

## CARRANZA ENTERS JUAREZ WITH POMP

Aged Leader of Rebel Army Rides Horseback Long Trip.

### IS PICTURE OF HEALTH.

Tells Newspaper Men His Cause is One for "Justice" and "Better Things."

Juarez, Mexico, March 29.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the revolution was welcomed to Juarez today. In the last few weeks the General has ridden horseback for 500 miles and in the last two months he has traveled 2,000 miles in the same way.

He looked the picture of health and vigor, a living contradiction to stories that he was feeble and that he had constant recourse to stimulants in order to bear up.

All afternoon automobiles and carriages streamed out the road past the race track and along the railroad to anticipate his arrival.

General Manuel Chao, military governor of the State of Chihuahua, galloped with his staff to a point within three miles of the city.

Here Carranza and his staff and the reception committee met and then re-ensued a long wait for the troop train bearing the horses and men of Carranza's own Army.

Visitors were eager to catch a glimpse of the one man in Mexico whom general Villa recognizes as chief.

He is a big man and vigorous despite his 65 years.

To those who were presented to him, he stretched a big strong hand. "Have you any advices from Torreon?" he has asked.

"I think there has been no news since last night," was the reply. "Perhaps General Villa has not yet taken the city."

### CONDEMNS HUERTA GOVERNMENT.

He added that he had no occasion to modify his decree of several months ago wherein he stated that no act or contract of the Huerta Government would be recognized, should the revolutionists succeed in capturing Mexico City.

"Huerta is not President of Mexico and none of his acts can be legal, and therefore none of them can be binding."

When the newspaper men were introduced to General Carranza he said:

"The time is coming when the whole world can plainly see that the great cause of which I have the honor to head, is the cause of justice. The path of better things is opening up and the day of retribution for treachery and infamy close."

Early in the afternoon crowds began to gather about the big monument Benito Juarez for the hour for Carranza's arrival was uncertain. It was considerably after nightfall when he arrived.

As the day wore on and the delay became tedious many left the city and took to the road along which the distinguished visitor was to enter the town.

### REVOLUTION FOR YEARS.

The countryside spoke graphically of the years of revolution. Every where there were roofless and unoccupied houses which had been the homes of the wealthy and ranchers in the days of peace. The hamlet of Ruento Del India, where Carranza was received by General Chao, not a house was occupied and all showed signs of previous battles.

Delay first was occasioned while Carranza waited for his troop train to catch up. This done, other hours were consumed while the soldiers waited for new uniforms.

The pilot train which preceded the troops train ran into town for supplies and when it returned there was a great scramble for the outfits. The Brown Meza immediately became a clothing store and box cars and the abandoned houses were turned into dressing rooms.

It was dusk when the cavalcade mounted once again and started for the city. The streets were illuminated and triumphal arches blazed with many colored incandescent bulbs.

At the monument General Carranza was widely cheered. He spoke in acknowledgment of the welcome and then repaired to the house set aside for him. General Carranza said he expected to spend several days in Juarez probably until the battle of Torreon is decided.

It was believed here that General Villa's assault on Torreon last night was repulsed or that some incident had prevented the attack. The last word from the rebel general came at 11 o'clock last night when a telegram from him was quoted as saying that the taking of the city was not a matter of hours but of minutes.

This was premature, for even General Carranza, on his arrival today, said he had received no word from the front and that evidently Villa had not taken the Federal stronghold.

The Torreon attack began last Friday and up to last night rebel advances, private and official, were that General Monclovia Herrera had taken some of the most important points in the city.

There have been no newspaper dispatches dealing with this attack and

### ERSKINE 75 YEARS OLD.

Plans to Make 1914 Commencement Greatest of All.

Due West, Special to Columbia State March 9.—Extensive preparations are on foot to make the coming commencement the greatest in the history of the College. Erskine is the oldest denominational college in the State, this year marking the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the College. The Rev. David J. Burrell, D. D., of New York city, one of the most distinguished Christian ministers of America, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon before the graduates of Erskine and of the Due West Woman's college, Sunday, May 31. Instead of the regular graduating exercises Tuesday morning, fraternal speeches will be heard from representatives of the other male colleges of the State. A big alumni banquet will be given that evening.

