

The Anderson Daily Intelligencer

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 149

Weekly, Established 1860; Daily, Jan. 13, 1914.

ANDERSON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS

\$5.00 PER ANNUM

SUPPORTERS OF SMITH VERY DEMONSTRATIVE AT NEWBERRY MEETING

SENATOR RODE FROM THE HOTEL ON A BALE OF COTTON

ENORMOUS CROWD HEARS SPEECHES

Governor's Home County Gave Big Reception to His Lead- ing Opponent

(Special to The Intelligencer)
Newberry, July 10.—The largest crowd that has attended a meeting in the United States senatorial campaign so far collected at Newberry to hear the candidates today. There were approximately 2,000 voters in attendance and among these a good representation of women.
This meeting too, was marked by the biggest demonstration that has yet been made for any particular candidate, when the time arrived for the candidates to go to the grove where the meeting was to be held a wagon drawn by a pair of splendid Missouri mules and loaded with a bale of cotton was driven up in front of the Newberry hotel. Senator Smith was placed astride this bale and the wagon was driven to the Jones Grove where the meeting was held. A throng of boisterous farmers shouted all along the way and a troop of cavalrymen acted as escort.
As soon as the Senator had concluded his speech he was again yanked up and seated in an automobile, pending from every angle of which were cotton stalks in bloom and his chariot was driven again to his hotel. Up the dusty trail again the noisy throng followed, yelling their approval of the "rough, man-handling job."

Today too, was the first appearance of the white cotton bloom as the Smith campaign badge. Hundreds of these were worn and stood out in very striking contrast to the red streamers fluttering from the coats of the governor's friends.
The meeting today, though largely attended, was an orderly one at all times, there being no confusion, other than interruptions, except of Mr. Jennings and Mr. Pollock when they were attacking the governor's record.
More flowers were in evidence today than at any previous meeting, and both Senator Smith and Governor Blease each got about a dozen bunches and baskets, among which were several baskets of peaches, which the newspaper men proceeded to sample in advance. Mr. Jennings got one bouquet and Mr. Pollock a basket of flowers. Mr. Jennings was the first speaker.

He said that his health had always been excellent up to the opening of the campaign. Since then the daily belching forth of the governor's record had almost given him the cholera morbus. In attacking the governor's record, this speaker pointed out that a man had been pardoned who had been dead ten years.
When Mr. Pollock was introduced, he was asked if he knew "Colie." The Cherokee candidate answered that he had had the misfortune to be in the State University with the governor, that he had the greater misfortune to be in the legislature with him and the greatest misfortune of all, to have him as governor. "Yes, I know him, and I've got his number," the speaker added. This speaker again today displayed the red, spread-eagle, union republican ticket of 1880. On this appeared the names of negro electors from various districts of the State, and also that of J. P. Gibson of Bennettsville, the same man appointed by Blease as the governor's staff.

This was put on exhibition in answer to the governor's charges of republicanism on the stump. Mr. Pollock also accused Charles Carroll Sims, candidate for governor as being a member of the Haskell convention and voting for Haskell.
Senator Smith made a stalwart defense of his record in the United States senate and offered to fight any man who attempted to stand between him and the farmers. The offer was answered by volunteers in the crowd, who said, "we're with you senator, and will be glad to help." He said that he had no apology to make for his service of five years and one half in the farmers' interests.

He then discussed the various bills which he had authored, and the respective merits of each, pointing out the salient features. The governor today refrained from all bitterness and did not attack Senator Smith concerning negro appointments in the civil service nor did he refer to Haskellism as on other stumps. He was content to narrate his political career of how he had advanced from a "stable boy" to the governor's chair. He supplemented this with a prophecy as to his future activity in the United States senate and how his political enemies would change their attitude after years had passed.

Capital City News

(Special to The Intelligencer)
John Fuller, a young white man, was drowned in a branch near Columbia today, his mother was standing on the bank when the boy went down.

A small negro boy and a mule were instantly killed today on Assembly street when they came in contact with a live wire.

Norris Bros., of Greenville, was commissioned with a capital of \$70,000 to manufacture cotton mill supplies. Petitioners are D. L. Norris, A. M. Norris and K. O. McLain.

