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ANDERSON, S. C. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1914.

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VERY SLIGHT REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATION BILL

Governor Vetoed Small Items

House Passed Few Over Vetoes, but Others Lost in Shuffle.

Special Correspondence.

Columbia, March 5.—The general appropriation bill was returned to the house Thursday morning by the governor with 28 items, sections and provisions vetoed. The house at 1 o'clock took up the vetoed parts of the bill. On account of two clerical errors in the general appropriation bill, it was necessary this morning to recall it from the office of the governor where it went last night, and order it re-enrolled and re-ratified. At 10:15 o'clock the house passed the resolution recalling the bill from the governor's office. At 11:33 o'clock the general appropriation bill was sent to the governor in corrected form. At 12:30 o'clock the governor sent the bill back to the house with his veto message. The reading of which consumed half an hour.

Of the first six vetoed items considered the house sustained the veto of four of them. The four items on which the veto was sustained were: The provision that the state librarian be required to turn over to the treasurer each month all money she received for the sale of books, etc. The item of \$3,000 for purchasing meters and repairing public buildings; the item of \$2,500 for Col. Watson to prepare and print a state hand-book; the item of \$1,000 for the tax department and for books and blanks, investigation and installation of uniform system of book-keeping in the various counties.

The items on which the veto was over-ridden were those of \$1,000 for repairing the heating plant of the state house and the item of \$3,000 for expenses and salaries of the state board of medical examiners.

In the veto message accompanying the bill the governor said he understood the results of this morning's vote on the state board of medical examiners. If the administration forces hold together they have over one-third of the members of the house now present, as there are many absentees, and can sustain all of the vetoes if they so desire.

Thursday night the house sustained the governor's veto of the following items in the appropriation bill: \$5,000 for state agricultural and mechanical society for state fair; \$1,000 for state negro fair; \$1,200 for state poultry association. The house over-rode the veto on the following items: \$522 to pay stenographers and marshals employed by the asylum investigating committee; \$500 for the Moriwether monument in Edgefield county.

Senate Finished Work on the Bill Before Midnight.

Special Correspondence.

Columbia, March 5.—The senate Thursday night passed over the veto of the governor the items for the state board of medical examiners, the item for repairing heating plant, the provision allowing university authorities to give Carnegie right to build library on the university grounds. The entire section and all the separate items for the historical commission, the item for the board of law examiners.

Item \$5,000 for hospital at state colored college sustained. Item \$7,500 for farms at state park sustained. Provisions for paying salaries at Confederate infirmary, sustained. Section for historical commission total of \$5,270 over-ridden. Item \$1,700 salary of secretary of historical commission over-ridden. Item \$200 for contingent fund for historical commission over-ridden. Item \$1,000 for printing for historical commission over-ridden.

Provision requiring secretary of historical commission to turn over funds received by him to state treasurer over-ridden. Item \$1,500 work on Confederate records by historical commission over-ridden.

Item \$2,000 interest likely to accrue on public debt sustained. Item \$25,000 sinking fund for bonded debt under act of 1912 sustained.

Item \$450 state law examiners over-ridden. Item \$15,000 state plant breeders association, veto sustained. Item \$1,000 state live stock association sustained.

The senate sustained the veto of the governor on the item of \$4,000 for office rent for state officials. The senate passed over the veto of the governor the item \$400 for a monument to Meriwether or Balford.

TOLLISON LOSES PLACE ON BOARD

Special Correspondence.

Columbia, March 5.—On the recommendation of the Anderson delegation the nomination of P. N. Lindsey, Burris and W. L. Anderson as members of the board of registration were confirmed by the senate tonight. Lindsey is a new member of the board. He takes the place of E. T. Tollison, who was not reappointed by Gov. Blease, and as a result there has been a long controversy and litigation in the courts. Both Lindsey and Tollison are residents of Belton.

PLEADS FOR A REPEAL OF ACT

PLEADS FOR REPEAL OF THE ACT GRANTING TOLLS EXEMPTION.

VIOLATES TREATY

European Nations Generally Take Same View as Great Britain.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson went to congress today and pleaded for repeal of the provision of the Panama canal act which exempts American coastwise shipping from tolls. He tersely asserted that his reason for asking the repeal was because everywhere except in the United States the tolls exemption was regarded as a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and he further asked it in support of the administration's general foreign policy.

