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NEW PRESIDENT OF MEXICO IS NAMED BY THE PEOPLE AS HUERTA FLEES TO COAST

FRANCISCO CARBAJAL CALLED UPON TO TAKE OATH OF OFFICE

REVOLUTION TORN MEXICO

Witnesses the Dawn of a New Era in its Bloody History—Peace May Be Restored

Washington, July 15.—The news of General Huerta's resignation as provisional president of Mexico was hailed by official Washington tonight as the first practical step toward a quick solution of the Mexican problem.

Although the constitutionalists have declared they would not recognize Francisco Carbajal as provisional president, and the United States government likewise will refuse to recognize him, the understanding here is that the new executive will hold office only until arrangements can be made for the entry of General Carranza, the constitutionalist chief.

Carbajal's Attitude. Diplomats in close touch with the situation, declare Carbajal and those who are associated with him in an effort to restore peace, desire only a general amnesty covering all the lives and property of Huerta's supporters.

General Huerta's retirement came just as the constitutionalists were preparing their formal note declining participation in informal conferences with Huerta delegates to discuss internal Mexican questions.

General Carranza, the mediators believe, would profit greatly by entering into such conferences. He thus might guarantee himself immediate recognition by the United States and Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

Should Carranza refuse to parley with the Carbajal government and insist upon taking Mexico City by force, setting up a military government, recognition in all likelihood would be deferred until after an election.

On May 1, Huerta announced he would urge congress to call elections in October to choose his successor.

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 governance.

Francisco Carbajal, minister of foreign relations to assume the presidency.

A ballot was taken and the joint session approved the report. Carbajal took the oath as provisional president of Mexico before the assembled deputies and senators.

The next executive, escorted by the presidential guard, went immediately to the national palace. He was cheered by the people.

Victoriano Huerta took oath as president.

tor's withdrawal. President Wilson later went to congress and revealed the terms on which Huerta had been asked to retire. An embargo of arms was placed on both Mexican factions and the Washington government then began its policy of cutting off financial aid for the Huerta government.

Huerta's resources slowly diminished under this pressure. The constitutionalists, aided by the moral support of the American government, pushed their military campaign to within striking distance of the capital city. Fraziling a military conquest of Mexico City was inevitable, Huerta finally yielded.

With Huerta's retirement the constitutionalists feel their revolution virtually has triumphed. They turned against him the moment he overthrew Madero, constitutionalist president of Mexico, in February, 1913, and have waged their war with unrelenting vigor ever since.

The prospects of an early solution of the Mexican problem gave both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan much joy tonight. American forces will not be withdrawn from Vera Cruz until a stable government has been established in Mexico City and recognition has been accorded. The feeling is general, however, that Carranza gives guarantee to political offenders as well as the people generally, recognition will be extended promptly by the United States and other nations of Central and South America, as well as Europe.

Incidentally Huerta's resignation now places Europe on an equal footing with the United States with respect to the authorities at Mexico City. The powers of Europe had recognized Huerta, but because of the pronounced attitude of the United States, they are expected to follow the lead of the American government before extending recognition to Carbajal or his successor.

Salazar, one of the highest generals in the army denounced Huerta. Carranza, constitutionalist leader in Chihuahua, assailed him in a bitter statement made public at San Antonio. Francisco Villa announced himself an adherent of Madero and joined the ranks of the northern army. Pascual Orozco, of the clan of the northern revolutionaries, was the lone notable figure among the disaffected who declared for the new government.

President Taft, nearing the end of his term, left to his successor the problem of adjusting diplomatic relations with Mexico. To Woodrow Wilson, Huerta sent felicitations on the day of the American president's inauguration.

Hampered at the outset of his administration by the refusal of the United States to recognize him, Huerta soon faced growing difficulties in raising funds to run his government. His uneasy hold upon affairs was weakened by minor constitutionalist victories in the north and by recurring rumors of a break with Felix Diaz, nephew of Porfirio Diaz, and Huerta's ally in the overthrow of Madero.

On May 1, Huerta announced he would urge congress to call elections in October to choose his successor. The congress selected October 26 as the date of the election and a decree to that effect was issued by Huerta on June 3.

