

## SIGNS OF SUCCESS

### HUERTA SEEMS TO BE READY TO YIELD TO WILSON FINANCIALLY ISOLATED

Foreign Powers Standing by United States in Her Determination to Eliminate Provisional President—Close Friends of Huerta Said Trying to Persuade Him to Retire.

United support from the great powers abroad for the American policy toward Mexico, shown in a variety of quiet diplomatic activities, gave President Wilson and Secretary Bryan a confident feeling Thursday that the elimination of Gen. Victoriano Huerta as Provisional President of Mexico soon would be an accomplished fact.

That the financial blockade instituted by the United States had tied the purse strings of Europe, that diplomatic pressure was being exerted incessantly on all sides at Mexico City, that close friends of Huerta were applying their influence and persistent reports saying Huerta had gone into mysterious seclusion raised the hopes of the Washington government that at last it was making definite progress toward solving the Mexican problem.

An exchange of cablegrams with Ambassador Page, an agreement by Great Britain to leave the solution of the Mexican problem in the hands of the United States, and an announcement that no moral or financial support would be granted by England to the Huerta regime, set forth in London press dispatches, created a favorable impression throughout official Washington. It was felt that Great Britain, France, Germany and other nations now stood together in acquiescence to the plan of the United States for the elimination of Huerta.

President Wilson had prepared early Thursday a statement of the situation reflecting what had been attempted in the communication presented by Charge O'Shaughnessy and John Lind but within a few hours such favorable advices were received as to cause the President to withdraw the document from publication. He tucked it away in a drawer with many another summary of international affairs which it has been found unnecessary to make public.

There are elements in this case, said President Wilson, "which I can not at present discuss, but which make it plain to me very much more favorable." The president spoke thus of the situation to a half-hour press conference at the White House, Wednesday. His manner was calm and it was apparent that he felt decidedly encouraged by recent advices. The President is not usually quitted after their conference, but he permitted quotation to the extent of the single sentence. This he did to allay any tension that might have arisen in this country over the situation described in the dispatches from Mexico City. Asked about the word "favorable," he explained that he meant "favorable to a settlement."

The President gave no details to show upon what his optimism was based, but he made it clear that the primary condition of a settlement was the ousting of Huerta and all those who stood for the kind of government he had been conducting. It was evident that the president had received important dispatches, but he declined to say whether they were from Mexico City or Nogales, the Constitutionalist headquarters. Later, however, it was learned from other high officials that the plan of financial isolation was bearing fruit and that the plan for Huerta's elimination was being acquiesced in by foreign governments, especially some of those which had previously recognized him and upon whom he had come to rely for aid.

One of the important factors in the situation, which caused Washington calmly to await developments, was the report through authoritative channels that members of the Huerta official family were dividing some of them urging his resignation to avoid international complications. They were reported to be using every effort to prevail upon him to make a formal announcement of retirement at a fixed date. The situation has progressed to the point, in the view of many officials, where even a definite rejection of the American demands by Huerta would not alter his future materially. Confidence prevails that he is drifting into certain bankruptcy and can not resist much longer the pressure exerted against him.

Another influence that is expected to contribute to Huerta's overthrow is the extension of moral support to the Constitutionalist. If pressed to the extremity, the American government will lift the embargo on arms to aid the Constitutionalist in composing the situation, but there is still a hopefulness among high officials that such a step will prove unnecessary. The United States has offered no mediation to the Constitutionalist, but simply continued to warn what action would be pursued.

## METHOD IS SIMPLE

### CATTLE TICK CAN BE EASILY GOTTEN RID OF.

Principal Facts as to the Situation and What It Means to the Farmers of the State.

Interesting facts brought out at the conference on the eradication of the cattle tick at Columbia Saturday were:

That cattle dipping vats cost from \$50 to \$100, according to the location.

One vat will serve an area of between 15 and 20 square miles.

The ticks could be wiped out in one summer under the active co-operation of the State and federal authorities.

No other animals are hosts for the tick except cattle, with the possible exception of deer, which become infected accidentally.

Tick eradicators should rely on moral suasion rather than report to the compulsory law.

There are about 40 cattle dipping vats in South Carolina.

The federal quarantine has been lifted in 14 counties by the work already done.

Ticks cause the loss of more cattle in South Carolina than all diseases of cattle combined.

Ticks impoverish cattle by their continuous blood sucking.

