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HUERTA GIVES UP

HIS RESIGNATION IS ACCEPTED BY MEXICAN SENATE.

CARBAJAL TAKES OFFICE

Retired Dictator is Expected to Leave His Native Land and Sail for Europe—Mexican Congress Cheers President as They Accept His Resignation.

Gen. Victoriano Huerta resigned from the provisional presidency of the Mexican republic Wednesday night and his resignation was accepted by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 121 to 17. Francisco Carbajal then was appointed President and took the oath of office at the joint session of the Deputies and Senators.

Huerta's resignation was submitted through the department of foreign relations. It was read in the House and was greeted with cries of "Viva Huerta." It then was referred to the joint committee of Government. After brief consideration the committee reported accepting the resignation in the following terms:

"Article I. We accept the resignation presented by Gen. Victoriano Huerta as President of the Mexican United States.

"Article 2. We call Licentiate Francisco Carbajal, minister of foreign relations, to assume the presidency."

A ballot was taken and the joint session approved the report. President Carbajal proceeded to the national palace under an escort of presidential guards, and all along the way was greeted with tumultuous cheering.

The text of Gen. Huerta's resignation follows: "Deputies and Senators: Public necessity, admitted by the Chamber of Deputies, by the Senate and by the Supreme Court called me to the supreme ministry of the republic. Later when in this same hall I had the honor of addressing you in compliance with the constitutional precept I promised at all costs to bring about peace.

"Seventeen months have passed and in that brief period of time I have formed an army with which to carry out that solemn promise. You all know the immense difficulties which my government has encountered owing to a scarcity of funds as well as to the manifest and decided protection which a great power of this continent has afforded the rebels—so much so that when the revolution had been broken up, seeing that its chief leaders were, and continued to be divided, the power in question sought a pretext to intervene directly in the conflict, and the result of this was an outrage committed at Vera Cruz by the American fleet.

"Success was had, as you know, in adjusting honorably, through our delegates at Niagara Falls, the petty Tampico incident, but the revolution continued with the support of whom we all know.

"Yet after the highly patriotic work achieved by our delegates at Niagara Falls there still are some who say I, come what may, seek my personal interest and not that of the republic. And as I need to rebut this allegation with facts I tender my formal resignation of the presidency of the republic.

"The national Congress must vote that the republic, through its government, has labored in entire good faith and with the fullest energy, having succeeded in doing away with the party which in the United States calls itself Democratic, and having shown how the right should be defended.

"To be more explicit, I will say that the action of the government of the republic during its short life has dealt death blows to an unjust power. Later on, stronger workers will come, using implements that undoubtedly will end that power which has done so much harm and committed too many outrages on this continent.

"In conclusion, I will say that I abandon the presidency of the republic, carrying with me the highest sum of human wealth, for I declare that I have arraigned at the bar of universal conscience the honor of a Puritan, whom I, as a gentleman, challenge to wrest from me that possession.

"May God bless you and me." The galleries of the chamber were packed before the beginning of the session. Intense excitement characterized the gathering and at the close of the reading of Huerta's resignation the Deputies and spectators broke into loud and continued applause.

After the acceptance of Huerta's resignation, a commission was appointed by the president of the chamber to escort Senor Carbajal to the floor of the House. Senor Carbajal soon appeared in front of the chamber, passing through files of soldiers. He entered, and as he walked to the platform the Deputies stood. Speaker Manuel Mercado then administered the oath.

Kicked Man Off Train.
Auditor F. H. Landrum, a Southern railway worker, has been arrested on the testimony of four men, who declare that he kicked F. P. Wynne, co. his train near Brunswick, Ga., when the latter refused to pay Sunday. The dead body was found near the track.

BRYAN FOR SUFFRAGE

SECRETARY OF STATE WOULD GIVE WOMEN VOTE.

Comes Out Unequivocally for Giving Franchise to Those Who Protect Their Children.

Secretary Bryan in a formal statement Thursday came out for woman suffrage. He declared he would ask no political right for himself he was not willing to grant his wife, and announced he would support the proposed State constitutional amendment extending the franchise to women to be voted on in Nebraska next November.

Woman, Mr. Bryan said, had proved herself equal to every responsibility imposed on her, and would not fail society in this emergency. Above all other engagements for giving her the ballot he placed "the right of the mother to a voice in the molding of the environment of her children."

"The mother," the secretary said, "can justly claim the right to employ every effective weapon for the protection of those whose interests she guards, but the ballot will put within her reach all the instrumentalities of government, including the police power."

