

ROOSEVELT CREATES STORM.

CONTROVERSY OVER PROPOSED AUDIENCE WITH POPE.

The Rough Rider and Cardinal Merry Del Val Are Both Fond of Having Their Own Way, Therefore When the Latter Attempted to Prevent Roosevelt From Visiting Methodist Mission in Rome There Was a Head-on-Collision.

Rome, April 3.—The audience which it was believed ex-President Roosevelt would have with the Pope on Tuesday next will not take place, owing to the condition which the vatican has imposed and which Mr. Roosevelt refused to accept.

Although the negotiation relative to the audience ended before Mr. Roosevelt left Egypt, the announcement was withheld until after Mr. Roosevelt reached Rome tonight, at the solicitation of his American Catholic friends here, who believed that in the meantime the vatican might change its attitude. One of the former president's American friends who had been with him in Egypt came to Rome yesterday without, however, any authorization from Mr. Roosevelt and interceded with Cardinal Merry Del Val, the papal secretary, in an endeavor to avoid a situation which, as it now stands, has caused a real sensation in Rome, although it was not entirely unexpected. But his efforts were in vain.

While at Gondokoro, in February last, Mr. Roosevelt wrote to Ambassador Leichman saying he would be glad of the honor of an audience with King Victor Emmanuel and the pope. The audience with the king was promptly arranged. Before an arrangement could be reached relative to an audience with the pope, several telegrams were passed and the negotiations were ended by Mr. Roosevelt refusing in any way to be limited as to his conduct and announcing that an audience with the pope under the circumstances was impossible.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Roosevelt, while declining to accept any condition in connection with his audience with the pope, had neither directly nor indirectly before or after the negotiations made or considered any engagements in Rome except those of an official character, and he actually entered Rome tonight with but two definite engagements, the audience with the king and the dinner to be given in his honor by the municipality.

The history of the negotiations is about as follows:

While at Cairo, Mr. Roosevelt received the following telegram from Ambassador Leichman dated March 23:

"Mr. Kennedy, rector of the American Catholic College, in reply to an inquiry which I caused to be made, requests that the following communication be transmitted to you: 'The holy father will be delighted to grant an audience to Mr. Roosevelt on April 5 and hopes nothing will arise to prevent it, such as the much regretted incident which made the reception of Mr. Fairbanks impossible.'"

Replying by cable to Ambassador Leichman on March 25, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Please present the following to Mr. Kennedy: 'It would be a real pleasure to me to be presented to the holy father, for whom I entertain high respect, both personally and as the head of a great church. I fully recognize his entire right to receive or not receive whomsoever he chooses, for any reason that seems good to him, and if he does not receive me I shall not for a moment question the propriety of his action. On the other hand, I, in my turn, must decline to make any stipulations or submit to any conditions which any way would limit my freedom of conduct. I trust that on April 5 he will find it convenient to receive me.'"

On March 28 Mr. Roosevelt at Cairo received a cablegram from Ambassador Leichman, giving a message from Mr. Kennedy which concluded by saying:

"The audience can not take place except on the understanding expressed in the former message."

The following day Mr. Roosevelt sent another message to the American ambassador, saying:

"The proposed presentation is, of course, now impossible."

Mr. Roosevelt particularly desires that the incident shall be regarded by his friends, both Catholic and Protestant, in America, as personal, and that it shall not give rise to an acrimonious controversy. With this end in view, he cabled today the following statement to the Rev. Lyman Abbott, editor of The Outlook, at New York:

"Through The Outlook I wish to make a statement to my fellow Americans relative to what has occurred in connection with the vatican. I am sure that the great majority of my fellow citizens, Catholics, quite as much as Protestants, will feel that I acted in the only possible way for an American to act and because of this very fact I most earnestly hope that the incident will be treated in a manner, of course, as merely personal,

and above all, as not warranting the slightest exhibition of rancor or bitterness.

"Among my best and closest friends are many Catholics. The respect and regard of those of my fellow Americans who are Catholics are as dear to me as the respect and regard of those who are Protestants. On my journey through Africa I visited many Catholic as well as many Protestant missions.

"As I look forward to telling the people at home all that has been done by Protestants and Catholics alike, as I saw it, in the field of missionary endeavor, it would cause me a real pain to have anything said or done that would hurt or give pain to my friends, whatever their religious belief.

"But, any merely personal considerations are of no consequence in this matter. The important consideration is the avoidance of harsh and bitter comment, such as may excite mistrust and anger between and among good men.

"The more an American sees of other countries, the more profound must be his feelings of gratitude that in his own land there is not merely complete toleration, but the heartiest good will and sympathy between sincere and honest men of different faiths—good will and sympathy so complete that in the innumerable daily relations of our American life, Catholics and Protestants meet together and work together without thought of the difference of creed being even present in their minds.