That the president's request will be granted there seemed little doubt tonight, despite the fact that there will be vigorous opposition both in the senate and the house. Initiative action will be taken tomorrow when the house interstate and foreign commerce committee will meet to consider the message. It was said tonight that this committee would report a bill to fully repeal the exemption provision. In the senate today Senator Chilton, a democrat member of the interoceanic canals committee, introduced an amendment to the canal act to give the president authority to make or suspend tolls by proclamation and to prescribe tolls in cases exempted. This would put it up directly to the president to eliminate the exemption. Aside from the hearing of today's message on the Panama tolls question, some of the phases used by the president attracted widespread comment in congressional quarters as bearing on foreign relations.

Later in the day the president talked with callers and explained that these phrases had no significance beyond their bearing on the need of vigorous good faith in the Panama tolls question, as an evidence of unwavering faith on all other questions, and that nothing critical was pending in foreign relations. But the language of the message continued to be commented upon as having an application considerably broader than the Panama question.

Three points in particular were noted: 1. The president's statement that no communication he had addressed to congress carried "graver or more far reaching implications to the interest of the country."

2. The everywhere outside the United States the language of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was given but one interpretation.

3. The concluding statement as to "other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence."

"Close to Wind as Possible."

The president further told his callers that while he never had received any formal communications on the subject, he had understood that European nations generally took the same view as did Great Britain, that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was violated by the Panama canal act. He pointed out that in dealing with foreign affairs nations which believed the United States did not keep its promise so important a treaty as the Hay-Pauncefote convention would not be likely to expect sincerity on other delicate questions.

What had come to the president of a general impression in Europe that the United States was "sailing as close to the wind as possible" in interpreting promises made in its treaties. No pressure had been brought to bear by any nation, but the president felt confident that foreign governments had this feeling on the subject.

In this connection Mr. Wilson revealed the fact that since his talk a year ago with former Ambassador Bryan in which he gave assurances that the tolls question would be taken up at the regular session of congress. No communications, formal or otherwise, had passed between Great Britain and the United States.

In a European particular thing had caused him to read the message except a doubt that had existed in some quarters in congress as to how strongly convinced he was as to the necessity of repeal. He had felt that he wanted members of congress to realize that he earnestly sought to reverse their action of a year ago.

Senator Shively, acting chairman of the foreign relations committee, commenting tonight, said he was assured President Wilson's reference to "other matters" meant all foreign matters confronting the government.

"The administration has inherited many foreign problems," he said, "and it is necessary that our foreign relations be re-analyzed. That is what I

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TRANSPORT SAILS.

Pensacola, Fla., March 5.—With 900 marines aboard, the transport Prairie sailed from here today for Vera Cruz. The vessel had been on waiting orders for the past ten days and received instructions this morning to proceed out with the three companies of marines, leaving 500 men on shore here. The transport Hancock, now at New Orleans with 1,000 men, is expected to return here next week unless the men are sent to Mexico for service there.

ROBS MAIL CAR AT COLUMBIA

SOUTHERN RAILWAY TRAIN "ELEVEN" RIFLED BY BANDIT.

IS A COINCIDENCE

Two Years Ago Same Train Was Robbed at the Identical Hour and Place.

Columbia, March 5.—A bandit tonight robbed the mail car of Southern railway train No. 11, Charleston to Columbia, just as the train reached Columbia. The robber entered as the train slowed up at the city limits, and, covering the mail clerk with a revolver, secured several sacks containing registered mail and jumped off the train.

The robber did not molest the letter mail, going through the mail car fully while he forced the clerk to stand with his face to the wall of the car.

C. E. Thomas, in charge of the mail car, reported the robbery when the train reached the Union station.

The robber, Thomas said, entered the car as the train slowed up at the First street crossing, inside the city limits. The clerk was under the impression that the man boarded the train when it stopped at Royster, a station about three miles from Columbia, and timed his movements carefully, entering the car just in time to escape before the train reached the station.

The man was masked, and the only description the postal clerk could give tonight was that he was about 5 feet 8 inches tall.

The bandit seemed very nervous, Thom said, but went about his work with neatness and dispatch.

Two years ago Southern railway train No. 11 was robbed at the same place, the hour and the circumstances of the robbery being exactly the same as those of tonight's holdup. The robber who held up the train two years ago made good his escape. His body was not recoverable.

Postal officials tonight said it was impossible to estimate the packages taken.

