

The Intelligencer

VOLUME III.

ANDERSON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1916.

NUMBER 108.

MAY NOT ACCEPT GERMAN REPLY

FEELING OF DOUBT GRIPS WASHINGTON AS NOTE AWAITED

Brief Message From Gerard and Press Reports Create Impression That Reply of Germany Could Not Be Accepted

NOTE HAS BEEN HANDED GERARD AND IS BEING RUSHED TO U. S.

Berlin Press Given Copy of Reply Last Night, But Up to Late Hour It Had Not Been Received at Washington

(By Associated Press)

Washington, May 4.—Germany's reply to the United States has been handed to Ambassador Gerard and will be transmitted to Washington at once. While the official copy can hardly reach here before tomorrow night, the document was given to the press in Berlin tonight. This unofficial text will doubtless reach the United States by morning.

A brief message from Gerard today as well as press reports created the impression here that Germany had proposed conditions which the United States could not accept and the note is awaited with great tension. It was reiterated that President Wilson stood unalterably by his position that Germany must abandon her present methods of submarine warfare or the United States must sever diplomatic relations.

THE GERMAN PUBLIC IS BEHIND OFFICIALS IN STAND THEY HAVE TAKEN

Berlin advices said that the German public is behind German officials to avoid a breach with the United States "so far as this can be done without sacrificing the principle enunciated in the German manifesto of February eight." This manifesto announced Germany's intention of treating armed merchantmen of hostile nations as warships. The position of the United States is that merchant ships have the right to arm themselves for defensive purposes.

At midnight word had not come from Ambassador Gerard when the official text of the note would start.

Served Him Right.

Atlanta, May 4.—A process server went through the police station corridor yesterday calling out the name, "George Riley," like a page in a hotel lobby. "Here, that's me," called a man who had been locked up and fined under the name of George Graham. "Alright, sir," said the process server, "here you are," and shoved through the bars a set of divorce papers filed by Riley's wife. If he had kept his mouth shut the turkey wouldn't have recognized him by the name of Riley, and he could have skipped the jurisdiction of the court and thereby avoided payment of alimony, which may now be awarded against him.

WORLD GOVERNMENT IS LESLIE SHAW'S DREAM

(By Associated Press.)

New York, May 4.—A new world government, that might be called the United Sovereignities of the earth, with a constitution patterned somewhat after that of the United States, was suggested by Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary and treasury, in an address before the World Court League at Carnegie hall here tonight. No war in the last hundred years has resulted from any justifiable cause, said Mr. Shaw, and he referred to the present relations between the United States and Germany and the Japanese objections with regard to California legislation and other questions that were outside of justifiable causes, the world relying only on the hope that some amicable settlement could be reached in such cases.

"Following the Revolutionary War," Mr. Shaw said, "this country existed for six years under Articles of Confederation, but they were not as successful as the preceding seven years of war. They are the people, for the purpose of forming a more perfect union, etc., adopted a constitution, and for the first time instead

WATSON TO HEAD NATIONAL BOARD ON AGRICULTURE

South Carolina Man Chosen President of Commissioners Association

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, May 4.—Commissioners of agriculture of forty-eight states organized the National Association of Commissioners of agriculture today with E. J. Watson of South Carolina, president; W. T. Gapitt, of Maine, vice president and Clarence Owens, director-general of the Southern Commercial congress, secretary-treasurer.

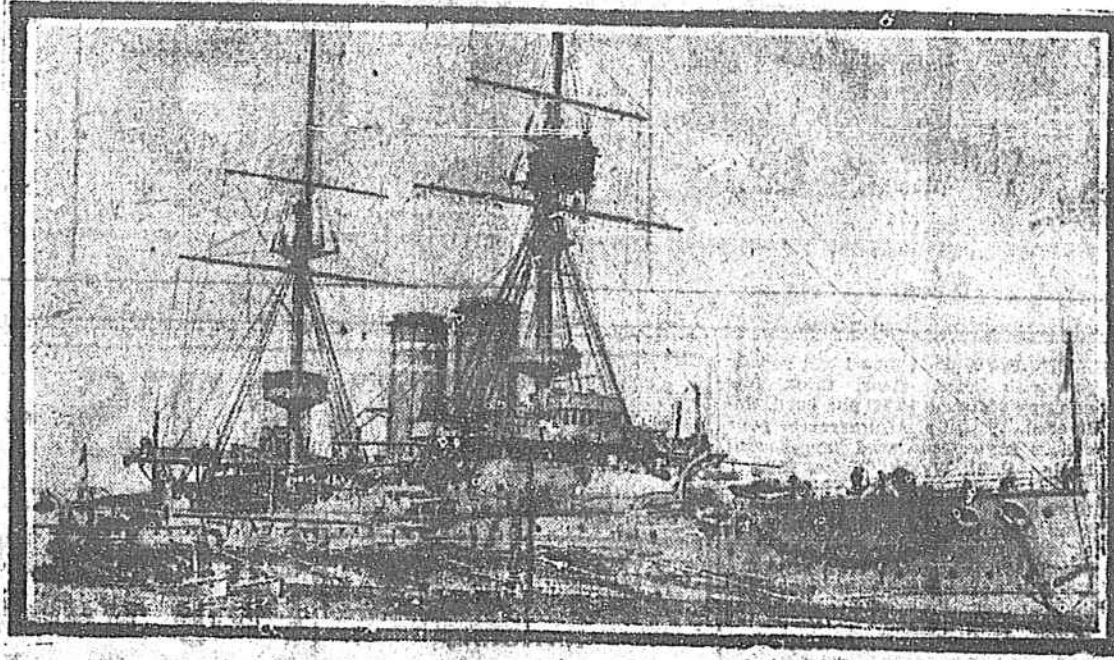
More Slaves to the West.

