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The Lancaster News.

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BLEASE LIBERAL WITH HIS VEToes

Senate Overrides Veto of Special School Tax Bill, Which Becomes Law—House Votes to Pass Compulsory Education Over Veto, But Senate Sustains Governor.

Columbia, March 1.—This has been distinctly the day for veto messages. The house had really a hard day's work in acting on the various special messages that had been received.

On the two special messages that were received during this chronological day, after midnight, the Governor's view was overridden in both cases and on what were, perhaps the two most important measures of the present session. These were certainly the two measures in which there was most general interest. The first one that the house, and then later on the senate, passed over the veto was the Belser-Lawson-Mitchell one mill special levy for the common schools of the state. This the governor had vetoed and held was wrong, but both legislative branches passed the measure over the veto and the act is a law now, but whether it will amount to anything or not remains to be seen, as the money has to be borrowed for the beginning of the operation of the new plan.

On the optional compulsory education bill there was quite a lively debate this morning in the house, and it was finally ordered to be passed over the governor's veto, the ballot being 82 to 21. The senate, however, did not pass the McCravy bill over the veto, it failing in that branch by a vote of 23 to 14, and in this wise the veto was sustained and the optional compulsory system dies.

On the senate side the one mill school levy was passed over the governor's veto by a vote of 31 to 9.

BILL DISCUSSED.

In the discussion on the compulsory education bill Mr. Miller, a representative of organized labor, insisted that the people he represented wanted compulsory education and he believed that it would be the greatest blessing that could be conferred on the working classes. Mr. Miller went on to say that he was in favor of a statewide compulsory system, and in fact such a bill would in all likelihood have passed the house.

Messrs. Sapp, Lales and Kirk spoke in favor of the pending bill and overriding the veto and the concluding speech in favor of the bill was made by its author, Mr. McCravy, who spoke with such forcefulness in advocacy of the system. He embellished his argument with numerous facts and figures and dwelt particularly upon the companionship of ignorance and poverty, and ignorance and crime. When the vote was taken there was much interest because it is a very difficult matter to receive a two-thirds vote upon almost any proposition, first because many members will vote to sustain any measure that the Governor advocates, believing him to be infallible, and then any measure of general import encounters opposition during its legislative career, and this generally continues to the end of the fight.

Hookworm Campaign to Close Saturday.

Dr. Rodgers asks us to state that this is the last week he will be in Lancaster county and that all holders of envelopes are requested to bring in same to the nearest dispensary by next Saturday, March 8, as the campaign against hookworm closes that day. During his stay in Lancaster up to today, Dr. Rodgers has examined 3,400 people.

REPASS WEBB BILL OVER TAFT'S VETO

Senate Reaffirms Its Belief in Constitutionality of Measure—Matter With House.

Washington, March 1.—The Webb bill, prohibiting the shipment of liquor into "dry" states, was repassed in the senate yesterday over President Taft's veto within two hours from the time the President's message of disapproval had been laid before that body.

A short debate, in which the advocates of the bill voted down a motion to postpone action until today, and in which they reaffirmed their belief that the measure is constitutional, ended with the repassage of the bill by the large majority of 63 to 21.

OPINION OF WICKERSHAM.

The Webb bill passed both houses of Congress and went to the President 10 days ago. His veto message reached the senate about 3 o'clock yesterday, accompanied by an opinion from Attorney General Wickersham. Basing his decision upon the attorney general's findings, the President expressed the belief that the measure was clearly unconstitutional because it gave the states the right to interfere with interstate commerce.

The senate took up the bill at once. Attorney General Wickersham's opinion was not read and Senator Kern asked that a final vote on the overriding of the veto be delayed until today, so senators might have the opportunity to examine the attorney general's arguments. A motion made by Mr. Kern to postpone the vote until 12 o'clock today was defeated, 71 to 9.

