

The Lancaster News.

VOL. 9, NO. 42, SEMI-WEEKLY.

THE LANCASTER NEWS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1914.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

FLORIDA WILL TAKE CARE OF VETERANS

Florida Spends Vast Sum For Support of Veterans.

REUNION MAY 6, 7 AND 8.

State is Making Splendid Preparations for the Annual Confederate Reunion.

Jacksonville, Fla. Feb. 22.—The state of Florida pays out more money per capita for the support of dependent ex-Confederate soldiers than any other Southern State. This fact should be sufficient to convince ex-Confederates everywhere that when they, and their descendants, visit Jacksonville on the occasion of the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans' Association that they will be in the hands of their friends. The reunion will be held May 6, 7, and 8.

The handsome total of \$600,000 per annum is being paid by the state for support of ex-Confederate pensioners. The average yearly amount paid to each person on the pension list, according to the latest report of the State Board of Pensions, is \$121.25, while the average paid to old soldiers is \$122.30. Widows of Confederate soldiers draw an average of \$120 per annum. Since the report from which these figures are taken was made, the Legislature has passed a still more liberal pension law, which will authorize additional payments of approximately \$150,000 a year, making the total \$750,000 per annum paid to Confederate pensioners by the state. There are 2,633 soldiers pensioners on the rolls of the State and 2,227 widows of Confederates, making a total of 4,860. The fund to support this pension roll is raised by a tax of four mills on the assessed property of the taxpayer.

Florida is not only caring for the living but the memory of the dead is also kept green. Throughout the State handsome Confederate monuments have been erected by both public and private means. All told there are 20, or possibly more handsome Confederate monuments in the State and others are yet to be erected. A home for ex-Confederate soldiers is maintained at Jacksonville. Last year the State appropriated \$5,000 to the Confederate soldier's home in this city. Two Confederate monuments have been erected here, and a monument will be dedicated to the women of the Confederacy during the coming reunion. This monument is a companion to the handsome State Memorial unveiled last May on the battlefield of Chickamauga during the Confederate reunion at Chattanooga. It is located in a beautiful park and will be ready for the unveiling ceremony by the date of the reunion.

This brief exposition of the work that Florida is doing for the ex-Confederate soldiers, living and dead, is proof that the people of the State will extend a warm and generous welcome to the old soldiers and their friends on the occasion of the Jacksonville reunion. Florida, while situated far south of the greater theater of war of 1861-5, felt the shock of the conflict. Jacksonville was occupied four different times by the Federals. The purposes of this occupancy, according to official reports on file in archives of the War Department, were to keep the St. Johns River open for its mouth to the head of navigation and to arm the negroes for services in the Union Army. The small Confederate force in East Florida in 1863 was commanded by Gen. Joseph Finegan. On March 13, 1863, General Finegan issued a proclamation here in which he said:

"I feel it my duty as brigadier-general commanding this district to inform the people of the district and of the State that our unscrupulous enemy has landed a large force of negroes, under command of white officers, at Jacksonville, under cover of gunboats. He is attempting to fortify the place so as to make it secure against attacks. The purpose of this movement is obvious and need not be mentioned in direct terms. It is sufficient to inspire the whole body of people with a renewed and sterner purpose of resistance. I therefore call on such of the citizens as can possibly leave their homes to arm and organize themselves into companies without delay and report to me."

Gen. R. Saxton (U. S. A.) in a report to the War Department dated March 14, 1863, says: "The object of this expedition was to occupy Jacksonville and make it the base of operations for the arming of negroes and securing in this way possession of the entire State of Florida. It is my belief that scarcely an incident in this war has caused a greater panic throughout the whole Southern coast than this raid of the colored troops in Florida."

During this occupation, Jacksonville was burned by Federal troops. A correspondent of The New York Tribune wrote a graphic description of the fire, which was probably overdrawn from the deck of the transport Boston then lying in the harbor. He charged the crime of burning the city to the Eighth Maine and sixth Connecticut Regiments, and declared that the negro troops had nothing to do with it.

\$150,000 FIRE IN ATLANTA.

McKenzie Business House in the Heart of the City Burns.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 22.—Five firemen were slightly injured here today in a spectacular fire which did damage estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000 to the McKenzie building, located in the heart of the city and immediately adjacent to Atlanta's largest hotels. One of the firemen fell from a ladder. The others suffered from smoke and flying glass.

