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ROOSEVELT ATTACKS DEMOCRATIC WORKS AND FOREIGN POLICY

Discoverer of River of Doubt Was Able to Talk

SEEKS SUPPORT FOR HIS PARTY

Ex-President Says Present Anti- Trust Policy of Democracy is Bad For the Nation's Business

(By Associated Press)
Pittsburg, June 30.—Former President Roosevelt here tonight made his first speech of the 1914 campaign. He spent five hours in Pittsburg and was welcomed enthusiastically. In his address, before the Pennsylvania Progressive League, he criticized the policies of the Wilson administration, attacked Senator Boies Penrose and appealed for support of the progressive ticket.

Colonel Roosevelt spoke with comparative ease, after the first few sentences, but his voice was husky and persons in the rear of the building at times found it difficult to hear him. His gestures were less rapid and vigorous than of old, and at the end of his speech he plainly was weary.

Colored New Phrase.

Colonel Roosevelt coined a new phrase tonight. It was what he called "government by convulsion." By this, he said, he meant the passing back and forth of power between the republican and democratic parties, which he said would continue unless the people entrusted the power to the progressive party.

The former president's speech was regarded by progressive leaders here as an indication of the line of attack the party will follow in this year's campaign. The colonel held out no olive branch to the republican party. He appealed to individual republicans to support the progressive ticket, but suggested no dealings with the party as an organization. He denounced republican leaders, who, he said, had misrepresented the people, and attacked Senator Penrose unsparingly. The Wilson administration's policy, Col. Roosevelt said, was responsible for backward business and unemployment. No progress had been made, he said, toward a solution of the trust question, and on this point he went into what he later said was the most comprehensive statement of his position he ever had made.

Greeted by Crowd.

The colonel was greeted on his arrival by a crowd of several thousand persons, who blocked the streets near the station and cheered him. He drove directly to a dining hall, where 1,700 progressives were having dinner. Here he made a brief speech then hurried on to Exposition hall, where he delivered his principal address.

When Colonel Roosevelt entered the hall he was cheered for several minutes. Bandanna handkerchiefs were waved and the weird "bull moose call" was sounded. The band played away a tune that was often heard in the first progressive campaign and Colonel Roosevelt looked entirely happy as he stood on the center of the platform, waving his hand at the crowd.

After he had finished his speech, Colonel Roosevelt was told a crowd at an overflow meeting in an adjoining hall was waiting for him, but he did not feel like making another extended speech, and stopped merely long enough for a word of greeting. Gifford Pinchot, candidate for United States senator, and William Draper Lewis, of Philadelphia candidate for governor, also made speeches.

Strong Criticism.

"The present national administration," he said, "is pursuing a course that prevents the existence of property, and that does not offer a single serious or intelligible plan for passing property round, should property in spite of the administration's efforts, at some future time return to our people."

"This is true both as regards the trust question and the tariff question. As regards both the only wise course to follow is that set forth in the National Progressive platform. The nation should deal with both by continuing executive action through administrative commissions of ample power. One commission should shape our tariff policies so as, with thorough knowledge (disinterestedly acquired, to give proper encouragement to our merchants while also giving proper protection to our wage workers, our farmers and our business men. The other commission should exercise strict supervision and control over big business. We should treat, it with entire justice, draw in."

DUNCAN SPOKE OF IRBY SENIOR AND WAS CALLED

W. C. Irby Resented Mention of His Father With the Lie Direct

Special to The Intelligencer.

Bishopville, June 30.—A small crowd heard attentively the State candidates here today. Nothing of unusual interest happened at the morning hour John G. Clinckscale, first candidate for Governor to speak, made no reference to prohibition or the flurry that was caused by Mr. Browning at the meeting on Monday.

