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WILSON REMOVES EMBARGO ON ARMS

Contending Elements in Mexico May Now Purchase Supplies.

CHANGE OF CONDITIONS.

Members of the Diplomatic Corps Informed by Bryan of Decision of the President.

Washington, Feb. 4.—President Wilson by an executive order dated yesterday and made public at the White House tonight, removed all restrictions against the exportation of munitions of war into Mexico from the United States, placing the contending Mexican elements on a basis of equality with respect to the purchase of arms and supplies in this country. The executive order emphasized that it was the desire of the United States to be in the same position of neutrality toward the contending factions in Mexico as were the other Powers.

TEXT OF PROCLAMATION.

The text of the proclamation follows:

"Whereas, by a proclamation of the President, issued on March 14, 1912, under a joint resolution of Congress approved by the President on the same day it was declared that there existed in Mexico conditions of domestic violence which were promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States and.

"Whereas, by the joint resolution above mentioned, whereupon it became unlawful to export arms or munitions of war to Mexico except under such limitations and exceptions as the President should prescribe:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, hereby declare and proclaim that as the conditions on which the proclamation of March 14, 1912 was based, have essentially changed and, as it is desirable to place the United States, with reference to the exportation of arms or munitions of war to Mexico, in the same position as other Powers, the said proclamation is hereby revoked."

Accompanying the order, the White House issued the following statement of explanation:

WILSON'S STATEMENT.

"The executive order under which the exportation of arms and ammunition into Mexico is forbidden was a departure from the accepted practice of neutrality—a deliberate departure from those practices under a well-considered joint resolution of Congress—determined upon in circumstances which have now ceased to exist. It was intended to discourage incipient revolts against the regularly constituted authorities of Mexico. Since that order was issued the circumstances of the case have undergone a radical change. There is now no constitutional government in Mexico; and the existence of this order hinders and delays the very thing the government of the United States is now insisting upon: Namely, that Mexico shall be left free to settle her own affairs and as soon as possible put them upon a constitutional footing by her own force and counsel. The order is, therefore, rescinded."

American Embassies and Legations abroad were instructed last Saturday to inform foreign Governments of the above decision. Similarly, Secretary Bryan late yesterday informed the members of the Diplomatic Corps here. This was in line with the policy announced at the beginning of the present Administration here of keeping the Nations of the world informed of the developments in the Mexican policy of this Government.

The Administration viewpoint on the action taken today, as gathered from those familiar with the President's attitude, may be summed up as follows:

ADMINISTRATION VIEWPOINT.

"No one outside Mexico can now accomplish her affairs. The withdrawal of all moral or material support from without is the indispensable first step to a solution from within. From many sources which it deems trustworthy, the Government of the United States has received information which convinces it that there is a more hopeful prospect of peace of security of property and of an early payment of foreign obligations if Mexico is left to the forces now reckoning with one another there, than there would be if anything like a mere change of personnel were effected at Mexico City.

"There are no influences at Mexico City that can be counted on to do anything more than to perpetuate and strengthen the selfish oligarchical and military interest which, it is clear, the rest of the country can be made to endure only by constant warfare and a pitiless harrying of the North. The President is fully convinced of this, that after months of the most careful study of the situation at close range, he no longer feels justified in maintaining an irregular position as regards the contending parties in the matter of neutrality."

CIVIL WAR INEVITABLE.

"The intent is, therefore to remove

the inhibition on the exportation of arms and ammunition to Mexico from the United States. Settlement by civil war carried to its bitter conclusion is a terrible thing, but it must come now whether we wish it or not unless some outside power is to undertake to sweep Mexico with its armed forces from end to end, which would be the mere beginning of a still more difficult problem.

"By removing the inhibition on the exportation of arms and ammunition into Mexico the Government of the United States puts itself, and intends to put itself, in the same position as other nations, whose subjects all along have been at liberty to deal as they pleased with Mexico. The Government of the United States deems it essential to the settlement of her present difficulties that Mexico should be treated as any other country would be which was torn by civil war.

"The circumstance that Mexico is for the time being unable to meet her financial obligations creates no novel or exceptional international rights; and she will be the sooner able to meet her obligations and resume her full international responsibilities if she is left to determine her own affairs, first by domestic force and then by domestic counsel."