Marseilles, May 4.—Another contingent of Russian soldiers arrived here this morning. They were received with notable military and popular receptions, and proceeded to Mirabeau camp.

Deny Peace Rumor.

Berlin, May 4.—By Wireless to Sayville.—A semi-official telegram from Sofia characterizes as untrue the reports recently circulated that Bulgaria was attempting to arrange a separate peace.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN



The British battleship Russell, 14,000 tons, was sunk in the Mediterranean, it is believed by a German mine. Some 125 men were lost.

American Held In Dublin On A Rioting Charge

Former U. S. Minister Arrested as Rebel—This Country May Intervene

(By Associated Press.)

New York, May 4.—Word has been received here that James M. Sullivan, of New York, former American minister to Santo Domingo, has been arrested in Dublin charged with complicity in the Irish rebellion. Leaders here in the cause of Irish independence said every effort would be made to bring about Sullivan's release and the state department was asked to intervene because Sullivan is an American.

Sullivan resigned as American minister to Santo Domingo as a result of an investigation of his activities brought by Senator Phelan. Sullivan said he had been interested in Santo Domingo contracts, but nothing showed he had made profits.

THE HOLLIS FARM LOAN BILL PASSES THE SENATE 58-5

Measure Embodies Plan for Establishing System of Rural Credits

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, May 4.—The Hollis farm loan bill, embodying the administration's plan for establishing a system of rural credits, passed the senate tonight by a vote of fifty-eight to five. A similar bill had been reported in the house and will be up for consideration soon.

The senate bill provides for a non-partisan farm loan board consisting of a secretary-treasurer and four others having control of the farm loan system of twelve or more land banks through which loans are actually made. Land banks with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars will dispense loans to cooperative loan associations of the farmers.

MARINES MAY ADOPT HELMET NOW USED BY FIGHTERS IN EUROPE

Philadelphia, Pa., May 4.—A strong steel helmet, such as is worn by the armies of France and Germany as head protection against shrapnel fire, may be adopted by the United States Marine corps shortly. Models of several lightweight styles of steel helmet, claimed by the manufacturers to be absolute protection against the shrapnel missiles, have been submitted to Marine Corps officers stationed in this city, for their approval. At present no branch of the United States fighting forces is equipped with this life-saving device.

Will Elect Teachers.

The election of teachers at Central school near Williamson will take place tomorrow afternoon between 1 o'clock and 3.

Tidwell Freed By Retracting Plea Of Guilty

Sayer of Emmett Walker Will Be Brought Back to Greenville

(By Associated Press.)

Pensacola, Fla., May 4.—Tidwell contemplates making an application for a pardon. Pleasant A. Stovall, minister to Switzerland and editor of the Savannah Press, is among prominent men who have written Tidwell strong letters of endorsement for presentation to Governor Manning and the pardoning board.

Pleads Guilty.

Pensacola, Fla., May 4.—Geo. W. Tidwell, Sr., withdrew his plea of guilty in federal court yesterday afternoon, went to trial and was acquitted last night after the jury had deliberated an hour and a half. The defendant took the stand in his own behalf and related all of his troubles. He will be turned over to South Carolina authorities, and is held in the county jail to await the arrival of Sheriff Reator.

Mrs. Tidwell has agreed to return to relatives in South Carolina.

Tidwell Related His Story.

