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PRINZIP WILL TELL NAME OF CLANSMEN WHO PLOTTED DEATH

Body of the Archduke and His Wife Given Honors

KAISER WILLIAM DID NOT ATTEND

Emperor Kept From the Funeral By Attack of Lumbago—Many Nobles Were Present

(By Associated Press.)

Vienna, July 2.—Nedeljo Gabrinovic, who threw a bomb at Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife while they were proceeding to the Sarajevo town hall last Sunday, today made a complete confession, according to dispatches received from Sarajevo.

Gabrinovic declared that learning, while at Belgrade, that Archduke Francis Ferdinand was going to Gavric Prinzip, who fired the fatal shot, with the intent that they resolved to go there to kill the archduke, the duchess and their suites, and die themselves for the fatherland.

Gabrinovic found accomplices, one of whom was a Belgrade student named Graber. The conspirators traveled separately to Sarajevo, where the bombs were divided among them in a confectioner's shop on the morning of the attempt. According to Gabrinovic, Prinzip told him he had given bombs and poison to three other comrades whose names he did not divulge.

Prinzip Will Confess.

Prinzip, who previously had denied he had any accomplices, today broke down under examination and exclaimed: "I now regret my crime. For my comrades deserted me in a shameful manner. They should have thrown the bombs, but the cowardly scoundrels did not. Consequently I revenge myself on them by betraying them. Leave me alone until tomorrow and I will give more details."

Graber has been arrested and admits having received bombs and poison.

The bodies of the slain Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenburg, arrived here tonight on board a special train from Trieste. Prince Montenevvo, the court chamberlain, and other high officials were in waiting.

Escorted by Halberdiers and life guardsmen, the coffins were carried to the imperial waiting room, which had been converted into a temporary chapel, where they were blessed by court chaplains. They then were placed in two great black casket hearses for Hofburg.

Order of Procession.

Two outriders, carrying lighted lanterns, led the cortege. They were followed by an advance guard of cavalry. Then came an official on horseback, known as the "Hofenspanner," dressed in the picturesque costume of a Spanish cavalier.

The court carriages were next in line. Two outriders preceded the hearse, each of which were drawn by six black horses. On either side walked non-commissioned officers and court lackeys. A special guard of twelve Halberdiers and twelve mounted life guardsmen, with drawn swords, followed the hearse and two carriages with the eutes of the archduke and the duchess completed the cortege.

No troops were stationed along the route, but the procession made its way between the lines of a moving military guard. At Hofburg the master of ceremonies and the palace clergy awaited the cortege at the foot of the ambassador's staircase, and walked slowly forward to meet it, preceded by the boy choir of the court chapel, chanting "Miserere."

Casket to Chapel.

The procession then advanced to the chapel with the Austrian and Hungarian life guards and Halberdiers walking beside the coffins, which were attended by four noble pages dressed in sombre costumes and carrying huge lighted wax tapers. The court chamberlain and other officials brought up the rear. The coffins were placed on an elevated catafalque, entirely covered with gold brocade, with swinging canopy.

After a short benediction the chamberlain of the late archduke handed the keys of the coffin to Prince Montenevvo, the chapel was locked and all departed.

The Hofburg chapel is very small, accommodating not more than 200 persons and will prove inadequate for services tomorrow. All the seats have been removed and the walls and floor are covered with black cloth. On one of the walls hangs an escutcheon, bearing the archduke's arms. It is surrounded by silver sconces with lighted candles. The arms of the

duchess similarly adorn the opposite wall.

Silver candelsticks holding lighted waxtapers surrounded the catafalque, at the foot of which are cushions bearing the archduke's crown and the Austrian archducal two-pointed hat, his general plumed hat and sword, and all his orders and decorations.

At the foot of the coffin of the duchess are her orders, a pair of long white kid gloves and her fan, in accordance with the Austrian custom. The only member of the imperial family who attended the ceremonies tonight was Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, now heir to the throne. Immense crowds gathered around the station and along the whole route to the Hofburg, standing bareheaded and in profound silence as the cortege passed.

Kaiser Kept Away.

It was officially announced tonight that an attack of lumbago would prevent the German emperor from attending the funeral.

The anti-Serbian agitation shows no signs of abating. Even while the funeral cortege was on its way to the Hofburg, hundreds of excited students were engaged in a desperate struggle with the police. They were trying to reach the Serbian legation, within three blocks of the procession.

