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AERIAL TRAGEDY BY SHAM ATTACK

BALLOON PUNCTURED HIGH IN AIR BY AN AERO- PLANE

CLAIMED NINE MEN

Mimic Warfare in the Sky at Vi- enna Resulted in Thrilling ing Disaster

(By Associated Press.)
Vienna, June 20.—Nine burned and mutilated bodies, the splintered fragments of an aeroplane and the charred remains of a dirigible balloon are the mute records of one of the most sensational disasters which has occurred since man learned to fly. The catastrophe, which resulted in the death of all concerned, nine officers and men, followed a mimic attack by the aeroplane on the dirigible at a great height during the Austrian maneuvers and served to show, more than any previous accidents to flying machines have done, the horrors that would likely attend aerial warfare. The military dirigible balloon, Koortling, early today left Flachsenmend, 11 miles from Vienna, in command; Lieutenant Ernest Hofstetter, Lieutenant Breur, Lieutenant Haldinger, Corporal Hadlma, Corporal Weber and Engineer Kammerer. At the elapse of an hour a military biplane, with Lieutenant Platz and Lieutenant Hoosta aboard, started in pursuit. It was the intention of Captain Hauswirth to take photographs of the movements of the balloons and then to join in the maneuvers. At the same time, he was to keep out of the range of any of the dirigible, which might seek to attack him. The news had gone abroad that something in the nature of an aerial fight would take place and at Koenigsberg, the scene of the engagement, a big crowd had gathered. The dirigible, which was being operated by the Austrian pilot, was seen to overtake the biplane, and the two spectators witnessed a thrilling sight. As might be seen, bent on attacking some money dummy, the dirigible circled several times around the balloon now darting close to her, and then away, always apparently steering off just in time to avoid actual collision. Meanwhile the balloon continued to rise until it was about 1,300 feet from the ground. The aeroplane at a still greater height, maneuvered until it appeared to be nearly over the air ship, then began its descent. It was the evident intention of the pilot of the aeroplane to take a position directly above the dirigible, within striking distance, but owing either to a fatal miscalculation of distance or speed, the nose of the biplane struck the envelope of the airship and ripped it wide open. Balloon Exploded. A tremendous explosion followed, the balloon bursting into flames, which lough like lead to the slope of a hill. Almost at the same moment the wife of Lieutenant Hofstetter, who had been married only a month, arrived in a motor car. The envelope of the balloon still was burning when it struck the ground. Lieutenant Platz, when extricated from the wreckage of the aeroplane, showed faint signs of life, but almost immediately expired. All the others were killed. Military officers who witnessed the disaster said that the maneuvers had been undertaken with instructions to carry out as far as possible, the actual war conditions, in which an aeroplane was attacking a dirigible, the latter trying to repel the assault. The occupants of both crafts had been ordered to conduct themselves as they would in actual combat. According to some experts, the catastrophe seemingly was caused by the aeroplane being caught in the eddies from the balloon. They attribute the accident to a species of whirlwind caused by the dirigible's propeller, which drew in the smaller machine. Arounder Francis and several officials of the military arrived shortly on the scene and an aide de camp of the Emperor also proceeded to seek information for His Majesty and express the Emperor's sympathy. The Austrian army lost several of its most intrepid and experienced aviators by today's accident, as well as its only dirigible. The start of the dirigible was made without difficulty, but it is said, shortly afterwards, the spectators noticed that the balloon was not flying as well as usual, but steadily carried by the wind. Lieutenant Platz, who was attached to the navy, is reported also to have remarked that the machinery of the balloon was not in order. Officers of the army, who were near at hand, report hearing despairing shrieks of the occupants of the dirigible as the wreck of the balloon descended. Assistance came speedily from all sides. Officers and men in automobiles hastened from Flachsenmend, but it was difficult (Continued on Page 4.)