Felix Diaz, who had announced himself as a candidate for the presidency, was sent to Japan on July 17. Henry Lane Wilson, the American ambassador, was recalled to Washington and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, charge d'affaires, was left in charge of the American interests in Mexico.

Early in August it became known that President Wilson intended to send John Lind to Mexico as his personal representative, in an endeavor to arrange a basis for peace.

Huerta announced he would not tolerate interference. Nevertheless, Mr. Lind delivered his note from President Wilson. Huerta rejected all proposals made by the American government, chief of which were the suggestions that he resign and that he not be a candidate on election day. Relations between Mexico and the United States became acute.

President Wilson proclaimed his policy in an address before congress to which was attached correspondence between Mr. Lind and the Huerta administration.

Huerta was attacked in the Mexican senate on October 5, by Senator De la Huerta, who spoke what was in the minds of himself and some of his colleagues. Dominguez disappeared. The chamber of deputies adopted a

resolution calling for an investigation.

Deputies Imprisoned. To this Huerta's reply was dramatic and swift. He marched a column of troops to the chamber of deputies and threw 110 deputies into prison. Next he dissolved congress and took upon himself the legislative authority, calling for an election of new members on October 5.

Through Mr. O'Shaughnessy the United States made representations of violence to the deputies. When it became known that the elections had resulted in no choice because of the failure of the voters to go to the polls the American government pre-emptorily called on Huerta to resign. In a statement to the diplomatic corps on November 9 he announced he would declare the result of the election null and order another election.

On November 12 Huerta refused to accede to the American demand for his resignation and John Lind left Mexico City for Vera Cruz.

Meantime the United States despatched warships to the Mexican coast and Americans continued to leave Mexico.

Definite proposals were made by the United States to Carranza and his adherents. Several of the European powers, notably Great Britain, Germany and France supported the policy of the United States. The constitutionalists continued their advance to the south. They captured several titles.

Situation Critical. The situation became so critical that Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain and Japan ordered warships to Mexican waters.

Fighting continued at Tampico and many of the centers and the constitutionalists took Torreon. An embargo placed on the exportation of arms from the United States to Mexico was raised early in February last.

American troops were placed on the border and the American fleet in Mexican waters was strengthened. The constitutionalists captured Monterrey.

Then came the departure of John Lind from Vera Cruz and the arrest of a party of American bluejackets at Tampico, for which an apology and salute were demanded by the United States, and refused by Huerta.

On April 21 bluejackets and marines were landed and occupied Vera Cruz in consequence of the reported capture of a large consignment of arms and ammunition for Huerta. A number of Americans were killed in the street fighting. The Mexicans retired and destroyed a portion of the railway.

Shortly afterward a mediation proposal received from Argentina, Brazil and Chile was accepted and a consultation ensued at Niagara Falls.

In the interval American troops relieved the bluejackets at Vera Cruz and since have remained in occupation of the port.

Tampico and Zacatecas fell into the hands of the constitutionalist and the victorious armies continued their march on Mexico City, where rumors have been in circulation for many weeks of the approaching resignation of Huerta.

Huerta Leaves. Mexico City, July 15.—General Victoriano Huerta resigned from the provisional presidency of the Mexican republic tonight 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 governance. After brief consideration the committee reported, accepting the resignation in the following terms.

"Article 1.—We accept the resignation presented by General 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. Carbajal took the oath as provisional president of Mexico before the assembled deputies and senators.

The next executive, escorted by the presidential guard, went immediately to the national palace. He was cheered by the people.

BIG BUSINESS IS UNSETTLED

SENATORS WRANGLE OVER ISSUES AT STAKE—CAN'T REACH AGREEMENT

REED IS CRITICISED

Refused To Offer Amendments To the Disputed Sections of the Bill

(By Associated Press)

Washington, July 15.—A spirited debate today between Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, and Senator Reed, of Missouri, over the Interstate trade commission bill emphasized the administration leaders in the Senate still were far from an agreement on general principles of trust legislation.

