### SE DISPUTE HT TO ISSUE NOW

MATTER PLACED BEFORE COUNCIL

QUESTION

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Believes Finaly Opinion Delivered by City Attorney in Matter is Correct-Cites Case.

Expressing himself as believing that the question of the validity of the franchise granted by the previous city council to the Southern Public Utilities Company to do business in this city should be finally settled now as a matter of business and civic policy, in order that all parties, may know where they stand in law and in every other way, and expressing the opinion that it would be well for the city attorney to be instructed to take whatever steps are necessary to bring the matter to an issue, Mayor Godfrey asked city council's indulgence last night just before adjournment while he read an extended statement with reference to the franchise issues.

The statement was received without comment, and after the mayor had requested that it be spread on the minutes of council as a matter of record. the aldermen adjourned. Mayor God-frey's statement in full is as follows:

I want to make a statement in re-gard to the franchise issues, and in order that there be no misunderstanding of what I say I have reduced it to writing. It is not made for the pur-pose of stirring up controversies, but I make it without heat after considerable thought because I feel it my duty

On September 9 of last grar, soon after this council went into office, a resolution was passed without a disresolution was passed without a dis-senting vote that the city attorney proceed to investigate the validity of the franchise. After several weeks investigation the city attorney filed his opinion on November 9 that the franchise is invalid under decisions of our supreme court mentioned in his written opinion. After this opinion had been filed the cty council ordered payments of the city under the franchise stopped for the purpose of hav-ing the legality question settled by the courts. We were told at the time that the matter could be tested in this way, or a taxbayer could test it by enjoining the payments, but we are also advised that no injunction could be obtained, of course, if payments were stopped.

As you know, the company brought no action to test the question after payments were stopped, and a mapayments were stopped, and a majority of council then were in favor of forcing the issue in order to get the matter settled if possible before the old Anderson Water, Light and Power Company franchise expired as September. We held a conference with the city attorney and associated with the city attorney in favor ciate counsel, E. F. Cochran, Esq., and they explained the legal procedure necessary to get the matter into court for decision, and the different ways it

for decision, and the different ways it might be done, and then retired, after which we discussed the matter fully and decided to fix January 10 last to make payment to the company.

The attorneys were then callada and drafted the resolution under which payment wa smade January 10. Of course, each member of council had his own reasons for working for this his own reasons for voting for this resolution. My reasons were that I wanted the issues settled as quickly as possible, and the resolution, as the attorneys advised us, opened the door for taxpayers to enjoin the pay-ment before January 10, if any wish-ed to do sp, and I believed that citizeng would ask for the injunction be-fore January. 10 and the matter brought into court in that way.

As the attorneys explained to us taxpayer could not enjoin something that was not being done or threatened to be done, and so I voted for the res-

The 10th of January came and no injunction suit was begun and the city clerk, of course, obeyed his in-structions and paid the bill.

city clerk, of course, obeyed his instructions and paid the bill.

As I now see it, we are now practically where we started from, except that we now have the information from the attorneys for the city that the frunchise is not a legally binding obligation of the city and could not be without a vote of the people.

Personally, I am fully satisfied this opinion is correct, and all the somewhat unfortunate newspaper controversy over the matter has only strengthened by own view of the soundness of the opinion of our attorneys as no one has been able to bring forward a single decision of our State against those our attorneys tell us they found and depend apont to sustain thom. I find also that the same question was raised in Greenville order a fire-niarm system and Major E. At Biythe, a prominent attorney there, obtained an injunction for some citisons and the city suthorities admitted the contract was filegal and abandosced it. A prominent citizen of Greenville, closely allied with large on this, frankly admitted that this was the larged matter and many the large and matter and matter that many the large of the party matter that the was the larged matter that many the large of the party many that he was the larged matter that the party matter that the part

ar future controversy and probably core serious complications. I respect the view of any member of council the has a different view, but I feel ure it will not only be better for the coople and the city but also for the matter is decided and company if the matter is decided and not left "up in the air," so to speak, to be made an issue in politics and a cause for controversy probably for

