

Scene From the Great Drama to Be Enacted Here Chautauqua Week



"SMITH'S MY NAME. DON'T YOU CALL ME SMYTHE."—FROM "THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE."

FEW plays have received more excellent and enthusiastic comment from the leading newspapers and magazines of the country than "The Servant in the House." The following are a few of many comments which appeared during the early run of this great production:

The most beautiful play of all ages.—Chicago Daily News.
 The best example of dramatic work now extant.—New York Evening Post.
 A sensation.—New York Times.
 A masterpiece.—Washington Post.
 The most remarkable play in the English language.—Harper's Magazine.
 A work of art that is true enough and simple enough to touch the heart of the world.—Chicago Tribune.
 It has come to stay ten weeks. It ought to stay a year.—Chicago Journal.
 An absorbing human story.—New York Sun.
 Well, here is something worth while at last.—New York Evening Mail.
 A work which will loom large in contemporaneous drama.—New York World.

The surprise of the theatrical year.—New York Telegraph.
 A drama of absorbing human interest and deliciously humorous situations.—Canadian Magazine.
 It is a play that leaves no one unmoved.—Independent.
 Of a sudden "The Servant in the House" has become the thing to see.—Harper's Weekly.
 Represents one of the highest uses to which the theater may be put, and it offers capital entertainment.—Red Book Magazine.
 It is a work for the world to see and ponder upon.—Chicago Herald.
 Its absorbing interest is on a par with its spiritual uplift and its moral inspiration.—Hebrew Standard.
 A drama which combines in an unusual degree absorbing interest as a play with keen satire of certain tendency in the church.—Outlook.

SUBMARINE TASK HALTED.

HAWSER BREAKS AND EFFORTS ARE SUSPENDED.

Construction of Diving Bell Goes on—Secretary of Navy Says Craft Will be Raised to Ascertain Defect Which Caused it to Sink.

Washington, March 30.—Efforts to raise the sunken submarine F-4 off Honolulu were temporarily suspended today when a hawser with which the vessel was being dragged towards shore snapped. Rear Admiral Moore reported from Honolulu late today that the submarine evidently was waterlogged and too heavy to be raised by the equipment employed by the searching fleet. This report destroyed any faint hopes that have been left of finding any of the crew of 21 alive.

The vessel lies in 45 fathoms of water. Preparations for raising her by pontoons are being made.

Admiral Moore's report said: "Lieut. C. E. Smith, commanding first submarine division of the Pacific torpedo flotilla, has located the F-4 and moved her slight distance in shore. Lifting hawser parted. Submarine evidently waterlogged. Equipment too light to raise her. Making arrangements to lift her by pontoon method. Still have line on submarine and can hold her location. Depth 45 fathoms. "Moore."

Secretary Daniels said tonight the navy department would raise the F-4 at any cost to determine the cause of her accident that it might guard against future disasters. He denied reports of dissatisfaction over the work being done by the naval authorities at Honolulu.

"The department is convinced that everything possible is being done with the means at hand," Mr. Daniels said. "Honolulu, being an isolated station, is naturally not well equipped for salvage purposes, but there is every indication that the officers and men at Honolulu are working indefatigably night and day to raise the submarine and rescue their shipmates."

"Should Admiral Moore, commander of the station, and Lieut. Smith, commander of the submarine division, fail to raise the submarine through lack of necessary appliances, it is the department's intention to send from this country the necessary salvage equipment, including deep sea diving apparatus as well as expert deep sea divers, to accomplish the purpose."

"The department is determined to raise the F-4 at any cost and determine the cause of her accident in order that similar accidents may be avoided in the future."

PREPARE FOR WORK.

Rapid Progress Made in Construction of Big Diving Tube.

Honolulu, March 30.—Work on a diving tube, with which it is hoped to locate definitely the submarine F-4, lost with its crew of 21 men outside the harbor here since Thursday, progressed so rapidly today that it was believed it might be ready for use early tomorrow.

Drag lines of the naval tug Navajo are fast to an object believed to be the submarine. With the aid of the diving tube it quickly will be determined officers say, whether the Navajo's find really is the F-4.

WINTER BLASTS FOR SOUTH.

Temperatures Far Below Season's Record Predicted.

Washington, March 30.—Winter blasts will return to the South Wednesday and temperatures far below the season's record will prevail throughout most of the Southeastern States, the weather bureau announced tonight. The cold wave will touch the Gulf coast and extend into Northern Florida.

