

DISCUSS NEUTRALS' POSITION

AMERICA LIKELY TO OPEN CORRESPONDENCE WITH BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

United States Will Probably Protest Against Action Calculated to Endanger Lives of Its Citizens at Sea—Informal Consideration Already.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Informal discussion by President Wilson with his advisers on the German notification of the dangers to which neutral ships may be subject in the newly prescribed war zones around Great Britain and Ireland and the use by the British liner Lusitania of the American flag foreshadowed today a diplomatic correspondence between the United States and both Great Britain and Germany on these questions.

The American government, being neutral, can not discuss rules which the belligerents may adopt towards each other. The prescription of the war zone itself, however, or the use of a neutral flag by belligerent owned vessels as a stratagem of war has not given the American officials concern so much as the prospect that these acts may endanger the lives of American citizens, whose right to travel on the high seas on neutral ships during time of war it is understood, will be vigorously defended.

The situation will be discussed tomorrow at a cabinet meeting. Formal inquiries as to what step the German naval commanders will take to protect neutrals traveling on merchant ships, and requests for information as to the use of American flags by British ships generally, it is understood, will follow.

Many neutral diplomats were at the state department today and while none proposed joint action with the American government they sought information for the guidance of their own foreign offices.

Chairman Flood and Representative Cline of the house foreign affairs committee also discussed the subject with Mr. Bryan but declined to talk of their visit afterwards.

It was apparent on all sides here that the German proclamation and the Lusitania incident touch more closely, perhaps, the position of neutrals than any other occurrence of the war. In some quarters England's attitude toward certain articles of the declaration of London was reviewed with interest. Great Britain early in the war announced she would abide by this provision in the declaration:

"The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag, effected after the outbreak of hostilities is void, unless it is proved that such transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel as such is exposed. There, however, is an absolute presumption that a transfer is void if the transfer has been made during a voyage or in port."

Some officials suggested that provision might be construed to apply to the case of the Lusitania.

The Lusitania incident evoked a speech today in the house by Representative Martin of South Dakota, who announced that he favored legislation at this session to prohibit the use of the American colors on any but American vessels, and to make it an offense for the master of any foreign vessel, whether belligerent or not, to fly the American flag over a ship. He said the penalty should be confiscation of the vessel and a fine for the commander if the ship returned to American jurisdiction.

The state department issued a denial of reports that Ambassador Page had telegraphed that the British government, "after having secured the owner of the cargo of the Wilhelmina would seize all cargoes of foodstuffs destined to Germany without making compensation therefor."

The understanding in executive quarters, however, is that the British government still intends to seize all food cargoes destined to Germany though whether there will be compensation is not known.

SHIP PURCHASE FIBBERIST.

Republicans Making a Stubborn Fight in the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The Republican filibuster against the ship purchase bill dragged wearily through the night, remaining unbroken today. Senator Jones of Washington taking the floor at 6.45 last night spoke for thirteen hours and fifty-five minutes, when at 8.40 this morning McCumber succeeded him. Several times Senator Fletcher called for a quorum and sleepy-eyed senators were rounded up for a roll call.

TENNESSEE SHERIFF KILLED.

Chattanooga, Feb. 10.—Sheriff Henry Wagster was shot and killed and Constable Knox badly wounded by Sam Taylor who escaped from the workhouse at Trenton this morning. Taylor was captured after being badly wounded.

NEGRO CHARGED WITH CRIME.

"SWEET" TAYLOR ACCUSED OF CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

Arrested in Greenwood, Brought to Columbia and Placed in Penitentiary.

Columbia, Feb. 9.—Criminal assault upon two little white girls, the one 7 years of age, the other 9, in a Columbia suburb, is charged against John, alias "Sweet," Taylor, a negro chauffeur, who was arrested early yesterday in Greenwood and was committed last night to the State penitentiary for safekeeping.

Taylor was taken shortly before day-break yesterday, near Greenwood, by T. W. McMillan, sheriff of Greenwood county. John C. McCain, sheriff of Richland county, was informed by telephone of the capture. He left Columbia yesterday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock and singlehandedly brought his prisoner back to Columbia last night, arriving at 11.30 o'clock on train 16 of the Southern railway, due at 10.10.