"As man and woman are cotenants of the earth," the statement says, "and must work out their destiny together, the presumption is on the side of equality for treatment in all that pertains to their joint life and its opportunities. The burden of proof is on those who claim for one an advantage over the other in determining conditions under which both shall live. Objections raised to woman suffrage appear to me to be invalid, while the arguments advanced in support of the proposition in my judgment are convincing."

"The first objection I remember to have heard was that as woman can not bear arms she should not have a voice in deciding questions that might lead to war or in enactment of laws that might require an army officer to enforce. This argument is seldom offered now, for as civilization advances laws are obeyed because they are an expression of public opinion. As we look back over the past, we may well wonder whether the peace movement would not have grown more rapidly had women been consulted before hostilities began.

"Second, some urge that woman's life already is full of care and that the addition of suffrage rather would overburden her or turn her attention away from home duties. The answer made is that the exercise of the franchise might result in a change of thought and occupation that would relieve the monotony of woman's work. Surely the home will not suffer if the mother, the child's first teacher, is able to intelligently discuss with her family the science of government and the art of successfully administering it.

"Third, many well meaning men and women affirm that suffrage would work a harm to woman by lessening the respect in which she is held. This argument would have more weight had it not been employed against every proposition advanced in favor of the enlargement of woman's sphere. This objection once was raised to the higher education of woman, but it no longer is heard.

"These objections, however honestly advanced, have proven impotent to retard woman's progress."

PELLAGRA SURVEY.

Board of Health to Look Over South Carolina Situation.

In view of the alarming increase in pellagra in the last year in South Carolina, the state board of health is planning a complete survey of the state, to take place in the first part of August. Dr. James A. Hayne, state health officer, is in receipt daily of letters from all parts of the state describing outbreaks of the disease in new towns and communities, where it was hitherto unknown.

There are in South Carolina at the present time 3,000 cases of pellagra. Of these, almost 600 are in the county of Spartanburg. The death rate from pellagra is unusually high, eight dying out of every 100 attacked, as compared with a death rate of six out of every 100 of typhoid fever.

Dr. Hayne was notified Tuesday morning of a family of six in Chesterfield, all of whom had pellagra. A fact that has become more apparent recently in respect to the disease is that where one in a family has it the rest of the family sooner or later get it.

WILL SEPARATE FIGURES

Long Staple to Have Its Own Government Cotton Report.

Chairman Lever of the house committee on agriculture Tuesday held a conference with Secretary Houston and Mr. Estabrook, chief of the bureau of statistics for that department, as a result of which the bureau of statistics hereafter will in its average and condition reports and its estimate of the final yield of cotton show the acre, condition and final yield of upland long staple and ordinary cotton separately.

The census bureau is already reporting separately on upland long staple cotton and has been doing so for several years at the request of Representative Lever. It is thought that the department of agriculture likewise report separately, and it has been agreed that this shall be done.

Atlanta Gets University.
The M. E. Church, South, has selected Atlanta as the site for its eastern university. Asa X. Candler has given \$1,000,000 to the new school.

FEATHERS ON LEGS

POLLOCK SAYS GOVERNOR PLAYS TURKEY AT MEETINGS.

DODGES HIS OWN RECORD

Cheraw Man Says Blease Won't Stay on Stand and Hear What Others Have to Say—Says His Conscience Pricks Him for Hitting a Dead Corpse so Hard.

The first half of the senatorial campaign concluded Thursday with the twenty-second county visited. The meeting was marked by the charge later pardoning Richey. Dr. McIntosh said that, on the contrary, he, with the late Dr. A. B. Knowlton, of Columbia, had examined Richey and had found that he was "feigning" paralysis and had so informed the governor.

Dr. McIntosh said that he, together with Dr. Knowlton, had been notified by the governor that they had been appointed a committee of two to investigate the condition of R. A. Richey of Abbeville, then at the State penitentiary. This he and Dr. Knowlton had done and had found, after a thorough examination of Richey, that he was feigning paralysis and had so informed the governor in a written statement signed both by himself and Dr. Knowlton.

Dr. Knowlton, a prominent physician of the city and of the State, died on last Sunday in Columbia after a prolonged illness, three days before the statement made in Abbeville by Gov. Blease. The following is a reprint of the report of the section of Gov. Blease's speech made at Abbeville, in which he made reference to the Richey case, as it appeared in The Columbia Record:

"The chief executive, saying that a number of lies had been circulated about the R. A. Richey case, stated that he was not explaining or apologizing for his record, but he desired to 'show up' the lies.

"The governor read a number of reports from reputable physicians, among whom are Dr. James McIntosh and others, that Richey is a paralytic and his condition would improve if released from confinement."

