were bandied back and forth, with the chairman occasionally rapping for order. Governor Blease was the last of the speakers, he was greeted with applause, but before this had subsided, the Smith boom was again at its flooded crest. The governor's opening remark was "I heard before I got here this morning that I was to be howled down, go ahead. I have no objection to your showing that you are not gentlemen. I expect to be a gentleman myself."

Wouldn't Hear Blease.

Chairman Raysor then urged that the Governor be heard, but before the speaking had gotten under way the threatened rain set in and the crowd had to adjourn to the court house. Here again the speaker had some difficulty in getting on his feet, but when he did get off, his followers whooped him up as he "cussed" the newspapers, particularly the Columbia Star, for "misquoting" him, and boasted of his victory two years ago over "newspapers, bankers, corporations and republicans," and defended his pardon record, was proud of the fact that in Columbia last night, he extended mercy in behalf of a Calhoun county convict and said that he wasn't done yet, but did not specify date for the jail delivery.

"If you like it, you're my friends, if you don't, you can't help it," he declared.

Senator E. D. Smith's speech was largely a duplication of that made on yesterday at St. Matthews. He dismissed the charges preferred against his record as "most amusing." "Its passing strange that the jump in the price of cotton should be so sudden, and that it should be the very time that my efforts were in some measure being crowned with success. Strange, isn't it? Was it a coincidence? They tell you that the law of supply and demand has brought all this about. Why is it that we are not only

COLLEGES IRRELIGIOUS

Baptists Say That Institutions Kill Belief in Bible Stories.

Boston, June 18.—A lively discussion of Baptist schools and colleges today preceded the adoption of the board of education's report at the Northern Baptist convention in session here. Rev. William Patton, of Wilmington, Mass., recapitulated the argument when he said he had seen young men go from church to college full of the spirit of the gospel, and at the end of their course cease to believe in anything.

"I have grown tired," he said, "of listening to candidates for the Baptist ministry say they do not believe in the Virgin birth, or the resurrection of the physical body. I have been unable with a clear conscience to recommend any Baptist school I know about."

Several speakers defended the institutions.