Hardly a dozen people knew of the affair, so that there was no excitement. T. Alex Heise, deputy sheriff, had an automobile in waiting and the sheriff and his prisoner were conveyed quietly and swiftly to the penitentiary. The warrant under which Taylor is held was sworn out before James H. Fowles, Jr., magistrate of Columbia, by the father of one of the little girls. The girls are named in the warrant as witnesses. It is alleged that their mishandling by the negro occurred some three weeks ago. The matter was put into the hands of Sheriff McCain about a week ago. Taylor had left the city and an inquiry extending over several counties of the Piedmont was made in the process of locating his whereabouts.

Taylor has been employed as chauffeur by S. T. Carter, State treasurer. The day after the date on which he is said to have made his attack on the little girls he sent to Mr. Carter a key which was in his possession, with a message to the effect that he was leaving town and would never return. Mr. Carter had no knowledge of any wrongdoing on the part of the negro. Taylor's wife was employed as cook in the family of one of the children and lived on the premises. Taylor therefore is said to have cultivated their confidence. It is alleged that he enticed them into a room and there brutally mishandled them.

Taylor is about 25 years of age. He is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, weighs about 155 pounds and is of ginger cake complexion. He affects rather flashy dress and has a pompous manner.

PRICE OF BREAD GOES UP.

Increase From Five to Six Cents a Loaf Takes Effect Today.

Spartanburg, Feb. 8.—August Gelfuss, president of the Southeastern Master Bakers' association, announced here tonight that bread would be advanced in price from 5 cents to 6 cents a loaf at once over the six States—North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Florida—embraced in the organization.

He said that bread is now selling for 6 cents in Wilmington, Charlotte, Greensboro, Greenville and Asheville, and that price will become effective in all small towns throughout the section tomorrow.

The advance in the price of flour is responsible for the increase in the price of bread. From the bakery here 9,000 loaves are shipped daily, and according to Mr. Gelfuss, the raw flour contained in this output costs \$2.50 more per day than it cost before war was declared.

COTTON LOAN FUND DISMISSED.

Lack of Applications Cause of Dropping of Scheme to Aid Farmers.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Loans under the \$135,000,000 cotton fund plan have been closed and the plan virtually ended its existence tonight with an announcement from the central committee—the federal reserve board, acting as individuals—that subscriptions probably would not be called for. Applications amounted to only \$28,000, and this was not obtained from the fund, but elsewhere on notes and collateral offered with the applications.

Subscribers, the central committee points out, have not been released from liability for their proportionate share of the \$28,000, but if all the loans are paid subscriptions will not be needed.

The announcement says that subscriptions aggregate \$101,936,109 from 457 banks, 185 brooms and 17 individuals, ranging from \$100 to \$10,000,000, and representing 64 cities in 19 States and the District of Columbia.

Cotton High in Germany.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Good middling cotton was selling in Berlin at 16 1/4 in Hamburg and Bremen at 16 1/4 each a pound. Antwerp Generals called today from Berlin.

SEEKS CLOTURE ON SHIP BILL.

REED ANNOUNCES UNPRECEDENTED MOVE IN SENATE FIGHT ON MEASURE.

Republicans' Thirty-six Hour Filibuster Brings Forth Announcement That Democrats Will Demand Final Vote on Proposal on February 13.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Formal notice in writing that he would seek a cloture amendment to the senate rules to end debate on the administration shipping bill at 2 p. m., February 13, and cause a final vote to be taken three hours later, was given by Senator Reed last tonight, when the senate had been in continuous session for more than 36 hours.

Under the rule the proposed amendment must lay over for "one day," and if this is construed to mean a "legislative day," there can be no action upon it until the senate adjourns and ends the legislative day of Monday.

Senators Gallinger and Smoot vainly made points of order against Senator Reed's notice and the Republicans generally. It is known that they would fight to the last ditch against an attempt to adopt any form of cloture rule.

Senator McCumber, who had yielded to Senator Reed on the understanding that he would not lose the floor, resumed his speech. Senator Sherman interrupted with some remarks about the bill whereupon Senator Simmons rose and declared that Senator McCumber had lost the floor. Senator Lea in the chair sustained the point of order and gave the floor to the Democrats by recognizing Senator Stone. He held fast to his decision over a volley of objections and points of order from the Republican side, and refused to grant an appeal from his ruling.

Senator Stone then began an address on the bill while the Republican senators retired to the cloak rooms for a hasty conference.

Senator Fletcher had thrown the senate into an uproar just before midnight by suddenly demanding a ye and nay vote on the pending question, the first of the three propositions into which his amendment to the motion to recommitt the shipping bill to the commerce committee has been divided. The demand was seconded instantly, but a dozen Republicans were on their feet clamoring for recognition before Senator Lea could order the clerk to begin calling the roll.