Special officers of the railroad company, assisted by local police, are diligently searching for the robber, but so far their efforts have been fruitless.

MAY PROVE ALIBI FOR LEO M. FRANK

Which, However, Doesn't Carry Significance as to Innocence.

(By Associated Press.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 5.—Attorneys for Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder here of Mary Phagan, a factory girl, in April of last year, tonight made public two affidavits which they claim establish an alibi for the condemned man. These affidavits, made by Mrs. Ethel H. Miller and Maler Lefkoff, Frank's lawyers claim, support the testimony of Minnie Kern, who swore that she saw Frank on the street at the hour Conley, chief witness for the prosecution, testified he was assisting the factory superintendent disposing of the girl's body. Conley, who was a negro sweeper at the pencil factory, where the girl's body was found, testified that he and Frank took the body to the basement and hid it about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of April 26. Mrs. Miller, in her affidavit, says that she met Frank at the corner of Whitehall and Alabama street at 1:10 on the afternoon of that date. Mr. Lefkoff's affidavit merely states that he was with Mrs. Miller at the place and hour named, and adds that he did not then know Frank.

NO PRESSURE BEING BROUGHT TO BEAR

BRYAN CONFERS WITH FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

REPORT IS FALSE

The Powers Are Supporting the American Foreign Policy.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, March 5.—"You may say that I discussed all phases of the Mexican situation," said Secretary Bryan today after a conference with members of the house foreign affairs committee, "but I said no go into details."

"In discussing the Mexican situation before the committee, I said in answer to a question that no pressure was being brought to bear on us by any of the European nations, and that none had been. Some of the members of the committee said that in view of newspaper reports to the contrary it might be well to state that statement was given to the public, and I told them that I would go to the public."

Mr. Bryan spoke with the committee reports that the department had received information from the Mexican government, and declared it would be inadvisable to precipitate discussion of the Mexican question in congress at this time.

Incidentally referring to Great Britain, he said the powers were supporting the American policy.

Mr. Bryan expressed confidence that General Carranza, constituent nationalist leader, eventually would bring a full investigation, jointly by British and American representatives, of the killing of William S. Benton. He asserted the number of attacks on foreigners in Mexico had been greatly exaggerated, and indicated that the United States would insist upon ample reparation for losses sustained by foreigners and the punishment of the guilty.

SEISMIC SHOCKS DISTINCTLY FELT

Earthquake Slightly Felt Over Almost Entire Southern Portion of Country.

Atlanta, Ga., March 5.—Seismic shocks, slight but distinct, were felt late today in many cities and towns of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas. At numerous points business buildings and residences trembled, windows rattled and mild excitement prevailed. In the rural districts negroes were badly frightened. As recorded by the seismograph at Mobile, the tremors were light but rapid, indicating that the disturbance was not far distant. Reports from many sections tonight were that the shocks did no damage and that no one was injured.

GIVE LOVING CUP TO DR. SAUNDERS

Special Correspondence.

Columbia, March 5.—Women of Columbia, presented Dr. Ellen C. Saunders, the young woman assistant physician at the asylum, with a beautiful loving cup in recognition of her faithful care of the unfortunate white women of the state and because of the slenderous attack made on her character.

Dr. Saunders is in charge of the ward for white women and has 600 under her care.

LONG METEOR DOXOLOGY.

Special Correspondence.

Columbia, March 5.—The general assembly of South Carolina adjourned this Friday morning at 11 o'clock, after having been in session since Jan. 12.

STATE WILL BE EMBARRASSED FOR MONEY IN THE SUMMER

Legislature Failed to Pass the Enabling Clause Over the Veto of the Governor, and There May Be No Funds for the State Institutions Next Fall Until Taxes Begin to Come In.

Special Correspondence.

Columbia, March 5.—The state treasury of South Carolina will be as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard here August 1, 1914, to Dec. 15, 1915. Thursday the governor vetoed the section in the general appropriation bill providing that the governor the state treasurer and the comptroller general borrow money to run the government and pay the interest on the state's bonded debt during the year 1914.

Thursday night by a vote of 40 to 28 the house of representatives sustained the veto of this section of the general appropriation bill. Consequently there will be no money in the state treasury to meet the ordinary expenses of the state for the year 1914.

The state government has always been run on a credit basis, pledging the taxes to be collected to obtain loans to meet expenses. The taxes for 1914 will be payable Dec. 15 next to March 15, 1915. The action of the house is without precedent.