GRAVE CHARGES ARE PREFERRED

Prominent Publisher And Co- workers Are Served With Warrants

(By Associated Press.)
San Francisco, July 10.—Warrants for the arrest of Charles K. Field, editor of the Sunset Magazine; Robert J. Fowler, an aviator; Riley A. Scott, a writer, and Ray S. Duham, a photographer, were issued today at the request of John W. Preston, United States attorney here. The charge against all four is the disclosure of military secrets. The penalty is ten years imprisonment or a \$10,000 fine for such disclosure if made abroad and one year, or a \$1,000 fine, if made in the United States.
In April Sunset published an article entitled "Can the Panama Canal Be Destroyed From the Air?" Reproductions of photographs taken from an aeroplane and showing some of the fortifications of the canal zone accompanied the text. As soon as a copy of the number was called to the attention of the war department it requested Preston to investigate.
Mr. Field's defense today was that the photograph showed no actual fortifications, only preliminary work for a fort. To this Mr. Preston replied: "By the act of March 3, 1911, congress made it a violation of a plain statute for a civilian to take or publish photographs of any fortification whether complete or in process of construction."

Warrant's Served.
Field, Fowler, Duham and Scott were served with the warrants and taken before United States Commissioner Francis Krull. They were released on their own recognizance.
At the special session of the federal grand jury tomorrow, the government will present its evidence and indictments.
The editorial comment of the magazine on one of the photographs, against which the war department particularly complained, was as follows:

"This is one of the most significant photographs ever published in this country. Below the aeroplane from which the picture was taken lie the Naos Islands, in the bay of Panama, on which the United States government is mounting batteries of the heaviest artillery in the world, to protect the Pacific approach to the Panama canal.
"On the island, almost directly under the aeroplane, can be seen the emplacement for the most powerful rifle ever constructed, the first 16 inch disappearing gun, which has an effective range of about twelve miles."
"Here is the significance of the photograph: The aeroplane might have come in time of war from a battleship out of range of the big gun, flying a safe height and carrying 500 pounds of high explosive instead of a camera. Would not the big gun be helpless against such a foe?"

Describe Circumstances.
The editor described the circumstances in which the photograph was taken and who took it, adding: "Shortly afterwards President Wilson issued an executive order forbidding such flights under heavy penalty. The photographs made on this flight are probably the only pictures that ever will be taken of the canal from the air, except for purposes of war."
Washington, July 10.—Today's arrest at San Francisco marked the beginning of the first criminal prosecution under the national defense act of March 3, 1911, for disclosure of military secrets. The war department in the past has warned some newspaper publishers because of the element of intent to do mischief was lacking, no attempt was made to prosecute.
The fact that the pictures complained of in this case were taken from an aeroplane raises for the first time an interesting point of jurisdiction by the national authorities over the upper air.

SIX LIVES LOST IN SEVERE STORM

Cloud Bursts and Electrical Storms, Devastated Portions Of Pennsylvania

(By Associated Press)
Philadelphia, July 10.—Six persons killed and property damage, estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars, was the toll today of cloudbursts and electrical storms in the Lebanon valley and the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. Three persons were drowned in Scranton and vicinity in a flood that followed the cloudburst, one man was killed by lightning at Wilkes Barre and two met death at Lebanon.
Twenty-five were caught in a mine 200 feet below the surface at Archbold, near Scranton against dam burst. They escaped to the surface by wading through water up to their shoulders.
Railroads and trolley traffic were completely tied up. Lightning started numerous fires in the country districts.

Boy Drowned.

Scranton, Pa., July 10.—A cloudburst in the mountain region east of here late today flooded the Boaring Brook valley and flats along the Lackawanna river. Railroads were tied up and much property damage resulted. Three boys were swept down the river on a stump three miles to Taylors, where two were rescued. The third was drowned.
Two washouts on the Moosic Lake railroad marooned eight hundred excursionists.

Two More Dead.