On the stand Tidwell gave status of the case against him in South Carolina. He swore that on the train before reaching Greenville he was told that his wife and daughter were in Greenville. Arriving he found them stopping at a hotel and found that they had visited a questionable resort with W. G. Woods and Walker, paymaster of a cotton mill. After a stormy discussion with wife and daughter Tidwell said he determined to force Walker to marry his daughter.

He sent Walker word to come and see him, promising not to harm him. He said Walker visited him at his hotel, but held his hand on his hip pockets as he entered the room. When asked to marry his daughter, Walker refused, saying she was not of his class, he testified. Tidwell then ordered him out of the room. Later he said he visited W. G. Woods in regard to the escape with his wife and Woods told him he loved her. Tidwell said he decided to allow his wife to leave the state, get a divorce and marry Woods. Later, Tidwell said he visited Walker at the cotton mill and they engaged in a scuffle as he was approaching the building. He shot at Walker four times and missed and carefully saved one shot and shot him through the breast. Said Walker was an athlete, a member of the Y. M. C. A. and passed the contribution box in church.

Wanted to Divorce Wife.

Tidwell said last autumn he met his wife and Woods in Dothan, Ala., and furnished money to pay for their tickets to Pensacola, where he thought Woods might secure employment. At that time he was willing to help them as he had decided to let his wife get a divorce. He advanced them more money before leaving them here, and going to Gulfport. On the stand he said he still loves his wife.

Woods 'Tired of Mrs. Tidwell.'

After Tidwell left his wife and Woods here they went to Mobile where they were arrested. On the stand Woods said he was tired of

Lay Bare Huge Railroad Plans In L. & N. Case

Heads of Big Systems Had a Scheme for Dividing Part of South

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, May 4.—Plans for dividing the south east of the Mississippi and South Ohio rivers between the Louisville and Nashville railroad and the Southern railway, as discussed by President Milton A. Smith, of the Louisville and Nashville and the late President Samuel Spencer of the Southern, were placed in evidence before the interstate commerce commission at an investigation of the Louisville and Nashville railroad's affairs underway here. President Smith went on the stand and testified that he met Spencer at Kennewick, Georgia, in 1896 and they discussed nearly every railroad property in the south. The stenographer's report on the conversation, said by Smith to be "reasonably accurate," showed in many cases they reached a tentative agreement as to which should acquire many southern railroads.

Smith, however, termed as rot and rubbish letters introduced and said to have exchanged between Smith and Spencer in which they referred to each other as Cortes and Pizarro.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE GROWING

Complete Financial Organization of the Commonwealth Has Been Announced

Atlanta, May 4.—Complete financial organization of The Commonwealth, official organ of the Georgia Anti-Saloon league, was announced in Atlanta yesterday by Dr. G. W. Eichenberger, superintendent of the league and editor of the paper.

Recently the paper secured a charter from Fulton superior court, which charter has been duly accepted by the stockholders. The latter are about 825 in number and reside in practically every section of the state.

The commonwealth, which has for sometime been issued bi-weekly, has had a strong influence in politics and in waging the prohibition fight, which resulted in the enactment of the prohibition laws. Over \$8,000 has been paid in stock subscriptions and the stock, which is rapidly being sold, will be increased to \$10,000. Some of the most prominent men and leading prohibitionists are among the stockholders. The large subscription list will be increased as the result of plans for enlarging and improving the paper.

It is announced that the Commonwealth will shortly be issued from its own plant and instead of a bi-weekly paper will be issued once a week. It will keep the subject of prohibition and law enforcement before the people in a vigorous way, and will make its influence felt in Georgia politics, as heretofore.

U. S. Soldiers Will Gradually Withdraw As Carranza Shows Ability To Handle Situation

DISAGREEMENT ON VOLUNTEERS AND NITROGEN PLANT

Conferees Adjourn Until House Can Take Up These Provisions

(By Associated Press.) Washington, May 4.—Conferees on the army bill disagreed today on senate proposals for a federal volunteer force and government nitrate plant. They adjourned until these matters can be taken up in the house. Despite today's disagreement, Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate conferees, said he hoped a good army bill would be worked out eventually.

Faith in Nitrate Plant.

Atlanta, May 4.—It is confidentially believed by fertilizer men in Atlanta that by the end of twelve months a plant to produce nitrogen from the air and the shipment of potash through the Panama canal from the Pacific coast in great quantities at cheap rates will both be in operation.

Three southern senators have actively supported the erection by the government of a nitrogen plant to produce nitric acid, absolutely necessary in case of war and when not needed for this purpose to furnish raw material for the nitrogen used for fertilizers. They were Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama.