I understand the view of many peo-ple that because times are hard, busi-ness conditions uncertain and many suffering and out of employment it is a bad e to press anything that may interfe. vith the cooperation of all citizens. I admit this has worried me no little, but at the same time I can't see why good citizens should not cooperate in other things even though differing about the franchise,

and to delay matters is only laying greater trouble for the future. I also understand the views of those who think the legality of the franchise doesn't matter because they think the terms are all right and a former council agreed to them, although the peo-ple did not vote on it. They are sincere, no doubt, but when I have every reason to know that the people have a right to decide this thing/for them-selves I think it my duty to let them do it whether they decide wisely or unwisely. Some say we will repudlate the action of a part of the city government, a former city council, if we do not recognize these contracts. On the other hand, if we do recognize these contracts the law says can only be made by the voters, do we not repudiate the rights of a far more important part of a city government than a city counci, and that is the rights of the qualified voters of the city who

authority superior to a council.

Another thing that gives me concern is the matter of a precedent in such things. Some say not to recognize the action of a former council is to set a precedent that one city council will repudiate the action of an-other council if it can and so the city's credit will be hurt with people outside. On the other hand, by upholding the action of a former council simply to avoid such a precedent, don't we set a worse precedent that will in the long run hurt the city more than if we decline to accept a former council's action as final, when it was clearly within the rights of the voters to take the action and not

are recognied by law as a part of the city government with power and

Isn't it more important to the people to know that a city council will respect their rights than it is to confince outsiders that one council will back up another? I think it is, and particularly because outsiders nine times out of ten won't make any contracts with a council where er to make it. Those who deal with cities in important watters know that the law requires them to find out the limits of a council's power and guide themselves accordingly. They have attorneys who pass on such matters for them and my experience is they don't take chances or depend upon any so-called moral obligation in matters of large importance.

So, far these reasons and others I for one, am in favor of having the matter finally settled now without heat and simply as a matter of business and civic policy in order that all parties will know where they stand in law and in every other way. I think it would be well to instruct

our attorneys to take whatever action is necessary to bring the matter to an issue under the situation now or suggest a way to do it and I urgently recommend this to you tonight.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT SUFFERS THE SECOND DEFEAT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

contention that there was no adequate "public demand" for the amendment. Advocates of the amendment contend that the widespread demand for woman suffrage, he success in the States where it has been tried, and states where it has been tried, and the principle of "allowing the people to rule," justified submission of the proposal to the States for ratification. Majority Leader Underwood oppos-ed the amendment, and Minority Leader Mann, announcing his willing-ness to "trust the affairs of the nation

ness to "trust the affairs of the nation of the management of its women," supported it. Hepresentative Underwood contended that the States should control the right of franchise, and Februsentative Mann replied that the whole trend of civilization was toward a more liberal distribution of the bal-

t.

Preceding the general dobate there
as debate of an hour and a half on
a fuls to consider the resolution,
nich was adopted by a rising vote

which was adopted by a rising vote of 202 to 212.

Debate on the amendment, began at 1 o'clock to the cheers of supporters to both sides, packed in opposite galleries, and it proved fully as speciacular as that which attended the vote on the prohibition amendment some time are.

Representative Taylor, of Colorado, and Mondell, co-author of the resolu-

tion, advocated the amendment.

'The stupid and threadbare argument that the exercise of the elective franchise will have an unfavorable effect upon the character of women, expose them to undesirable contact, destroy the finer fibre of the sex, and put in jeopardy their natural charm has been utterly refuted by the exper-ience of every State and nation which has enfranchised its women,"

Representative Macdonald, of Michigan; Brown, of New York, and Stevens, of New Hampshire, spoke for the resolution, and Representative Hardy,

The amendment was supported by Representatives Stevens and Bell, who declared California's experience had shown women suffrage to be a suc

Representative Clark, of Fiorida, asserted he was constitutionally opposed to woman suffrage.

