

# The Herald and News.

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## Insist Upon Blockade But Limit Its Extent

### Great Britain and France, Rejecting American Proposal for Free Passage of Non-contraband, Explain That They Will Impose as Little Hardship as Possible on Neutrals

Washington, March 17.—Six diplomatic notes were made public tonight by the state department, constituting the entire correspondence of the last few weeks before between the United States and Germany and between the United States and Great Britain and France relative to the cessation of submarine attacks on merchant ships, the shipment of conditional contraband and foodstuffs to civilians, the use of neutral flags by belligerent merchantmen, the removal of mines and the proclamation of a virtual blockade by the allies against Germany.

The communications revealed that the United States, realizing the difficulties of the allies' maintaining an effective blockade of Germany by a close guard of the coast on account of the activity of submarines, asked that "a radius of activity" be defined. Great Britain and France replied with the announcement that the operations of blockade would not be conducted "outside of European waters, including the Mediterranean."

While Germany agreed, it is disclosed, to abandon her submarine attacks on "mercantile of any flag" except when they resist visit or search, provided foodstuffs were permitted to reach her civilian population, Great Britain and her allies rejected the proposal originally made by the United States in an effort to bring the belligerents into an arrangement which would safeguard the interests of neutrals.

### Considered a Blockade.

The answers from Great Britain and France reveal for the first time that

the allies officially regard their policy as a "blockade," but desire to refrain from exercising the rights of belligerents under a blockade, substituting procedure in prize courts and compensation through sale of the detained merchandise.

The publication of the correspondence cleans the slate of diplomatic notes and leaves the United States confronted with the question of whether or not it will acquiesce in the form of blockade announced by the allies or offer protest. President Wilson has indicated that a strong protest will be made.

Officials admitted being somewhat puzzled over the British rejection of the proposals made by the United States in this connection. They observed a statement in the British reply to the American note which is not borne out by comparison with the German note. The British reply says in reference to the American communication:

"The reply of the German government to this note has been published and it is not understood from the reply that the German government is prepared to abandon the practice of sinking British merchant vessels by submarines."

What Germany said official was as follows:

"The German government would undertake not to use their submarines to attack mercantile of any flag except when necessary to enforce the right of visit and search."

Officials declined to say whether this misunderstanding would furnish the basis for further negotiation.

south to join them, but in the meantime Benavides was defeated at San Felipe. We finally joined him, but he had divided his force of 10,000 men, sending them to various parts of Mexico. He had 800 men with him. Together we moved north to join the troops of Gen. Matias Ramos. Ramos had with him the original followers of Guterrez, who had fought against Huerta. The forces of Gen. Carrera Tordes and Gen. Cedillo—20,000 men—united with us and pledged their continued allegiance to the convention.

### Establishes Headquarters.

Gen. Guterrez has established headquarters at Doctor Arroyo, State of San Luis Potosi, and from here will direct his campaign against Villa, Carranza and Zapata.

Vasconcelos declared that Carranza, Villa and Zapata did not have with them the delegates of the original Aguac Calientes convention. He added the convention which met at Mexico City after the sessions at Aguac Calientes was made up of delegates chosen by Villa and newly admitted Zapata delegates. He told of the execution by Villa and Zapata of Garcia Aragon and David Berlanga, vice president and secretary, respectively, of the Aguac Calientes convention.

Vasconcelos is well known in Washington. He was here first with the Madero agency. Subsequently he was identified with Carranza, and then with Villa.

### Church of the Redeemer.

(Rev. Edward Fulenwider, Pastor.) Nothing preventing, the following will be the program of divine services at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer next Sunday.

11:15 A. M.—The regular morning service and sermon by the pastor or a visiting minister. There will be music at this service.

6:30 P. M.—The special service will be held at the Opera House. Mrs. E. C. Cronk will give her lecture on "All the Children of the world." Many interesting pictures will be used in illustrating the lecture. A number of children will take part in the service.

10:15 A. M.—The Sunday school meets. An interesting announcement in regard to Easter Monday will be made at this service.

The public is cordially invited to all the services.

## AGED WOMAN DIES AT NEGRO'S HANDS

### MRS. M. E. SCOTT IS KILLED AT LOWNDESVILLE.

Charles Logan is Said to Have Confessed Deed After His Arrest by Magistrate.

The State.