The following is the written statement of Dr. McIntosh, furnished a reporter for The Record:

"It is true that I was appointed on a committee by the governor to examine R. A. Richey. It is also true that with the late Dr. A. B. Knowlton I did go to the penitentiary and make such an examination. But it is not true that the report of the said committee signed by Dr. Knowlton and myself in any way recommended a pardon or parole of the said R. A. Richey. The fact being that both Drs. Knowlton and I fully agreed that his paralysis was feigned."

ATTRACTIVENESS PAYS.

By Co-operation Transformation Can be Obtained in Any Town.

If a single merchant in this town were to adopt the permanent policy of making his store attractive in all possible ways he undoubtedly could hold the best trade of his town in the face of competition of every other kind.

What is true of the individual merchant is true of the entire village. All it needs to hold its trade and its population is to be attractive. Attractiveness is of many kinds and is composed of many elements. Good roads, clean streets, low prices and high quality will attract to and generally hold trade for a village.

But shaded streets well sprinkled, green lawns closely cropped, neatly painted and well-kept houses and out-buildings reflect a diligence and prosperity that are almost as persuasive as some of the more tangible and material appeals of cost and quality.

One may imagine, for example, what a transformation could be effected in this town if every window on its business streets were occupied by a flower box filled with beautiful flowering plants. Yet the thought need not remain wholly imaginative; for at a comparatively small cost to each individual merchant such a transformation could be effected.

Many of the largest stores and hotels of the great cities have decorated their windows in this way. An example thus set by the merchants doubtless would be followed by many citizens in the decorating members of the governor's staff, and one "Dago" who had understood had only recently made application for naturalization papers.

Senator Smith said that when he attempted to organize the farmers in 1904 he was told that it couldn't be done; that he couldn't get them together; that he couldn't make them see. His efforts had been so successful, nevertheless, he said, that since they had been organized, they were so coming into their own that now they couldn't be stopped. He illustrated by telling the joke of the backwoodsman who didn't believe that there was such a thing as a "self-movin'" engine. However, when the old man saw the train whirl by, he swore that it could never be stopped.

At the conclusion of his speech, Senator Smith was presented with a miniature bale of cotton, which he said was the emblem of the South's prosperity, and that it would become his campaign emblem. It was said that the little bale had been in "storage" 15 years.

CALLS BLEASE DOWN

COLUMBIA DOCTOR SAYS RICHEY FEIGNED PARALYSIS.

Dr. James H. McIntosh Says Neither Dr. Knowlton or Himself Recommended the Release of Richey.

Dr. James H. McIntosh, a well known physician of Columbia Thursday morning issued an emphatic denial of the statement made by Gov. Cole L. Blease on Tuesday at Abbeville that he had made a report on the condition of R. A. Richey, a convict in the penitentiary from Abbeville county, convicted of raping his adopted daughter, to the effect that Richey was a paralytic and that his condition would improve if released from confinement, which report the governor used as the justification for later pardoning Richey. Dr. McIntosh said that, on the contrary, he, with the late Dr. A. B. Knowlton, of Columbia, had examined Richey and had found that he was "feigning" paralysis and had so informed the governor.

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PLANS SANITARIUM.

Dr. Babcock and Saunders Making Preparations in Columbia.

J. W. Babcock, M. D., former superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, announced Thursday that work had begun on the construction of his private sanitarium, which will represent an ultimate outlay of approximately \$100,000.

The new hospital is located on the Camden road, two and one-half miles from Columbia. One building has been completed on the site for the accommodation of several patients and work is to begin next week on a building, which will contain rooms for 24 patients.

"For the present the new sanitarium," said Dr. Babcock, will be called the Waverley Sanitarium. I have purchased 54 acres of land for \$25,000 and it is my purpose to eventually build one of the most modern institutions in the South." Eleanor B. Saunders, M. D., former assistant physician at the asylum, is associated with Dr. Babcock.

SHOT DOWN IN LOT.

Farmer is Killed by Men Thought to be Father-in-Law.

Jess Fields, a white man living at Five Forks, about three miles from Clio, was shot and killed Wednesday night about dark in his lot as he was unitching his horse from the buggy. His wife was still in the buggy. Fields, it is claimed, had been drinking some during the past week, and his wife went to her father's, T. W. Williams.

Fields had just returned from her father's farm with her in the buggy when he was shot by some one concealed under the buggy shelter. He was shot with an all load of buckshot in the side. He lived about four hours. On good authority it is claimed he said before dying that his wife's father did the shooting. Bloodhounds from Columbia were put on a trail and went straight to Williams.

Militants Use Whip.

