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ANDERSON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1914.

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## BIG STICK MAY HIT GOV. BLEASE

### WAR SECRETARY DEMANDS RETRACTION FROM PALMETTO EXECUTIVE

### MAY MISS MILITIA

### Encampment Depends on Whether South Carolina "Commander-in-Chief" Backs Down

(Special Correspondence)  
Washington, D. C., April 17.—Secretary of War Garrison tonight stated that unless he had a reply from Governor Blease by tomorrow morning to the secretary's recent communication concerning the encampment at Isle of Palms, S. C., an order would be issued designating another state for the encampment; that South Carolina localities have been so anxious to obtain it was stated that the trouble began several days ago, when Governor Blease on April 9, wrote Secretary Garrison a letter, which the latter considered offensive, demanding to know by what authority the war department presumed to send troops into South Carolina without consulting the governor. Assuming that the Governor objected to the sending of the troops into the State, Secretary Garrison issued an order designating another State for the encampment. Upon a request of Representative Wadley, Mr. Garrison held up this order temporarily. In the meantime, Governor Blease telegraphed the Secretary of War, protesting the sending of the militia to the Isle of Palms. Secretary Garrison wired the Governor in reply asking if the latter's telegram was intended to supersede his letter of April 9, to which the governor replied in the negative. The governor said that he did not withdraw anything stated in the letter. This the secretary says leaves no course open to him except to send the encampment wherever he pleases. On the 17th, however, that he would not act upon the matter until tomorrow morning.

This means that unless a satisfactory reply is received by the war department by tomorrow morning, the encampment will be lost to any South Carolina point. The secretary of War is not into the matter. The three companies of militia which failed to meet the requirements of the department. It is stated that these companies are simply not recognized by the government as a part of the organized militia and the question of their being mustered out is entirely in the hands of the State authorities.

## LEVER HOPEFUL OF BILL ON COTTON SEED FIGURES

### Measure Provides That Statistics Be Gathered by the Census Bureau

(By Associated Press)  
Washington, April 17.—Representative Lever today made an argument before the House committee on the census in favor of his bill requiring the census bureau to report on the quantity of cotton seed purchased and delivered to cotton mills each year, the quantity crushed, the quantities of the various grades produced, such as oil meals and linters, obtained, as well as the quantities of these products and of refuse all purchased by seed handlers and oleomargarine manufacturers, and also the quantities of the various products on hand at given times. Mr. Lever said that legislation of this kind is needed because of the speculation and speculation affecting the price of cotton seed and its products. The value of the seed obtained from the crop in 1912 was estimated at \$125,000,000 and it is argued that it is perfectly reasonable that the government should collect statistics on this article of commerce in the same manner as on the quantities of cotton gin and oil consumed by manufacturers and left on hand. Congressman Lever believes that he will be able to secure a favorable report from the committee on the census and get his bill through the House at the present session.

## BLEASE MAKES A STATEMENT

### AS TO ORDER TO MUSTER OUT THREE COMPANIES IS QUITE CAUSTIC

### Says He Doesn't Believe the Measures Were Planned For Anything But a Bluff

(Special Correspondence)  
Columbia, April 17.—In discussing the matter of the proposed encampment of some companies of State militia, Governor Blease made the following statement:

It seems to me, and I feel that I am justified in pronouncing that there is somebody in Washington connected with the War Department, who is in contact with somebody else endeavoring to injure me politically. And it further seems to me that this charge made yesterday that I have no influence in the National Administration, and that Senators Tillman and Smith have entire control of South Carolina matters, that they most assuredly should have influence in the National Administration.

As stated in my letter of the 9th, I have not been consulted at all in reference to this matter by any one in authority. The Secretary of War has ignored me entirely in it, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution provides that the Governor is Commander in Chief of the military forces of the State, and most assuredly anybody else thinks of me individually. I was entitled to be properly respected as the Governor of South Carolina, and this political attempt through press disclosure to help another by ignoring me, will prove of no benefit to that crowd. Mr. Garrison absolutely ignored my letter of April 9, and in no way manner or form, by wire, by letter or otherwise, indicated that he did not intend to respect me as the Governor of South Carolina. His failure to reply to my letter has indicated that he intended to treat me with discourtesy, and therefore I am to presume that he intended then and intends now to ignore me. I shall not withdraw my letter of April 9 until Mr. Garrison assures me that he did not intend to be discourteous to the Governor of South Carolina, the Commander of her State Militia. If the Secretary of War had taken this matter up with me officially and properly, there would never have been any hitch, nor would there have been any reason for this controversy, but his absolute ignoring of me demanded of me, as I see it, to uphold the dignity of my State, and I have no apologies to make to Secretary of War Garrison or anybody else, for having so done.