"Expressions of warm approval came from both ends of the Capital today when news spread of the President's decision to lift the embargo. To members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee it was no surprise for they had an intimation of it in their recent conference with the President.

"Such an announcement does not surprise me," said Senator Lodge, Republican "I would rather not comment on it, but I shall try to sustain the President in his foreign policy."

Senator Root, another Republican leader commended the move, as did Democratic generally. Members of all political parties said that regardless of the merits of the embargo itself, its operations hitherto had been a distinct disadvantage of the Constitution. Members of the Foreign Relations Committee, who now approve the lifting of the embargo did not think that way last August.

BILL BY M'QUEEN HEAVILY AMENDED

Passes House But is Much Altered—Provided Originally For Sale of All State Farms.

After being severely man-handled by amendments, the house passed to third reading yesterday morning the McQueen bill providing for the sale of the State farms and placing the convicts on them at work on the roads in the various counties. The amendment which will probably do most to render the bill ineffective was offered by Mr. Liles of Orangeburg and agreed to by the house. It provides that the land shall not be sold for less than \$75 an acre. The bill was also changed to provide for the sale of only one of the State farms, without specifying which one. Another amendment provides that there shall be no difference between the prices at which the swamp and upland portions of the farm shall be sold.

The house consumed over two hours in debating the bill, some of the speakers wandering afield to speculate what would happen should the governor commute the sentences of the convicts working on the State farms and turn them over to the supervisors of the various counties. Finally by a vote of 56 to 52, the house refused to strike out the enacting words of the bill, and then agreed to amendments which will make the sale of the land a difficult proposition.

DEALERS IN ARMS REJOICE.

New Orleans Parties Have Large Stores Ready to Move.

New Orleans, Feb. 4.—News of the lifting of the embargo on the exportation of arms to Mexico tonight spread joy among a number of individuals in New Orleans, who deal in arms and ammunition.

Large supplies cartridges rifles revolvers and machine guns are stored here and in nearby cities while owners waited for a chance to get them across the border.

Witherspoon Council.

A council composed of Royal and Select Master Masons was organized Tuesday night at the new Masonic hall with 22 members. The following officers were elected: Rev. Hugh R. Murchison, thrice illustrious master; W. U. Clyburn, illustrious deputy master; W. T. Williams, illustrious principal conductor. The council has been given the name of the "Witherspoon Council," in honor of the memory of the late Capt. Bartlett Jones Witherspoon, who was for so many years the master of Jackson Lodge and past grand master of the state. The new lodge room in the second story of the Gregory-Food building has been fitted up with new furniture and a beautiful carpet and now presents an attractive appearance. It will be occupied by the Blue Lodge, the Royal Arch Chapter and the Council. Fourteen Masons took the Royal Arch Chapter and Council degrees Tuesday night.

IMMIGRATION BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

Burnett Measure Prescribes the Literacy Test.

REPRESENTATIVES CLASH.

Mann Brings About Apologies Between Manahan and Burnett.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The Burnett immigration bill, prescribing a literacy test for applicants to admission to the United States, was passed by the House this afternoon by a vote of 241 to 126. All proposed amendments relating to the exclusion of Asiatic immigrants previously had been eliminated.

As the bill passed it provided that every immigrant admitted to the United States must be able to read "the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish." It prescribes the method of testing immigrants, providing that each applicant for admission must read a slip on which is printed between thirty and forty words.

In its present form this measure passed the House and the Senate in the last Congress, but was vetoed by President Taft. A similar bill was vetoed during President Cleveland's second administration. The supporters of the bill are confident that it will again pass the Senate although President Wilson has let it be known that he does not approve the literacy test.

OPPOSED LITERACY TEST.

Opponents of the literacy test fought strenuously, but on a last effort to eliminate the test from the bill they were defeated 140 to 239. The final vote came at the end of a day of vigorous debate, which at times threw the House into confusion and on several occasions threatened to cause serious trouble.

Representative Burnett, of Alabama, in charge of the bill, tried to hurry the debate along, and frequently moved to proceed and shut off the discussion. On one occasion Representative Manahan, of Minnesota, commented on what he called "the unfairness with which this bill has been driven through" and "the unfair statements of the chairman, Mr. Burnett, in view of his fear and cowardice which he has shown in not daring to answer objections."

REPRESENTATIVE CLASH.