Ticks irritate the skin and cause loss of condition.

Ticks reduce the value of hides.

Ticks permanently stunt young cattle.

Ticks increase the feed bill and decrease the milk flow of dairy cattle.

Ticks prohibit the improvement of native cattle by preventing the introduction of pure bred or high bred cattle.

Ticks cause increased freight rates on cattle.

Ticks compel feeders in infested counties to accept from 1-2 to 1-2 cents less per pound than is paid for cattle of the same class raised in tick free counties.

Ticks close the world's best markets to tick infested counties.

Ticks cause the loss of about \$1,000,000 in South Carolina each year.

What has been accomplished in South Carolina.

Since July, 1907, Clemson College veterinary division has been co-operating with the United States department of agriculture in eradicating ticks from South Carolina.

The expense of this work has been shared by Clemson College and the United States department of agriculture. Prior to 1913 no financial aid was received from other sources. The year citizens of Chesterfield, Florence, Lee, Kershaw, Fairfield and Newberry counties contributed a total sum of \$520.

As a result of this work the following counties have been released from federal quarantine: Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, Anderson, Abbeville, Spartanburg, Cherokee, Union, Laurens, Greenwood, Chester, York, Madison, Darlington; that portion of Lancaster county north of Waxhaw creek.

Tick eradication is now in progress in the counties of Lee, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Newberry, Florence, Kershaw.

Approximately 3,700 square miles have been freed from ticks and released from federal quarantine.

## NURSE A HEROINE

### Saved Crazed Immigrant Girl From Drowning Herself.

Martha Novick, an immigrant girl escaped the terrors of the burning Voltarno, only to fall ill and temporarily insane in the Ellis Island, New York, where she eluded her nurses and flung herself into New York bay.

The heroism of a nurse, Miss Anna Olsen, who plunged into the water after the insane woman and after a hard fight, brought her safely to a dock where both were saved, was made the subject of an investigation Thursday by Surgeon General Blue, of the public health service, with a recommendation that Miss Olsen's bravery be rewarded by a substantial increase in pay.

**Schoolboys Get Big Award.** Six schoolboys of South Omaha, Neb., have been awarded \$2,700 each for the part they played in the capture of the bandits who held up and robbed the Union Pacific's overland limited train in the outskirts of Omaha, in 1909. The case has been in court nearly five years.

Used to foreigners and their property and what would be the program of action of the Constitutionalist if they were successful by arms.

The government realizes that even should Huerta announce his intention to retire a competent machinery of government would have to be substituted, and that negotiations for an armistice and peace arrangements looking toward a fair and free election would have to be worked out carefully. The United States proposes to help in any way it can, affording a medium of communication between Huerta and Mexico City if desired and in otherwise contributing to a peaceful solution.

## GINNINGS BY COUNTIES

### DIRECTOR ISSUES COTTON SUMMARY FOR THIS STATE.

Report Shows 619,720 Bales Ginned to October of This Year as Against 540,319 for Last Year.

Summary for South Carolina, giving the quantity of cotton ginned in each county up to October 18, in comparison with the number of bales ginned to the corresponding date for the crop of 1912, was announced Thursday by William J. Harris, director of the United States census bureau. Following is the summary showing the number of bales ginned (counting round as half bales) prior to October 18:

County	1913.	1912.
Abbeville	13,526	11,278
Aiken	26,516	19,118
Anderson	20,755	20,768
Bamberg	16,064	10,536
Barnwell	31,229	23,372
Beaufort	3,183	1,954
Berkeley	5,338	4,584
Calhoun	13,419	9,778
Charleston	4,366	1,839
Cherokee	6,754	4,597
Chester	14,273	13,428
Chesterfield	16,784	14,950
Clarendon	20,495	16,965
Colleton	9,443	6,509
Darlington	14,887	19,764
Dillon	15,028	20,279
Dorchester	8,533	5,638
Edgefield	16,524	12,293
Fairfield	11,304	11,678
Florence	20,338	18,721
Georgetown	1,283	1,408
Greenville	15,297	10,161
Greenwood	12,749	12,436
Hampton	11,456	8,040
Jefferson	3,255	4,328
Jasper	3,336	2,274
Kershaw	12,314	13,601
Lancaster	8,627	10,312
Laurens	18,095	14,950
Lee	17,980	12,475
Lexington	12,159	10,777
Marion	4,205	3,831
Marlboro	21,046	33,067
Newberry	14,756	15,413
Oconee	1,344	1,074
Orangeburg	6,266	2,932
Pickens	9,974	2,601
Richland	11,214	11,711
Saluda	11,727	10,793
Spartanburg	24,461	21,720
Sumter	20,221	18,449
Union	7,340	6,701
Williamsburg	15,354	11,042
York	24,477	20,164
Total	619,720	540,319