Abbeville, March 17.—Mrs. M. E. Scott, a widow 80 years of age, was attacked by a negro in her home near Lowndesville early yesterday morning, suffering injuries from which she died this afternoon. Charles Logan, confessing to the crime, was arrested and taken to the jail at Abbeville, from which he was removed to Greenwood to be taken to the penitentiary at Columbia for safe keeping. Logan is a young negro who has recently come to South Carolina from Georgia.

Mrs. Scott lived alone with her granddaughter, a girl of 14 or 15 years of age. She had been accustomed to arise during the night to smoke a pipe and the negro is said to have watched the house and known of this practice.

Early yesterday morning Logan is said to have entered the house while Mrs. Scott was smoking her nightly pipe and after striking her in the head with a hammer, to have attempted to enter the room of the granddaughter. The girl, however, escaped by a window and ran to a nearby house.

Logan was arrested today by Magistrate Mosely Huckabee, who succeeded in getting his prisoner away from a crowd of angry Lowndesville citizens who seemed disposed to violence. With Jesse Cann and the two Harper brothers, the magistrate brought the negro to the Abbeville jail.

Sheriff Lyon took no chances on a lynching here and at once removed Logan to the Greenwood jail pending his further removal to the penitentiary. A negro, Tom Murray, was convicted of manslaughter recently and sentenced to serve five years, and as the feeling against this negro had been high when he was tried on the charge of murder, the sheriff decided that it would be well to take him to Columbia with Logan. The sheriff was sure that if a mob succeeded in entering the jail to lynch Logan it would lynch Murray also.

A negro named Matthews was brought here tonight charged with being implicated in the affair at Lowndesville. He declares, however, that he can prove an alibi, having spent the night in Anderson.

Abbeville citizens have communicated with Gov. Manning and urged him to call a special term of court to try Logan.

Mrs. Scott was well known in Lowndesville. She was a sister of Singleton S. Boles, who has made the government estimates on crops for this section for a number of years.

Lowndesville is in the upper corner of Abbeville county, on the Savannah valley line of the Charleston & Western Carolina railway, between McCormick and Anderson. It is about six miles east of the Savannah river and is 25 miles northwest of Abbeville.

## MANNING WILL CALL SPECIAL COURT TERM

### Logan to Be Tried at Abbeville Early Next Week—Brought to Columbia.

"I will call a special term of court for early next week," said Gov. Manning last night, after he had conferred by telephone with Solicitor R. A. Cooper, who was at Newberry, regarding the killing of the aged Mrs. M. E. Scott in her home near Lowndesville Tuesday afternoon.

Charles Logan, the young negro accused of the murder, was brought to the State penitentiary for safekeeping last night by P. T. Sprouse, deputy sheriff of Greenwood county. "He confessed to me that he did it," Mr. Sprouse said, on arriving in Columbia. Tom Murray, under sentence of five years for manslaughter, at the suggestion of the Abbeville county sheriff, was brought along with Logan also, out of abundance of precaution. The deputy did not know what disposition had been made of another negro, Will Johnson, who was said to have been arrested in company with Logan. He had heard, he said, that Johnson had been released. On the train from

## JOHNSON IS NAMED FEDERAL JUDGE

### GIVEN RECESS APPOINTMENT TO NEW JOB.

Will Go to See President Wednesday. South Carolina Governor to Be Notified Soon.

The State.

Washington, March 17.—Representative Joseph T. Johnson, of South Carolina, for four years in charge of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill on the house floor, was today appointed by President Wilson as United States judge for the Western district of South Carolina. The district was created in the session of congress just closed and Mr. Johnson received the unanimous support of the South Carolina congressional delegation. The designation of Mr. Johnson to the new post, being a recess appointment, requires the confirmation of the next senate.

Mr. Johnson is well known throughout the government service, as his subcommittee of the house appropriations committee wrote and reported legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills for the past two congresses. The bill contains the salaries of a large portion of the government employes in the government establishment within the District of Columbia and is watched eagerly from the time of the hearings until enactment. As a member of the appropriation committee Mr. Johnson has been a faithful worker and his place will be difficult to fill.

It is understood that Gov. Manning will shortly be acquainted with the fact that Mr. Johnson will sever his connection with the house and that a special election to fill the vacancy in the Fourth district will be ordered.

Mr. Johnson expects to see the president on Wednesday. He had no statement to make at this time.