With a bound Representative Burnett was on his feet.

"That's a lie Mr. Chairman, and the gentlemen know it," he shouted. Amid a tumult of demands for recognition, points of order and a general outburst of disorder, Representative Hay, in the chair, finally called Representative Manahan to order. Another outburst followed. In the course of which Representative Manahan withdrew the word "cowardice."

Minority Leader Mann, in the role of peace-maker, finally quieting things down, brought about an exchange of apologies.

At another period in the debate the chairman and Representative Mann, had a heated exchange the latter declaring that "the Chair is disrespectful to the House."

JACKSON CHRISTIAN MARRIED.

Grandson of General Stonewall Jackson Weds in San Francisco.

Charlotte Observer. Lieutenant Christian, son of Capt. W. E. Christian and the only grandson of general Stonewall Jackson, the great Southern leader of the Confederacy was wedded yesterday in San Francisco, Cal., to Miss Bertha Cooke, daughter of Captain Cooke of the United States Army according to a telegram received by his grandmother Mrs. Stonewall Jackson and his sister, Mrs. E. R. Preston, yesterday. None of the particulars were given other than that the marriage had taken place and that he and his bride would sail today for the Philippines where he is stationed with his command. Lieutenant Christian's father Captain Christian was present at the wedding.

The news of this wedding will be of extreme interest throughout this section of the State and all over the South as well, for Lieutenant Christian is the only grandson of the great general whose name is enshrined in the hearts of all those who hold dear to the Lost Cause. Lieutenant Christian was graduated several years ago from the United States Military Academy at West Point and has since been stationed with his regiment. He has been in service in the Philippines for the past several years.

Memorial to Rev. W. C. Ewart.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the A. R. P. church will serve supper at the court house Tuesday night for the purpose of placing a suitable memorial to the memory of the late Rev. W. C. Ewart, a former pastor of the church in Meridian Hall at Due West. Mr. Ewart was well known and beloved in Lancaster, where he labored so long and earnestly in his Master's vineyard. We urge upon all who can to help the ladies in honoring the memory of this good and faithful pastor.

GLASS MISSES SEAT BY NARROW MARGIN

Alabama Editor Loses Fight For Seat in Senate.

RESULT GREAT SURPRISE.

Vote Was 32 to 31 Against Seating Governor O'Neal's Appointee to Succeed Senator Johnston.

Washington Feb. 4.—By a majority of one vote—32 to 31—Frank P. Glass of Alabama, editor of The Birmingham News, late today lost his fight for a seat in the United States Senate. The vote sustained the recommendation of the Committee on Privileges and Elections which held that Mr. Glass was not entitled to be seated because his appointment by Governor O'Neal to succeed the late Senator Joseph F. Johnston was made after constitutional amendment directing elections of Senators by the people had been proclaimed in full effect.

Spirited and at times, bitter debate marked the close of the case the second which the Senate has settled involving interpretation of the constitutional amendment. Senator Blair Lee of Maryland, who was seated a few days ago on recommendation of the elections committee, made his maiden speech in favor of Mr. Glass and later cast his vote for him.

In the face of determined opposition from the majority members of the committee headed by Senator Kern, the champions of the Alabama proceeding from a forlorn hope made remarkable progress in gaining votes and the narrow margin by which they lost the fight created great surprise.

That Governor O'Neal appointee had been gaining strength steadily in the last few days had been apparent, but that he would come so close to success had not been contemplated by the opposition until the last hours of the controversy. Then it was that Senator Walsh of Montana, who wrote the majority report in a closing plea appealed to his colleagues to cast aside personal esteem and friendship and to consider the case from a legal standpoint only, to realize that they were making history and that a precedent might be established upon which to base action in future emergencies.

In spite of the committee's report, eight Democrats voted to deny Mr. Glass his seat. They were:

Sensors Kern, Hitchcock, Johnson, Lane, Pomerene, Shiveley, Thompson and Walsh.

Four Republicans, Bradley, Fall, Perkins and Stephenson voted with the minority.

Senator Clapp of Minnesota, who had signed the minority report favoring Mr. Glass, eventually proved the undoing of the Alabama appointee. Senator Clapp previously had announced that he would vote to set Mr. Glass, but late today, in a brief speech, he declared that he had become convinced that his original interpretation of the case had been erroneous.