The fire which is reported to have started in the basement of the Johnson the winner Automobile Supply Company's store was discovered shortly after 2 o'clock. The blaze resisted the efforts of Atlanta's fire department until early tonight when it was extinguished. During the entire afternoon traffic on Peachtree and Forsyth streets was blocked.

The damage was confined almost entirely to the McKenzie building. The heaviest losses were sustained by concerns occupying the first and second floors, which were completely swept by the flames. The McKenzie building formerly was the armory of the famous Gate City Guards. It is a three-story brick building extending through the block between Peachtree and Forsyth streets. The origin of the fire has not yet been discovered.

MEXICO MAY SEE A NEW REPUBLIC

Demand is Felt For Diversion of Government For the North and South.

Chihuahua, Mexico, Feb. 22.—A plan for the formation in northern Mexico of a new republic is being perfected, according to persistent rumors in circulation here today.

Certain rebel leaders intimate that the delays of the constitutionalists' attack on Torreon is due to the scheme for the divorce. While Gen. Carranza, civil head of the revolution, and Gen. Villa, military leader, disclaim any part in a plan which does not include the overthrow of Huerta, it is believed by many here that the proposition for an independent republic is being seriously considered by them and others.

Reports emanating from Mexico City that the federal garrison at Torreon has been strengthened to a point where it can make a formidable resistance have added impetus to the idea of a separation of the north from the south, and Gen. Carranza's coming to Chihuahua from the Pacific coast is looked on as possibly indicating an early adoption of the plan.

FIVE STATES INCLUDED.

The territory which it is said might be formed into a separate republic embraces the five states along the United States border—Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, with possibly the inclusion of Sinaloa. From this territory the Huerta army has been driven the chief remaining strongholds of the territory being Tampico on the east, Monterey, Saltillo and Torreon on the south, Guaymas on the west and Nuevo Laredo and Piedras Negras on the north.

A FAR CALL.

Asserting that the revolutionary leaders may have to content themselves with their victories in the north, officials high in the rebel government point out that one reason for the overthrow of President Madero was that he represented the ideals of the north at the seat of the government in the south.

That by delaying his attack on Torreon, Gen. Villa has lost some of the prestige gained in the quick victory at Ojinaga is conceded. A prompt assault on Torreon after the Ojinaga victory six weeks ago, some rebel leaders say, would have given Villa's troops great advantage.

HOUSE AWAITING SENATE'S ACTION

Adjournment May Occur Late This Week—Two Items Changed.

The State.

The past week in the house was signalized by the passage of the general appropriation bill, the Harper bill requiring the registration of vital statistics in South Carolina and the Miley primary reform bill.

As the general appropriation bill passed the house it carried a total of \$2,438,445.29 and provided for a tax levy for all state purposes including public schools, of 7 mills. This is an increase of 3-4 of one mill over the total state tax levy of 1913.

Only two items were materially changed in the bill by the house. One of these was the \$5,000 item for Todd & Benson, architects of Charleston, for a model and plans of the state-house, which the house struck out of the bill.

The other item was a reduction of the appropriation of \$5,000 for repairs of the Confederate infirmary to \$500. A new item of \$45,000 for the improvement of rural schools under the supervision of the state board of education was included in the bill by the house.

For the remainder of the session the house will wait the pleasure of the senate in regard to passing the appropriation bill. Adjournment sine die seems possible now the latter part of this week.

WILSON IS MORE THAN MAKING GOOD

John Sharp Williams Pays Tribute to Administration.

IN CHARLOTTE FOR TRIAL.

Great Mississippian a Visitor to Testify to the Good Name of Mrs. R. M. Jetton.

The following is taken from The Charlotte Observer of Monday:

That President Wilson is making good—pre-eminently so—and displaying wonderful judgment and tact in the handling of men and measures that have so far eventuated, was the confident assertion of Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi who spent yesterday in Charlotte. Senator Williams had come down from Washington to testify to the good fame and character of Mrs. Robert Monroe Jetton, having known the family in this native State for many years. To an Observer man who called to pay his respects, Senator Williams talked most delightfully of the proceedings in Washington, going out of his way to speak fine tributes to North Carolina's representatives in Washington, expressing admiration for Senator Simmon's diligent attention and control of those matters attending and growing out of the great tariff struggle and also speaking pleasantly of Senator Overman, the representative of the western half of the State in the upper chamber of the National body. Various and sundry other matters were touched upon such as Senator Gore's late trouble and its fortunate and proper termination; episodes of Mississippi political life in which numerous stories of Private John Allen were recounted and also topics of National consideration.