Two London militant suffragettes attacked the Secretary of State for Ireland with a horse whip and were only prevented from using it by the attack of the secretary's butler upon them.

Two Burned to Death.

Two women were burned to death and three others seriously hurt in a fire which destroyed a Dallas, Texas, boarding house Wednesday.

Tornado Hits Kentucky Town.

A tornado which struck Henderson, Ky., Thursday did severe property damage and killed several persons.

MUST PROTECT SECRETS

GOVERNMENT ARRESTS AVIATOR FOR TAKING PICTURES.

Photographs Published in a Western Magazine Showing Defenses of Canal Causes Trouble.

Warrants for the arrest of Chas. K. Field, editor of the Sunset magazine; Robert J. Fowler, an aviator; Riley A. Scott, a writer, and Ray A. Duhem, a photographer, were issued Friday at the request of John W. Preston, United States attorney at San Francisco. The charge against all four is the disclosure of military secrets. The penalty is ten years' imprisonment or a \$10,000 fine for such disclosure if made abroad, and one year, or a \$1,000 fine, if made in the United States.

In April Preston published an article entitled "Can the Panama Canal be Destroyed from the Air?" Reproductions of photographs taken from an aeroplane and showing some of the fortifications of the canal zone and the San Francisco presidio accompanied the text. As soon as a copy of the number was called to the attention of the war department it requested Preston to investigate.

Field, Fowler, Duhem and Scott were served with the warrants and taken before United States Commissioner Francis Krull. They were released on their own recognition. At a special session of the Federal grand jury the government will present its evidence and ask for indictments. The editorial comment of the magazine on one of the photos, against which the war department particularly complained, was as follows:

"This is one of the most significant photos ever published in this country. Below the aeroplane from which the picture was taken lie the Naos Islands, in the Bay of Panama, on which the United States government is mounting batteries of the heaviest artillery in the world to protect the Pacific approach of the Panama canal.

"On the island, almost directly under the aeroplane, can be seen the emplacement for the most powerful weapon ever constructed, the first sixteen-inch disappearing gun, which has an effective range of about twenty miles.

"Here is the significance of the photo: The aeroplane might have come in time of war from a battleship out of range of the big gun, flying a safe height and carrying five hundred pounds of high explosives instead of a camera. Would not the big gun be helpless against such a foe?"

The editor described the circumstance in which the photo was taken and who took it, adding: "Shortly afterwards President Wilson issued an executive order forbidding such flights under heavy penalty. The photos made on this flight probably are the only pictures that ever will be taken of the canal from the air, except for purposes of war."

PARADE FOR SMITH

ANDERSON FARMERS LED THEIR CANDIDATE TO STAND.

ANSWERS THREE CHARGES

Turning Aside From Cotton Speech Senator Tells of Voting Money to Family of Negro Lynched, Says He Voted for Separate Apartments and Defends Appointments.

A feature of the Anderson meeting Wednesday was a pageant in honor of Senator Smith. When the time arrived for the speaking to begin, a pageant of eleven wagons twice circled the court house, with the senator on the first, perched high up on two bales of cotton. Another of the train bore the "hoe brigade," each occupant being armed with one of these deadly goose-necked weapons.

One man, acting the part of a clown, rode barebacked a dusky mule, plastered with samples of cotton from its nose to the end of its tail, the man himself wearing a mask of cotton whiskers and a coat covered with splashes of lint. A brass band of 12 pieces occupied another wagon, and crashed out lively airs as the parade went by. In the other wagons were farmers, their wives and daughters, there being in all 89 men and 23 women. Four mounted scouts led the procession, each bearing a banner inscribed, "The Farmers' Friend for the Senate, E. D. Smith."

Gov. Blease, who was the first speaker, made his characteristic "Haskellite" and negro Republican charges, and said that he had no fears of any crowd that joined hands with "free niggers." He said some people may say that it is a horrible thing for the governor of a State to advocate lynching. "But if I were not governor," he went on, "I'd go along and help. And as long as I'm governor I don't intend to do anything to keep them from it."

L. D. Jennings spoke after the governor and began by reminding the audience that the Blease forces had often consoled themselves by saying that all the fraud of two years ago was on the "other side." He then asked: "Well, if all the fraud was on the other side two years ago, why should the Bleasites complain when those rules are so framed that now there can be no fraud?" This candidate assured the Anderson people that he had never gone into any fight that he didn't stay in to the finish, and the governor's charge that there would be withdrawing did not apply to him.