Fispresentative Murdock, of Kan-

sas, speaking for the resolution, said:
"I am against the American woman dragging her skilirts through the mire of partisan politics and for that reason I favor woman suffrage as a means of cleaning the mire of party politics. I believe it is the beginning of the end of the opposition to woman suffrage.

Representatives Hulings, of Pennsylvania, and Lindbergh, of Minneso-ta, favored the resolution and Representative Sumners, of Texas, opposed

Representative Abercrombie clared for woman suffrage, but only by action of the States. He said he would vote against the amendment, but he had no doubt that the women of the country ultimately would be given the ballot.

Representatives Bartlett, of Georgia, and Sisson, of Mississippi opposed the resolution, Mr. Bartlett declared State sovereignty must prevail and that he would not forget his duty to his country.

Representative Sisson contended the right of suffrage was conveyed by the States, and he had an "abiding conviction that if this federal system is preserved, we must leave to the people of the States the right to determine who shall and who shall not

Representaive Madden, Illinois; Towner, Iowa; Barnhart, Indiana, and Faker, California, supported the resolution.

The "sacred reserved rights of the individual Statess were cited by Representative Henry as a bar to adoption of the amendment

tion of the amendment.

"Let us not be carried away by sentiment or political expediency," he said. "If we lay our hands upon the sacred rights of the States to control the right of franchise within their own borders, we threaten the permanency of our American institutions. I suspect this question has been brought here because the supporters of this propoganda have failed to secure their demands in the various Status. I am not willing this Colorado should say to Texas how she shall deal with her own domestic concerns. deal with her own domestic concerns The next thing will be a proposal that no State shall have a law for "Jim Crow' cars or separate churches or separate schools for the races. We

are going too far."

Representative Hughes, of Georgia, declared that should the proposed amendment be ratified a serious situation would result in the South. "If the good white women of my State desire the ballot," he said, "they will have my vote, but in any event the States should settle this question themselves."

Representative Bowdle, of Ohlo discussed the suffrage question in a facetious vein and concluded with a scientific discussion of the nature of woman, which he said totally disqual-fied her as a voter and office-holder. His humorous allusions caused a stir mong the suffragist spectators and Speaker Clark stilled the up roar and warned the galleries that a recurrence of the incident would recalt in eviction of spectators from the

Representative Bowdle said a per-smal investigation showed that Wash-ligton women buy one newspaper to 35 bought by men.

33 bought by men.

"Women generally," he continued,
"are not interested in politics. I do
not like to think of the day when papa's purse will be called upon to contribute to two opposing political wigwams. One is a plenty.

"Yes, Mr. Speaker, the women of
this amart capital are beautiful—in
deed, their beauty is positively disturbing to business; their feet are
beautiful; but here I must pause;
they are not interested in affairs of
state."

This statement brought a storm of hisses from the gallery. Speaker Clark pounded for order and Representative Bowdle, turping to his critics, continued: 'This is the last chance of the institution known in the United States as the Old Man to Save His Parts."

Organization of women into suffrage societies, Representative Bowdle said, was the most dangerous and undemocratic movement of recent years.

"I would suggest to the patriotic ladies," he said, 'that instead of denouncing the distinguished represen-

dies," he said, "that instead of de-buncing the distinguished represen-tive from New York, Mr. Levy, be-tune of the condition of the back stee of Monticello, they resolve on a investigation of this race suicide mestion; that they give some aften-on to the teminine clothing question

## amendment to protect womankind Scuppernong Grape in South Carolina is Wonderful Fruit WATSON PRESENTS FIFTEEN

States Where It Reaches Perfection Fail to Supply Demand—Vin-yards Soon Should Prove Big Factor in Profits.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12.— States of Virginia and North South Carolina have a valuable grape in the scuppernong. It reaches its greatest perfection in the eastern counties, bordering the Atlantic, and the Sounds of Albemarle and Pamlithe Sounds of Albemarle and Pamilico, where the soil and climate seem
particularly favorable for its cultivation. It has been tried with indifferent
success in many other States. Even
in California repeated plantings prove
the vine has no liking for the conditions found there, and, vice versa, the
vinefera of California in the home
of the scuppernong have failed, although they have occupied the attention of horticulturalists for nearly a tion of horticulturalists for nearly a

century.