IS MAKING GOOD.

"The Administration is more than making good," declared Senator Williams, "and President Wilson is more and more impressing himself upon those who come in contact with him as a statesman of judgment and tact, much more so than anyone expected. His discriminating judgment has been demonstrated on numerous occasions and the way in which he has handled situations, to say nothing of men, has been nothing short of marvelous considering the fact that the President was comparatively new to the life. I cannot say more than that the President and the Administration is commending itself to the sober thought and judgment of the people of the country."

"What about the Senate?" Senator Williams was asked.

"The Senate is also making good," replied he smilingly.

With this there was an interesting discussion of the relative customs and conditions of the two branches of the National assembly.

IN THE HOUSE.

"The House is more like the House of Commons in England," stated Senator Williams. "It has its humors and its vagaries and we betide the unfortunate members who essays to grow eloquent when the House is not in a humor for eloquence. Immediately the cloak rooms become populated and the chamber correspondingly deserted and the poor Representative is left to speak to empty seats and bare walls, with only one or two of his associates here and there and the House stenographers about the only ones really listening."

"The Senate is of course the more dignified and formal body corresponding of course, though not so much so as in the other case, to the upper chamber of the British Parliament. If a Senator desires to be funny and will so state, then his associates will listen and laugh in keeping with the announced tenor of his remarks."

"The House is the great 'leveler' much more so than any other body of my knowledge in the world. The Representative quickly finds his place. The members will usually listen to the first speech of a Congressman and if he interests them on that occasion they will listen to his second and so on, until he establishes himself in their regard. If the Representative fails on his first effort, it is a long and laborious process, regaining his place."

Cut Off From World.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22.—So far as railroad communication was concerned Los Angeles and southern California today remained cut off from the world as a result of the record-breaking storm of rain and wind which swept this region three days last week. Normal conditions may not be restored before late tomorrow or Tuesday.

Today's report from the six counties most affected did not materially change yesterday's estimate of a total damage amounting to about \$4,500,000.

Heads John Hopkins.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22.—It was announced tonight that Dr. J. Frank Goodnow, who at present is in China as special adviser in the reform of the Chinese constitution, has called his acceptance of the presidency of Johns Hopkins university. Dr. Goodnow will assume the duties of his new office next fall.

VILLA TELLS VIVID TALE ABOUT BENTON

Says Britisher Came to Juarez With Intentions to Kill Him.

REACHED FOR HIS PISTOL.

Constitutionalist Grabbed His Hand. Guards Arrested Him—Put to Death.

Chihuahua, Mexico, Feb. 23.—General Villa's story of the killing of William S. Benton, told to reporters here today, differs but little from the official statement given out Saturday at Juarez.

The Juarez statement declared that when Benton reached for his hip pocket Villa knocked him down with a blow of the fist. Villa said that when Benton made this move he poked his own pistol into Benton's stomach and then turned him over to the guards.

Villa insisted that Benton came to take his life and referred to Benton's mission concerning the welfare of his ranch as a "pretext" to gain admittance.

SAID BENTON CONFESSED.

According to Villa, Benton, after the verdict of the courtmartial, confessed his guilt and declined to ask for mercy. He merely requested that his property be turned over to his widow.

Villa contradicted his official report to the American consul at Juarez that Gustav Bauch, a German-American accused of being a spy, had been brought to Chihuahua. Villa said he knew nothing of him.

Of Benton's death he said: "Benton gained entrance to my office in Juarez on the pretext that he wanted to see me on some personal business connected with his ranch, near the city of Chihuahua. As soon as he entered he began to address me in abusive language.

"I had had some experience with him before and knew of his violent temper. I knew also that he had mixed too freely in Mexican politics, but I did not suspect that he was coming into my office to murder me. SAME THING TO ANY FOREIGNER."

"He had not talked long when he reached for his hip pocket. I grabbed his hand and at the same time thrust my revolver into the pit of his stomach to stop him. My guards seized him, took his pistol from him and placed him under arrest. It was decided to try him by court martial and this was done in the regular manner prescribed by law and the prisoner was executed 18 hours after he made the attempt on my life. That is all there is to it. We would have treated any other offender in the same way, whether he were American, Spanish, German or Japanese."