## LAD LOST HAND

### Suffers Serious Accident While Hunting Near Darlington.

Perri Edwards, son of George H. Edwards a member of the Darlington bar had a mishap on Saturday which resulted in the loss of his right hand. Perri, with a smaller companion was hunting eight or nine miles from home, and while standing still with his gun propped on a log in front of him, the weapon slipped and the hammer struck the log in falling with the result that three fingers of the right hand were shot nearly off, and his left arm near the wrist badly gashed. It was decided later that most of the right hand would have to be amputated. The little fellow is getting along as well as could be expected, however, and will doubtless soon be out again.

The government, through the department of agriculture, has issued a warning to the housekeepers of poultry packers feeding chickens quantities of sand just before they are killed in order to increase the weight. Such rascals should be made to eat them.

## WILLING TO ACCEDE.

### President Huerta Anxious to Have Negotiations Reopened.

Members of President Huerta's official family are working diligently for the reopening of the negotiations and claim to have the consent of Gen. Huerta to make concessions which they believe will be satisfactory to the United States. The Mexican minister of the interior, Manuel Garza Aldape, saw Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge d'affaires, late Thursday and appealed to him to do all in his power to induce his government to withhold action until the Mexican officials could communicate with Mr. Lind, now at Vera Cruz. He based his appeal on the allegation that they were unable to get in touch with him Mr. Lind's communication. The American charge could give the minister little assurance. Senor Aldape asked if Mr. Lind could be persuaded to return to the Capital, or, failing that, if a representative of the government might not go to Vera Cruz and confer with Mr. Lind.

Most people are honest but not all are honest from the same motive. Some are honest because they believe it is the best policy, as undoubtedly is. Others are honest because they like it. That is a far more worthy motive than the other and the man who is thus honest takes a positive joy in it; that the man who is honest simply as a matter of expediency can never feel.

## MONUMENT UNVEILED

### SHAFT IN HONOR OF MARION, PICKENS AND SUMTER.

Unveiling Exercises in Columbia Attended by Large Crowd of Representative South Carolinians.

South Carolina's tribute to Marion, Sumter and Pickens, partisan generals of the Revolution, was unveiled at Columbia Tuesday afternoon in the presence of a patriotic gathering. This was the gift to the State by the Daughters of the American Revolution, who have worked for many years for this worthy deed. The shaft is of granite with Victory overlooking. It stands on the east side of the State House grounds, directly opposite Trinity Church. It was designed by F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, the noted sculptor who executed the statue of Hampton and the monument to the Women of the Confederacy, which stand on the State House grounds.

"To the Memory of South Carolina's Generals, Marion, Sumter, Pickens, and Her Patriot Sons, who Fought for Independence, 1775-1781. Erected by the D. A. R. of S. C. A. D. 1913."

This is the inscription on the east side of the monument, so located that it may be read by passersby along the street on the eastern side of the State House grounds.

A medallion of Gen. Marion is on the north side of the monument, one of Gen. Pickens on the west side, and one of Gen. Sumter on the south side. In spite of the piercing winds that blew across the State House grounds Tuesday there were gathered a hundred daughters of the American Revolution and many others to witness the unveiling of the monument. The ceremonies began at 4 o'clock and were marked by simplicity.

The orator of the occasion was Prof. Yates Snowden, of the University of South Carolina, who, in reviewing the deeds of the American revolutionists paid a beautiful tribute to the valour of the partisan generals.

The original members and representatives of members of the monument committee took part in the exercises Tuesday. They are Mrs. Rebecca Pickens Baron, Mrs. Clark Waring, Mrs. H. W. Richardson, Mrs. A. E. Legare and Mrs. David Henderson.

Four little boys, descendants of the three generals, pulled the cords that unveiled the shaft. These boys are Calhoun Shiver, Reid Johnson of Charleston, Thomas Sumter Tulin and David St. Pierre DuBois.