The vine grows quickly, is longlived, hardy and vigorous, and is alused for other crops, such as peas,
most immune from disease. It is the
largest domestic grape known, often
will be beneficial to the vines if not
measuring two and a half to three
lirches in circumference. The skin is
Che hundred and ten vines to the
Lick and fough, but the fruit is soft

tism of the old time masculinity. We need the old type of feminine women."

The effect of woman suffrage, Mr. Bowdle said, would be that women would vote with their huskands. "Even those receiving alimony," he said. "will vally around the new

Even those receiving alimony," he said. "will rally aroyld the new check."

Typresentative Decker, of Missour, replied to Representative Bowdle. He declared the "governmental cooperation of women was a great governmental blessing," and derided the idea that woman's lack of ability for military service disqualified her as a voter. Representative Fess, of Ohio, de

clared that "government of the people by the people and for the people" would be better served if women vot-

Representatives Reating, of Colurado; Volstead, of Minnesota; Cline, of Indiana, and Baker, of New York, also supported the amendment. Represen-tatives Carter, of Oklahoma, and Mulkley, of Alabama, spoke against

Representative Hobson, of Alabama made an impassioned plea for the amendment and Representative Heffin

of Alabama, opposed it.
Expresentative Stationd, of Wisconsin, closed the debate in opposition to the amendment. He declared no argument advanced in the discussion had shown the necessity for federal

action.
Minority Leader Mann, concluding the Republican support for the measure, urged that the same reasoning which prompted the rules committee to bring the amendment into the house should prompt the house to submit it to the States.

tative Taylor, of Colorado. tative Taylor, of Colorado, who sup-ported the amendment. He declared experience of the States where women vote disproved all the arku-ments against woman suffrage.

"There are two great qualifications for suffrage," he said. "They are in-

tive of the "will of the people." The smendment was voted down, 108 to 142.

The entire parliamentary situation was shifted when, after the defeat of the Cullop amendment, Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the Mondell resolution. This meant a direct vote on the question of submitting the constitutional amendment to the States, as under the rules the striking out of an enacting clause is equivalent to defeating a measure.

Efforts were made to have Representative Garrett withdraw his motion and to allow a straight vote on the resolution, but he declared he intended to cut off ell further amendments. It was asserted that certain amendments had been prepared involving the question of negro suffrage, which would have embarrassed Southern members, and that this was the reason for Representative Garrett's motion.

Popresentative Garrett moved the previous question to cut off debate on his motion to strike out the enseting clause, and on this motion a roli call was ordered.

The previous question was adopted to 170, and 2 then was arranged by unanimous agreement that the vote to taken, not on the motion to strike out the enseting clause, but directly

12.— The lina and Virginia very reasonably, and we have shown that in fifteen saches its he eastern diantic, and and Pamilination of \$5,000 to \$5,000 or \$10.000 a year on an average, allowing on large or small yield, according to favorable or unfavorable seasons. The fruit makes a clear, light wine of very delicate flavor and, as before stated, the demand so far exceeds the supply that the product of a vineyard is engaged in advance from year to year.

The possibilities are immense under present conditions. It is a crop that never fails, and the cost of cultivation, compared with tobacco, cotton, peanuts and corn, is triffing.

For the first two or three years

ingest domestic grape known, often in circumference. The skin is like and knugh, but the fruit is soft and julcy with a luscious flavor peculiarly its own. In the South it is extremely popular as a table grape, and as a wine grape the demand far exceeds the supply. Commercially, this grape could be made a most valuable asset in the section referred to but as yet little attention has been paid to it as a means of revenue. Great Yields Come from Thrifty Vines, With care and cultivation a thrity vine will produce more than double that amount of fruit and wine per acre of any other grape in the world. It is estimated that from vinen five years old an income of from \$200 to \$400 per acre can be secured, while an income of from \$500 to \$1,000 per year. Good grape-growing farms can be strength and genius go abroad, to add to the ease of foreign parasites.