"A man who acted as Benton did would have received the same treatment in any country. I want to emphasize the fact that I did not kill Benton myself. After the verdict Benton confessed. He did not appeal for mercy, but asked that his property be secured to his widow. We promised that this would be done."

"Statements have been made that we have executed other foreigners, but these are untrue. Benton is the only one."

HENRY M. TELLER DIES IN DENVER

Took Leading Part in Investigation of Hayes-Tilden Controversy.

Denver, Col. Feb.—Henry Moore Teller, former cabinet officer and for more than 30 years United States senator from Colorado, died here this morning. Mr. Teller, who was 83 years old, had been ill for two years and his death was not unexpected.

Henry M. Teller was one of the "original silver Republicans." He left the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896 because he did not agree with the gold standard plan of the platform and ran again for the senate in Colorado as an independent silver Republican. He was elected and after serving that term the silver Republicans in Colorado merged with the Democrats and Mr. Teller returned to the senate—that time as a Democrat. He served one term as such and retired in 1903.

He sprang to the front in national affairs almost at once when he took a leading part in the congressional investigation of the Hayes-Tilden controversy in 1876. He always took a leading part in discussion of anything economical—on the tariff and monetary questions he was one of the first debaters. He was a stout champion of the west. His personal life was unostentatious and simple.

In 1883 he left the senate to enter President Arthur's cabinet as secretary of the interior; but he left that office again in 1885 to re-enter the senate. Up to the time of the St. Louis convention in 1896 Teller had been a Republican in politics.

While serving his last term he was a member of the national monetary commission. Teller was a native of New York state.

CHICAGO WELCOMES ALIENS.

3,000 Are Given Coming Out Party on Washington's Birthday.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—This city gave a coming out party today to 3,000 aliens who have sworn their native lands and taken the oath of allegiance to the United States during the year. The anniversary of the birth of George Washington was decided to be the most fitting time to celebrate the naturalization of the new citizens, and the final oath of allegiance was administered at a public meeting.

After hearing speeches by Louis F. Post assistant secretary of labor, who represented President Wilson, and others, and patriotic songs, by choral societies, the newly made citizens joined in a tribute to the father of his country and with their right arms outstretched swore loyalty to the country of their adoption.

A semi-military atmosphere was given to the gathering by detachments of National Guards and the naval reserves.

SENATE RATIFIES EIGHT TREATIES

Arbitration Agreements Renewed For Five Years Mark First Step in President Wilson's Policy.

Washington, Feb. 21.—General arbitration treaties, ratified today by the senate, renewed for a five year agreement with Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Portugal and Switzerland, and marked the first step in the policy of President Wilson to place the United States in a more advantageous position in the world of nations.

Amendments to the treaties having been rejected Friday, debate closed within a few minutes after the senate today went into executive session and ratification resolutions were adopted one after another without a roll call. Opponents of the treaties made no effort to delay the votes.

The treaties, briefly, provide for reference to The Hague tribunal of legal differences, and questions relating to the interpretation of other existing treaties which cannot be settled by diplomacy. They are not of themselves, far reaching; but in view of the long delay in their ratification, during which many disturbing factors both at home and abroad, have contributed to general agitation, the feeling among the senators is that the action today will serve to place the United States on a firmer confidential basis with the powers.

No matter involving the vital interests, independence or honor of the contracting powers is included in the scope of these treaties and all disputes involving the interests of third parties also are excluded.

The method of procedure toward arbitration fixed by the treaties provides that a special agreement shall be drawn up setting out the details of the dispute and defining its issues and the scope of consideration to be granted to the arbitrators. Such agreements must be signed by the president and ratified by the senate before the question can be submitted to The House.

GREAT REFORMER HAS PASSED AWAY

Joseph Fels Dies at Philadelphia Home—Was Single Tax Advocate.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Joseph Fels, millionaire soap manufacturer, single tax advocate and philanthropist, died at his home here today from pneumonia. He was 61 years old.

Mr. Fels spent most of his time advocating the doctrine of the single tax in both this country and Great Britain. He recently returned from England, where he had given a large part of his fortune to the creation and maintenance of a single tax corporate colony near London.

Employees of Mr. Fels' firm in this city benefit by a profit sharing system inaugurated by Mr. Fels.

Although he early became an advocate of Henry George's idea, it was not until he went to live in England about eight years ago as the English representative of his firm that Mr. Fels began to devote almost all his time, money and energy to the cause of single tax. Since then his friends estimate he expended more than \$100,000 annually and visited every part of the world to advance the propaganda.