"This is a condition so vital to our national well being that nothing should be permitted to jeopardize it. Bitter comment and criticism, acrimonious attacks and defense are not only profitless, but harmful, and to seize upon such an incident as this, as an occasion for controversy would be wholly indefensible and should be frowned upon by Catholics and Protestants alike, and all good Americans."

The failure to arrange an audience between ex-President Roosevelt and the pope, which was known only in certain circles today, is expected to create a tremendous stir here as well as abroad, far overshadowing the importance of the incident in which former Vice President Fairbanks was a principal. Although the negotiations were technically between Ambassador Leichman and Mr. Kennedy, it is well understood in Rome that Mr. Kennedy was acting under the instructions of Cardinal Merry del Val. The telegrams, therefore, were in reality between ex-President Roosevelt and the papal secretary of state.

When the correspondent called at the vatican this evening great surprise was expressed when it was learned that Mr. Roosevelt had given out the text of the messages exchanged by Mr. Kennedy and the American ambassador, as they were regarded by the vatican in the light of diplomatic documents.

Mr. Kennedy explained that on March 21 John W. Garret, first secretary of the embassy, called upon him to "transmit" Mr. Roosevelt's request for an audience with the pontiff on April 5. He said that Mr. Garret insisted upon the word "transmit." Mr. Kennedy informed the secretary that he would immediately present the request to the proper vatican authorities and promised a response as soon as possible.

"The following day," said Mr. Kennedy, "I was authorized to send Mr. Roosevelt the first message, which is quoted in his statement. The reference to the Fairbanks incident in the message was intended by the vatican only as a friendly intimation. I notice that my second message is not fully given. It ran thus:

"His holiness will be much pleased to grant an audience to Mr. Roosevelt, for whom he entertains great esteem, both personally and as president of the United States. His holiness quite recognizes Mr. Roosevelt's entire right to freedom of conduct. On the other hand in view of the circumstances for which neither his holiness nor Mr. Roosevelt is responsible, an audience could not occur except in the understanding expressed in the former message."

"After this no further communication reached me from Mr. Roosevelt." It further appears that it was John C. O'Loughlin, who was assistant secretary of state in 1909, and a great personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt, who yesterday attempted to intercede with Cardinal Merry del Val. The following semi-official version of what transpired at that interview has been furnished to the Associated Press by a vatican authority:

Cardinal Merry del Val said to Mr. O'Loughlin:

"Can you guarantee that Mr. Roosevelt will not visit the Methodist here?"

Mr. O'Loughlin replied: "I can not. Indeed, I believe that Mr. Roosevelt is just the man to go there. He will do as he pleases."

"It is indefensible," said the papal secretary, "for any person to ask to be received by a great personage whose feelings he would be unwilling to respect."

In the course of further conversation the cardinal declared that no

court in Europe granted unrestricted audiences. "Mr. Roosevelt himself," said the cardinal, "when he was president, declined to receive persons unconditionally at the White House."

Without giving the name of the person, the cardinal recalled a case where President Roosevelt, having been erroneously informed that a certain person was visiting him by the authority of the vatican, immediately sent a cabinet officer to the apostolic delegate at Washington to inform the delegate that he could not receive this personage, but he meant no discourtesy to the pope by his refusal. The pontiff, when informed of this, replied:

"I esteem President Roosevelt more than ever."

Returning to the present incident, Cardinal Merry del Val remarked: "It is not in any sense a question of religion. Mr. Roosevelt might have gone to an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian or any other church except the Methodist, and made an address there and he would have been received by the pope even on the same day. But he could not be received when it was suspected that after the audience he intended to go to the Methodist church in Rome, which is carrying on a most offensive campaign of calumny and detraction against the pontiff."

The papal secretary even accorded Mr. Roosevelt the right to the privilege of visiting the Methodists the day after the audience on condition that he (Merry del Val) receive private assurances that he would not actually do so.

The vatican emphasized the statement it did not receive from the American embassy any notification of Mr. Roosevelt's final message that an audience had become impossible.

After being apprised of the contents of the vatican's statement it was explained on Mr. Roosevelt's behalf that his final message had not been communicated to the vatican because Mr. Kennedy's second telegram was all of the matter so far as he was concerned, but that he wished to keep the door open not for his own sake, but for the sake of the Catholic church in America.

When Mr. McLoughlin came to Rome it was with the distinct understanding that he did not do so in Mr. Roosevelt's behalf, but in behalf of his co-religionists in America, and that he did not carry any authorization to subtract from or add a word to Mr. Roosevelt's position as defined by his telegram for Mr. Kennedy.

MANY GAMBLERS PULLED.

Other Alleged Bucket Shop Operators To be Apprehended.