END IS DELAYED BY FRESH IDEAS

MINISTER NAON RETURNS TO NIAGARA FALLS FULL OF OPTIMISM

IMBIBED IN CAPITAL

Mediation Will Linger for a Week Longer Even if it Must Die Then

(By Associated Press.)
Niagara Falls, Ont., June 20.—Instead of adjourning abruptly, as expected, the mediation proceedings will be prolonged perhaps for another week. The change was brought about as a result of the visit of Minister Naon of Argentina, to Washington, where he conferred with President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. Dr. Naon brought back a spirit of optimism and some new ideas which he imparted to Ambassador da Gama, of Brazil, and Minister Suarez, of Chile. It was announced after their talk that there would be no conferences until Monday. The Argentine envoy reiterated the hopefulness he expressed earlier in the day. The determination reached is to keep the mediation board from formal adjournment though there may be a recess in another week or so while the search is continued for persons eligible, according to the ideas set forth in the conferences, for provisional president of Mexico. Although no definite plan has been framed, all parties expressed a wish to make renewed effort to effect a compromise. There is every reason to believe that the friction between Carranza and Villa, and the report that General Huerta intended to retire in favor of Pedro Lascurain, affected the mediation efforts in their decision. The possibility of developments in Mexico in the immediate future, which might affect the mediation, has been taken into consideration. Only Optimism. Dr. Naon's ideas, it is believed, have not crystallized into a definite proposal. The impression here is that his chief object in professing optimism is to prevent the deadlock between Americans and Mexicans from precipitately ending his negotiations. The American view is best reflected by the statement of President Wilson that "the outlook is more hopeful." The view of the Huerta government, as expressed by Mr. Barahona is that the Mexican delegation will not take the initiative if the conference is to break up. Dr. Naon summed up the situation from the mediator's point of view, when he predicted that the negotiations would be continued another two weeks. It rests with the mediators whether the conference shall be continued. It after the reflection of the American and Mexican proposals, the mediators plan should meet the same fate, the conferences automatically would be ended, but there is no need for the mediators to subject their plans to the test until they are ready. COL. P. H. NELSON DIED SATURDAY The Well Known Lawyer for Criminals Died Suddenly in Columbia Last Night

OWEN OFFERING PLEGE FILLERS

TRIO OF MEASURES TO PRO- VIDE AGAINST CORRUPT ELECTIONS

HOLD TO PROMISES

Urges Democratic Party to Fulfill Its Obligations to the People As Pledged

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, June 20.—Senator Owen today called upon his Democratic colleagues in the senate to remember that the time is now ripe for calling for the "extirpation of corruption, fraud and machine rule in American politics" and offered four bills designed, he said, to bring about the needed reforms. "If," he said, "the Democratic party leaves the country under the machine rule system, with the door open to fraudulent practices in nominating Senators and Congressmen, after its solemn promise to the people, it undoubtedly will receive severe retribution." "No senator would venture to say that he thought it wise to permit corruption in our election machinery," said Senator Owen. "But," he continued, "no individual seems to be charged with the responsibility of preparing the necessary measure and urging its passage. I propose, therefore, a resolution charging the committee on privileges and elections with this duty in the hope that it may meet with sympathetic cooperation." Senator Owen explained that one of his bills was designed to prevent unlimited campaign contributions from individuals; the second, provides for a government expense, and delivered to every citizen, in which candidates for Federal office would have an opportunity to explain his views. The other measure would legalize the use of the ballot box. (Continued on Page 4.)