When John T. Duncan, who is again a candidate for governor, made some remark about the late Senator John L. M. Irby, he was given the "lie" direct by William C. Irby, candidate for governor and a son of the late senator. Kelly, a candidate for lieutenant governor, also caught the habit and denounced Duncan, when the latter accused Kelly of pulling for M. L. Smith for governor. Duncan is the attorney who has been disbarred.

Dr. John G. Clinckscale introduces a new feature today by attacking the Parker Mill merger and its head, Lewis W. Parker of Greenville. The speaker confined himself to a discussion of the "manipulation of cotton mill stocks" and the failure of apparently prosperous mills to pay dividends. He stated that the "small stockholder" has little voice and little show" and "have practically lost confidence in the management of the mills." He asserted this was a warning to the people. "I do not believe South Carolina should be robbed of the money through the manipulation of properties by those in charge for their private gain" he exclaimed.

Some newspapers were attacked by John G. Richards, Mendel L. Smith received an ovation, and held the crowd's closest attention while he described the needs of the state and told the part the voters pay in securing good government. He urged careful use of the tax-payer's money.

That this state is referred to as "a state where criminals" because their dues" was the assertion of Richard I. Manning who was well received.

DR. S. R. HELLER DEAD

Townville Physician Passed Away Monday Night.

Dr. S. R. Heller died at his home in Townville Monday night at 8 o'clock of a complication of diseases. He had been in ill health for some time and was taken worse last Thursday, and his death was not unexpected. He was 59 years of age.

Dr. Heller was born in Newberry, S. C., and practiced medicine there for two years, moved to Townville 35 years ago, where he has lived ever since. He was a graduate of Col. Patrick's military school in Greenville, and later attended the South Carolina college at Columbia. Later he graduated in medicine at the Charleston Medical college.

He leaves his wife and eight children. His wife was Miss Ellen Cromer, daughter of the late Lewis Cromer. They were married in 1879. The following are the children: Dr. J. R. Heller, of Fair Play; Joe Heller, of Sandy Springs; Dr. W. B. Heller, of Lavonia, Ga.; Mrs. Furman Deleman, of Augusta, Ga.; Misses Vnie and Bernie Heller and Guy and Christopher Heller.

Dr. Heller was a member of the Methodist church. The funeral and interment were held at Smith's Chapel Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. S. Myers.

Will of Archduke.

Vienna, June 30.—The will of the late archduke was opened tonight by the emperor. The archduke's children, it is said, are to inherit their father's estates in Bohemia and at Salzburg and Artritten. The rest of the estate, including the famous Villa Tivoli, at Florence, are to go to the new heir to the throne.

Mrs. Wilson Takes Vacation.

Washington, June 30.—Mrs. Wilson wife of the president, accompanied by Mrs. Helen Woodrow Bones, probably will go to Cornish, N. H., next week to begin her summer vacation. Mrs. Margaret Wilson is not expected to be with her mother much this summer because of editorial duties which will take her to Madison, Wis. The president has made no plans for a vacation.

In a model form an English inventor has succeeded in operating a railroad car that is raised above the track by the repelling force of electricity and drawn forward by magnets above it.

FLAG RAISED OVER MEXICO MAY STAY UP

THIS IDEA IS BEING INJECT- ED INTO THE REBEL THOUGHTS

CARRANZA DELAYS

First Chief of the Mexican Con- stitutionalists Puts Off a Definite Answer

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, June 30.—With the Niagara mediation conference on the eve of a recess pending the proposed meeting of representatives of General Huerta and the Constitutionalists to discuss the Mexican internal affairs, General Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the Constitutionalists, tonight telegraphed his Washington agents that he had not heard from his associate leaders with regard to participation in such a conference.

Carranza's representatives, who earlier in the day had expected that some definite reply might be received by night, announced later that nothing would be learned until tomorrow at the earliest. The general belief here was that it would be some time before any decision would be reached.

In the event the Constitutionalists finally refuse to negotiate with Huerta's delegates over the internal affairs of Mexico, it is said, a protocol between the United States and Huerta as to international problems will be completed, but while some form of provisional government may be agreed as the internal revolution continued.