In his veto message the governor appealed to all of his friends in the house to sustain his veto of the section providing for borrowing money to run the government during 1914, citing as his reasons the fact that he had had friction with the comptroller general and the treasurer. The house took the governor at his word and sustained the veto.

It was said Thursday night by a prominent legislator that the situation brought about by the action of the governor in vetoing this section of the appropriation bill and of the house in sustaining his action placed the state in a very serious position. He said that the taxes of 1913 would provide sufficient funds to meet the

ordinary expenses of the state until next August. After August, he said, he is at a loss to know how the expenses would be met, as the state had always borrowed money to tide it over until the taxes began to come in. That authority to borrow the money was withdrawn when the house sustained the veto of the governor Thursday night.

Section 41, on which the house sustained the governor's veto, reads: "That in anticipation of the taxes hereinafter levied the governor and the state treasurer and the comptroller general be and they are hereby empowered to borrow on credit of the state so much money from time to time as may be needed to meet promptly, at maturity, the interest which will mature on the first day of July and on the first day of January of each year, on the public debt of the state and to pay the current expenses of the state government for the present fiscal year and for pensions, provided the sum so borrowed shall not exceed the sum of \$600,000."

The following members of the house voted to sustain the veto: J. W. Ashley, M. J. Ashley, Bolt, Browning, Creech, Fortner, Halle, the two Harrells, Holley, James, Kellehan, Kennedy, Kirby, Lybrand, Mixson, Mosley, Murray, Robertson, W. S. Rogers, Jr., Sepp, W. W. Scott, Shirley, Summers, Walker, White, Whiteside, Wilburn, C. C. Wyren.

At 10:15 o'clock the house finished the last roll call on the vetoes in the general appropriation bill and sent the bill with the governor's message to the senate. The house recessed subject to the call of the chair to wait on the senate.

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"SPANNING GROUND OF REVOLUTIONS"

SENATOR SMITH SO TERMS UNITED STATES.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, March 5.—While legislation that has been felt over the Mexican situation as a result of the Benton execution practically has been removed in official circles here, the discussion of Mexican affairs at both the capitol and executive quarters today revealed a broad interest in many details of the Mexican problem.

The expedition of the American commission in Chihuahua to examine the body of Benton has been abandoned only temporarily according to officials. The outcome of the inquiry instituted by the Mexican constitutionalists themselves, is awaited, and officials have given no indications as to what their policy will be thereafter.

Secretary Bryan said that the visit of George C. Caruthers, consular agent to General Carranza, did not concern the Benton case. He declined to say what the purpose of the mission was.

Diaz in Washington.

Felix Diaz, who helped Huerta to overthrow Madero and later fled from Vera Cruz because of fear of Huerta, arrived here today. It is generally supposed that he desires to appear before the senate foreign relations committee, though he has submitted no request and has avoided publicity. Senator Shively, acting chairman of the committee, said Diaz would be heard if he wished, as all information possible on the Mexican situation was being gathered by the committee. No promise will be made for the support of any counter revolutions in Mexico, such as two Mexicans, who said they represented Diaz, outlined before the foreign relations committee yesterday. Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, said that he would not give a hearing to Diaz, if he had his way about it, as he believed the United States were becoming the spawning grounds for revolutions.

Trying to De-cent Law.

Boston, Mass., March 4.—Attorney General Thomas J. Boynton and Justice F. Swift, former attorney general, left for Washington today to argue on the constitutionality of the ten hour labor law for women, particularly the provision requiring notices to be posted of such hours of labor.

O'CAMP CASE WILL COME UP FOR TRIAL

Special Correspondence.

Gaffney, March 5.—A case of state-wide interest is fixed for trial on March 9th when the case of J. H. Bulce vs. Limestone Printing and Publishing Co. will be called. This is the case which was brought by Mr. Bulce against Ed DeCamp for damages for publishing certain articles against him which Bulce claims were false. The late George R. Lombert of Richland was counsel for the plaintiff in the case. Mr. DeCamp has employed Butler and Hall and G. W. Speer of the local bar and Attorney Robert Welch of Columbia to represent him. The alleged false statements were made in the Gaffney Ledger sometime last year. Bulce was appointed by Governor Lenoir as one of the Supervisors of Registration for Cherokee county some time ago.