The exercises were not lengthy, two musical numbers and the presentation and acceptance completing the program. "Carolina" which was set to music by a South Carolina girl, Miss Annie Burges, was rendered by a chorus of 100 voices and "America" was sung by the same chorus. The invocation was by the Rev. J. O. Reavis. Governor Bleasde accepted the monument on behalf of the State of South Carolina and made a short address.

Among those who attended the unveiling exercises was the sculptor, F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, who is well pleased with the concrete result of his creation. "When the sun shines upon the face of the statue (Victory) in the morning," said Mr. Ruckstuhl, "the beholder will find on her countenance an expression of contentment as if she took real pleasure in finally, after 100 years, being permitted to offer these tributes of recognition to these three South Carolina heroes."

## BURNS TO DEATH.

### Sumter Woman Uses Kerosene to Start a Fire.

Mrs. E. I. Whooton, a white woman, living about five miles north of Sumter on the old Booth place, was burned to death Sunday morning when she attempted to light a fire by the use of kerosene oil. The accident took place between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning and death followed from the shock at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Whooton had poured some oil on the wood, which had died out, and thinking the flame had died out, she poured more oil on the wood. The blaze flared up as she did so, following the oil into the can, which exploded, spilling oil and fire all over her clothing, which immediately blazed up, burning every particle of clothing off her and burning the skin off every part of her body except the top of her head and the soles of her feet. Her husband tried to save her, but his efforts were unsuccessful, as they came too late. She was badly burned about the hands and wrists, but his burns were not considered serious, although they were extremely painful.

It is the good workman that is sure of steady work and good wages. The higher the standard of work the higher the remuneration. Too many workmen are content with inferior work and they are the ones to suffer when times get hard. The first class workman is indispensable to his employer.

Look at the hand on your face and see how much you owe it.

## WILL ANNOUNCE POLICY

### BRYAN WILL OUTLINE NEW MEXICAN RELATION.

Administration Receives Encouraging Tidings From Various Sources in Regards to Mexico.

Secretary Bryan Wednesday announced that a statement would be issued within a few days setting forth the policy of the United States towards Mexico. Whether or not the statement will be in the form of a communication to congress by President Wilson has not been disclosed, but some of the diplomats at Washington believe it will be. The statement has been under consideration several days and in Secretary Bryan's conferences with members of the diplomatic corps he has made it plain that the forthcoming pronouncement would clearly define the attitude of the United States.

Such a statement, it is thought, not only would reiterate the views that the United States never can recognize a government established by arbitrary force, but would give its reasons for refusing to recognize any acts of the new congress and as to the validity of loans or concessions, and point out the steps necessary to a solution of the problem. It was apparent that developments in various foreign capitals brought encouragement to administration officials and there was a feeling among them that the desire of the United States to prevent interference by the powers virtually has been accomplished.

Premier Asquith's speech explaining that Great Britain wished to do nothing that was unfriendly to the United States; semi-official assertions from Berlin that no financial assistance would be given Huerta by Germany, a definite understanding with France that nothing would be done by France to embarrass the United States; assurance from the Japanese ambassador that the sending of the armored cruiser Isumo to Mexico waters was for no political purpose, but merely to extend protection to Japanese subjects if necessary—all tended to strengthen the belief at Washington that the government finally had secured the moral support of the world powers in its efforts to unravel the Mexican tangle. It also is felt that from no part of Europe will Huerta get financial assistance.

Fear reflected in some of the dispatches from abroad that the overthrow of Huerta might produce a state of anarchy in Mexico City unless a strong substitute immediately were provided agrees with the opinion of view of many senators who have been discussing this phase of the situation with President Wilson. "The Washington administration has taken cognizance of this eventually and if Huerta retires, it is said, there need be little fear of any physical disturbance in Mexico City."

In the plan of the United States to afford Huerta every opportunity to retire peacefully, there is a desire for definite understanding as to who the succeeding provisional president will be. The United States recognizes that the provisional successor must be acceptable to the constitutionalists if the latter are to stop fighting. Close observers of the situation pointed out that the United States was in a better position to bring about an understanding between the constitutionalists and the authorities at Mexico City than has been possible since the United States first interposed its good offices to solve the situation.