Huerta May Run

Considerable apprehension was created in official quarters over an unofficial report that General Huerta had sent two of his children toward Puerto, Mexico. This led to reports that he was preparing to flee to save himself and family from falling into the hands of the Constitutionalists.

Whatever may be the present expectations of the Washington government as to the effects of the recess in mediation, it was assured that this government would continue to influence the Constitutionalists to confer with Huerta delegates towards reaching an understanding as to some form of provisional government. It was learned tonight that urgent arguments have been transmitted to Carranza, through his agents here, setting forth the enormous responsibility resting on the Constitutionalists as to the fate of their country.

Carranza agents here have been told to picture the possibility which might follow intervention in Mexico by the United States. They have been reminded, it is said, of the dreams of thousands of Americans for one solid nation from the Canadian border to the Panama canal, and urged to appreciate how public opinion might force the American flag to wave for years at least over Mexico should it once be hoisted in the capital.

In view of the strong influences that have been and are still being exerted to bring about peace in Mexico, there are those who believe that Carranza will yet yield to the conference, but even those who believe this, dwell on the difficulty of making the Mexicans admit the United States really is a factor in the internal affairs of their country.

It was learned tonight that John R. Silliman, the American consul to Saltillo, will return to Saltillo to represent the United States.

Reports continue to reach Washington of the widening of the breach between Villa and Carranza. Should this become more serious, the internal situation, it is admitted, would be further complicated.

Another of the Constitutionalists' representatives to reach Washington today was Francisco Urquidí, who has been acting as consul for the Carranzistas at New York. He has been recalled to Mexico and tarried there to confer with Carranza's Washington agent before proceeding to Monterey.

BOY KILLED IN CARD ROOM

Arm Caught in Belting, Head Thrown Against Floor.

Honea Path, June 30.—John Owens, the 14-year-old son of Cordell Owens, was instantly killed while working in the card rooms of the Chiquola mill Monday afternoon. From the best information obtainable it seems that his arm, while sweeping, was caught in the belting of the machinery and that his head was thrown forcibly against the floor, breaking his neck and causing instant death. His father is a blind man and his boy was the principal support of the family.

The Weather.

Washington, June 30.—Forecast: South Carolina—Local thunder showers, probably Wednesday and Thursday.

CHARGE THAT THIS COUNTRY IS TYRANNICAL

MEXICAN NOTE DECLARES UNITED STATES WOULD BOSS ELECTIONS

WANT NEUTRALITY

Communication Asks Why This Country Refuses Impartial Mexican President

(By Associated Press.)

Mexico City, June 30.—Roberto Esteva Ruiz, acting foreign minister, has given out a memorandum bearing on the statement of the Mexican delegates at the Niagara Falls mediation conference, addressed to the American delegates and first made public from Niagara Falls June 17. In it he brings out certain passages which were contained in the statement as issued at Niagara Falls. The object of the memorandum, it was said, was to combat proposals sent by the American delegates, which were said to be tantamount to reducing electoral liberty in Mexico to a sham, as the elections would be held under pressure in favor of Carranza. This, it was argued, would be bad for both Mexico and the United States as well as for Carranza, as it would cause bad feeling between the two people and Carranza would always be regarded as the nominee and subordinate of the American government. For this reason, it is stated, the Mexican delegates rejected the proposals in question, without even consulting their own government, for they could not countenance any arrangement enabling the Washington government to put in a president in Mexico.

Ask Questions.

The Mexican delegates in the document ask why the government at Washington objects to the establishment of a neutral provisional government, which the Mexican delegates had immediately accepted. The only answer they say can be that the Washington government does not desire electoral liberty in Mexico.

President Wilson, they assert, has constantly alleged the welfare of the Mexican people to be the reason for his attitude and the delegates said they thought the Mexican people should be consulted as to what they regarded as their welfare and not have it forced on them.