Strong forces of mounted and foot gendarmes have been guarding all approach to the legation since the demonstration Tuesday and when it was seen tonight that the attack would be renewed 600 reinforcements were summoned. The crowd looted and yelled but the police dispersed the students after a struggle.

The populace displayed great emotion during the passage of the cortege, which, except for the military display, was of an extremely simple character. The hearses were plain, square built vehicles, with a lighted lamp on each horn and devoid of ornamentation. They were far plainer in appearance than those frequently seen at middle class funerals. The archduke's funeral ranks in court etiquette as third class, first class being reserved exclusively for the emperor and second class for the empress.

JEWES HEAR TALK AGAINST READING BIBLE IN SCHOOLS

Dr. Henry F. Cope, of Chicago, Said It Was Evidence of Duty Shirking

(By Associated Press.)

Detroit, July 2.—"Those who would have their children taught religion in schools are shirking the duty they should perform themselves," declared Dr. Henry Frederick Cope, of Chicago, secretary of the Religious Educational Association, in an address before the annual meeting of the Central Conference of American Rabbis here today. He urged against the teaching of the bible in public schools.

"We should all stand unalterably opposed to the attempts that are being made to establish reading of the bible in public schools," said Dr. Cope. "The outcome of the new interpretation of spiritual training to which we are looking forward will be the application of religion to the social problems of every day life."

Dr. Cope also attacked modern religious revivalism. "Revivalism of the modern type with its profanity and indecency is the death struggle of an old time falacy of religion," he said. After the speaker had left the hall, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, criticized the religious educational association, an organization non-created in its scope of which Bishop Charles B. Williams, of this city, is president.

"Although the religious educational association is 10 or 12 years old," said Rabbi Wise, "not one Jew ever has been asked to sit in its councils or take part in its meetings. Some of us have been asked to lend the organization our financial assistance but we have something more than money to give the movement. I am sorry Dr. Cope is not here so I can express my sentiments directly to him."

Another subject on today's program was a discussion of "the use of the bible as a text book in the religious schools," led by Rabbi Ephraim Frisch of Par Rockaway, N. Y. Rabbi Frisch contended that before the bible issued in religious schools, certain passages should be stricken out, if they were of a nature not clear and intelligible to the child.

Among others who took part in today's program of the conference were: Rabbi Abram Simpson, Washington, D. C.; Rabbi Isaac E. Marcuson, Charleston, S. C.

QUIETER DAY FOR SEEKERS STATE OFFICE

MANNERS CHESTERFIELDIAN IN THE COUNTY OF THAT NAME

SCHOOL MATTERS

Education is the Most Discussed Issue in Campaign at This Time—No Excitement

Special to The Intelligencer:

Chesterfield July 2.—A quiet crowd of 600 Chesterfield people attended a quiet meeting of candidates for state officers here today, when the usual speeches of the aspirants were recited in even tone. The sudden and unexpected change during the last few days to this smooth talking from the frequent minor outbreaks of factionalism has caused comment. The candidates for governor are exhibiting a tendency to discuss new problems.

After Frank W. Shealy, candidate for Railroad Commissioner had made some charges against him, C. D. Fortner an opponent "dared" his several opponents to declare which of the recognized political factions they favored.

John F. Clinkscale declared with emphasis that the state annually appropriates thousands of dollars for Clemson college and Winthrop and had spent thousands upon cattle tick eradication work while about 40,000 children of school age were out of school. He made this statement in reply to the request of Richard I. Manning, an opposing candidate for governor for an estimate of funds necessary to enforce a compulsory attendance law.

That the Blaise voters throughout the state have been instructed to support Mendel L. Smith in the race for governor was the charge of Ino. T. Duncan, an opponent of Smith.

Conservative use of the pardoning power and constructive instruction was urged by Richard I. Manning. Emphatic opposition to compulsory education was declared by Ino. G. Richards.

A bitter attack was directed by William C. Irby against Manning, Cooper, M. L. Smith and others of the candidates for governor. He charged them with fighting for the enactment of the now repealed immigration bill at the instance of the corporation. This proved a severe blow to the laboring men through cheap competition.

Charles A. Smith made his usual plea for rigid law enforcement, while Mendel Smith pointed out reforms intended to further the prosperity of the state.