Lebanon, Pa., July 10.—Two men were killed and widespread damage done here today by a cloudburst. One man was killed when he stepped on a live wire broken during the storm. The other was struck by lightning.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE PLAGUE

Negro Succumbs To Dread Dis- ease Making the Third Death

(By Associated Press.)
New Orleans, La., July 10.—Following the death here today from bubonic plague of Leon Dejean, aged 28, a negro, health authorities began an investigation to ascertain if a new focus of infection exists. Although Dejean resided three miles from the Industrial Home of the Volunteers of America, where two cases of plague were discovered, he was employed at a produce house well within the zone first placed under strict quarantine regulations. Dr. William C. Rucker, assistant surgeon general of the public health service, who is in charge of plague eradication work here, stated tonight that he could not determine the existence of a new focus of infection until epidemiological studies had been made.
Dejean was placed under observation in an isolated hospital on July 5, but his malady was not confirmed as plague until today following bacteriological tests. Two negroes and one white man have died from plague since the contagion was discovered here on June 27. W. W. Wilkinson, a white man, is recovering. No other cases have been reported.

LOOK LIKE WAR WITH ULSTERITES

Troops Stationed in Egypt Have Been Called Home By Cable- gram

Belfast, July 10.—The "provisional government" formed by the Ulster Unionists at its first meeting today gave Sir Edward Carson a free hand to take whatever action he may consider necessary in calling the Ulster volunteers to arms. The men were declared ready for mobilization at a moment's notice.
Sir Edward Carson, in a speech, declared that the time had come for the loyalists of Ulster to translate their words into action. He said that something must be done to compel the British government to make up its mind. Ulster, he concluded, was anxious for peace but was not going to accept peace with surrender.
A special dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, says the Anglo-Egyptian members of the Ulster Volunteers have received cablegrams calling them back to Ulster.

Big Land Deal.

Washington, July 10.—Purchase by the government of 13,575 acres of forest lands in North Carolina was approved today by the National Forest Reservation Commission. The acquisition embraces twelve tracts, eleven of them in Buncombe, Yancy and McDowell counties, with a total area of 12,400 acres, and the other with an area of 1,175 acres in Macon county. All of the tracts adjoin federal reservations previously acquired and most of them are wooded with poplar, oak, chestnut and other valuable timber.

FLAG ENRAGED THE MEXICAN

SHOOK HIS FIST AT "OLD GLORY" FLYING ABOVE VERA CRUZ

"WILSON" CRIME

Says He Can Prove That "Secret Platform" Planned the Ac- quisition of All Mexico

(By Associated Press)
Vera Cruz, July 10.—Querida Moheno, former Mexican minister of commerce and labor, before departing today on board the Espagne violently criticized the policy of the United States towards Mexico. As he sat in the forward saloon of the French liner, Senor Moheno looked through a porthole toward the American flag flying at Vera Cruz and shook his fist in rage.
He insisted that he is in a position to produce proofs that there is a "secret platform" of the progressive party in the United States, of which Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was cognizant and in which he concurred, looking to the disruption of Mexico and the acquisition ultimately of all the territory between the Rio Grande and Panama.

He said that Francisco Escudero, who as minister of foreign relations in Carranza's cabinet, has letters which to him are conclusive evidence of his allegations, and declared he hoped to be able to produce these letters at the proper time.
"And not only the leaders of the progressive party are pledged to this policy," he added, "but politicians of both the republican and democratic parties had promised their secret support. That President Wilson himself had subscribed to this iniquitous correspondence as evidenced by his attitude toward Mexico. Not a single American in all the hundred million population of the United States can give satisfactory answer as to why those troops are on shore in Vera Cruz."

"To show President Wilson's crime against Mexico—the greatest in the history of modern nations," is the announced object of Senor Moheno's trip to the United States by way of Cuba. He arrived here this morning on the Espagne from Puerto Mexico, and said he would not go ashore.
Moheno said he hoped, while in the United States, to convince the American people of the enormity of the "crime committed not only by President Wilson but by all the political factors in the United States, regardless of party."

Senor Moheno did not have any material hope that the overthrow of Huerta by the constitutionalists would be accomplished by peace.
Moheno frankly admitted belief that armed intervention in Mexico finally would come. He promised to reveal on his arrival in New York the exact method of the killing of the late President Madero and Vice President Pino Suarez.
"I will not say now that I am confident that General Huerta had nothing to do with the assassination of these men," he continued.
When asked if he was going ashore while in Vera Cruz, Moheno replied: "Going ashore? No, not I. It is not a pleasant spectacle for any patriotic Mexican. However, I am not afraid to do it. I do not fear the Americans, nor do I fear my own people."
"The overthrow of Huerta's cabinet because I was asked to," continued Moheno. "Huerta did not give me a reason. I am not running away because I fear the rebels when they get there and their coming is inevitable."