TATE GOING WITH PEABODY COLLEGE

Becomes Professor of Rural Education in May—Elected Two Weeks Ago.

Columbia, Special to Charleston News and Courier, Feb. 4.—Prof. W. K. Tate, South Carolina State supervisor of rural graded schools, will become professor of rural education of Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tenn., about May 1, according to an announcement made by him today. He stated he was elected to this position January 29, and had accepted. His resignation, to take effect May 1, has been received in the office of J. E. Swearingen, State Superintendent of Education.

Prof. Tate has been engaged in the work of rebuilding the State rural graded schools during the past four years, and has wrought progress regarding in educational circles as little short of being remarkable. He is given the principle credit for placing the graded schools of the rural districts on the present high plane on which they are conducted and for the present development since he assumed the duties as supervisor of rural schools.

In his new position with the Peabody School for Teachers, one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the country, Prof. Tate will work through out the entire South. The task that is before him is regarded as immense. Regarding his ability it has been said that he is probably the best qualified man in the South for this work.

Previous to his accepting the position which he now holds Prof. Tate was for twelve years superintendent of the city school system of Charleston.

That \$75,000 Postoffice.

A numerously signed petition by citizens of the town and county has been forwarded to Congressman D. E. Finley at Washington, requesting him to use all means in his power to have the \$75,000 appropriation for a postoffice building at this place supplemented by an additional \$25,000, so as to have a building in keeping with the needs of Lancaster.

SAY WAR WILL CLOSE SOON.

Rebel Leaders Believe Lifting of Embargo is Last Act.

Juarez, Mexico, Feb. 4.—"The Mexican war will not last much longer," Francisco Villa and other rebel leaders made this comment on the announcement from Washington today that President Wilson had lifted the embargo against the shipment of arms and ammunition into Mexico. Gen. Villa was confident that his ability to procure unlimited arms soon would multiply rebel victories, and equally confident that the news from Washington would discourage and demoralize the Federals so that a speedy termination of the war would result.

Half of the strength of the Huerta forces, Gen. Villa said depended on their ability to obtain arms from foreign countries, while the rebels, through the towns they controlled along the United States border were denied this privilege. Smuggling never had brought satisfactory results he said and the rebels heretofore had to capture their fighting weapons from the Federals, as was done at Ojinaga.

The immediate effect of the lifting of the embargo it was admitted would be the ordering of great quantities of ammunition cannon and modern rapid fire pieces.

Negotiations already have been opened with manufacturers in the United States for the purchase of war supplies in the event that the embargo should be lifted. The rebels say their treasury is supplied with funds to make purchase.

The resignation of Huera or the recognition of the rebels by the United States alone could have caused more joy to Gen. Villa. Had the action been taken a few months ago he said the war probably would have been over by now. As it is, he thought a few months would witness the restoration of constitutional government through out the Republic. When he heard the report Gen. Villa at first was incredulous, but when details were imparted to him he embraced his informant and waving his cap in the air, cried: "The war will soon be over. The war will soon be over."

WOMEN OF CHICAGO REGISTER TO VOTE

Registration May Reach as High as 200,000—Fair Sex Freely Tell Age.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Women citizens of Chicago today turned out in full strength to take advantage of their first opportunity to register as voters. Perfect weather conditions favored a large registration and estimates vary at from 150,000 to 200,000.

Polling places were made clean and attractive, flowers were not wanting and, as a rule, except where the privilege was urged upon them by their women associates the men election officials refrained from smoking.

The requirement that women registering must state their ages expected to be a cause of some awkwardness, proved to have been overrated as a stumbling block. Women gave their ages nonchalantly and without any particular effort to keep those in earshot from hearing.

Mistakes of women were few, and in the opinion of many of the judges and clerks there were no greater mistakes which have been made by men on every registration day. Many women of advanced age registered several octogenarians being among the number.

Two election officials, a judge, and a clerk in the first ward precinct were disqualified and sentenced to sixty days in jail for leaving the polling place for an extended period.

HUERTA TALKS ON EMBARGO.

Summons Moheno to Palace For Important Conference.

Mexico City, Feb. 4.—Senator Moheno, minister of foreign affairs, was summoned at 3:30 o'clock to a conference with President Huerta relative to the lifting of the embargo on arms by the United States.