## SHOOTING AT BAMBERG.

### Wm. Steedley Under Arrest Charged With Shooting Jeff Hughes.

Jeff Hughes, of the Clear Pond section, near Bamberg, was shot and dangerously wounded Tuesday afternoon. Willie Steedley, also white, is charged with the crime. Details of the affray are meagre, but it is generally supposed to have been the unfortunate ending of a drunken spree. Hughes received three wounds, one in each wrist and one in the neck. The wound in the neck barely missed the jugular vein and ranged downward towards or into the body. Hughes has but slight chance to recover. He was paroled from the penitentiary by Governor Bleasde, having been sent there for an assault upon his wife.

Hughes was carried to Bamberg for treatment and is now under the care of several physicians. Steedley is in jail to await the result of Hughes' wounds.

The Southern Woman's Magazine says: "Of old, wars and rumors of war were held to presage the end of the world, but we know better now. The more there is done to promote peace, the stronger grows the war spirit. It is clear that this 'terrestrial sphere' is no happy home for milkops. Even the peace advocates have grown noisy and militant since Mr. Carnegie placed their cause upon a war footing. Apparently the dove of peace is about to grow spurs and a comb."

None of our old friends need be of the County Fair this week. May we all live to attend the next one.

## GIVES NO ANSWER

### HUERTA DOES NOT REPLY TO AMERICANS ULTIMATUM

### WILL BE LEFT ALONE

When No Reply is Received John Lind Leaves for Seaport Town.

Prevention of Convening of Mexican Congress Has Been Essential Point in Negotiations.

Gen. Victoriano Huerta tacitly refused Wednesday night to accede to the demands of the United States expressed in an ultimatum, sent to him by President Wilson's personal representative, John Lind. Gen. Huerta early Tuesday was notified that unless he returned on answer at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening to the effect that he would prevent the newly elected congress from convening and, furthermore, make this action known to the members of the diplomatic corps by midnight, the United States would have no further parleying with the Mexican government.

Mr. Lind waited until 6 o'clock and received no answer. He then made arrangements for his departure on the train leaving for Vera Cruz at 8 o'clock. It was announced, however, that Gen. Huerta had one more chance—that if he took the action demanded by midnight the fact that he failed to reply to Mr. Lind within the time specified would be overlooked. Mr. Lind could see no good reason to suppose that Huerta intended to accede.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the charge d'affaires, was the messenger who delivered the ultimatum. He was unable to get into personal touch with Gen. Huerta, but left the message at the president's office. It was indicated at the palace that Gen. Huerta had not received the note in time to give it full consideration. This, however, did not appear to Mr. Lind a valid excuse for procrastination.

The prevention of the convening of congress has been one of the essential points in the negotiations conducted by Mr. Lind. This has two purposes—first, it was believed that the new congress would lose so time in passing measures having to do with the off concessions, and, second, because the convening of congress would give an air of legality to Huerta's government.

Not since the recent revolution began has the feeling in the Mexican capital been as tense. The most categorical denial by the American charge, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, and Mr. Lind of knowledge of any development of which this feeling could be based, helped to dissipate the minds of such people that the next 24 hours would see a definite move on the part of Washington. The report spread until there was scarcely a foreign resident in the city who had not heard that the American charge had been given, or was about to be given, his passport. A large part of the population confidently expected to see the whole embassy staff depart on the evening for Vera Cruz.

All sorts of rumors were current. Many persons, who were contemplating leaving the country in the near future, made hurried preparations and caught the night train to Vera Cruz, preferring to wait there until they can procure steamer accommodations to remaining in the capital. Mr. Lind was said to have received messages from Vera Cruz, urging him to return at once, for fear the railroad would be cut. The uneasiness was accentuated through the receipt by several persons of messages from relatives and friends in the United States urging their immediate departure from Mexico.

## GO ON STRIKE.

### Atlantic Division of Southern Pacific Tied Up.

Approximately 2,500 train and engine men on the Atlantic division of the Southern Pacific Railroad struck at 7 o'clock Thursday night in accordance with an ultimatum presented to the officials of the road at Houston, Texas, Thursday by a committee representing the four union organizations involved. The walk-out terminated negotiations of more than six months which failed to bring about an amicable adjustment of differences between the company and the men. An eleventh appeal to the Federal board of mediation and conciliation by the railroad failed to stop the walkout, and with engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen idle from El Paso to New Orleans, the Southwest faced a possibility of one of the most serious traffic stoppages in years.

## STEAMER BURNED

The steamer whaler G. W. Lyon, engaged in the freight and passenger traffic on the Cape Fear river, was burned at Folly Beach, S. C., Friday, while bound for Wilmington with a cargo of cotton. Henry