Traveling on the same boat are General Joaquin Maas and Colonel Mario Maas, relatives of Huerta, and their families. The only apparent reason for the flight of the Maas brothers was escape from the capital before it falls, the inevitability of which they also admitted.
Brigadier General Funston sent an officer aboard the Espagne before the ship docked to ascertain the intentions of Moheno and General Maas. He feared to have them come ashore because of the probability of an unfavorable reception by Mexicans. Both were assured military protection.
Senor Moheno trembled visibly while talking to the lieutenant and he apparently was holding himself in restraint. He assured the officer that he had no desire to leave the ship. General Maas was very surly. He thanked the lieutenant for General Funston's offer, but with noticeable sarcasm assured him that none of his party would land under the American flag.

Hector Jara, representative of the constitutionalists in Vera Cruz, was arrested tonight by order of Brigadier General Funston on a charge of seeking to incite Mexicans to make a demonstration against former minister Moheno. El Dictamen, Mexican daily issue, issued a dodger today urging the people to display antagonism to Moheno. The paper was ordered suspended temporarily.

NO SOLUTION TO LETTER MYSTERY

Police Fail to Find Clue of Miss- ing Woman—A Conspiracy Is Feared

(By Associated Press.)
Atlanta, Ga., July 10.—Information still was lacking here tonight as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Eloise Nelms Dennis, believed to have signed a letter received here which said she had murdered her sister in New Orleans, was preparing to kill her brother in San Francisco and then would commit suicide.
Police officials in San Francisco, New Orleans and Houston, Dallas and San Antonio, Texas, where Mrs. Dennis and her sister, Miss Beatrice Nelms, planned to visit, failed to find any trace of them.
Mrs. John W. Nelms, mother of the missing woman and recipient of the mysterious letter, continued to believe that her daughters were the victims of a conspiracy. They had a draft for \$1,450 cashed in New Orleans on June 13 after their departure from here, the proceeds of which were to be used in completing Mexican investments made by Mrs. Dennis.
Checks issued by Mrs. Dennis for previous sums for investments were made in favor of a "Victor E. Innes." It developed today. The two women left New Orleans for Texas on June 14, supposedly to meet the man giving his name as Innes in either Houston, or San Antonio. The total sum turned over to Innes for investment amounted to approximately \$10,000, according to Mrs. Nelms.

No information as to whether the business transaction was completed ever has been received by Mrs. Nelms. Telegram from Houston on June 21 signed "Innes" for Beatrice, told only of an enjoyable time in Houston. A week later another telegram was received from New Orleans, signed "E. and B." for Eloise and Beatrice, which said they were going farther west. This indicated that they had returned from Texas.
This was also the last message received by Mrs. Nelms until last Tuesday when a typewritten letter, signed with the name of Mrs. Dennis, was received from San Francisco, where it had been mailed on July 3. It told of the alleged death of her sister, her plans for killing Marshall Nelms, her brother, and then drowning herself. It was accompanied by a hand written note indicating despondency. Appended to the typewritten note was the following sentence referring to Mrs. Nelms' divorced husband:

"I am sending a copy of this to Walter Dennis, in New York."
Innes first met Mrs. Dennis while she was in Reno, Nevada, about a year and a half ago, Mrs. Nelms said. He is supposed to have been a lawyer and to have assisted Mrs. Dennis in obtaining a divorce there.
A woman giving her name as Mrs. Margaret Mims, or Mines, and representing herself to be an aunt of Innes was in Atlanta about June 1, according to the mother. Innes later came and remained for a short time consulting with Mrs. Dennis about the Mexican investments.