Cold wave warnings were issued tonight for Southeast Louisiana, the south portions of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and for Northwestern Florida.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Fort Monroe to Jacksonville, and on the Gulf coast from Tampa to Brownsville. An unusually heavy snow for the season fell today in Tennessee.

WOULD NOT LOSE COLLEGE.

Columbia Hopes to Retain College for Women.

Columbia, March 30.—A mass meeting of citizens was held this afternoon to consider what steps are necessary to retain the College for Women, which is to be consolidated with Chicora College in Greenville. After going over the situation two committees were appointed, one to canvass the bankers and the other to canvass the merchants to see what they would do toward giving a fund to secure the \$25,000 loan for the College. Unless something like this is done the chances are that the College for Women will be removed to Greenville and consolidated with Chicora College.

NATURE PLAYS HER PRANKS.

MARCH IS USHERED OUT WITH SNOWFALL OVER CENTRAL AND WESTERN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Much Snow, Sleet and Rain in Past Twenty-four Hours—Weather Breaks All Records of Seasons for Recent Years, Although Snow is Told of in May Many Years Back.

From The Daily Item, March 31.

Dame Nature in her playful moods can play some colossal pranks, such as the most ingenious of men could not have devised in an ordinary lifetime. Just now the lady in question has exerted herself to break late records for weather conditions on March 30th and 31st in the memory of the ordinary man or woman. March was ushered out by a heavy fall of snow, something almost unknown in this "sunny southland," and sleet and rain in plenty accompanied the snow.

This morning late risers awoke to find that the rain was not falling, as it had been when they dropped off into the land of nod last night, for the snow, "the beautiful snow," that the poets write about, had come in its place and was falling fast in white and sober beauty. The fall commenced shortly after 7 o'clock and continued until about 9 o'clock, when it ceased and the fallen flakes quickly converted themselves into the worst kind of slush underfoot. The snow was preceded by a cold, raw day here yesterday, with plenty of rain during the late afternoon and a good sprinkle of sleet during the early part of the afternoon. Then during the night there was an almost continuous fall of rain, which changed to sleet at 7 o'clock this morning and which in turn was changed to snow a few minutes later. Persons on the street between 8 and 9 o'clock were given the unusual sight at this season of trees and houses being covered with snow.

The ground was warm and the snow and sleet melted almost as fast as it fell to the ground, making conditions for pedestrians, and vehicles too, for that matter, decidedly undesirable. No one would have suspected on Monday, when the sun was shining with a warm and spring-like mildness, that the next day would be one of rain, and the next one of snow. It seemed that Nature was playing a kind of April fool's joke on humanity.

The chief alleviating feature of the whole affair was the absence of the strong, high wind which has come to be looked for as a necessary adjunct of March weather, showing that the old saying is not always true, "If March comes in like a lion it will go out like a lamb" and vice versa, for both the opening and closing days of the month were devoid of anything which could be called a stiff breeze. It is true, however, that there was one day along about the middle of the month which was almost bad enough for all the other thirty days.

Nor was Sumter the only place to suffer from the cold, which delayed the visit of spring and made the ladies and gentlemen lay aside their spring suits and hats and return once more to the garments of winter. From all of the towns in the northern, central and western sections of the State come reports of snow and sleet, with heavy falls of rain, and, as one report stated "of winter freezing on the job." Fears for the fruit and vegetable crop were reported from some places, although it is too early yet to state what damage has been done here, if any, by the freakish weather to gardens and fruits.

The weather conditions are not unprecedented, for the older citizens of the town tell about the time that there was a heavy fall of snow about the middle of May, along about the year 1840, this historical fact having been told to them by their fathers and mothers. There are some now living who remember the big snow on April 15, 1850.

Columbia, March 30.—Sleet, snow and rain have been some of the brands of weather which has enveloped Columbia today, accompanied by a biting March wind, which drove pedestrians into overcoats and broke up the wearing, temporarily, of spring attire. An inclination to rain gave way shortly after the noon hour to a suddenly violent sleet storm, which, however, melted as fast as it fell. After a lull of about an hour large flakes of snow began to fall and this continued several minutes, but the snow did not linger, melting as fast as it struck the earth.

This is unusual weather for Columbia on March 30 and many agreed with the statement of United States Senator B. R. Tillman that this was the most "atrocious" March from a weather standpoint they have ever seen.

The severity of the weather is causing uneasiness on account of the trucking and fruit. Many trees are in bloom and a freeze would mean no fruit this year in South Carolina.

EXECUTIVE POWER TO REMOVE

OPINIONS RENDERED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL ON GOVERNOR'S AUTHORITY.