My letter is but a bluff, anyway. I believe it is simply a mobilization of the troops to have them in Charleston under the presence of an encampment, where if they are needed they can be hurried on to transports and rushed to Mexico without further notice or preparation, and I would advise the South Carolina boys before they go to Charleston to consider well whether it is worth their while to be in the line of battle in Mexico. I know if I was in had I know that South Carolina will gladly send her troops to fight anywhere in the world, to uphold the honor of the American Republic. But I do not want them in Mexico. I want a fair open call to those who wish to go, will know what the going rate will be, proper preparation, and I leave their business, and I would like to see a proper manner to their families and their loved ones. I have already had several telegrams and letters from individuals and some from companies, offering their services. If the call should be made, therefore I have no objection to South Carolina doing her part if she is called upon. I do not propose to allow her to be insulted and be mobbed up like a cow and driven into bonds with out the necessary notice and preparation.

## NEW FROD FOR HUERTA

### The Washington Government Information That His Wish for Simultaneous Firing of the Salutes Was Unlikely, and That Rear Admiral Mayo, Who Had Agreed to Return the Salute to the Mexican Flag, Immediately After the Arrest of American Bluejackets at Tampico

(By Associated Press)  
Washington, April 17.—President Wilson today flatly rejected General Huerta's suggestion for a "simultaneous salute" to the American and Mexican flags, informing him that the United States would insist on a full compliance with the original demand of Rear Admiral Mayo made April 12 in a written communication to General Huerta, immediately after the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico.

The Washington government information that his wish for simultaneous firing of the salutes was unlikely, and that Rear Admiral Mayo, who had agreed to return the salute to the Mexican flag, immediately after the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico, would be insisted on, the manner of returning the salute to be left to the American admiral, who had agreed to fire one to the Mexican flag. Naval precedent showed no "simultaneous salute" ever had been fired in apology for an offense.

No reply to the last American note, transmitted through George C. Gurnea, has been received up to late today, and no orders to the American war fleet to slow down or turn back were issued.

A New Hint Likely.  
Administration officials considered, the main point at issue—the exchange of salute had been settled. They regarded Huerta's "hanging over details" as an official expressed it, not likely to prevent an adjustment of the current account.

## New York Mayor Escapes Bullet of Would-Be Assassin

### An Attempt on His Life, Similar to That Upon Life of Late Mayor Gaynor, Was Made in the City Hall and the Bullet Found a Mark in the Face of City Attorney Polk

(By Associated Press)  
New York, April 17.—In an attempt to take the life of Mayor John P. Mitchell today, Michael P. Mahoney, an apparently irresponsible, elderly man, who later said he was a blacksmith out of work, fired into a group of three men seated in the mayor's automobile at the east side of City Hall park.

Bullet Hit Lawyer.  
The bullet entered the jaw of Frank L. Polk, corporation counsel, who was sitting next to the mayor. With blood spurting from his mouth, Mr. Polk was taken into the city hall and afterward to a hospital, where, it was said, the wound would not prove fatal. Mahoney shot at the mayor, he declared tonight, because he felt aggrieved at the city executive's "extravagant expenditures," and because he was jealous.

As soon as he had seen that Mr. Polk had received medical attention Mayor Mitchell went to the police station and questioned Mahoney.

"Why did you shoot at me?" he asked. The prisoner's answer was incoherent and to the effect that he had nothing to say. Cowering before his questioner, he seemed hardly to know what he had done. He wore a ragged fringe of white beard and was clad in an ill-fitting suit.

While the police were trying to learn the man's name, which he persistently refused to give, a jostling crowd packed the place and frequently cried: "Where's the assassin? Lynch him!"

How was to take the mayor's party to lunch. In thirty minutes the car would have started. As that time Mahoney was taken to the police station.

who had been standing on the fringe of a crowd attending a noon meeting of the unemployed and the Industrial Workers of the World, saw that Mayor Mitchell was within a few feet of him. As the mayor took his seat Mahoney drew a revolver from his coat pocket and fired.

According to his own story, Mahoney had tried to see the mayor last Monday, but had not been able to get an interview. His idea, he said, was to criticize Mayor Mitchell for "extravagant expenditures" of his administration and incidentally to ask for a job.

His impulse embittered him, and when he came back Wednesday it was with the intention of killing the mayor. He thought better of his purpose, however, and deferred the attempt. Today he determined to act.

Mahoney appeared to be agitated by the attempt to get the mayor's name. He knew less about police work—as much as a boy of twelve or fourteen," was one disjointed statement in the letters referring to Colonel Goethals, and continuing: "Also knows lots of engineering as twelve or fourteen years old boy."

has happened and your statement that it was committed by an ignorant fool.