Senator McCumber declared both the President and the attorney general had misconstrued the grounds upon which Congress had passed the prohibition law. He said it had not attempted to give the states the right to interfere with commerce but had simply declared liquor an "outlaw" and had then prescribed conditions under which it might enter interstate commerce. Senator Kenyon also briefly urged repassage of the bill, while Senators Paynter and Percy advocated support of President Taft's veto.

Requests to Those Who Wish Mail Delivered.

Postmaster J. F. Hunter requests that all persons who want mail delivered send in the names of the members of each household, the name of the street and between what streets they live. Those also, who wish it may call at the postoffice on Sunday, as there is no delivery that day. The carriers will accept mail at houses until the boxes are put up. They will also accept first class mail for registration but will not accept mail for parcel post. The smaller parcel post packages will be distributed along with the rest of the mail, while in the case of large articles by parcel post, notice will be left that the package may be called for. Registered mail will be delivered and must be signed for. Practically the only difference between our experimental delivery system and regular city delivery is that the carriers are not required to dress in uniform. Messrs. Frank Green and Julian Giles are the carriers appointed for Lancaster. These boys made their first rounds on Saturday morning and handled perhaps a hundred pieces each.

Once more you are urged to comply with the suggestion made by the postoffice department to the patrons of the new delivery system. First, send in all names of those to whom mail must be brought, with the street and also between what streets they live, and second, daily furnish a receptacle for the mail and put it at a convenient place near the front door. These requests are made of all patrons, white and colored, and if complied with, will greatly facilitate the working of the delivery.

WILSON INDUCTED INTO HIGH OFFICE

Inauguration of Twenty-Seventh President is Witnessed by Great Crowd—Marshall Sworn in First. Simple Ceremony in Senate Chamber Followed by Impressive Affair on East Portico

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington, March 4.—In the presence of a vast throng of his fellow citizens, Woodrow Wilson today stood in front of the east portico of the capitol and took the oath of president of the United States. Thomas R. Marshall already had been sworn in as vice-president, and with the completion of the ceremony the ship of state was manned by the Democratic party, which had been ashore for sixteen years.

As the new chief executive of the nation stood with bared head, Edward Douglass White, chief justice of the Supreme court, held before him the Bible always used in the ceremony. Mr. Wilson placed his hands upon the book and in a voice strong, though somewhat affected by emotion, swore to support the Constitution and the laws of the country and to perform the duties of his high office to the best of his ability.

Thomas Riley Marshall swore fealty to the Constitution and to the people in the senate chamber, where for four years it will be his duty to preside over the deliberations of the members of the upper house of congress.

Severely Simple Ceremonies.

Both of the ceremonies proper were conducted in a severely simple but most impressive manner. The surroundings of the scene of the president's induction into office, however, were not so simple, for it was an out-of-door event and the great gathering of military, naval and uniformed civil organizations gave much more than a touch of splendor to the scene.

In the senate chamber, where the oath was taken by the man now vice-president of the United States, there were gathered about 2,000 people, all that the upper house will contain without the risk of danger because of the rush and press of the multitudes. It is probable that nowhere else in the United States at any time are there gathered an equal number of men and women whose names are so widely known. The gathering in the senate chamber and later on the east portico of the capitol was composed largely of those prominent for their services in America, and in part of foreigners who have secured places for their names in the current history of the world's doings.

The arrangements of the ceremonies for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall were made by the joint committee on arrangements of congress. The senate



President Woodrow Wilson.

section of this committee was ruled by a majority of Republicans, but there is Democratic testimony to the fact that the Republican senators were willing to outdo their Democratic brethren in the work of making orderly and impressive the inaugural ceremonies in honor of two chieftains of the opposition.

Ride to the Capitol.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson rode together from the White House to the capitol, accompanied by two members of the congressional committee of arrangements. The vice-president-elect also rode from the White House to the capitol and in the carriage with him were the senate's president pro tempore, Senator Bacon of Georgia, and three members of the congressional committee of arrangements.

The vice-president-elect took the oath just before noon in accordance with custom and prior to its taking by the president-elect. Every arrangement for the senate chamber proceedings had been made so that they moved forward easily and with a certain ponderous grace.