TAXES INCREASE ONE FOURTH MILL

County and State Levies Added Together Show an Increase for Anderson.

There will be an increase of one-half mill in the taxes for Anderson county this year when the county and state levies for the year 1914 are added together. The county levy is 6 1-2 mills against 7 mills for last year while the state levy is 7 mills against 6 1-2 mills for the preceding year.

Of course the school levies will have to be added to this amount and some increase will be occasioned by that. Comparative statements for the two years are given:

	1914	1913
County and bridge	3 1-2	3 1-2
Commissioners road	1	1
Past indebtedness	1	1
Totals	61-2	61-2
State purposes	7 1-4	7 1-4
Totals for both	13 1-2	13 1-2
Constitutional school levy	3 3	3 3
	16 1-2	16 1-2

Ordinary county purposes

Roads and bridges

Commissioners road

Past indebtedness

Totals

State purposes

Totals for both

Constitutional school levy

Sent to Penitentiary For Murdering Wife

Chicago, March 5.—William Cheney Ellis today was found guilty of murdering his wife. Punishment was fixed at imprisonment in the state pen for fifteen years.

Ellis killed his wife here in their hotel room October 16, 1913. When found with the corpse, Ellis appeared dazed. He had slightly slashed his own wrists and throat, and at first declared the tragedy was the result of a suicide agreement because of his business troubles. Before the coroner's jury he changed his explanation and testified that he alone was responsible for the killing, but that he had meant that both should die. Later the defense of temporary mania was proposed and the burden of the case laid on the alleged infatuation with Mrs. Ellis for the clerk.

The clerk declined to come to Chicago to testify, but from his home in Canada sent dispatches denying the accusations of Ellis.

At the time of the murder it was testified Ellis was broken in health; his business had dwindled and he had been the victim, for a long period, of spells of brooding depression and nervousness.

Report of Fighting.

Juarez, Mexico, March 5.—A report that fighting is in progress at Casa Grande between the federal detachment which recently entered the town unopposed and a rebel force was received here today.

Over Two Millions In The Finance Bill

Special Correspondence.

Columbia, March 5.—The general appropriation bill became a law Thursday night at 11:45 o'clock when the senate acted upon the last veto. The measure provides for a tax levy of 6 mills for 1914 and carries a total of a little over \$2,150,000.

After disposing of all the vetoes in the general appropriation bill the senate went into executive session, presumably to consider appointments. Unless there is a deadlock over them the adjournment of the general assembly sine die will take place Thursday night.

The appropriation bill having originated in the house, the vetoes were sent to the house first. What vetoes the house failed to reject were sent to the senate.

Little Interest Shown In Benton Post Mortem

(By Associated Press.)

El Paso, Tex., March 5.—The investigation of the Benton and Bauch cases, begun at Juarez today by a commission of three Mexicans appointed by General Carranza, excited no interest on this side of the river.

A member of the American Anglo commission appointed for the same purpose, but whose efforts were frustrated by the vetoes, said tonight that this commission doubtless would disband, although Charles A. C. Purcell, of the British consular service, and a member of the commission, is still here.

The same member said that Purcell's investigation thus far has elicited no evidence not previously made public in the newspapers.

The commission appointed by Carranza will endeavor to ascertain whether the arrest and conviction of Benton was made according to due form of law and justice. It is not expected that an examination will be made of the British's body.

An attempt will also be made to learn whether Bauch was executed or is still alive.

HOLDUP MAN NOT IN EARNEST

Daylight Bandit Didn't Want Money Bad Enough to Fight.

(By Associated Press.)

Atlanta, March 5.—A daylight hold-up in the center of Atlanta's business section today proved a well dressed stranger, \$45 of the funds of the Jefferson Loan Society. The robber entered the company's place of business, covered I. Steinberg, the clerk on duty with a revolver, and forced him to surrender the money in the cash drawer. He then commanded him to open the safe.

"I'll die first," Steinberg told him. "Oh, if you want to fight about it, I'll go," said the stranger, backing out of the door. Several pedestrians, passing the store, saw him replace his pistol in his pocket and quickly disappear around a corner.

Steinberg, acting chairman of the foreign relations committee, commenting tonight, said he was assured President Wilson's reference to "other matters" meant all foreign matters confronting the government.

"The administration has inherited many foreign problems," he said, "and it is necessary that our foreign relations be re-analyzed. That is what I

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