Robert a Cope stressed the need of giving greater attention to the common school system. The candidates for minor offices made their usual speeches without important variation. The crowd sweltered on the court room but gave the speakers close attention. Clinkscale and Richards received ovations. Manning and M. L. Smith were well received.

Big Fire Visits Richmond.

Richmond, Va., July 2.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the plant of the Richmond Electric Work in South Richmond tonight. The loss is \$100,000.

Doctor's Wife Declares She Never Knew Woman

MRS. CARMAN VIEWS THE BODY OF MRS. BAILEY, WHO WAS SHOT IN HER HUSBAND'S OFFICE, AND EXPRESSES PITY FOR THE DEAD

(By Associated Press.)

Freeport, N. Y., July 2.—While Mrs. Edwin Carman was in Memphis today, viewing the body of Mrs. Louis Bailey, the Long Island matron killed by a shot fired through a window in Dr. Carman's office here Tuesday night, detectives were pumping out a cess pool and a well in the rear of the physician's residence and a cess pool in the cellar.

The detectives declared they expected to find a 38 calibre revolver containing one exploded shell. Late tonight the hunt for the weapon was still in progress but the detectives thought their search would be rewarded before morning.

The body of the murdered woman was taken from her home in Hempstead to an undertaker's morgue for an autopsy which has been ordered by the district attorney.

William D. Bailey, at first refused to allow his wife's body to be moved

SENATE QUEST IN GOLD MINE MATTER IS ON

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING USE OF OFFICIAL PAPER FOR PROMOTION

OVERMAN'S STORY

Tar Heel Senator Says Steno- grapher Used Paper—Chilton Denies Knowledge

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, July 2.—Investigation of the use of Senate stationery in the promotion of a gold mine at Gold Hill, N. C. was begun today by a Senate committee and elections sub-committee with Senators Overman, of North Carolina, and Chilton, of West Virginia, as the principal witnesses.

Senator Overman told the committee that he had bought \$2,000 worth of stock in the mine, when a treasury expert who examined the property told him it was worth \$60,000,000. He said that Walter George Newman, who promoted the mine frequently had visited him at his office. He often allowed his constituents to write letters at his office, Senator Overman said, and declared that the letters in question, which contained a favorable report on the mine by J. C. Williams, a mining engineer, were written on the paper of the Senate rules committee without his knowledge by Miss Helen B. Moore, a stenographer in his office, at the instance of Newman. Senator Overman said his son-in-law, J. C. Gregory, was employed by Newman as attorney for the mining company.

Chilton Knows Nothing

Senator Chilton said he knew nothing of the use of the census committee's stationery for writing reports regarding the mine. He said when he found that letters on the committee paper relating to the mine were circulated in New York he asked Newman if he had used the stationery. Newman admitted that he had.

"I told him that some muck-raker would find out about it and insist on an investigation," added Senator Chilton. Senator Chilton said he bought 5,000 shares of stock in the mine at fifty cents a share.

Miss Moore, Senator Overman's stenographer, told of writing the letters for Newman, and Charles West, a negro messenger, said he had given Newman some of the stationery of the rules committee.

C. H. Martin, clerk to the rules committee, said he owned \$2,000 worth of stock in the mine, but that the purchase was made several months before the Williams' letter appeared.

Clerk Secured Paper

John W. Halsey, clerk to the census committee, said that at Newman's request he had directed a subordinate to make about thirty copies of the Williams' letter on committee paper. He testified he had bought 1,000 shares of Gold Hill stock on margin several months before the letter was written. The stock went down and his margin of about \$350 was wiped out, he said.

Newman probably will appear before the committee tomorrow. John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, and George E. Roberts, director of the mint, will be asked to explain the sending of a government report to examine the mine.

YORK COUNTY HEARS TALK OF BIG FOUR

SENATOR SMITH HOARSE, BUT VERY EFFECTIVE AS USUAL

THREE NUISANCES

Tried to Annoy Speakers When- ever They Would Rasp Their Favorite Candidate

Special to The Intelligencer:

Yorkville, July 2.—Approximately 800 York county voters braved the threatening weather this morning and came out to listen to the United States senatorial candidates.

There was little demonstration. When Mr. Jennings, who spoke first, was slashing the governor for the part he had in the inquisition of Dr. Eleanor Sanders, three men, said by Yorkville citizens to have been outsiders, persistently heckled the speaker and pined him with questions.