Marshall Sworn In.

The admission to the senate chamber to witness the oath-taking of the vice-president was by ticket, and it is needless to say every seat was

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MOB FRUSTRATES SUFFRAGIST PARADE

Troop of Cavalry Rushed to the Scene to Allow March to Proceed—Police Denounced.

Washington, March 3.—Five thousand women, marching in the woman suffrage pageant today, practically fought their way foot by foot up Pennsylvania avenue, through a surging mob that completely defied the Washington police, swamped the marchers and broke their procession into little companies. The women, trudging stoutly along under great difficulties, were able to complete their march only when troops of cavalry from Fort Myer were rushed into Washington to take charge of Pennsylvania avenue. No inauguration has produced such scenes, which in many instances amounted to nothing less than riots.

Later in Continental hall, the women turned what was to have been a suffrage demonstration into an indignation meeting in which the Washington police were roundly denounced for their inactivity and resolutions were passed calling upon President-elect Wilson and the incoming Congress to make an investigation and locate the responsibility for the indignities the marchers suffered. Miss Helen Keller, the noted deaf and blind girl, was so exhausted and unnerved by the experience in attempting to

reach a grandstand where she was to have been a guest of honor, that she was unable to speak later at Continental hall.

The scenes which attended the entry of "Gen." Rosalie Jones and her "hikers" on Thursday when the bedraggled women had to fight their way up Pennsylvania avenue, swamped by a mob with which a few policemen struggled in vain, were repeated today but upon a vastly larger scale. The marchers had to fight their way from the start and took more than one hour in making the first 10 blocks. Many of the women were in tears under the jeers and insults that lined the route.

Although stout wire ropes had been stretched up and down the length of Pennsylvania avenue from the Peace monument to the mall behind the White House the enormous crowds that gathered early to obtain points of vantage overstepped them or crawled beneath. Apparently no effort was made to drive back the trespassers in the early hours, with the result that when the parade started it faced almost every hundred yards a solid wall of humanity.

On the whole it was a hostile crowd through which the women marched. Miss Inez Milholland, herald of the procession, distinguished herself by aiding in riding down a mob that blocked the way and threatened to disrupt the parade. Another woman member of the "petticoat cavalry" struck a hoodlum a stinging blow across the face with her riding whip in reply to a scurrilous remark made, as she was passing. The mounted police

seemed powerless to stem the tide of humanity.

A group of hoodlums gathered in front of the reviewing stands in which sat Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen Taft and a half-dozen invited guests from the White House. They kept up a running fire of caustic comments. Apparently no effort was made to remove them, and evidently disgusted, the White House party left before the procession had passed in its halting and interrupted journey toward Continental hall.

The tableaux on the steps of the Treasury building, framed in the great columns and the broad stairway of the government treasury house, were begun when the parade started from its rendezvous of the base of the capitol. Beautiful in coloring and grouping the dramatic symbolization of women's aspirations of political freedom, it was completed long before the head of the parade was in sight.

In their thin dresses and bare arms women stood shivering for more than an hour and were finally forced to seek refuge within the building.

Around the Treasury Department the crowds were massed so tightly that repeated charges by the police were seemingly ineffective. It was as though the bluecoats charged a stone wall. Occasionally the mob gave way in one place, only to break over and under the wire hedge at some other.

When the cavalry suddenly appeared there was a wild outburst of applause in the reviewing stands. The men in brown virtually brushed aside the mounted and foot police and took charge. In two lines the troops charged the crowds. Evidently realizing they would be ridden down, the mobs fought their way back. When they hesitated, the cavalrymen under orders of their officers, did not hesitate. Their horses were driven into the throngs and whirled and wheeled until hooting men and women were forced to retreat. A space was quickly cleared.

The parade in itself, in spite of the delays, was a great success. Passing through two walls of antagonistic humanity the marchers for the most part kept their temper. They suffered insult and closed their ears to jibes and jeers. Few faltered, although several of the older women were forced to drop out from time to time.