Mr. Jennings drew much applause when he discussed the appointment of James L. Sims as United States marshal. He concluded this part of his speech by asking, "Which is the greater offense, to have a man appointed United States marshal who had set type on a Republican paper, or to appoint to your staff a man who ran on the negro Republican ticket in 1890, as did J. P. Gibson, on the governor's staff?"

W. P. Pollock recalled that the governor had said repeatedly that he would never explain or apologize for a single act he had ever performed or a word that he had ever uttered. "Yet," the speaker went on, "he spent three-fourths of his time yesterday explaining the Richey case."

Mr. Pollock again put on exhibition his "mixed" Republican ticket of 1890. He also reminded the audience that there was on the governor's staff, besides J. P. Gibson, whom Mr. Pollock named, and Mr. Weston, whom I had named, we would confirm, and that I would acquiesce in the appointment of Mr. Sims for United States marshal. I stood for Mr. Weston for district attorney and I won my fight. Mr. Weston was my friend. He went from one side of this country to the other, giving his time and spending money with E. D. Smith, fighting the battles of the people for better prices for cotton, and that is more than these other lawyers were doing.

"When I had an office to give, I gave it to the man who had helped to put shoes on my babies' feet, who had helped me to put bread in their mouths, who had helped me to clothe their backs, who had helped me put knowledge in their brains, and I do not give a hurrah, whatever else he might be, except a Republican; I do not give a continental so long as when the people called he responded.

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"When I had an office to give, I gave it to the man who had helped to put shoes on my babies' feet, who had helped me to put bread in their mouths, who had helped me to clothe their backs, who had helped me put knowledge in their brains, and I do not give a hurrah, whatever else he might be, except a Republican; I do not give a continental so long as when the people called he responded.

"I would infinitely rather appoint a poor typesetter working to make an honest living, whose heart was loyal to Democracy, who in the struggle for the necessities for life was working to make an honest dollar, who of necessity had taken a job as typesetter, even on a Republican paper, in order that he might keep soul and body together, who, even while his heart was breaking his soul was marching with Hampton in that gallant fight to redeem South Carolina from the rapine and lust of negro rule. I say that I would rather appoint him than as a colonel on my staff a white South Carolinian who was running on a Republican ticket with negroes to keep their heels upon our State."

Lightning Kills Negro.
John Aiken, a negro farm hand of Saluda county, was struck by lightning and killed Thursday afternoon. The mule he was plowing at the time was unhurt.

Shoots Sweetheart and Self.

Decoying his sweetheart, Miss Alice Wallace, into a telephone booth at San Francisco Thursday George Austin, a sailor, shot her and himself.

Three Girls Drowned.

Three girl patients of the Massachusetts sanitarium were drowned while in swimming Wednesday.

PLANNING FOR PEACE

CARRANZA EXPECTS TO MARCH INTO MEXICAN CAPITAL.

First Chief Says Substitution of Carbajal for Huerta Does Not Take Away Demand for Reforms.

Fighting and bloodshed are at an end in Mexico, if the plans announced Thursday by Gen. Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the Constitutionalist army, go into effect. Gen. Carranza declared his main object now would be to conduct negotiations for the Constitutionalists to enter Mexico City and establish their government without further disorder, shedding of blood or damage to property.

How these negotiations would be arranged Carranza declared he had not yet determined. He was unable to say at this time whether they would be conducted through the mediators or direct with the Federals. Unconditional surrender, however, will be the only condition on which the negotiations will be successful.

Carranza declared that the "reforms for which the Constitutionalists fought must be obtained at whatever cost." "The resignation of Carbajal and the substitution of Carbajal in itself will not cause the Constitutionalists to compromise on a single point, the principles upon which the movement was founded," said Gen. Carranza.

"If the government machinery which through those ends may be obtained is not surrendered voluntarily by the party of Huerta, they will be obtained by force."

Because of the effort to make the installation of the Constitutionalists a peaceful one, Gen. Carranza said it would probably be a month before he entered Mexico City. He stated that he did not believe that Carbajal was strong enough to handle effectively the reins of power passed over to him by Huerta.

Gen. Carranza reiterated, however, that the Constitutionalists would accept nothing short of complete surrender. In a statement the first chief declared:

"Undoubtedly the first move of the successor of the usurper Huerta will be to open negotiations with the Constitutionalists for a complete surrender. This is the logical deduction of the action he will take. Nothing less than a complete surrender will satisfy the Constitutionalists. However, if Carbajal fails to take this measure to bring about peace in Mexico, we shall continue to fight our way to victory, which already is assured. We are fighting for justice for the Mexican people and are certain our efforts will be crowned with success. A quick victory by the advance of our troops is a certainty if it does not come through unconditional surrender."

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