During the last ten minutes of his speech, Mr. Jennings decried Senator Smith's claims to have had something to do with the advance in the price of cotton, and said that "only people in the insane asylum would believe such nonsense as Senator Smith is talking." This criticism was keenly relished by the hecklers, and they then cheered the mayor of Sumter as enthusiastically as they had been emphatic in their disapproval a few minutes before.

Mr. Pollock, also rode boldly over the governor's record as relates to the asylum episode, and when the three became incensed and accosted him with him questions, he invited them to the stand. "I want the people to see how you look," he added, pointing to an open space on the stage. A few minutes later the disturbers left and did not again make themselves conspicuous.

Smith Was Hoarse.

Senator Smith was exceedingly hoarse today, but made the same vigorous presentation of his six year record in Washington, illustrating each phase with numerous spirited and appropriate jokes, and received the only flowers of the day.

Governor Blease was the last speaker, though in the home county of Dr. Eleanor Sanders, he did not allude to the asylum investigation or answer in any way the stinging attacks that are being made on him in this connection. "I don't admit that I have done anything wrong," the governor said. "I may have made mistakes," he added. "But if I have, my friends don't ask me to explain, and my enemies can't make me."

Numerous questions were fired at the speaker. One that was asked of Mr. Jennings, when he was asserting that he had made a success of law, was "how many petitions for pardons have you drawn up?"

"Not a single one," was the answer, "nor have I ever signed one," the mayor of Sumter continued. "I was always lucky enough to keep my clients out," he went on. "Not being a friend of the governor, I knew there was no chance of getting a pardon."

The name of Gus. Richey of Abbeville popped up several times in the meeting today Richey was convicted of assaulting a little factory girl in his home after he had adopted her. He was later paroled by the governor.

When Jennings was hammering the governor, some irritated Blease man in the audience shouted out "well, he's going to the senate, any way."

Take Richey Along!

This was answered by a man just across on the opposite side of the stand saying "will he take Gus Richey with him?"

Again when the governor was speaking, some one asked "what about Gus Richey?"

"I parole him just as I will you when you do something," the governor retorted.

Mr. Pollock precipitated a prolonged debate with a man who asked if there wasn't discrimination in the election laws as applied to Charleston and that to the state as a whole.

The man from Cheraw explained that the law for Charleston was that a man should live in the state one year before he could vote, and that for the remaining portion of the State a man had to live in the state two years and in the county six months.

Mr. Pollock placed the responsibility for this directly upon the governor saying that the governor had said that he would veto any bill that might be passed referring to the election laws, and that the state convention, not being a legislative body, could not change a law on the statute books, as is the case with the Charleston special law.

WILSON CONFERRED WITH J. P. MORGAN ABOUT BIG BUSINESS

opponents. "Every election year all the lawyers turn farmers," Senator Smith said. "The truth of the matter is that they all swing around in their swivel chairs and charge you more to get you disentangled from the ideal laws that they have helped to frame than your cotton crop amounts to in one year."

The senator concluded his speech by saying that he was going back to the senate in spite of the "cold, the flesh and the devil and the lawyers."

REFUSED REDUCTION

Supreme Court of Missouri had Ad- judged Trust Case.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 2.—The application of the so-called yellow pine trust for a modification of the judgment against it last December today was refused by the Supreme court at banc.

However, the court entered an order reducing the fines against four of the lumber companies found guilty in the anti-trust proceedings, and withholding orders issued against all the convicted companies so long as they obey the laws of the state and withdrawing Yellow Pine Lumber Association.

Twenty four companies were convicted following proceedings in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma. These must pay total fines of \$358,000 within sixty days.

GIFFORD WAS NOT MAN

Albany, N. Y., July 2.—Testimony in the Clute murder trial was closed today without Malcolm Gifford, Jr., the defendant, being called to the stand, and tomorrow counsel for the prosecution and the defense will deliver their closing argument. The jury may retire by fall.

Little testimony was taken today. For the defense Mrs. Samuel Gibson, of Troy, corroborated the story told by her husband yesterday that Clute's passenger on the night of the killing was not Gifford.

COLOMBIA PAID WILSON WOULD FORFEIT RESPECT

Roosevelt Declares the Proposed Treaty Would Compromise the Nation

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 2.—If the Wilson administration puts through the treaty with Colombia, providing for the payment of \$25,000,000, Theodore Roosevelt declared in a statement tonight, it will forfeit the right to respect of the people of the United States.