### NINETY BOYS WILL WIN FREE COURSES

Offer of Month at Clemson Spurs Corn Club Boys to Renewed Activity.

Clemson College, March 30.—Ninety South Carolina boys will be given a course of thirty days in practical agriculture at Clemson College next winter. The course will be given them free of charge and, in addition to this, President W. M. Riggs has arranged matters so that the boys will not even have to pay for their board while at the college. These scholarships, which is what they amount to, are now offered as the main prizes in the Boy's Corn Club work in each county. The two winning boy corn growers in each county will get the Clemson courses and two boys at large from the State will be added to the number, making ninety in all.

The prizes will be awarded not alone for largest yield. The size of yield, amount of fertilizers used and cost of production will be the principal factors in determining the winners. W. W. Long, State agent and superintendent of extension of Clemson College, considers that too much importance has been placed on yield in the corn club work heretofore and in the future economical production as well as heavy yield will be aimed at.

Each boy must bring with him to Clemson College a statement from his school teacher designating the grade he is in at school. The boys will be divided into groups according to their school grades, as far as will be found practicable.

Mr. Long is arranging to have six of the best men in the demonstration work come to Clemson College in advance and arrange a course in elementary agriculture for the boys. These six men will also be at the college during the stay of the boys and will sleep in the dormitories with them, in order to take the best care of them and to relieve their parents' minds of all anxiety.

Mr. Long plans to give the boys two weeks of instructions in field crops, with actual work in the field; one week in the dairy barns, and one week in the horticultural grounds, in addition to class room work in field crops, animal husbandry, horticulture, insect pests and plant diseases. The aim will be to make the course elementary enough for the boys to take it in properly and at the same time thorough enough to give them valuable knowledge.

It is believed that this is the first time such an offer has been made in the corn club work anywhere. Since the announcement of the plan in some counties, there has been a great awakening of interest in the corn club work and applications for membership in clubs have been pouring into the college in large numbers. Interest in the work was beginning to slacken among the boys but present appearances are that this will be the banner year in corn club work to date.

The boys have accepted the plan with enthusiasm where they have heard of it and the chance of winning a free course at Clemson College, with no expense attached, appears to appeal to them strongly. The only expense the boys' parents will have to bear will be that of railroad fare.

### Ulsterites Attacked.

Belfast, March 29.—Late tonight three uniformed Ulster volunteers were attacked near Carrick Hall by a crowd of Nationalists. The police dispersed the attacking party and there were no further disorders. One of the volunteers was badly injured.

The similarity of this situation with that at Gomez Palacio is pointed out as significant. When Villa was successful there he permitted the newspaper men to send their dispatches, but when he was repulsed, as he was twice press messages suddenly ceased. In Juarez it was confidently expected that news of the capture of the city would form the chief feature of the welcome to General Carranza and the fact that no message of success of any kind was awaiting him was accepted today as indicating that the fate of the city was still in the balance.

An official message from the front tonight states that fighting is still going on for the possession of Torreon.

## THE THIRD ANNUAL FIELD DAY A BIG SUCCESS IN LANCASTER

Warm Address of Welcome Delivered by Hon. W. C. Hough, Mayor Protem.

### AN ELOQUENT RESPONSE BY MISS BESSYE FLYNN.

Both Literary and Athletic Events Prove Interesting—Medals and Prizes Presented by Prof. John G. Clinkscales of Wofford College—R. S. Stewart Presents U. D. C. Medal.

Field Day has come and gone but its significance will long be felt, for the inspiration of the scenes of Friday, March 27, cannot but forward the progress of Lancaster county. We are going to advance in the proportion of our interest in education, for that is our great and pressing need.