It is proposed to erect one or more nitrogen plants to extract nitrogen from the air and be prepared to make nitric acid without importing salt peter from Chile in case of war. As the plants will be needed, but little for this purpose in times of peace, it is proposed when they are not engaged in war to utilize the product for commercial fertilizers.

In connection with the investigation upon this subject before the committee on agriculture, Senator Hoke Smith developed fully the raw material in this country out of which potash can be made.

There are a number of beds in the west that may be used for this purpose, but the thing especially brought to the attention of the committee was the great quantity of "help," a sea weed growing from Alaska to Southern California, extending out about three miles from the coast.

When dried 25 per cent of this weed consists of potash salts, and Senator Hoke Smith, in cooperation with the secretary of agriculture, is arranging for a government plant in the Pacific coast to test out commercially the separation of the dried kelp from the potash salts in the sea weed called "kelp." The necessity for the separation is to reduce the freight on the transportation from the Pacific coast to the eastern coast.

House Visits Wilson. Washington, May 4.—Colonel F. M. House arrived here yesterday for a visit at the White House. He is expected to discuss the submarine situation with the president.

SECRETARY BAKER NOTIFIES SCOTT COOPERATION PLAN ACCEPTABLE

IS UP TO CARRANZA

President Wilson Expected to Issue Statement on Agreement at Early Date

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, May 4.—Notification that the plan for cooperation in the Mexican border region, mapped out at the El Paso conference, is acceptable to the United States was forwarded to General Scott today by Secretary Baker. Pending its formal acceptance by Carranza, officials declined to make public the text of agreement. There is no doubt in official circles that the plan will be ratified in a short time and the disturbing situation in Mexico be disposed of. It is expected that Wilson will issue a formal statement regarding the agreement as soon as word comes from Carranza approving it.

The agreement, in substance, is known to provide for an active campaign by Carranza troops south of the present lines of the American expedition, for the gradual withdrawal of American troops toward the border as the ability of Carranza to police the territory is demonstrated, and the use of Mexican railroads to keep American supplies.

The best information from the war department shows that General Pershing is at Nauquipa, but patrols are working south of this point. Neither state nor war department received dispatches from Mexico during the day indicating Carranza's attitude.

BY THE CENSOR

(By Associated Press.)

London, May 4.—The German legation at Rio de Janeiro has been informed by the Brazilian government that it has ordered an inquiry into the sinking of the Brazilian steamer Rionegro and that Brazil may act in defense of its neutral rights.

Paris officially announces that the French fishing schooner Bernadette has been sunk by a submarine 150 miles off the French coast. Eight of the crew were picked up but twenty-six are still afloat.

French repulsed the German counter attacks on the trenches near Deadman's hill, recently taken by the French. Heavy bombardments are underway near hill 304, northwest of Verdun.

The Germans continue to shell the Ikskial bridgehead on the Russian front and artillery fighting continues between the Germans and Russians south of Kirov.

Two Turkish offensive movements in the region of Balbut and Erzingan in Turkish Armenia have been repulsed by the Russians. German General Von Sauer is superintending the concentrations of the Turkish troops in North Sinai.

FUTURES ACT BOOSTS THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Washington, May 4.—Three charts published in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 9 of the office of markets and rural organization show the results that have been accomplished for the cotton industry by the cotton futures act. It is pointed out that since this act went into operation future quotations fairly reflect spot values in both New York and New Orleans and also, in a general way, over the entire south.

Of the three charts, the first shows the comparative variations in the prices of spot and future cotton on the cotton exchanges of Liverpool, New York, and New Orleans, for a period preceding the enactment of the Cotton Futures Act and preceding also the outbreak of the European war. This chart shows that future quotations were abnormally low compared with the price of spot cotton for the period covered by the chart. At New York, especially, futures were at a discount, and the same condition existed also at Liverpool and New Orleans, though to a less extent.

The second chart shows the variations in the price of spot and future cotton on the same exchanges from

February 15, 1915, to January 22, 1916, during substantially all of which time the cotton futures act was in effect. An examination of the chart shows a great improvement over previously existing conditions. Future quotations fairly represented the value of spot cotton in all of the leading exchanges; hence, hedging has been possible on a fair and satisfactory basis and no well-founded complaint has been lodged against fictitious or misleading future quotations.

The third chart covers the same period of time as Chart No. 2 and represents the variations in the prices of futures determined by averaging the quotations obtained from the spot markets designated under the terms of the act. This chart discloses the fact that future quotations have fairly indicated spot values over the south, indeed at most times the future quotations have shown a slight premium over average mid-dling quotations in the south, which is explained as due to the freight and handling charges which are included in and reflected by the future quotations.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)