The wide divergence of views was indicated further in Senate committees, the judiciary committee failing to perfect the Clayton bill, which it had expected to complete last Monday. The Interstate Commerce Commission again failed to resume consideration of the railroad securities bill and a member of the committee said no meeting could be held before Friday.

The difficulties Senators are encountering in committees together with the open disagreement as to principles evidenced on the floor over some administration leaders concern over the fate of the bills and strengthened a belief that the pending measure should be consolidated.

Senator Hollis today declared the Interstate Commerce committee favored the so-called Newlands measure, which would give the proposed trade commission power to prevent "unfair competition." He added that the judiciary committee believed an attempt should be made to define unfair practices.

Senator Borah asked what really would be the effect of the measure if the "ratio of Federal aid to the moment should slip from the brow of the Federal trade commission," or if such business men as "Thomas D. Jones, nominated for the Federal reserve board be appointed to the Federal trade commission."

Senator Hollis explained that the Federal trade commission would be given the power of making "the big fellows let the little fellows live."

He criticised Senator Reed for declining to offer amendments to the disputed section, saying this action indicated the Senator was opposed to the entire bill.

Later Senator Reed declared Senator Hollis was his enemy and has disordered the facts of his previous speeches. He asserted that Senator Hollis' statement that the Supreme court would declare the bill unconstitutional if too general and indefinite in phraseology was better suited for a meeting of anarchists than in the Senate.

Senator Borah opposed the trade commission bill as a final step to give the trust problem by seeking to regulate monopolies. He declared as soon as the Supreme court entered upon the tobacco trust dispute, a decree pronounced by him as one of the severest ever entered in the world propaganda was started to get regulation of monopolies and thus avoid the effect of the Sherman law. When the Senate went into executive session, the Idaho senator asserted he would resume his argument at another time.

C. C. Wyche and Montague Nicholas, of Spartanburg, were here yesterday for the speaking.

TRAINS HELD UP

A bolt of lightning struck the high power feed wires of the G. S. & A. at the trestle near Pelzer last night about 9 o'clock delaying trains Nos. 18 and 19 for several hours.

The bolt was so terrific as to shatter many of the giant insulators on both the feed wires and trolley wires, and in some mysterious way caused what resembled an arc of light to appear on one of the steel rails, burning out about two inches of it. The entire rail was red with heat and set fire to the cross-ties on the trestle. The accident caused much consternation among the passengers but no one was injured.

THE WHITE COTTON BLOOMS AND RED RIBBON BADGES ABOUT EVENLY DISTRIBUTED

A NEAR BATTLE IN THE MILITIA

Gen. Moore and Captain Willis Fired Shot and Shell At Bamberg

Special to The Intelligencer.

Bamberg, July 15.—W. W. Moore and M. C. Willis, candidates for adjutant general were the headliners of the state campaign circus today. They furnished the most amusement to the several hundred voters of this county who gathered to hear "issues" discussed. The two candidates have been warming up to the present situation for several weeks, in fact since the opening of the campaign, and today the storm broke. The words battle lasted for more than ten minutes. Partisanship ran high in the audience. The audience merely groaned and laughed when C. D. Fortner, a candidate for railroad commissioner made the prediction that the governor will be elected to the senate. The other candidates for railroad commissioner made their usual addresses.

In his address, A. J. Bethea, charged that his opponent for lieutenant governor, William M. Hamer, had in a way supported the governor when he refused to vote on Blease's resolution to force the resignation of Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of the University. J. A. Hunter, candidate for lieutenant governor was given a big reception by his home county folks.

Because of the death of a relative, John G. Clinkscale was not present at the meeting today. He will rejoin the campaign party next week.

H. C. Folk, county chairman of Bamberg, read a long statement at the meeting here today in which he bitterly arraigned the governor. All of the wrong doings of the chief executive were recited in the statement. Mr. Folk was elected master in equity for the county and Blease refused to commission him.

There was a warm tilt between T. H. Peoples and A. G. Brice, candidates for attorney general. Mr. Brice scored on Peoples for his "official inactivity."

All candidates for governor were given a respectful hearing by the voters.