The Mexican delegates denied that the advance of the revolution provoked national sentiment in Mexico favored Carranza and even if such were the case, his election, they pointed out, would be certain under a neutral government and there would be no necessity for putting him in through a provisional government under his influence. If Carranza were elected at a free election, they pointed out, he might be capable of pacifying the country, but if put in by Washington they argued he would be hampered.

Failure Predicted.

If the Washington government insisted on its proposals, the delegates contended, the negotiations would fail and civil strife in Mexico would continue.

These reasons, they declared, also prevented the Mexican delegates accepting an electoral college with a constitutionalist majority set up expressly for the purpose of securing the triumph of a given party. Nor could the Mexican delegates accept the proposal for the indefinite presence of American sea and land forces as elections in Mexico could not, and ought not to be held under seeming pressure.

Senator Esteva Ruiz stated that after the memorandum had been presented an agreement had been reached between the American and Mexican delegates, but it could not be given out.

MAY GET OFF LIGHT

Under Bosnian Law Slayer of Arch- duke May Escape

Sarajevo, June 30.—The city was quiet today. Reports from other districts of Bosnia today say disorders have virtually ceased. The perpetrators of Sunday's outrages are to be tried before the civil courts and not under martial law. Nedeljo Gabrinovic, who threw the bomb at the archduke and his consort on Sunday, will therefore be liable to imprisonment for a period of from five to ten years, while Gavrio Prinsip, who fired the fatal shot may, it is said, escape with ten years imprisonment on account of his youth.

Vienna, June 30.—The Tagblatt today says the late archduke's life was insured with Dutch companies for \$12,000,000 and that of his wife for \$8,000,000.

Editor Succeeded.

Girard, Ala., June 30.—R. P. Sommerkamp, editor of the Girard Journal, committed suicide at his office heretoday by shooting. The cause is not known.

NO APOLOGY FOR ACTION SAYS BLEASE

GOVERNOR FAILS TO AN- SWER CHARGES ON THE ASYLUM MATTER

NEGRO QUESTION

The Speakers In Senate Race Raise Talk About Federal Appointments of Race

Special to The Intelligencer.

Chester, June 30.—Approximately 600 undemonstrative voters of Chester county heard the United States senatorial candidates here today.

The feature of the meeting was Governor Blease's complete ignoring of the bitter attacks upon him yesterday and today upon him for his part in the "Star Chamber" proceeding of the board of regents of the asylum for the insane, which subjected Dr. Elenora Sander, a lady physician of the asylum corps, to such humiliating circumstances. Her father lives near here. Only that part of his speech which might have been interpreted as relating to this was "I have no apology or explanation to make for anything that I've done, and before I'll make an apology or explanation, I'll go back to Newberry and work again in the livery stable." Senator Smith was twitted today with promise of a better job after August 25. The governor said that he had already made application for it. The governor said "when I get to the senate I am going to work for the establishment of an office in Liverpool with Ed. Smith as the American representative of the cotton producers of the world, to keep things straight over there."

Federal Offices.

Recent federal appointments were referred to again today, when the governor pointed out that no lawyers in the Piedmont were on the eligible list when it came to the appointment of a United States district attorney. They were all from the lower half of the state," the governor added. Continuing this line of attack he said: when it came to the appointment of United States Marshal the only man who could be found was one with a white face, but who had set type on a negro republican paper." The governor then asked why Senator Smith could not have found some farmer to serve as marshal, or to act as collector of revenue.

When Mr. Pollock was introduced, he in turn attacked the governor for neglecting the farmer when it came to appointments of "honor," "why," queried the Cheraw man, "did the governor when it came to appointing a colonel on his staff go to Charleston and get that little, sawed off, Italian Dago, the king of blind fixers. He too might have found some honest farmer."