In compliance with a request from her daughter, Beatrice, Mrs. Nelms said she had sent an express package containing some wearing apparel to San Antonio, addressing it "In care Mrs. Margaret Mims." Information from San Antonio late today said that the package had not been delivered.
The following description of the two women were made public here tonight:

Beatrice Nelms is a blonde, 26 years old. She is a self-reliant business woman and brusque in manner. She is of medium height and has blue eyes.
Eloise Nelms Dennis is a brunette, 30 years old. She is slender and talkative. She is slightly taller than Beatrice.
The younger woman was engaged in the real estate business here in which she is credited with making a considerable fortune. Mrs. Nelms, mother of the missing woman, is wealthy.

Portland, Ore., July 10.—City detectives today mainly sought Victor E. Innes, in connection with the disappearance of the two daughters of Mrs. J. W. Nelms. The chief of police of Atlanta telegraphed a query as to whether Innes ever had been a United States district attorney in Oregon. The records don't show that he ever held that office.

ICE CREAM BRINGS LARGEST RETURNS

Figures Compiled at Clemson Col- lege Indicate Best Ways to Mar- ket Milk.

Clemson College, July 10.—How many people know in which form to dispose of their milk in order to secure the largest returns from it? Experiments and calculations have been made by Prof. J. M. Burgess, of Clemson College, which will serve to put an end to any doubts on this subject which a man may have. These calculations show that from a standpoint of largest returns the most profitable form in which to dispose of milk is as ice cream. Whole milk is second, cream third, cheese fourth and butter fifth.

BANDITS ESCAPE, LEAVE NO TRACE

Searchers Unsuccessful in Locat- ing Robbers of Express Train

(By Associated Press)
St. Louis, Mo., July 10.—Search for the bandit who held up the West-bound "Katy Flyer" on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, sixty miles northwest of here last night, continued today without definite result. It was believed the bandits went down the Missouri river in a skiff. The number of men who took part in the hold-up is uncertain.
Members of the train crew said that there were only two bandits. Charles Pfeiffer, a trackwalker, who surprised the bandits as they were robbing the express car, said there were five.
He said he saw the engine and the express cars running without passenger coaches and that as the train stopped, he ran up to see what was the matter. He looked into the express car and was commanded to throw up his hands. He said that he was kept under guard by two men who guarded the express messenger and two postal clerks.
A third robber, he said guarded the engineer, while two rifled the safe.
As the bandits left, said Pfeiffer, they ordered the engineer to run his engine and the express cars a few feet miles to Kiondike, Mo., and to stay there awhile before backing down to the passenger coaches. The engineer did as he was told.

A Mock Execution

Washington, July 10.—On a miniature mahogany galleon in the department of commerce was "hanged" today the fusible plug that failed to operate and caused a boiler explosion that killed eleven of the crew of the steamer Jefferson, off Cape Henry. Secretary Redfield acted as chief executioner at the "hanging ceremony," which was intended to emphasize the necessity for "safety first." New steamboat regulations were adopted as the result of the explosion on the Jefferson.

CONFERENCE ENDS SATISFACTORILY

Carranza's Forces and Troops Under Villa Move Toward Mexico City

(By Associated Press.)
Saitillo, Mexico, via Laredo, Tex., July 10.—The conference in Torreón, which met to adjust the differences between Carranza and Villa, have completed its labors to the satisfaction of the first chief of the Constitutionalist, according to the announcement here tonight of Gustav Espinosa Morelos, General Carranza's private secretary. Details of the conference were not made public.
It was announced however, that all generals of the division of the North, commanded by Villa had reaffirmed their recognition of Carranza's authority and again expressed their adherence to the plan of Guadalupe providing for Carranza exercising executive authority in case the Constitutionalist succeeded, until elections can be held.
It was stated that troops under General Villa and those under General Pablo Gonzalez would move southward tomorrow in a combined campaign with Mexico City as their goal. The expressions from Villa's generals came in lengthy telegrams of a congratulatory nature to which Carranza replied similarly.