In the confusion Senator McCumber was recognized and began speaking again. Thus when the senate had been in continuous session for 36 hours the situation was virtually what it was when the session began Monday at noon.

Apparently word had gone out through the city that the Democrats expected to accomplish some parliamentary victory, for the galleries were crowded before the flurry ended.

The Democrats apparently abandoned further efforts to force a vote on one of the three pending propositions when Senator Stone after a sharp colloquy with Senator Penrose, yielded to Senator Sherman, and the senate settled down to mere speech-making.

The senate had settled down early tonight for another all-night debate on the administration ship purchase bill after Republicans and insurgent Democrats called early in the evening to end the session which began early yesterday. When the end would come, no one would predict.

Administration leaders declared the session might last for a week without interruption. Opposition leaders, however, said an effort would be made tomorrow to break the deadlock.

Republicans were surprised at the strength commanded by the administration forces when Senator Clark of Arkansas moved that the senate adjourn until noon tomorrow. They had hoped that Senator Norris would not stand with the Democratic majority on the motion. Senator Norris, however, voted against adjournment, as did Senator La Follette. Senator Kenyon voted with the administration for the first time since the beginning of the fight. The vote was 43 to 35.

Had the adjournment motion succeeded, Republicans had planned to try to displace the bill tomorrow by a motion to take up for consideration the postoffice appropriation measure and an attempt may yet be made.

In the light of the vote tonight conservative leaders were confident their line would hold out, although some Republicans intimated that Senator Norris might soon desert the majority unless the bill were made to pass and the continuous session ended.

After the strenuous all night session Monday the day in the senate was an exciting one, culminated by parliamentary entanglements and departmental proceedings by Insurgent Democrats. Senators O'Herman and Hitchcock opposed the attempt to secure support of the bill and both re-

BUDGET CARRIES SIX MILLS.

LEVY REQUIRED BY APPROPRIATION BILL REMAINS UNCHANGED.

Provision Made for Extension Work Under Lever Act, Tick Eradication, Winthrop Gymnasium and Maintenance of Warehouse System.

Columbia, Feb. 11.—The general appropriation bill as prepared for the house provides for a levy of five mills for general State purposes and a levy of one mill for pensions. The levy in the appropriation bill of 1914 was six mills. Consequently, the levy this year has not been increased.

The appropriation bill carries a total of \$2,212,955.50, an increase of \$65,812.46 over the appropriation bill of 1914. The increase will be taken care of by the rise in the value of property returned for taxation.

An appropriation of \$15,691 for farm extension work under the Smith-Lever federal act has been placed in the bill by the ways and means committee. If this item is approved by the house and senate, the federal department of agriculture under the Smith-Lever act will expend an equal amount in South Carolina for farm extension work.

The ways and means committee is in favor of continuing the cattle tick eradication work in the State in cooperation with the federal bureau of animal industry. In the appropriation bill there is an item of \$20,000 for carrying on the crusade against the insect that causes Texas fever.

Winthrop college was the only State educational institution receiving an appropriation from the committee for a new building. The bill provides that the college be given \$15,000 in 1915 and \$15,000 in 1916 for a new symposium, on condition that it raise \$50,000 from outside sources for this purpose.

For continuing the State cotton warehouse system, the ways and means committee has provided an item of \$17,337.93 in the appropriation bill. This amount is far below the sum asked for by the State warehouse commissioner.

The ways and means committee decided to divide the State levy of six mills for 1915 by setting aside five mills for general State purposes and one mill for pensions. This action was in accord with the adoption in the house of bills increasing the pensions given Confederate veterans and their widows by the State.

For maintenance of the State Hospital for the Insane the appropriation bill provides \$309,709. This amount is not to be used for carrying out the changes in the hospital plant proposed in the report of A. P. Herring, M. D. The house committee on State Hospital for the Insane has introduced in the house a bill providing for a special State levy of one-half mill for five years to raise the money to make the improvements recommended by Dr. Herring.

The general appropriation bill as it goes to the house from the ways and means committee contains the following amounts for State colleges: Winthrop college, \$156,249.32; University of South Carolina, \$103,251.14; South Carolina Medical college, \$37,000; South Carolina Institute for the Deaf and Blind, \$59,000; the Citadel, the Military Academy of South Carolina, \$36,000.