Washington, April 4.—Twenty-three arrests of persons indicted in connection with the operations of bucket shops in the District of Columbia last Saturday have been made through the instrumentality of the department of justice. Assurances have been given that two other defendants will be surrendered in this jurisdiction tomorrow. Four persons yet remain to be apprehended, their names, according to the department of justice, being Wm. H. Lillis, Edward S. Boggs and Robert A. Guy, at New York, and Joseph Gaskins, at Baltimore.

Four arrests in Baltimore were reported to the department of justice this afternoon. They were Edward Altemus, whose bail was fixed at \$5,000 and Samuel Raymond, Oscar J. Rappel and Robert Hall, whose bail was fixed at \$2,500 each. Altemus Raymond and Rappel are said to be associated with the Standard Stock and Grain Dealers, of Jersey City.

According to official statements it is not contemplated raiding the vast number of offices, said to aggregate more than 250 throughout the country, maintained by the three concerns whose principal members have been indicted, nor to subpoena the persons immediately conducting them.



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MORE NEGRO CONTESTANTS.

Believed in Washington That Is Object of Capers' Activity.

Washington, April 4.—Dispatches received here today from South Carolina to the effect that former District Attorney, and later commissioner of internal revenue, John G. Capers was in that State organizing the Republicans, and that he would put a candidate out in each of the seven districts for Congress to oppose the seven Democrats, who are now serving from that State, has caused considerable gossip in Washington political circles.

It is believed that Capers is carrying out the order of Postmaster General Hitchcock in the effort to land the Republicans, while there is not the ghost of a show for them to oust the present Democrats. The present members of the House would not discuss the matter when approached on the subject today, except to say that if Capers' proteges could get into Congress they were welcome to do so.

Anyone who is familiar with conditions in South Carolina knows that there are just enough white Republicans of standing in the State to supply the post office, internal revenue and few other Federal positions. These office-holders will not sacrifice their present places even to make the race for Congress. The upshot of the situation is that in addition to the two contestants now trying for the first and seventh district seats, five more would be added and allowed \$2,000 each from the government for making the contests. They would get a total of \$14,000 from the Federal treasury every two years, more than they would probably earn at home. The dangerous future of the matter, as viewed here, is that in the lower part of the State, where the negroes outnumber the whites in many of the counties, the former will undoubtedly claim that they have representation, and it is feared that race trouble might result should the situation become acute.

Don't Marry in a Hurry. Matrimony is a serious matter and has its sorrows as well as joys. If you are well, happiness will be yours; if you are sick your days will be sorrowful. Pure blood is the index to health. For rheumatism and all blood diseases take Rheumicide. Rheumicide is a powerful blood purifier. It sweeps all poison out of the system and makes you well all over. Put up in liquid form, also tablets. Tablets by mail, 25 cents. Bobbitt Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md. 9.

Bryan favors Mayor Gaynor, of New York, for Democratic presidential nominee. That's tough, for Mayor Gaynor had things coming his way there for a while.—Detroit Journal.

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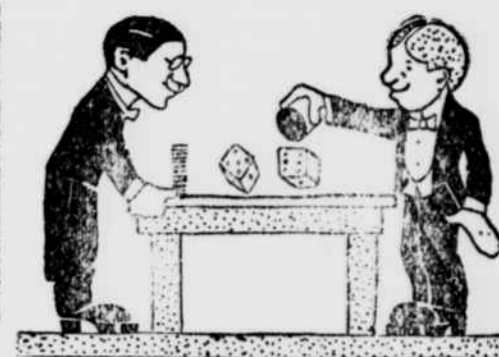
Profits on Eggs.

The following story contains the secret of making money on eggs. It is the only sure and infallible method:

A bookkeeper in a Wall street office announced last fall that he had taken a farm on Long Island where he could raise chickens. All winter he made everybody envious with tales of fresh laid eggs. Dozens of persons asked him to bring in some, offering from 50 to 75 cents a dozen. As long as eggs were scarce the bookkeeper had none to sell. Suddenly, when the market dropped to 30 cents wholesale, Mr. Bookkeeper let it be known that he could spare a few at 50 cents. The first day he brought six dozen, packed a dozen in a box, and all were quickly taken. By the next week he was delivering from ten to twenty dozen a day. Then one week a young woman in the office went to spend Sunday in Queens. Her hostess happened to mention the bookkeeper's name. Conversation revealed that he lived in a flat and kept no chickens; also that for weeks a wholesale egg dealer had been making daily deliveries at the bookkeeper's house, and that every morning he carried to Manhattan the eggs that had been hauled to him the day before. He was buying at 30 cents and selling at 50. But it's all over now. A woman never could keep a secret.

The descent to hell is easy.—Virgil.

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