RECOGNITION FOR ENGINEER

Every Man With Good Record Gets Name on His Cab

Atlanta, Ga., July 10.—Southern Railway engineers who have made exceptionally good records in keeping their locomotives in good condition, are to be honored by having their names painted on the panels of their cabs.
In announcing this plan, Vice-President and General Manager E. H. Coopman states that it has been adopted as a mark of the Southern Railway's appreciation of the interest which its engineers have taken in the condition and appearance of their locomotives. Southern railway practice is, as far as possible, to allow each individual engineer to have his individual locomotive.
The engineers feel a great personal pride in the appearance of their locomotives and many of them have been beautifully decorated in which the Company has cooperated with the men. As a result, the attractive appearance of Southern Railway locomotives, they have attracted widespread attention and much comment. Under the new arrangement, each engineer who has run an individual locomotive for a stated number of years, rated according to the class of engine, without going into the shop for general overhauling, will have his name painted on the cab panels. The arrangement was effective July 1, but mileage made during the past two years by engineers running individual locomotives will be applied.

MUD SLINGING NOT APPROVED

SALUDA VOTERS REFUSE TO APPLAUD SPEAKERS YESTERDAY

A RECORD CROWD

The Largest Gathering This Year Heard the Speakers For the State Offices

(Special to The Intelligencer)
Saluda, July 10.—The quietest and probably the largest crowd of voters attended the campaign meeting of candidates for state offices here today. About 1,000 persons were present, including probably 500 women, who listened to the speeches and refused to applaud.
Speeches of some candidates were charged with bitterness and personalities.
William C. Irby directed a sarcastic attack at John G. Richards, referring to Richards' recent "conversion" to Heismian and denied the reiterated statement of Richards that "newspaper oligarchy" is fighting him.
"The guilty heart always finds fear in the imagining," he exclaimed.
The attacks directed against Andrew J. Bethen, candidate for lieutenant governor by his opponents at the Lexington meeting drew stinging replies today when applicants for this office again exchanged bitter personal attacks. Bethen charged that the record of B. Frank Kelly as a member of the Heismian wing of the up commission should satisfy the voters of his unfitness. He described Kelly's work in that body as a "monumental failure."
With a warning that he would each day devote a part of his time to the attacking of the records of his opponents, particularly Kelly's, who he said started the use of personalities, Bethen closed his speech.

In this connection Kelly told that he was active in securing a warrant for the arrest of Thomas B. Feider of Atlanta, which has resulted in Feider remaining without the State, he said.
Statistics and reports from various county superintendents of education were read by John G. Clinkscales with the intention of showing the present great need of a state-wide compulsory school attendance law.
This statement was said to be the reply to Mr. Manning's queries as to the source of funds for the operation of a law of nature.

The speakers combined attack on state-wide compulsory education was made by Mendel L. Smith, John G. Richards and Charles Carroll Simms, who somewhat at length expressed their opposition to a state-wide law. Richards is strongly opposed, he asserted, to any law of that kind, while Mendel Smith approved the local option idea.
Sims declared "compulsory education is simply a scheme to raise a giant fund by taxation for reckless expenditure."
Richard I. Manning also advocated the local option form. Manning made a splendid business speech.
Solicitor Robert A. Cooper made a strong plea for increase of educational facilities, particularly for the rural districts and the poorer communities.

The adoption of a rural credit law was suggested by Lowndes J. Browning as the means of bringing the greatest increase of prosperity to the farmers.
John T. Duncan told of "The System."
Mullaly was absent.
Shortly after the meeting opened interest was aroused by the exchange of sharp attacks on each other's personal and public records, by Adjutant General Moore, seeking reelection, and M. C. Mills, his opponent.
Attorney General Thomas H. Peoples and Comptroller General A. W. Jones were absent.

James A. Summersett, candidate for Comptroller general, while discussing Jones' record told that \$54,000 of Lexington county money was possibly lost with other deposits in the defunct Lexington Savings Bank, "deposited there by an auditor bonded by the Gulf and Atlantic Company," in which Summersett claims Jones is interested.
His ideas of compulsory education were explained by A. G. Brice, candidate for attorney general, who denied Peoples' charge at Lexington that he voted for a bill with this provision.
The party was entertained at a barbecue at the home of the guest of the assistant United States district attorney, B. W. Crouch.

War on Rats.

Atlanta, Ga., July 10.—If the desire of Dr. H. F. Harris, secretary of the state board of health, are carried out, Georgia will declare war on rats, just as the plague scared citizens of the coast have done. He wants the legislature to appropriate enough money to chase all the rats into the ocean or exterminate them some other way. There is a good job here for some modernized Fleed Piper of Hamelin Town to prove his ability and at the same time make a fortune.