Good grape-growing farms can be strength and genius go abroad, to add to the ease of foreign parasites.

Good grape-growing farms can be strength and genius go abroad, to add to the ease of foreign parasites.

The need of this country is more marriage. America needs a new baptism of the old time masculinity. We need the old type of fominine women."

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"Even those receiving alimony," he said. "will rally aroyld the votal the votal and myself having seen the found, and myself having seen the found.

world the like abundance is not to be found, and myself having seen those parts of Europe that most abound, find such difference as were incredible to be written."

### COUNCIL TO PUBLISH ALL LICENSE RETURNS

CLAIM MANY UNFAIR RE-TURNS HAVE BEEN MADE BY BUSINESS MEN

#### CITE EXAMPLES

Say Houses Paying on Graduat ed Scale Have Not Made Out Equitable Returns.

Upon being informed that business men of the city who are this year paying license on what is generally known as the graduated basis, that is, paying according to the gross in-come, instead of on the old flat rate, had made what appeared to be income, instead of on the old flat rate, had made what appeared to be inequitable returns, city council last night instructed the city clerk to have published one fime in each of the daily, papers of the State, as a paid advertisement, the names of all who the experience of the States where women vote disproyed all the arguments against woman suffrage.

"There are two great qualifications for suffrage," he said. "They are intelligence and morality, and women have more of both of these than men."

At 7:45 y. m. the reading of the bill for amendment was begun.

Representative Chilop, of Indiana, offered an amendment to submit the suffrage proposal to State constitutional conventions instead of to legislatures. He said the action of such conventions would be more indicative of the "will of the people." The amendment was voted down, 108 to 142.

The entire parliamentary situation was shifted when, after the defeat of the Cullop amendment, Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the Mondell resolution. This meant a direct vote on the question of submitting the constitutional amendment to the States, and the state and the state and the state and the conventions of the same kind which does be used to strike out the enacting clause of the States, and the state and the state and the conventions of the same kind which does be used to strike out the enacting clause of the States, and the state and the state and the clicense on which they paid, and the license the amounts of husiness of the same than the close of the council meeting and discussion. Comparisons were drawn in order to show where one firm with an income running into the tens with a manual reconcern. The matter was brought to a head when Alderman Spearman moved that the returns be paid. The object of council meeting of the council meeting and discuss.

Atlanta Capitalist Dead.

ATLANTA, Jan. 12.—Samuel M. Inman, capitalist and for many years
one of Atlanta's foremost citizens,
died here early today. He was born
at Dandridge, Tenn., in 1842 and seryed with the First Tennessee (Confederate) cavairy during the Civil



LAWS ON LABOR NEED TINKERING

SPECIFIC CASES

ages Desired Will Work On ly Benefit, He Says, to Industries Affected.

Piftesu specific recommendations a to labor legislation are made to the general assembly by the commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, E. J. Watson. Some of these were made last year and passed one house, lack of time and the pressure

were made last year and passed one house, lack of time and the pressure of other measures preventing their enactment into law. As to these the commissibility says, and they are presented because they are designed to carry forward this work without injury to any industry, but with benefit to industries affected and with benefit to inose workers so claily, morally and otherwise, and they merely call for a proper, desirable and logical divelopment of a reasonable program at social and economic legislation is full keeping with the substantial progress that the site of making and further because they do not call for appropriations and additional expenses but merely for such enactments as will contain within, themselves provision for dust peaking, without which the enactinents will be as worthless and uneit recipies as the present hours of laborating.

The recommendations are as follows:

"(2) That the measenger hoy act should be made to apply to boys working in places of amusement, and the carries of the city of any of the city of the city

lows:

"(1) That the messenger boy act should be made to apply to boys working in places of anusement, cold drigh stands and offices, and that news boys should be prohibited from working before \$ a. m. or later than \$ b. m.

Bar Suction Shuttle.

"(2) That an act should be speedily passed to prohibit absolutely after July 1, 1915, the use of the suction shuttle in any cotton mill. This is a matter of such vital concern to the operatives, in the textiles that I can not too strongly arge the ensemblent of the law on the subject.