"The responsibility for a hostile act cannot be avoided by the plea of ignorance."

In view of the publicity of this occurrence, I must require that you send by suitable members of your staff formal disavowal and apology for the act together with your assurance that the officer responsible for it will receive severe punishment. Also, that you publicly hoist the United States flag in a prominent position on shore and salute it with 21 guns. The salute will be returned by this ship.

Your answer to this communication must be received within 24 hours from 5 p. m. of this date.

Demand Modified.  
Secretary Daniels, a few days ago, said Rear Admiral Mayo modified his demand somewhat, saying he would not insist on having the salute fired while the American flag was hoisted on the Mexican territory, and would be satisfied if the salute was to the flag in a conspicuous place either on the mast of the Dolphin or a Mexican gunboat.

There was much discussion about the propriety of returning Huerta's salute, because of a navy regulation, which reads:

"No salute shall be fired in honor of any nation, or of any official of any nation, not formally recognized by the government of the United States."

## WILSON AGAIN FLATLY REFUSES ANY COMPROMISE WITH HUERTA

### AMERICAN WARSHIPS UNDER FULL SAIL ON TO FORCE MEXICAN DICTATOR TO SHOW PROPER RESPECT FOR STARS AND STRIPES

(By Associated Press)  
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## BALCONY FELL; SEVERAL HURT

### SUICIDE WAS A GREENVILLE MAN

### A. S. WALDEN KILLED HIM- IN LOCAL HOTEL BY DOSE OF LAUDANUM

### GAVE BODY AWAY

### "I Want Body Sent To Medical College," Said Note, Then Took Fatal Dose

Without relatives and without friends, almost penniless and presumably sick, A. S. Walden of Greenville committed suicide in the Chiquola hotel here by drinking laudanum some time between 7 o'clock Thursday night and noon yesterday. The body was found yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and at that time was cold and stiff, establishing the fact that the suicide had been dead for some time.

The man was in room 51 at the hotel and when the chambermaid could not gain entrance to the room yesterday afternoon she reported the matter to the clerk. The clerk instructed her to go through the window from the writing room and then the gruesome find was made, the body being in a natural position on the bed, with the hands folded across the breast, as though in slumber.

Wednesday night during the rush at the desk following the arrival of the evening train the man presented himself at the desk and told the clerk that he was sick, asking that he be sent to a room at once. The clerk did not ask the stranger to register as it was seen that he was ill, and he was sent directly to room 51, paying for his lodging before he went up. He did not come out for any meal, but had a few glasses of beer sent in to him from time to time. He was next seen when he came out of his room at noon and again at 7 o'clock in the evening he came down to the desk twice. He then returned to his room and was not seen again while alive.

When the maid discovered the man dead the coroner was summoned and he in turn called for Dr. J. C. Harris. The physician made an examination of the man and stated that it was a clear case of suicide. In a few minutes after the physician had rendered his opinion, in the search of the man's pockets, the following letter was found: "I have no relatives and my wish is that you send my body to the Med. Col. at Atlanta." It is taken of course that the two abbreviations stand for "Medical College."

The letter was written on Hotel Chiquola stationery and was in a very legible hand. Further search of the man's pockets revealed a bank book and \$2.00 in change. No other money could be found.

In appearance the man differed little from dozens of laborers to be met on the street and the only fact that he was crippled was right leg being deformed and slightly shorter than the left. One of his hands was also crippled by rheumatism. He seemed to be between 45 and 60 years of age.

A search of the effects of the dead man showed that his name was A. S. Walden and that he had been making his home in Greenville. He had a number of pay tickets from the Poe Manufacturing Company of Greenville for a number of weeks, but these suddenly stopped in January. The next record of any employment was found in two pay envelopes from the American Spinning Company. Other papers in his bank book showed that he boarded with a man named J. A. Brown in Greenville and there were frequent entries showing where he had paid his board to Brown.

The note said that the dead man had no relatives, but this does not conform entirely with the entries in his book, since there are several places where he entered various amounts for house rent, groceries, coal and wood and clothing. This would seem to indicate that he had a home and a family in Greenville. Laudanum Was Used.

It is believed that the man had been convinced by taking morphine but the tablets at first thought to be morphine later proved to be strychnine. However, there was no evidence of any of these being

### OPENING OF NEW BUILDING OF WOMAN'S COLLEGE AT DUE WEST

### SIX ARE INJURED

### Anderson People Were In the Audience, But None Were Hurt; Injured of Donalds

Six people were injured at the Woman's College of Due West, one of whom may die, when a hanging balcony fell in the new music hall at that place last night, according to information reaching Anderson at 11 o'clock. None of the other five injured people sustained any serious hurt.