SULLIVAN CASE YET INCOMPLETE

MIDNIGHT CASE WITH LAU- RENS JURY LACKING A VERDICT

GOT CASE AT SIX

Impassioned Addresses Were Made Made to the Jury During the Day Yesterday

Laurens, S. C., June 21.—Evidence in the trial of Joseph G. Sullivan, a prominent young lawyer of this county, for the slaying of John M. Cannon, judge advocate of the governor's staff, and a prominent attorney at this city, was completed today and the jury retired shortly before six o'clock. At midnight no verdict had been reached. The first speech to the jury was made by P. Barron Greer, of Greenwood, who is assisting Mr. Cooper, one of the most prominent attorneys that has ever been heard in the Laurens court in the prosecution of the case. Mr. Greer's address, when the speaker held up the coat of the slain man for the jurors to see, was especially dramatic and drew strong men in the court room could not keep back the tears. Col. Dean of Greenville, Wiley & Richey, for the defense, and Solicitor Cooper for the State addressed the jury. Details Reviewed. Rev. T. W. Mumery, pastor of the Methodist church, at Gray Court, was one of the first to speak on the side of Colonel Cannon. He had reviewed the fatal shot which he caught hold of him and stated in placing the wounded man on the table Cannon said, "They have shot me to death but I would rather die than defend a woman that has betrayed her husband." The testimony of the other witnesses for the state as to the shooting, which is alleged to have resulted from a hot exchange of words between the defendant and deceased because of the manner in which Colonel Cannon had conducted the prosecution of defendant's brother in a magistrate's court that day agreed in essentials. Jesse A. Wood first complained to Colonel Cannon about the way he had treated his son and the Sullivan family during the progress of the trial. Colonel Cannon is alleged to have replied that he stuck to the evidence and the jury should decide the case; that he had no apologies to make. According to the witnesses, the defendant had come up just at this juncture, when Mr. Wood repeated his accusation and was then taken away by a relative, N. B. Wood, who told his kinsman that he would explain it all to him later. Passed In Suit. As the Messrs. Wood retired, it was testified by eyewitnesses, Joseph G. Sullivan took Colonel Cannon to task about the manner in which he had conducted the case, saying to Colonel Cannon that he had made false statements, or lied. Cannon resented this by saying Sullivan was a liar himself, whereupon the defendant came back with an oath, when Cannon struck him one blow on the side of the head. Sullivan instantly drew his pistol and commenced firing, with the result as already stated. The case, a "light walking stick" was broken by the blow. Witnesses for the defense swore that Colonel Cannon applied a vile epithet to Sullivan and struck him at the same time, the blow being sufficient to stagger the defendant and cause him to take a step backward from his position. Humbert Sullivan, a brother of the defendant, was one of the principal witnesses for the defense, and he swore that Colonel Cannon threw his hand back to his hip pocket at the time or immediately after striking Sullivan. One or two other witnesses swore to the same statement. The Sullivan Jury. One hour was consumed in securing the panel, which is composed of the following: M. F. Workman, foreman; John L. Bagwell, G. W. Croft, L. W. Martin, Frank Abernethy, W. Clyde Fowler, T. L. Mays, D. F. Simpson, S. I. Davis, J. Wofford Anderson, W. F. Medlock, B. W. Davenport. In the panel there are eight farmers, one lawyer, one bank clerk, one barber and one seaman. (Continued on Page 4.)

WILSON CLAIMS SUCCESS LIKELY

PRESIDENT IS HOPEFUL FOR MEDIATION AFTER TALK WITH NAON

FAIR PLAY TO ALL

Under the Presidency of a Good Man, Mexico Would Flour- ish on All Sides

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, June 20.—President Wilson today authorized the statement that the outlook for the success of mediation in the Mexican situation was more hopeful than ever. He made known his attitude in view of his conference last night with one of the South American mediators, Dr. Fomulo-S. Naon, the Argentine minister, who came to Washington to consult the president and Secretary Bryan. Secretary Bryan also declared that hopes for success of mediation were by no means blasted despite the apparent diplomatic deadlock at Niagara Falls, and the president and secretary of state were supported in this view by Minister Naon, when he returned to Niagara Falls with the declaration that he never had been more confident of the success of the mediation. Officials here would give no formal explanation of the basis of their hopes, but indicated that joint mediation deliberations would be resumed Monday. In this view they were upheld by actual developments, Mr. Naon's return to Niagara Falls having resulted in postponement of the next joint conference until Monday. Developments in the ranks of the constitutionalists, chiefly the break between General Villa and General Carranza, were reported here to have (Continued on Page Four.)