Mr. Jennings devoted almost his entire time to the "star chamber" proceedings, which he characterized as "miserable and contemptible." When the governor was speaking he took Senator Smith to task for not depriving civil service negro mail carriers and clerks of their jobs. He then boasted that while he had been governor of South Carolina no negroes had held commissions as notaries.

Mr. Jennings answered this by saying that the governor was too busy granting pardons to negroes to sign commissions for them. "There are now in South Carolina," this speaker went on "more than 900 negroes with pardons bearing the name of Cole L. Blease. The governor on the 25th of August will be so extinguished that I guess we'll find him in Africa, where he can pardon some more negroes."

Senator Smith made today one of the more eloquent speeches of the entire campaign, in defending the record he has made.

"I arrogate to myself no credit for what I am," he said. "All that I am or hope to be I owe to the teachings I got at my mother's knee and thank God you haven't money enough or power enough to make me prove faithless to my trust." His mastery tribute to the motherhood of the south brought forth applause.

Senator Smith received today the largest box of flowers that has yet appeared during the campaign. The governor too got a bunch, and Mr. Jennings got his first. The mayor of Sumter said, holding his flowers up to the audience, that he would not "disgrace these by putting them on the political corpse of Cole L. Blease."

Mr. Jennings began his address by saying to the people of Chester if they "Vote like the people in the lower part of the state, you will send the governor back to Newberry to work in a livery stable."

Read Evidence.

"I am going to read some of the words," said Mr. Jennings, "that Governor Blease has spoken which will make the cheeks of the women of South Carolina blush with shame."

WOMEN BELEAGUER PRESIDENT WILSON IN THE WHITE HOUSE

PENROSE MAKES CUTTING REPLY TO ROOSEVELT

Pennsylvania Shows Teddy's Let- ter and Gives Out a Trench- ant Answer to Attack

(By Associated Press.)

Pittsburgh, June 30.—United States Senator Boies Penrose, in this city tonight, gave out a statement replying to Col. Roosevelt's speech before the mass meeting of the Pennsylvania Progressive League. The senator referred to the rebuke of bossism and continued:

"It is difficult for me to determine just when Mr. Roosevelt reached the conclusion to which he refers. It certainly was not in 1904, when the returns from Pennsylvania in the presidential election in that year were sent to him by me as chairman of the republican state committee and to which I received from him in reply the following letter:

"My dear Senator Penrose: Upon my word, of all phenomenal returns, the returns from Pennsylvania are most phenomenal. I congratulate and cordially thank you.

"Faithfully yours,
"Theodore Roosevelt."

"In fact during the whole period of Mr. Roosevelt's administration, my relations with him were cordial. I cooperated with him in nearly of his policies and when certain potential elements in the republican party were plotting to defeat Mr. Roosevelt for the nomination in 1904 I as chairman of the State committee of Pennsylvania, was most active in having him endorsed for nomination."

"I am further informed that Mr. Roosevelt refers to the fact that I opposed him for nomination at the republican national convention in 1912 and I take it that this is the real reason for his change of attitude. I exercised my privilege to use my own judgment as to what course I should follow in the presidential contest. I pursued the course I considered to be the advantage of the republican party and the people of Pennsylvania. Mr. Roosevelt had assured me that under no circumstances would he ever be a candidate again for the presidency. He assured prominent republicans from all over the country to the same effect."

"In the republican national convention, Mr. Roosevelt at no time had a majority of the convention. The rules under which the convention acted were precisely the rules which Mr. Roosevelt had insisted on in the national convention of 1908. It will be recalled that Mr. Roosevelt had absolutely named Mr. Taft for the presidency. Whether Mr. Roosevelt considers this an act of bossism or not I do not know. But, to me, at the time, it seemed the most offensive act of bossism that could be perpetrated in American politics."

Committee Named.

Washington, June 30.—Speaker Clark today appointed the following committee to represent the house of representatives at the dedication of a statue to President Tyler at Richmond, Va., Montague, Virginia; Fitzgerald, New York; Baker, New Jersey; Mann, Illinois, and Murdock, Kansas.