Much preliminary work was done in preparation for this great rally day. County Superintendent Lingle, Mrs. W. E. Taylor, county organizer, and Superintendent Wessinger of the Lancaster graded schools, have been busy for several months past and it is due in large measure to their faithful work that the third annual county Field Day was such a great success. They were nobly assisted by the other teachers of both town and county, every teacher having been appointed on one of the various committees for Field Day. In this way each school felt itself a posse side of Main street and represented here that day. Teachers and pupils vied with each other in friendly and helpful rivalry, to the end that the results were most gratifying.

Early Friday morning the crowd began to gather and at 9:30 a. m. a great parade was formed at the graded school building. Many hundred children, teachers and trustees participated in the line of march. Forming at the school, the procession made its way down Dunlap street to Main, down the west side of Main to Arch and then crossing over, went back on the opposite side of Main street and returned to the Central school building. The Tabernacle brass band at the head of the procession, furnished excellent music. Each school in the line of march had its pennants and the scholars gave frequent school yells and sang appropriate selections. This was the first parade of the kind ever formed in Lancaster county, and the sight was most inspiring. The children and teachers in their new varicolored spring attire, made a picturesque appearance.

When the parade returned to its starting place, they sang in unison and with enthusiasm, the state hymn, "Carolina." Prayer was then offered by Rev. H. R. Murchison, followed by an eloquent and appropriate address of welcome by Hon. W. C. Hough, mayor pro tem. Miss Bessye Flynn, teacher of the Dixie school, responded in behalf of the visitors. Miss Flynn's address was well-worded and gracefully delivered. She spoke as follows:

"In behalf of the teachers and pupils of Lancaster county, I wish to thank you for the words of greeting and for the hospitality you have extended to us.

"It gives me great pleasure to say that these kind words which we have just heard makes us feel welcome. We are glad to have for our exercises today, the key to your magnificent building, and the right of way into your pleasure grounds, where we shall enjoy with you the free air, the fragrant flowers and all of the blessings of the life-giving sunshine.

"Lancaster to us teachers, is like a home, a little Bethlehem, in which we like to meet to have a good heart-to-heart talk about this great work that we are trying to perform. Our sole comfort in this work is our worthy superintendent, Mr. Lingle, one to whom we love to bring our trials and tribulations to, knowing that they will be cherished and fondled and will soon pass away like a dream. When we go away we feel that it was good to have come to him.

"While we accept gratefully these, your offerings of kindness, and hope to enjoy to the fullest all of the hospitality you are extending, let it be understood in the beginning that we come as robbers, we rob our host, we rob each other, the motto of the contests today is 'Every school for itself.' We do not come like a thief in the night, but challenge our victims to an open warfare, and practice our thieving in an honorable fashion. We do not take what belongs to another, but what another might own. What we each hope to carry away today will not impoverish our victims, but will make us rich indeed. You may think of us then as robbers, who have come into your midst to find a foe man worthy of his steel.

"As you all know, it was a custom among the Greeks to meet at regular intervals to enter into mental and physical contests with each other. One of the highest honors open to a Greek was to win in some of these contests. Interesting and enthusiastic as these struggles for physical supremacy were, the real benefit to the nation was the development of a power of physical endurance in the people that has made the nation famous, and the development of a physical beauty of grace and per-

fection that baffles all attempt to imitate.

"No less notable than these contests in physical exercise were the contests in literary work. The supremacy of Greek literature found here its sponsor. These contests encouraged thinking and writing throughout the nation. The result was a literature that has been the source of inspiration to succeeding writers.

"In these exercises we are to engage in here today are united the elements of both these contests that gave much to those elements that contributed to the greatness of Greek civilization. It is a source of pride and congratulation to know that we are following in the footsteps of such a people—following a long way off—but still following.

"Let me again say how glad we are to be here today. We shall do all in our power to avail ourselves of the hospitality shown us and make ourselves at home to enjoy to the fullest the trials of strength and skill which are to follow.

"I thank you for your kind invitation."