Following is a recapitulation of the appropriation bill:

Governor's office, \$18,820; secretary of State, \$7,529; comptroller general, \$10,299; insurance commissioner, \$11,000; State treasurer, \$8,600; superintendent of education, \$12,349; adjutant general, \$24,130; attorney general, \$5,845; railroad commission, \$14,950; public schools, \$250,000; State librarian, \$2,476; public buildings, \$22,629.85; Catawba Indians, \$7,599; department of agriculture, \$12,120; judicial department, \$105,324; health department, \$55,676.25; board of medical examiners,

referred to the president's attitude on the measure.

President Wilson took occasion during the day to reassure callers that there was no intention of withdrawing the bill even should it be necessary to call an extra session.

If opponents of the bill can prevent a decisive vote for many more days an alternative plan of getting the bill through has been suggested.

The plan would be for house leaders to call up for passage a bill introduced by Senator Weeks early in the session, which passed the senate, providing for transfer over home ships of the navy for mail and commercial use between New York and South American ports. With this bill before the house it would be part of the plan to attach the ship purchase bill as an amendment and to pass the amended bill under a special rule.

Administration leaders in the senate would move to concur in such amendments to the Weeks bill and upon that it is believed a record vote might be forced.

THE REAL FREEDOM.

EMANCIPATION HAS BEEN OUR WORST FOE," SAYS NEGRO LEADER.

Declares It Alienated the Southern White Man—Address in Little Rock Creates Widespread Comment.

Little Rock, Jan. 23.—In a notable address delivered here to negroes, Dr. Williams, a negro leader, told them that in the matter of alienating the southern white man from the negro, emancipation had been the negro's worst foe.

His address is "going the rounds" of the country. Among other things, he said: "I say here now, once for all, if we are to celebrate this occasion (Emancipation day), we cannot in any conscience forget those who, in anguish and pain, still held out to us a hand without which we must have perished from the earth—our freedom, a travesty, and Lincoln's proclamation would have had no place except as an epitaph of what might have been.

Celebrate White Man's Kindness. "Let us then celebrate this day, in memory of their helpful friendship and in memory that we had the good sense to prove our worthiness of their benefactions by not resorting to torch or anarchy. And with a blush of shame that anywhere in our beloved southland any negro's pretended friends supposed that Lincoln's proclamation ever contemplated the immediate elevation of the ex-slave to place and power that meant the humiliation, not only of the negro's best friends but the destruction of that mutual reliance which was the most important element in the remaking of this southland.

"Does anyone believe that Lincoln would ever have signed a paper in which he could have foreseen such a saturnalia of wickedness as reigned over the south during the days of reconstruction? A period of our history that every man who remembers it would gladly blot out if he could. No, it would have been better for that great heart to be still in that noble breast than know that an instrument of his making could be so construed as to produce such a condition in the land of his birth. God was merciful in taking him from such a scene. He never intended it. No! Not that man, whose tender heart held no malice. And like the master of Galilee, he taught love of one's enemies.

"Please excuse this seeming digression. I remember well, as if it was but yesterday, when old mistress came into the kitchen and told my mother:

"Aunt Jane, you are free. As free as I am. And you can go."

"She wore a large gray shawl, and as she turned to go I saw tears on her pale cheeks. My mother caught hold of her shawl and with streaming eyes said:

"Miss Jennie, where shall I go? What shall I do? I have nine children and I know no one but you. Why must I leave you?"

"We were all crying now. "Oh, no, Aunt Jane," she said, "you need go nowhere. You can stay right here if you wish and as long as I have a crust of bread you and your children shall eat. I will pay you what wages I can. And so long as I live and you stay, if you suffer I will suffer, too."

"We stayed and she did suffer, much more than we. This scene was at that moment being enacted in thousands of homes all over this broad land. Those words were as the star of Bethlehem on that dark night to every negro then on the plantations of the south, as he stood dumfounded at seeing old mistresses in tears.

Denounces Carpetbagger.

"And when old master came to his appropriated home from the war, he said 'amen' to every word that old mistress had said. And all was well, until the carpetbagger came and, with his damnable practices, preaching and promises matched the hell into which the south was plunged from '65 to '76 and out of which the negro came free of the friendship and help of those

\$9,000; tax department, \$97,736.42; University of South Carolina, \$193,251.14; Winthrop, \$156,249.32; the Citadel, \$36,000; Deaf and Dumb institute, \$59,000; State colored college, \$15,691; other educational purposes, \$1,500; the asylum, \$309,709; South Carolina Industrial school, \$31,000; penitentiary, \$7,950; other charitable and penal purposes, \$1,500; chief mine warden, \$3,999; historical commission, \$1,550; interest on bonded debt, \$291,933.38; elections, \$9,275; census commission to both houses, \$229; the senate, \$18,765; the house, \$16,472.20; engineering, \$31,000; \$1,244; medical college, \$37,000; miscellaneous, \$123,299.91; State warehouse commissioner, \$17,337.93; Confederate military, \$17,151.75. Total, \$1,912,955.50.