Shepard Chosen.

Richmond, Va., June 30.—Finley J. Shepard, whose wife was Mrs. Helen Gould, was elected today in New York a director of the Virginia Railway and Power company, a "Gould" property.

Mr. Jennings then read colorful excerpts from the written record which attempted to show that the board of regents was dominated by Governor Blease, and that the chief executive, by written and spoken words, attempted to blacken the character of Elenora B. Saunders.

Mr. Jennings charged that Mr. Bivins, a member of the board, brought the resolution condemning the young woman physician into the meeting already prepared even before he had heard a word of testimony.

Senator Smith was the eloquent portrayal of cotton, and his own record in the Senate. "I do not believe in arraying class against class," he said.

The speaker said he measures up to other United States Senators at Washington, although these Senators "Have great newspaper education." The speaker told some of the jokes which he says he made famous during the campaign. They made a hit with the audience, and there were repeated cheers for "Smith."

Would Cross Examine Him About Woman's Suffrage Stand

UP TO THE STATES HE TOLD THEM

Avoiding the Feminine Traps, Wilson Finally Had to Tell the Party That He Objected

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, June 30.—Five hundred members of the general federation of women's clubs marched to the white house today and drew from President Wilson a final refusal to accede to demands that he support the movement for a woman suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. The president reiterated his statement to the previous delegation that his party had not embodied this question in its platform, and then for the first time announced his personal conviction that the suffrage issue was one for settlement by the states and not by the federal government.

"The women went away plainly disappointed and chagrined, some of them talking of immediate action against the democratic party. Headed by such leaders as Mrs. Ellis Logan, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Miss Rheta Chiles Dorr and Miss Alice Paul, they marched to the white house with bands playing and banners flying. They massed themselves in the portico east room, many carrying babies who added their shrill to the unusual scene by crying according to the speeches."

Leaders Talked.

Once inside the white house the women made no demonstrations and allowed their leaders to do all the talking. There was no applause as the president entered the east room, accompanied by Col. Hartz, his military aide, in full dress uniform. Mrs. Ellis Logan, president of the district of Columbia federation of women's clubs, told the president of the adoption of a suffragist resolution at a recent general convention of her organization in Chicago. She then introduced Mrs. Wiley and Mrs. Dorr. The latter spoke of the strength of the suffrage movement and said that the situation has changed materially. There was a short pause and then the president stepped forward and answered his callers.

President's Talk.

"No one could fail to be impressed by this great company of thoughtful women," said the president, "and I want to assure you that it is to me most impressive. I have stated once before the position which as the leader of a party I feel obliged to take, and I am sure that you will not wish me to state it again. Perhaps it would be more serviceable if I ventured upon the confident conjecture that the Baltimore convention did not embody this very important question in the platform which it adopted because of its conviction that the principles of the constitution which allotted these questions to the States were well considered principles from which they did not wish to depart."

"You have asked to state my personal position with regard to pending measure. It is my conviction that this is a matter for settlement by the States and not by the Federal government, and therefore, that being my personal conviction and it being obvious that there is no ground on your part for discouragement in the progress you are making, and my passion being for local self government I can only say that since you turned away from me as a leader of a party and asked me my position as a man, I am obliged to state it very frankly.

Leave It States.

"I think that very few persons, perhaps, realize the difficulty of the dual duty that must be exercised by a president of the United States. He, as president, is an executive charged with the administration of the law, but he is the choice of a party as a leader in policy. The policy is determined by the party or else upon unusual and new circumstances, by the determination of those who lead the party. This is my situation as an individual."

"It is not a fact that we have very good precedents existing for altering the electorate by the constitution of the United States?" asked Mrs. Dorr. "I do not think that has anything to do with my conviction as to the best way that it can be done," returned the president.

"It does not, but it leaves room for the women of the country to say what they want through the constitution of the United States."

(Continued on Page Three.)