"America" was then sung by the many school children, after which the crowd surged into the school building, where the literary contests were held. In the auditorium the declamations and recitations were the center of much interest. The selections were generally good and were given with ease and expression unusual in school children. Almost every participant is deserving of honorable mention and the children, their teachers and parents are all to be congratulated on the excellent showing made in all departments of school work. In some of the class rooms the other contests, such as spelling, reading, etc., were conducted. These were all attractively decorated with specimens of the work of the schools. The Central school presented a most attractive appearance. Drawings and other manual work by the pupils were exhibited on walls and blackboards and flowers and pictures were also used. The school of the county furnished very creditable exhibits, particularly interesting, as well as an innovation here, as such work had never been stressed in the schools until this present session. Each room in the building was full of interest for the visitor and all were thronged with people who viewed with pleasure and profit the work of the several schools. The judges decided that the best exhibit was made by the Antioch school and their decision was concurred in by the people generally. Medals and prizes were awarded as follows:

Best declamation, Class A, Malcolm Williamson of the Williamson school; Class B, Clyde Harper of Elgin school; Class C, Ned Gregory of Lancaster schools. Best recitation; Class A, Elise McCain of Unity school; Class B, Laura G. Williams of Lancaster schools; Class C, Virginia Couzar of Lancaster schools. Best reading, Class A, Malcolm Williamson of the Williamson school; Class B, Freddie Knight of Lancaster schools; Class C, Mayo Mackey of Heath Springs school. Best spelling, Class A, Stella Carnes of New Bethel school; Class B, Marguerite Sapp of New Bethel school and Theo Perry of Stoneboro school; Class C, Dorothy Clarke of Heath Springs school. Best arithmetic, Class A, Pierce Blackmon of Heath Springs school; Class B, Carrie Lee Caskey of the Douglas school; Class C, lower section, Paul Potts of the Pleasant Valley school; Class C, upper section, Boyce Runderburk of Tradenville school. Best map drawing, Class A, Eleanor Halliday of Lancaster schools; Class B, Minnie Hendrix of Heath Springs school; Class C, Thackell Robertson of Heath Springs. Best composition, Class A, Birdie Crenshaw of Heath Springs school; Class B, Eileen Horton of Heath Springs school; Class C, Dorothy Clarke of Heath Springs school. Best writing, Class A, Nanna Perry of Lancaster schools; Class B, Mary Heath Jones of Lancaster schools; Class C, Sarah Williams of Lancaster schools. Domestic art—Yard crocheted lace, Eva VanLandingham of Heath Springs school; embroidered centerpiece, Nannie Robertson of Heath Springs school; embroidered belt and collar, Jewel Blackmon of Rich Hill school; colored embroidery, Leila E. Baker of Antioch school. Domestic art—Class B, Three buttons properly sewed on with three button holes correctly worked, Clara Mae Rollings of Oakhurst school; darned hose, Mildred King of Lancaster school; a patch work piece for quilt square, Florence Phillips of the Antioch school; a patch, Willard

### MOUNTAIN SHAKEN DOWN.

Earthquake Takes off Whole Side of French Peak.

Brive, France, March 29.—A large section of a mountain near here has become detached by seismic disturbances and is sliding down into the valley. Sweeping over everything in its path. Already a number of farms and cottages have been blotted out.

Heavy rumblings indicate that the mass is gaining impetus and inhabitants are fleeing from their homes. Government engineers are seeking a means to limit the extent of the disaster.

### EXPECT COTTON BILL TO PASS THE HOUSE

Friends of Smith's Measure Predict Success in Lower Body.

Washington, March 28.—Friends of the cotton futures bill, repassed by the senate today with the amendment legalizing cotton pools stricken out, predicted tonight it would pass the house before adjournment. Its course in the house had been smoothed, it was claimed, by the action of the senate in striking out the pooling agreement clause on request of Senator Smith of South Carolina, author of the original measure.

Senator Smith today said he would seek in the agricultural appropriation bill to obtain \$100,000 to place on every primary market in the South samples of the government grades established by the bill, and also samples of yarn spun from various grades.