PREDICT SLUMP FOR BUSINESS

CALAMITY TO NATION AR- GUED IN SENATE OVER GOLD EXPORT

ONE CITY CONTROLS

Senator Owen Intimated That Three Groups of Men Have Nation by Throat.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, June 20.—Critics and friends of the administration today joined in a sharp ten minute prosperity debate in the Senate. Senator Smoot held the tariff responsible for alarming conditions, while Senator Owen blamed three groups of financiers in New York. Senator Smoot stirred Democratic leaders by predicting, on the basis of the treasury's statement of foreign trade during May, that if the present trend of business conditions did not change within the next few months, there would be "disastrous results." He said the report showed that May imports increased \$29,900,000 and exports decreased \$33,000,000 over May, 1913. He read newspaper clippings of the recent large gold shipments to Europe. Senator Hollis, making the first reply for the Democrats, said foreign distrust of American stocks, arising from the collapse of the New Haven railroad, had resulted in American stock being turned back on this country and the necessity of the sending of gold to Europe in return. Senator Thomas suggested that some European country must have profited by the business America was losing, but Senator Smoot responded that the treasury report did not enter into that question. Senator Smoot added he was in favor of American gold going to Europe. Senator Thomas suggested European laborers were crowding every ship to America to escape the prosperity abroad—the Utah senator was picturing. Welding Giants Power. Senator Owen advanced the statement that three groups of men with headquarters in New York were responsible for the present conditions. He said these men controlled \$22,000,000,000—practically all the railroads and every big industry in the country. "These men can forbid the railroads to buy rails or buy steel cars or to buy frogs and switches or buy lumber or buy cross ties. These men can put out of employment thousands upon thousands of men; these men can restrict credits in every district where a representative is to be elected this fall and in every state where a senator is to be elected. These men have it in their hands to send down to defeat any candidate, be he Democrat, progressive or republican, who does not sympathize with them." Senator Smoot insisted that this had nothing to do with the decrease of exports or the increase of imports. The debate was cut short by a call for the regular business of the day. PREMIER ASQUITH RECEIVES WOMEN Hears the Side of the Suffragettes Told by Party of Working Class

CHARLESTON HAD SCANT INTEREST

SENATORIAL SPEAKERS WIT- NESSED NO SHOW OF SE- VERE PARTISANSHIP

TENTH OF VOTERS

Only About 600 Were Out to Hear The Debate Between The Aspirants

Special Correspondence.
Charleston, S. C., June 20.—Those who believed that there would be a hot and a hotly fought political battle in Charleston when the United States senatorial candidates appeared, as their anticipations collapsed today, with a lame and inappetent conclusion. The aristocratic "City by the Sea" is noted for its bitter contention on convention, campaign and election day to pale and flicker here, and that the political machines are always properly geared have never been hidden from acuriosity moved public. But with the exception of the Dorchester county meeting, the Charleston crowd today was the least tempestuous of those of the four cities, which have been visited. It was not until a o'clock that the meeting was called to order in the German Artillery hall, with General Moore, county chairman, presiding. Not more than 600 of the more than 6,000 county voters in the primary of 1912 heard the four candidates. The meeting was featured by the scathing attacks which the aspirants are making on the governor's record, and which were up to date and applauded here in Charleston today. When these remarks, a number of the governor's speeches and his promises, and asked the audience if South Carolina could afford to have its governor in Washington. Let the Stage. Governor Bleese is following again this year the custom established in the campaign of two years ago, of leaving the stage as soon as he has finished speaking. He followed Senator Smith, the first speaker today, and as soon as he had concluded, left the hall without hearing the remaining two, consequently he did not feel the hornet's nest which was drawn about his ears. It is possible that 100 voters left with him, though more conservative persons at a point of vantage on the stage claim that not more than 25 left the room. Many of those who got up, stopping near the door, as there were only a limited number of farmers in the audience, Senator Smith switched somewhat from his customary speech and dwelt more extensively upon his record in upholding the National democratic administration's hand. The crowd was made up largely of intelligent business men and the Senator was generously applauded as he discussed the peculiar advantages of the new banking and currency law, which he caused to be amended with the farmers' time extension feature, and explained the direct benefits of the tariff reform measure. Senator Smith also took up, though not in routine detail, the voters' exchange regulation bill, and the appropriation which provides for placing a set of standardized samples on all cotton platforms in the South, an utterance of the entire campaign has received a more vigorous response than the worthy tribute which was paid to Woodrow Wilson, who has never had an equal in the White House when it comes to purity of heart, clearness of vision, and brilliancy of intellect. Charleston Conditions. Governor Bleese had no apologies to make for the "hands off" policy, as regards the enforcement of law in Charleston. He said, and was never called out the state militia, to enforce the law in Charleston until the mayor or Sheriff Martin appealed to him, if these had been derelict in duty, the fact had never been brought to his attention. Justifying his indifference, he continued, "I'm no spy, I was under no obligation to come down here to see if race track gambling was going on. I did not run down to see if you were selling whiskey. I didn't have to. If the governor the next six months, and the same policy will be in force." The speaker said that when he got to a senator he would have removed the negro mail clerks on the railroads and mail carriers in the cities, who get their appointments through the civil service competitive examinations. He also pledged that he would stand by the party platform and that he would work for all the States. This was the succeeding speaker's opportunity and they seized it by the forelock. He said that he would of Charleston of the present military squabble which the governor had with the secretary of war, Mr. Garrison. (Continued on page 4.)

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