The new conservatory of music at Due West had just been completed and last night was the first time that it had been opened to the public. A great program had been arranged for the night, the chief feature of the affair being the music by the choir composed trained voices. This had attracted people from all parts of the immediate section and the house was crowded.

The balcony which fell was a hanging affair, being supported by chains, and owing to the large crowd thereon, over 100 of the people of the Woman's College being seated there, it could not stand the strain and the chains parted, throwing some of the people from the balcony some 20 or 30 feet to the front. Strangers saw none of the injured were seated in the balcony but they were hurt; were struck by the falling timbers and buried under the mass of humanity. The following is a list of those injured:

W. F. Vermillion, a well known young business man of Donalds, internally injured, serious, carried to the Due West infirmary.

Miss Rosa Keyes of Donalds, Mr. Vermillion's companion, slightly injured.

W. T. Dickson of Yorkville, student at Brinkley College, not seriously injured.

Ernest Newman of Yorkville, student at Brinkley College, bruised and slightly cut.

J. L. Presley, a member of the Brinkley College faculty, not seriously injured.

Mr. Vermillion was the most seriously injured, is about 25 years of age.

According to the information it was 11:15 o'clock when the balcony fell last night, the occasion was being celebrated with the presentation of "Queen Esther" and a great crowd thronged the handsome new building. It was impossible to obtain any estimate of what the damage done would amount to.

It is said that the Woman's College authorities immediately consulted with Hook & Rogers, Charleston architects, just after the affair happened appraising them of the defective work. Hook & Rogers were the architects for the new building.

At midnight last night information from Due West said that Mr. Vermillion's condition was very serious but that physicians had not completed their examinations sufficiently to state whether or not he would recover.

## UNCLE SAM PAYS FOR CANAL ZONE

### Treaty Between This Country and Colombia Concluded—We Paid \$25,000,000

(By Associated Press)  
Paris, April 17.—The treaty between the United States and Colombia, settling the Panama controversy was made public here today.

The government of the United States, desiring to put an end to all disputes and differences with the republic of Colombia, concluded by events which have brought about the present situation in the Isthmus of Panama, in its name and in the name of the people of the United States, expresses sincere regret for anything that may have interrupted or affected the relations of cordial friendship existing long between the two nations.

The treaty provides that "Colombia shall cede to the United States, free passage through the Panama canal for her troops, stores and warships," and stipulates also that six months after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty the sum of \$25,000,000 shall be paid to Colombia.

Arrive At Tampico.  
Tampico, Apr. 17.—The United States fleet arrived at Tampico today.

360 Marines on Board Arrived Here Today from New Orleans.  
Five American battleships in company with the fleet arrived on the morning of the 17th.

Key West Contingent, meaning 600,000 words the Mexican coast.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## Fighting on the Exchange Bears Down Lehigh Stocks

### Points Lower, Missouri Pacific Conversions Slumped 5 Points, President Bush Gave Assurance That Provision for the Taxes Would Be Made, but Pressure on the Stock Market Remains

(By Associated Press)  
New York, April 17.—Sharp bear drove selected stocks, such as Missouri Pacific, down a point and a half today, but pressure on the stock market remains intense.

The general market moved up well in the face of severe declines. The opening was strong. Market prices for American stocks in London, foreign buying here and expectations of a speedy settlement of the Mexican difficulty, stimulated the market. Although movements during the morning were irregular, a higher level prevailed most of the time. When the news came of the new market in Mexico, the situation, the market eased, although an uncertainty was shown in the volume of Lehigh Valley and Missouri Pacific was to send the whole lot off the last hour, but not declines in most cases were limited to one or two points.

The bond market was steady. Total sales \$2,400,000. United States bonds unchanged on call.

## COUPLE ARE BOUND AND BURNED ALIVE

### Mystery Of Double Murder and Fire Baffles Police of South Dakota Countrywide

(By Associated Press)  
Geddes, S. D., April 17.—The bodies of W. H. Mendie, manager of the Farmers Lumber Yard here, which was burned last night, and his bookkeeper, Miss Blanche Signal, were found today in the debris of the yard office.

Miss Signal's feet were tied with a wire and her hands were bound behind her. Her skull had been crushed with a hammer, found nearby. Mendie's feet were tied together and his hands were bound behind him. His skull had been fractured.

There is no clue and no known motive for the murder has been discovered.

Mr. Mendie and Miss Signal were last seen alive when they went to the office about 5:30 last night. At 5:45 they were found dead.

The fire was discovered at 11:30 and had gained irresistible headway.

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