Mr. Folk's Statement. Bamberg, July 15.—Chairman B. C. Governor Blease today, said that he would have taken notice of it when the senatorial campaign party was here, but that blindness kept him from realizing what the governor had done when he tore up and spat upon a list of questions propounded to the governor by Mr. Folk. These questions asked if Governor Blease observed his oath to sustain the result of the primary when he refused to commission Mr. Folk, who was chosen in the same primary.

Features of the meeting today were Richard I. Manning's declaration that it was unreasonable that 1,200 pardons should be granted in four years by one governor, and his general attack on the governor's record; also Mr. Fry's characterization of Mr. Richards as a "four months old Blease baby"; and Mendel L. Smith's remarkable defense of the press. Mr. Richards received cheering when he declared for Blease.

GIRLS LIKE TANGO MUSIC VERY MUCH

Neglect Work and Cause Suit For Damages From Steamboat Company

Burlington, Ia., July 15.—When the calypso on the excursion steamers plays tango music the 200 girls employed at the Mississippi Pearl Button company here refuse to work.

This was the basis in an injunction action filed today by Moll brothers to restrain calypso music on steamers during working hours. The plaintiffs also seek \$500 damages for loss of the services of young women employees.

LARGE INSURANCE CHECK.

In Settlement of Policy Carried by Late Aug. T. Smythe. Rock Hill, July 14.—Probably the largest life insurance check ever paid in this state was received at the office of the Equitable Life Insurance Society in this city yesterday. It was for \$33,302.64 and was in settlement of the policy carried by the late Mr. Augustus T. Smythe of Charleston.

INVESTIGATION IS NEARING THE END

Jury Investigating the Bailey Murder Has About Completed Their Task

(By Associated Press)

Mineola, N. Y., July 15.—When the grand jury investigating the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey in Freeport June 30, and the alleged complicity of Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, adjourned today but three witnesses remained to be heard. District Attorney Smith said he believed the inquirers would dispose of the case by noon tomorrow. The grand jurors are expected to decide whether Mrs. Carman will be brought from the Nassau county jail to tell her story.

District Attorney Smith said he would refuse the physician's wife permission to testify even though she signed a waiver of immunity. Then her attorney, George M. Levy, and her husband visited her in jail and had her sign a petition addressed to the judge requesting the privilege of appearing and abandoning all rights to immunity.

Mrs. Carman was anxious to tell her story to newspaper men late today, but the district attorney would not permit her to do so.

The most important witness today was Frank J. Farrell, whose story, as told to District Attorney Smith, was that on the night of June 30, he started for the back door of the Carman house to ask for food and saw a tall woman come from the back door, go directly to a widow in what he now knows to be the doctor's office and break the glass.

Farrell says he heard a shot then hurried off. When he read about the murder in the newspapers, Farrell was quoted as saying, he went to the district attorney.

SUFFRAGETTES ARE STILL UNRULY

Try To Horsewhip Scotsman But Get the Worst Of the Bargain

(By Associated Press)

London, July 15.—Half a dozen policemen were required today to remove from the Marlborough street police court two kicking, clawing, screaming suffragettes who earlier in the day had attempted to horsewhip the Right Hon. Thomas McKinnon Wood, secretary of state for Scotland. But for the intervention of his butler it is probable that the secretary would have been soundly thrashed.

The secretary was leaving his residence when a woman rushed up, horse whip in hand, exclaiming: "You Scottish pig; if you don't stop the forcible feeding of women, we will smash you."

The militant lashed him across the chest, but before she could deliver a second cut the butler, standing on the steps, threw her to the ground. He then tackled a second woman who was shouting: "Let me get at the Scottish pig."

The police took both women to the police station where they were searched. On one was found a decomposed egg in the pocket. Refreshing her in the court the woman gave their names as Janette Wallace and Bertha Watson. They were fined twenty shillings each, but refused to pay and were sent to jail for four days each.

AWARDED LIBEL DAMAGE.

Former State Senator in New York Gets \$10,000.