Colonel Roosevelt's statement was drawn out by that of James T. Dubois, formerly minister to Colombia, who assailed the acts of the Roosevelt administration in connection with the Panama revolution. The former president barely referred to the Dubois statement, however, and plunged into a denunciation of the treaty before the senate.

"I have nothing to say about Mr. Dubois," the Colonel said. "He merely is responsible for the payment of the blackmail to Colombia. Whether he did it on his own initiative or at the instigation of Mr. Bryan is wholly unimportant, and it is of infinitely less importance what particular subordinate was chosen to carry through the discreditable transaction or to apologize for it in the public press."

"Neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Bryan can answer my statement. The payment of belated blackmail and the mere proposal to make it is an outrage on the honor and a heavy blow to the interests of the American people."

"There is small wonder that many hundreds of Americans in Mexico have been endeavoring to become British, German or French subjects to get some protection from some government."

"An administration that will conclude such a treaty as this treaty for the payment of blackmail to Colombia has forfeited the right to the respect of the people of the United States."

Colonel Roosevelt's reference to Mr. Dubois as an "instrument" related to the draft of a treaty with Colombia prepared by Mr. Dubois which Secretary Bryan made public recently with the object of showing that the Taft administration was willing to express regret to Colombia for the acts of the Roosevelt administration.

First of Series of Meet- ings of President and Magnates.

CORDIAL TALK SAID FINANCIER

New York Man Spent Lonely Two Hours After His Private Con- fab in White House

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, July 2.—For nearly an hour today President Wilson discussed business conditions with J. P. Morgan at the first of a series of conferences which will bring to the White House men foremost in American industry and finance. It was one of the very few occasions during the 16 months of his administration that the President has received one of the recognized leaders of "big business."

Officials said that while the administration's greatest legislative projects were under way—the tariff act, the currency bill and while the trust program was being perfected—the president felt there should be no opportunity for a charge that they were receiving inspiration from business or financial centers.

Now that two of the administration reforms have been completed and a third is in a final stage the president is said to feel that an exchange of thought and information with captains of industry will be conducive to the business revival he expects to see along lines which the administration holds to be legal.

Henry Ford Next.

Next week Henry Ford, Detroit manufacturer, will confer with the president and after that a delegation from the Chicago association of commerce, including representatives of six corporations with nation-wide interest will come for a conference.

Out of these exchanges the president expects business men to learn that lawful enterprise has nothing to fear from the Democratic administration; that the trust program having reached a point where he foresees a successful completion, business shall have the rest many of its leaders have been asking; and that under the "constitution of freedom," as the president has christened the trust legislation, commerce and finance respecting the laws will not be harassed by the federal government.

Whether Mr. Morgan came at his own request or at the invitation of the president was not established. That point often is left in doubt as to important White House conferences. Officials said Mr. Morgan asked for the engagement. Another version was that mutual friends arranged for Mr. Morgan to "talk things over." The two men have been acquainted for some time and Mr. Morgan, know the president at Princeton and the personal element in the call was a large one.

Talk was Cordial.

There was however, an agreement that the president should not make any announcement concerning the conference. He told inquiries that the talk had been a cordial one, largely reminiscent, and that Mr. Morgan expressed no opinion as to whether business was good or bad. The president added that the attitude of business men seemed to be growing in favor of the administration trust program. Whether the conference had contributed to that conviction was not disclosed.

White House officials declared the president had no thought of altering his legislative program. Throughout the campaign as President Wilson styled it, for a halt in the trust bills, which he declared was the cause of a psychological depression reports came to the White House from the business world that it was believed the president did not wish to discuss his policies with the men vitally interested in them. White House officials say that impression was wholly inaccurate, and that the president's only reason for not consulting business leaders was that while at work upon a definite program he did not wish to make it appear that it had been influenced.

Refused Earlier Audiences.

While the currency bill was in passage he declined to receive some members of Mr. Morgan's firm. It was recalled that aside from James Speyer, the banker, the president had discussed public policies with no other big men of the business world. Mr. Speyer came to give the president some information on Latin-American finances. Andrew Carnegie and James J. Hill have been received at the White House, but their visits have been purely personal and of very short duration.

(Continued on Page 4.)