Shows What Officers May be Removed and for What Offenses—Brandy Comes under Gallon-a-Month Act, Says Peoples.

Columbia, March 30.—The power in the hands of the governor to remove peace officers for failure to enforce the laws is great, and there is much interest just at present in this matter because of the insistence of Gov. Manning on law enforcement. The opinion rendered by the attorney general on this matter at the request of Mr. Manning goes into the power of the governor over mayors and city officials, sheriffs, magistrates, constables, rural policemen and other officers. The opinion will be of State-wide interest just at this time. In part it is as follows:

"I am in receipt of yours of the 2d of February in which you say, 'will you please give me your official opinion as to the power of the governor to remove sheriff or other county officers; or mayors, intendants or other municipal officers, charged with the enforcement of the law.'

"In reply I will say that the Constitution, Section 27, Article 111, provides that 'officers shall be removed for incapacity, misconduct or neglect of duty in such manner as may be provided by law when no mode of trial or removal is provided in this Constitution.'

"Section 538 of the Criminal Code of 1912, provides as follows: 'Section 538. Any county officer who is guilty of misconduct or persistent neglect of duty in office, or any person who appointed or elected, the duties of which he has not the capacity to properly discharge, shall, upon indictment and true bill after warrant, or after presentment of a grand jury and indictment and true bill thereon, be tried as for misdemeanor in office, and, upon conviction, the office shall be declared vacant and the sentence shall be removal of defendant from office, and the vacancy shall be filled as when a vacancy occurs by death or resignation.'

"Section 545 and 546 of the Criminal Code of 1912, provides as follows: 'Section 545. Any public officer hereafter to be elected or appointed, whose authority is limited to a single election or judicial district, who shall be guilty of any official misconduct, habitual negligence, habitual drunkenness, corruption, fraud or oppression, shall be liable to indictment, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned not exceeding one year.'

"Sheriffs and other county officers come within the provisions of the statutes quoted, and I am of the opinion that mayors and intendants come within the provisions of Sections 545 and 546 hereinabove quoted. It will be seen from a reading of these sections that an officer may be removed only after indictment and true bill after warrant, this removal being done by proclamation of the governor.

"There is a provision also in the Code of Civil Procedure, Section 466, which gives power for the bringing of an action by the attorney general in the name of the State upon his own information or upon the complaint of any private party, or by private party interested on leave granted by a Circuit Judge against the parties offending, when any person shall usurp, intrude into, or unlawfully hold or exercise any public office within this State, or when any public officer shall have done or suffered an act, which, by the provisions of law, shall make a forfeiture of his office, in which case the removal is by judicial decree."

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The attorney general holds that the shipments of brandy are in the same class with the shipments of whiskey, and that only one gallon a month may be ordered.

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"Section 538 of the Criminal Code of 1912, provides as follows: 'Section 538. Any county officer who is guilty of misconduct or persistent neglect of duty in office, or any person who appointed or elected, the duties of which he has not the capacity to properly discharge, shall, upon indictment and true bill after warrant, or after presentment of a grand jury and indictment and true bill thereon, be tried as for misdemeanor in office, and, upon conviction, the office shall be declared vacant and the sentence shall be removal of defendant from office, and the vacancy shall be filled as when a vacancy occurs by death or resignation.'

"Section 545 and 546 of the Criminal Code of 1912, provides as follows: 'Section 545. Any public officer hereafter to be elected or appointed, whose authority is limited to a single election or judicial district, who shall be guilty of any official misconduct, habitual negligence, habitual drunkenness, corruption, fraud or oppression, shall be liable to indictment, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned not exceeding one year.'

"Sheriffs and other county officers come within the provisions of the statutes quoted, and I am of the opinion that mayors and intendants come within the provisions of Sections 545 and 546 hereinabove quoted. It will be seen from a reading of these sections that an officer may be removed only after indictment and true bill after warrant, this removal being done by proclamation of the governor.

"There is a provision also in the Code of Civil Procedure, Section 466, which gives power for the bringing of an action by the attorney general in the name of the State upon his own information or upon the complaint of any private party, or by private party interested on leave granted by a Circuit Judge against the parties offending, when any person shall usurp, intrude into, or unlawfully hold or exercise any public office within this State, or when any public officer shall have done or suffered an act, which, by the provisions of law, shall make a forfeiture of his office, in which case the removal is by judicial decree."

Thos. H. Peoples, attorney general, has given several opinions of State-wide interest.

The attorney general holds that the shipments of brandy are in the same class with the shipments of whiskey, and that only one gallon a month may be ordered.

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