Greenwood to Columbia, Logan, under questioning by a passenger, told a story substantially as follows:

Tuesday afternoon a negro named Will Johnson came out from Lowndesville with a pint of whiskey. They drank the liquor together. Johnson said, "Let's go get old Mrs. Scott's money." When they reached the house Johnson climbed in through a window. Johnson had a rock in his hand. Mrs. Scott was sitting before the fireplace. Somewhere inside Johnson had picked up a hammer. Logan saw nothing of the young woman. Johnson said "Now keep still, I'm going to make a noise." Johnson attracted the attention of Mrs. Scott and when she came toward the room in which he was he threw the hammer and she fell. Logan fled. After some minutes he was joined by Johnson. They spent the night at Logan's home and were captured in the morning. Johnson after his arrest accused him of striking Mrs. Scott, so he had to talk in self-defense. Johnson is 23 years of age, and had lived near Mrs. Scott's place. Logan says he himself is 17 years of age. He insists that he and Johnson "went for money."

## Farm Demonstrator for Colored People

Rev. Sam Nance, Jr., of Helena, has been appointed farm demonstration agent for the colored people for Newberry county. The appointment is made by the federal department of agriculture. He is now engaged in securing demonstrators for this work. Several of the counties of the State are having these colored farm demonstrators. Rev. Nance will report to Mr. W. W. Long, of Clemson college.

## Smyrna Presbyterian Church.

There will be services at Smyrna church on Saturday of this week at 11 o'clock and sacrament of the Lord's supper on Sunday following. All officers, elders and deacons, are earnestly requested to be present on Saturday, as there are matters of importance to come before the entire official body of the church. A full attendance of members is also desired on this occasion.

## Crosses of Honor.

Veterans and descendants of veterans desiring crosses of honor for May 10 are requested to apply at once to Mrs. J. W. Floyd, vice president Drayton Rutherford chapter, or to Miss Eva Goggans, president Calvin Crozier Chapter.

## England's War On Trade Explained To The World

### Declaration of General Blockade and Rejection of American Proposal for Lifting Ban on Foodstuffs Come Almost Simultaneously—Last of von Spee's Fleet Finds Grave

Great Britain has announced details of retaliatory measures against Germany's submarine campaign. She proposes to stop all commerce by sea to and from German ports, but provision is made for considerate treatment of the shipping of neutral nations which does not interfere with the task that England has set for herself.

The British government has delivered to the American ambassador its reply to the American note suggesting the withdrawal of the German submarine blockade and England's ban on food shipments destined for German civilians. Great Britain declines to accede to the proposal.

The sinking of the German cruiser Dresden off the island of Juan Fernandez by British warships is told briefly in an admiralty statement. The crew of the Dresden, which for three months had eluded hostile warships, was saved, but the overwhelming forces opposing her, according to the

announcement, caused her to strike her flag when flames had gained the upper hand.

The French war office announced a series of minor successes in Belgium and in various parts of France. The communication, however, admits, the blowing up by the Germans of four of the French advance trenches near Pont-a-Mousson.

On the same authority it is asserted that the British forces which had been compelled to fall back beyond St. Eloi, south of Ypres, regained possession of that village and the neighboring trenches.

In the east the concentration of troops and preliminary operation for an engagement on an extensive scale in Poland are proceeding, but the fighting has been of the advance guard order. In the Carpathians, neither Russians nor Austrians seemingly have gained any decisive advantage.

## PRESENTMENT GRAND JURY.

### Compliment the Judge—Commend the County Jail and Courthouse—After the Auditor.

State of South Carolina.  
County of Newberry.

To His Honor Judge Ernest Moore, Presiding:

We, the grand jury for Newberry county, at the sitting of this term of court, desire to make the following presentation of such matters as have been brought before us for our consideration.

First. We wish to express to the judge presiding our appreciation and hearty endorsement of the principles called to our attention in his able charge to us.

We have passed on all bills presented to us and have returned same to the court.

We have examined the county home and jail and find them kept neat and clean and in a sanitary condition as far as possible. The inmates of the home are well cared for and farming operations progressing. We wish to commend the sheriff and his deputies for their diligence and care in guarding the welfare of the county.

On examination of the jail we find the floors in the two upper stories in a bad condition and unsafe, and recommend that new wood floors be put in the second and third floors of the jail.

We find the magistrates are complying with the law.