Albany, N. Y., July 15.—The \$10,000 judgment granted John F. Cohalan, former State senator against the New York PRESS for libel, was affirmed by the court of appeal today.

In criticizing Cohalan for voting to retain Otto Kelsey as commissioner of insurance after he was quoted as saying he would support Governor Hughes, who was trying to oust Kelsey, the PRESS was charged with libel.

Little Elizabeth Henderson III.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Henderson will regret to learn of the illness of their little daughter, Elizabeth. She is in a private sanitarium in Atlanta, and the attending physician has pronounced the illness typhoid. Mrs. Henderson has just recently visited friends and relatives here, and has only been home a short time.

THE CAMPAIGN ORATORY WAS GREATLY ENJOYED BY LARGE CROWD

THE BEST OF ORDER

Mr. Pollock Received An Ovation—Smith Sentimentally Strong

Anderson county did itself proud yesterday. There was a large crowd in attendance upon the campaign meeting which was addressed by candidates for the United States senate, and not one case of disorder was reported during the whole day. There was some good natured glibbing at some of the speakers, but not enough to cause any disturbance. Governor Blease had a great many friends in the crowd, and many of them were conspicuous for the red ribbon badges which they displayed, and yet there are some who think that the crowd was largely in sympathy with the other speakers. Senator Smith's friends were jubilant after the meeting and claim that it was a memorable day and that the senator may at least divide the vote in this county.

From the cheering it could hardly be claimed as any one candidate's day, although the greatest demonstration of enthusiasm and unrestrained sympathy came at the conclusion of the somewhat remarkable address of Mr. Pollock.

Senator Smith had a great many friends in the crowd, and one of the features which opened the day was the parade of wagons from the county loaded with supporters, and admirers of the senator and his record in congress. This parade was headed by the Johnly band from Wild Hog, and following this came a wagon drawn by four splendid mules, the wagon containing a bale of cotton on which was mounted Senator Smith, surrounded by several well known citizens of the county, nearly all of whom are stated to have supported the governor two years ago. There were other wagons and citizens on foot.

The best of order prevailed throughout the day. The weather was mottled—sometimes the sun broke out with great intensity, at other times here being showers. Governor Blease had the better of the day, for as the weather was concerned, many friends in the crowd, and one of the features which opened the day was the parade of wagons from the county loaded with supporters, and admirers of the senator and his record in congress. This parade was headed by the Johnly band from Wild Hog, and following this came a wagon drawn by four splendid mules, the wagon containing a bale of cotton on which was mounted Senator Smith, surrounded by several well known citizens of the county, nearly all of whom are stated to have supported the governor two years ago. There were other wagons and citizens on foot.

The meeting was called to order by S. Dean Pearman, county chairman, and the invocation was by Rev. O. L. Martin, of Lebanon, the best known Baptist preacher in this section of the state. Mr. Martin prayed for an orderly day, and such it turned out to be.

Mr. Pearman in a pointed and effective speech asked the audience to give close attention to all of the speakers and urged that no discourtesy be shown any one. At only one time during the day did it appear that any man would have to be removed from the crowd, and that was toward the close of Mr. Pollock's speech when some of his partisans got the better of a man in the crowd who was glibbing at Mr. Pollock. Police officers stepped up to the side of the man, but Mr. Pollock begged them to desist as he could attend to the man alone. This seemed to have a salutary effect.

In Walhalla Today. Governor Blease and party went up to Pendleton in the afternoon to spend the night at the home of Mrs. Blease's parents. Senator Smith and Messrs. Jennings and Pollock remained in Anderson, and will go to Walhalla on the gas-electric at 7:20 this morning. Many persons from all over this section attended the meeting, some coming from Abbeville and Greenwood counties, but all manifested merely a deep interest in the meeting and there was no apparent attempt on any side to pack the meeting, or to bully the speakers, although there had been a persistent rumor that some of the speakers would be howled down.

The candidates spoke alphabetically, Blease, Jennings, Pollock, Smith. The governor of course got a warm reception from his Anderson friends, and was frequently applauded throughout his speech. Mr. Jennings' speech reported.

(Continued on Second Page.)