Program For Meeting of W. M. U.

The Woman's Missionary Union, Division No. 2, will hold its quarterly meeting with the Antioch Baptist church Saturday, March 15. All churches please send delegates. Members from Division No. 1 will be welcome to come. Following is the program for the meeting: 10:30—Devotional exercises, Mrs. W. T. Gregory. 10:40—Enrollment of delegates. 10:50—Welcome address, Mrs. B. L. Parker. 11:00—Response, Miss Lillie Usher. 11:15—Aims of Missionary Societies, Mrs. L. N. Montgomery, Mrs. Stoll. 11:30—The Vital Things in W. M. U. Work, Mrs. T. Y. Williams, Mrs. B. L. Parker. 11:45—Mission in the Church, Mrs. Van Small, Mrs. V. A. Lingle. 12:00—Social hour. 1:00—Devotional services, Mrs. W. H. Shute. 1:10—Value of Personal Service Committee—Mrs. M. L. Walters, Miss Minta Parker. 1:25—Reading, Mrs. W. T. Gregory. 1:40—The W. M. U. as a Home Mission Agency, Mrs. Elizabeth Small, Mrs. J. J. Blackmon. 1:55—Is It Well to have Our W. M. U. Meetings in a Social Way? Mrs. B. F. Carson, Mrs. B. H. Plyler. 2:15—Consecration Service, Miss Lillie Usher. 2:30—Adjournment. (Mrs.) W. T. GREGORY, Vice Pres. Division No. 2.

CONGRESS RINGS DOWN CURTAIN

Closing Session Saw Epoch-Making Struggle Within Party Ranks—Legislation Review.

Washington, March 2.—With the adjournment of Congress Tuesday noon, the end will be written to two years of epoch-making struggle within party ranks; and to three sessions of effort, only partially successful, to adjust the differences between a Democratic house, a senate under Democratic-Progressive control, and a Republican President.

Many important pieces of legislation have been enacted within that time; investigations of a peculiar significance to the public have been conducted; and many subjects of general interest have been laid aside without action. The tariff, attacked alike from Democratic and Republican sources twice during that period, has been the subject of attempted revision, but none of the proposed changes became effective.

The Sixty-second Congress opened in 1911 with a special session called by President Taft to consider Canadian reciprocity; it ends with an extra session of the Sixty-third Congress only a few weeks away, to be called by President Wilson, for a general revision of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. National conventions, the birth of a new party, a general election, and a complete change of administration have intervened between its beginning and its end. Activities of the short session now closing have been limited almost entirely to routine work, because of the determination to leave to the new administration all of the important subjects of a general character.

GREAT OVATION IS GIVEN FELIX DIAZ

Thousands Stand and Cheer as He Enters Matadors' Sport Ring—Famous Bull Fight.

Mexico City, March 3.—General Felix Diaz was accorded a great ovation yesterday afternoon at the bull ring, the first performance of the matador's sport since the bombardment of the capital.

Several thousand spectators stood and cheered lustily when General Diaz entered a box in the arena, attended only by his secretary, his chief of staff and a few friends and the hero of the revolution was forced to rise time and again to acknowledge the demonstrations.

Diaz granted the request of the matadors to kill the bull and presented favors to the popular heroes of the arena when the animals had been despatched. Machaquido, a noted matador, was slightly injured when he put the blade into the third bull.

BLIZZARD RAGES OVER WAR ZONE

Renders Rapid Military Movement Impossible—Armies Suffer From Cold.

London, March 2.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says a blizzard has raged for four days over the Gallipoli peninsula and the eastern theater of the war, rendering rapid military movements impossible. Both armies are suffering from the cold and another bad result of the weather has been the temporary breaking up of Enver Bey's armada and the stopping of any attempt of the Greeks to land.

According to a dispatch to The Chronicle from Constantinople the Krupps have supplied Turkey with 18 batteries of four guns each on credit. The correspondent says heavy firing was heard in the region around Bulair by persons on a steamer passing there Thursday night.