Have examined the different county offices and find them in a first-class condition with one exception. In our last presentment to the court we called attention to the many errors in the books made up in the auditor's office for the collection of taxes. We find that those errors have not been corrected by the auditor and the treasurer has not been able to collect taxes in many instances and on account of these errors the county loses much money and the treasurer embarrassed. We again respectfully call the attention of the court to the deplorable condition of this office and ask that a copy of these presentments be served on our State senator and representatives, that they be informed as to these conditions and that steps be taken to have this office reformed.

We recommend that our clerk be paid the usual fee.

Respectfully submitted,  
Haskell Wright,  
Foreman Grand Jury.  
March 16, 1915.

## Attention Delegates and Visitors.

The delegates and visitors to the Reedy River association at West End on Saturday, the 20th who have copies of the State minutes of the W. M. U. or any unsold calendars, are asked to bring them to this meeting.

## SERIOUS CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST KERSHAW SHERIFF

The Record.

Being charged with neglect of duty, specifically in that he has not enforced the law against the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors in and about the town of Lugoff, in Kershaw county, has permitted a "blind tiger" to operate unmolested and has "refused to enforce the law against the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors generally in Kershaw county," W. W. Huckabee, sheriff of Kershaw county, has been ordered by Gov. Manning to show cause in the executive chamber at 11 o'clock on the morning of March 30, why the sheriff shall not be suspended from office.

The following is Gov. Manning's order:

"Whereas, you have been charged with neglect and refusal to perform the duties required of you by the provisions of Chapter 29, criminal code of laws of South Carolina, 1912, Volume II, and especially that you have neglected and refused to enforce the law against the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors in and about the town of Lugoff, in Kershaw county, and that you have neglected and refused to enforce the provisions of said law as contained in Section 818, criminal code, 1912, against the keeper and manager of a place where persons are permitted to resort for the purpose of drinking alcoholic liquors and beverages and against the unlawful sale thereof at said place, which place is located outside of and near the limits of the city of Camden; and that you have neglected and refused to enforce the law against the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors generally in Kershaw county:

"Therefore, this is to require you to appear in the executive chamber, Columbia, S. C., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1915, to answer the above set forth charges and to show cause before me, if any you have, why you should not be suspended from the office of sheriff of Kershaw county, as provided by Section 841, criminal code of South Carolina, 1912, volume II."

## Water Analysis.

Charleston, S. C., March 15, 1915.  
Sanitary water analysis No. 1,352 of water received March 10, 1915, from Newberry, S. C., water works:

(Results in parts per million.)  
Color ..... 0.00  
Chlorine ..... 25.00  
Free ammonia ..... 0.01  
Albuminoid ammonia ..... 0.02  
Nitrogen in nitrates ..... 0.20  
Total solids ..... 302.00  
Bacterial Analysis—Bacterial indications of contaminations, negative.  
Free from contamination.

Respectfully submitted,  
F. L. Parker, M. D.

## THE WANDERINGS OF GEN. GUTERREZ

### HEAD OF MEXICAN AGENCY TELLS OF "EXPEDITION."

### Vasconcelos Says a Former President Will Rule From San Luis Potosi.

Washington, March 15.—A new Mexican "confidential agency" was set up in Washington today to rival the Carranza and Villa establishment and to bring prominently before the American government an element to which heretofore scant attention has been paid. Jere Vasconcelos is in charge, and he represents Eulalio Guterrez, said to head an independent movement in Central Mexico, backed by 40,000 soldiers. Guterrez was elected provisional president of Mexico by the Aguac Calientes convention and for a brief period ruled in Mexico City.

Vasconcelos a member of his cabinet, reached here today and went directly to the State department to lay the object of the Guterrez campaign before Leon Canova, chief of the Mexican division of the Latin-American bureau.

Vasconcelos reached the Mexican border town of Rio Grande three days ago, after a 1,200 mile ride on horseback with a detachment of troops. Four of his men were shot by Carranza soldiers, he said, as he crossed to the American side. Vasconcelos' story was the first chronological account State department officials had of the Guterrez expedition, after its departure from Mexico City.

### Deposed Them Both.

"It is true," he said, "that Gen. Guterrez, when provisional president, deposed both Villa and Zapata from their commands on February 17. Villa then ordered the imprisonment of Guterrez and his cabinet. This forced them to abandon the capital with 3,000 loyal followers.

"Aguirre Benavides, sub-secretary of war, was in San Luis Potosi, at the head of 20,000 convention troops and we started for that city.

"We were two or three weeks on the road to San Luis Potosi, and when we arrived in the vicinity we found that Villa had captured the city and that Benavides had evacuated. We moved