The appropriation for pensions is not included in the above. A bill providing for \$200,000 has been passed by the house and the ways and means committee has provided for a levy of one mill to cover this amount.

MURDER TRIALS IN COURT.

MISTRIAL IN CASE AGAINST BUDDEN DAVIS FOR KILLING OF EUGENE DARGAIN.

Rachel Potts Case Now in Progress—Anthony Gray Found Guilty of Larceny of Bicycle.

From The Daily Item, Feb. 11. The case against Budden Davis, colored, for the killing of Eugene Dargain, also colored, on the 25th of March, 1912, was concluded late last night when Judge Bowman dismissed the jury upon their failure to agree. It is understood that there were nine for acquittal and three for conviction.

Davis, a negro youth, and Dargain, a boy about his own age, became engaged in a difficulty in Mr. J. D. Gregg's store on Manning avenue and Mr. Gregg put them out of the store. It was alleged by Davis that Dargain stabbed him twice with a knife while he was in the store and tried to stab him as he came out. Davis stated that he picked up a beer bottle as he went out and after Dargain had tried to cut him he struck him with the bottle, Dargain falling and his head, it is alleged struck the corner of the steps as he fell. He died from the injury and Davis escaped, being caught several months ago.

Rachel Potts had no attorneys and the court appointed Messrs. A. S. Harby and R. O. Purdy, Jr., to defend her. She claimed that her man, Marion Nelson, had shot at her twice earlier in the day. That night he made her come to bed with him and when she tried to get up to go out he threatened to shoot her. She tried to take the pistol away from him and in the scuffle it was discharged. She claimed that she did not know he was wounded until later when another negro came in and discovered that Nelson had been shot. It was claimed by the State's witnesses that she shot him out of jealousy because she had heard that Nelson was going to marry another woman. The case had not been completed when court adjourned for dinner.

Anthony Gray was tried for larceny of a bicycle and found guilty. Dan Howard, Isaiah Rees and Eugene Rhodus, charged with highway robbery, were given bail at \$200 each.

NOW IN REVENUE SERVICE.

Rock Hill Man to Have Headquarters at Greensboro, N. C.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Sam Johnson, Jr., of Rock Hill, formerly secretary to Congressman Finley, was today appointed inspector in the internal revenue service. His headquarters will be at Greensboro and his territory will include parts of both Carolinas.

Paul H. E. Sloan, Jr., was today nominated to be postmaster at Pendleton.

whom he knew and who knew him, those whom he loved and who loved him. And the scamp fled with his ill-gotten gains to safer quarters and left us to shift the best we could and meet the storm of an outraged manhood. Today I wish you to celebrate the release of our friends from a worse slavery, a more galling yoke, than we ever wore. And let us celebrate by returning to our first and best love, and let us join hearts and hands with them and sing with all the soul:

"I never will leave or forsake thee, Where you live I will live, your God shall be my God And where you die there will I be buried."

The Real Freedom.

"If this celebration shall mean this to us, then there long we shall have occasion to shout 'free at last.' This is the only kind of blow that we may strike which will mean liberty and freedom. It is in this way, and in this way only, will the negro in America ever be free. Let us first free the white man from the impressions of false friends, and then we may hope for him to free us from the bonds which our own hands have welded about our feet. And not until that day arrives can we have an emancipation celebration that will mean anything.

"Let us regain the love which we forfeited for the few political husks on which we fed, and that love will make us free. At present I think we are foolish for celebrating an event which has meant nothing to us but humiliation, persecution and alienation, degradation, obloquy, scorn and contempt. We are celebrating an event that has never taken place, and you know it as well as I. But some things did take place on that memorable first day of January. The ruined southern white man gave us homes and food. He fed us when hungry, clothed us when naked, administered unto us when sick and visited us when in prison. And our Lord says for one to do that, is to do it for Him. Let us not forget it, but celebrate it. Remember all ye who think that Lincoln's proclamation set you free, that if it is so, our white friends were our saviors."