The minister expressed the opinion that foreigners in Mexico City had nothing to fear as appeared to be indicated by the instructions to Charge O'Shaughnessy. He said he did not believe lifting the embargo would greatly aid the rebels but the thing Mexico had to fear was that the United States might extend financial aid to the rebels.

The ignorance of the public as to what has occurred still leaves unanswered the question as to the part the people will play, but there is reason to believe there will be no Anti-American demonstrations.

President Huerta has delayed making a statement either to the public or to the foreign diplomatic representatives. That he will make any direct statement to the American charge is not certain, as Mr. O'Shaughnessy had no part in notifying him of the new move of the President of the United States.

Many Americans tonight were planning immediately to leave for Vera Cruz, the only port from which they can leave the country, and reservations on trains have been so great to necessitate extra cars. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy will remain with her husband at the embassy.

PROPOSES TO MAKE DIVORCE ILLEGAL

All Honor to South Carolina, Says Ransdell.

DIVORCE EVIL SPREADING.

Louisiana Senator Advocates a Constitutional Amendment Making Marriage Tie Indissoluble

Washington, Feb. 4.—Divorce with the right to remarry would be prohibited forever in the United States and in all places under the nation's jurisdiction by an amendment to the federal constitution proposed in the senate today by Senator Ransdell, if marriage laws for all states and territories with provision for separation without permission to remarry, would be directed by the amendment.

With the states of the Union granting more than twice as many divorces as all the rest of Christendom combined Senator Ransdell told his colleagues that the time had come for the nation itself to put down this menace to "the chief bulwark of society, the home—the maker of good citizens and the model on which every wise government is founded."

DIVORCE EVIL SPREADING.

"The remedy by constitutional prohibition is drastic," said the senator "but the malady is so fatal that nothing short of it will prove efficacious. In the United States divorces is spreading with alarming rapidity. It has permeated every walk of life, and is prevalent among every class of people. The total number of divorces granted in 1867 was 9,937 or 27 per 100,000 population, or forty years later, in 1906 there were 72,062 divorces, or 86 per 100,000; thus in actual numbers there were more than 7 times as many divorces granted in 1906, as in 1867, or allowing for the increased population divorce had increased 319 per cent.

"If divorces multiply at the same rate in the future as in the past—and there is every indication that they will increase faster—then before the middle of this century we will have annually in the United States 276 divorces per 100,000 population, or one divorce for every five marriages.

FOLLOWING BEATEN PATH.

"If the United States were to write in the constitution an amendment prohibiting absolute divorce, it would not be taking such a radical step as might at first be thought, but would be following a beaten path. Our own state of South Carolina—all honor to her—forbids divorce. It is absolutely prohibited in Italy, Spain and to two-thirds of the population of Austria-Hungary, while the Latin-American, countries of Mexico, Argentine Republic, Brazil Peru Chile, and others have similar laws.

"While many excellent people are divorced and some of them make new homes, the inevitable trend of divorce is to break up many more homes than it builds up, and to materially reduce the number of the true home ceases to exist; the parents and the children are separated; and the sweet ties that bind father and mother to their offspring, and to each other, are broken forever.

CASE OF THE ROMANS.

"As long as the Romans of old looked upon marriage as sacred and held the sanctity of the home inviolate, their arms were invulnerable, and Rome became mistress of the world. But with the accumulation of colossal wealth came great laxity of morals; marriage became a jest and child bearing a useless burden. The luxurious Romans lost all respect for female chastity; the heroic virtues of their early years were forgotten, and the Empire fell the victim of luxury and disregard for the binding effects of marriage.

"Shall not the United States take warning from Rome's example?"

OPPOSE WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Democrats Vote Against Such Committee in the House.

Democrats at a caucus tonight went on record against the creation of a House committee on woman suffrage. By a vote of 123 to 57 caucus adopted a resolution declaring this a State question and rejecting the Raker resolution to create the committee.

Of the 290 House Democrats a few more than 180 attended the caucus some voting "present," or not responding at all. Speaker Clark and Democratic Leader Underwood voted with the majority.

It was lively session. At the outset Representative Raker presented his resolution to create a standing House committee on suffrage. Then Representative Hefflin, Alabama, target of attack for many months from the suffragists because of his opposition to their cause, offered and urged a substitute, declaring:

"It is the sense of this caucus that the question of suffrage is a State and not a Federal question."