"(3) That is act be passed to eliminate the proviso relating to the hours of labor in the textiles, permitting the making up of lost time, and substitute therefor such regularitions; cover such contingencies as can be enforced. The department is prepared to suggest the proper form of the measure to cure this crying evil in a proper and reasonable mainner.

eri in a proper and reasonable man-ner.

"(4) That all manufacturers be re-quired to file reports with the com-missioner at least one month car fier than December 5, as with the neces-sary details occasioned by corre-spondence it is practically impossi-ble to handle all of the statistical data religious trans are it sublished.

ondence it is

to to handle all of the seneral in time for the opening of the general assembly.

"(5) To require all factory buildings to be equipped with fire escapes when persons are employed above the ground floor, and to sequire all doors to open outward, the commissioner being given authority to enforce the regulations with adequate penalties matter the department regards as of vital concern.

Guards for Machinery.

Guards for Machinery.

Guards for Machinery and require proper safeguard-require proper safeguar belting in all manufacturing plants and work shops, the commissioner being given authority to hear appeals and to finally judge of the efficiency of the safeguarding; the act providing penalties for failure to comply.

"(7) To confer upon the commissioner and the factory inspectors suthority to enforce, under penalties, orders for proper ventilation and sanitation of all manufacturing plants, work shops and other establishments in which toors than five persons are

which

ment of a computery educational law.

"(16). To provide for an additional impector to be resident in the city of Charleston, operating in the coastal plain territory.

"(15) To provide for the continuance of garden demonstration work in the mili village so the State either under a bureau conducted with this department or with the extension work of Winthrop or Clemen College, as may be deemed most revisable."

OLEY CATHLETIC TABLETS

# ORDHANG

CITY COUNCIL TO FOR TESTING

THE INSPE

inderstood That This Matter Al

Bot visinitions.
Be ft Ordained by the May armen of The City of Ande in Council assembled:
Section 1. That all goods, fuel, materials and chandise sold on exchanges

gadien 3. That it shall be for any increhant, vender carrier or diss, person to weight or measure it trade a such as are in exact accord a ment with the standard we measures of the Sute and States, or any meight in many has been condemned by the City Inspector, or, after the apection, to use or keep at of business any weight or me certified by the City Inspectorares.

Section 5. That it shall be for any person to fail or a have any instrument, weight suring appliance in his sees use examined, tested, corrastamped when called upon purpose by the Inspector, or testablished tee therefor. Section 5. Any weights

which shall, u

work shops and other establishments in which more than five persons are employed as laborers.

(8) To provide for a vigorous inspection of bakeries and confectionery shops and for the enforcement under cadequate penalties of strict regulations as to sanitary conditions.

(9) To prevent the appearance of any child under the age of 14 years in any professional performance in any theatre or place of amusement.

(10) To make employment agencies subject to liceuse by the commissioner, who shall prepare and enforce proper rules and regulations for the conduct of such establishmeats under proper penalties.

(11) To provide for a commission to investigate the subject of work, men's compensation and insurance in manufacturing plans; 4sid commission to report to the asst session of the general assembly. Further that this commission make similar report on the question of missimum wage for women and children.

Reports of Accidents.

(12) To require report by employers to the commissioner of all accidents occurring in manufacturing plants of any description upon blanks to me turnished for that purpose.

(13) To problibt the employment of any child under 14 years of age in any manufacturing plant in the State of South Carolina, such prohibition being conditioned upon the emactiment of a compulsory educational impector to be resident in the city of Charleston operating in the city of Charleston operating in the city of Charleston operating in the city in the city apparent of the person designated by the Council as aforesale to weigh and to measure or measure within the city limits at the person designated by the Council as aforesale to weigh and to measure or measure within the city limits are measure within the city finite and the person designated by the Council as aforesale to weigh and to measure or measure within the city finite and the person designated by the Council as aforesaled to weigh or quantity that city finite and the person designated by the Council as aforesaled to weigh or quantity that city finite and the p