His guarantee to the Fels' fund in America was \$25,000 a year. He also was one of the financial backers of the Arden colony in Delaware and the Fair Hope colony near Mobile, Ala., where the theory of the single tax was given practical demonstrations.

Mr. Fels was born at Halifax Court House, Va.

Remembered in Paris.

Paris, Feb. 21.—Some fifty members of the American colony here celebrated Washington's Birthday with a banquet tonight under the auspices of the American Club. Laurence V. Benet formerly president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris presided. The American ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, Consul General Alexander H. Thackara, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Watson, rector of the American Church of the Holy Trinity paid tributes to the memory of Washington.

SEVERAL GROOMING FOR FINLEY'S SEAT

Congressional Race in Fifth District to be Lively One.

FINLEY DOESN'T FEAR ODDS

Strait, Sapp, Butler, Stevenson, Ragsdale and Gaston Among Possible Candidates.

Columbia, Special to Charleston, News and Courier Feb. 22.—Several candidates are grooming for the seat in Congress from the 5th district, now occupied by Hon. D. E. Finley, of Yorkville, who has continuously represented the people of the counties of Cherokee, York, Chester, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster and Chesterfield, which comprise the 5th district, since he defeated Dr. T. J. Strait, of Lancaster, over a decade ago. Mr. Finley is the dean of the South Carolina delegation and will stand for re-election for his present seat.

Dr. T. J. Strait of Lancaster, who defeated John J. Hemphill for Congress away back in the old Tillman days, and who in return was defeated by Congressman Finley a few years later, will probably run against Mr. Finley in the coming primary. Dr. Strait is at present State Senator from Lancaster County, is a Confederate veteran and the veteran of many a hard fought political campaign.

GRADUATE OF WOFFORD.

Claude N. Sapp, a representative from Lancaster County in the lower house, is another candidate for Mr. Finley's seat. Mr. Sapp is a graduate of Wofford College is serving his first term in the House, where he has risen to a place of prominence in the ranks of Administration followers. Just as Dr. Strait is an Administration leader in the Senate, so is Representative Sapp in the House, and thus Lancaster County expects to put two contestants in the field for Congressional honors.

T. B. Butler, of Gaffney, who has made the race against Mr. Finley several times before, is also looked on as a prospective candidate for this position again. Mr. Butler served as Senator from Cherokee County and has recently completed a term as mayor of Gaffney and is well known throughout the 5th district.

It is understood that representative W. F. Stevenson, of Cheraw, who is well known all over South Carolina, will be in the list of would be Congressmen in this district. Mr. Stevenson has served as speaker of the house of representatives, and for many years has been one of the leaders of that body. He ranks high in the anti-administration political circles, and his entrance would foreshadow a herculean struggle on the stump.

Mr. G. W. Ragsdale, of Winnsboro, who opposed Mr. Finley two years ago, is again expected to make the race. Mr. Ragsdale is a prominent attorney of the Winnsboro Bar and served as special judge.

Friends of A. L. Gaston, of Chester are urging him to enter the race for Congressman also. Mr. Gaston served for several terms as a member of the Legislature from his own county and has a large acquaintance throughout the entire district. He is a graduate of Davidson College and has always taken a leading part in everything pertaining to the upbuilding of his city and county.

NOT APPREHENSIVE.

However, friends of Congressman Finley are not apprehensive in the least. They point to the hold Mr. Finley has on the people of his district, for it must be admitted that he probably knows more men personally throughout his district than any other man in it. He has always kept in close touch with the people and his many friends expect him again to receive re-election as has been the custom for the past several years.

With all these running, people of the 5th Congressional district will have more politics this year than has been the case for several elections past, and there is much interest in each of the counties composing the district as to just how many are going to make the race and what the result will be.

Quarantine is Over.

Laurens Special to Columbia State, Feb. 22.—By order of the Laurens board of health, the quarantine established a week ago against the county and city of Newberry has been raised. A report from the Newberry board of health explaining that conditions relative to the smallpox situation had so much improved that there was practically no danger of its further spread, was laid before the local board by the mayor with the suggestion that the quarantine be lifted. Dr. Hayne, State health officer, was communicated with and he advised that if there had been a general vaccination of the people of the city he say no reason for continuing the quarantine.