Reconsideration of the bill was brought about by the stand of Senator Kenyon, who stated last night, after the measure was passed, that he did not understand it included the pooling amendment. Mr. Kenyon was an assistant federal attorney in charge of the prosecution against James A. Patten and his associates in their cotton transactions of 1910.

After Senator Kenyon called up his motion for reconsideration of the bill today he offered to withdraw it upon the assurance of Senator Smith of South Carolina that the pooling amendment would be eliminated in the house. Senator Borah, however, contended that the senate should strike out the amendment, and Mr. Smith, declaring the pooling clause was not pertinent to the body of the bill, asked for reconsideration and moved to strike out the objectionable feature. This done, the altered measure was passed by unanimous consent.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia who introduced the amendment, offered no objection.

Senator Kenyon stated the amendment, in his opinion, legalized pooling and legalized what the supreme court condemned as violative of the Sherman anti-trust law in the Patten case.

Passage of the bill was the sequel to years of endeavor on the part of Senator Smith of South Carolina. It provides that no person connected with an exchange shall send through the mails matter promoting enforcement of future delivery contracts unless the exchange requires all such transactions to comply with certain conditions, among them that contracts must provide for delivery with department of agriculture standards.

It would require exchanges to impose the condition in future transactions that if the cotton sold is middling or basic grade and the delivery is of other grades, then the commercial difference in value must be paid. At present the New York exchange has in force a fixed difference in value of grades.

### BISHOPS ASK REVERSAL OF DECISION

Petition Reasserting Right of Church to Govern University Without Interference From Outside.

Nashville, Tenn., March 27.—Claiming that the recent decision of the supreme court is in error, and renaming the grounds on which the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, claim the ownership of Vanderbilt university for the church, a petition today was filed before the state supreme court here, asking for a rehearing of the case.

It is understood the answer of the board of trust to the bishops will be filed before the supreme court tomorrow.

The petition is a voluminous document of 60 pages, which assails every proposition laid down by the court in the last opinion. In the petition it is argued that the board of trust is not a self-perpetuating body but that the Methodist annual conference had had in the beginning the sole right as members of a corporation to elect the trustees and that subsequently this right was vested in the general conference.

It was likewise claimed in the petition that Commodore Vanderbilt was not the founder of the university but that it was founded by the annual conference of the church and that the church is entitled to the credit for the funds obtained from Commodore Vanderbilt.

## PRESIDENT WINS OPENING SKIRMISH

House Adopts Rule to Consider Repeal of Free Tolls.

### CRUCIAL OINT IS PASSED.

Mr. Wilson Triumphed Within the Party Membership by Nearly Four to One.

Washington, March 27.—President Wilson today won the opening skirmish of the greatest legislative battle of his administration when the House, over bitter protests from recognized Democratic leaders, and almost solid minority opposition, adopted a special rule for the consideration of the bill repealing the free tolls provision of the Panama Canal Act. Speaker Clark Democratic Leader Underwood, Republican Leader Mann and Progressive Leader Murdock headed those lined up against the Administration, but the house responded to the President's personal plea for prompt consideration of the repeal bill as a means of supporting his administration's foreign policy.

Two votes demonstrated the President's commanding influence with his party in Congress. On the first test a motion to end debate and preclude amendment on the rule carried by a vote of 297 to 176; the rule itself was adopted 290 to 172.

Nothing to compare with the scene today had occurred in the house since the famous Cannon rule fight four years ago. In vain Representative Underwood took the floor and urged his colleagues to vote against the rule. The rank and file Democrats, after listening to three hours of passionate argument, swung into the President's column, 193 of them voting to prevent the amendment of the special rule, while but 55 followed the leaders in joining with the minority in opposition.

### CRUCIAL POINT PASSED.

Tonight Administration supporters considered the crucial point passed and jubilantly predicted the passage of the repeal bill itself Tuesday or Wednesday by a majority of more than 100. Several of the twenty hours allowed under the rule for debate had been consumed when the House adjourned, and with the speaking-making continuing without interruption, it was thought the final vote could be reached late Tuesday.

The roll-call was taken in silence, the crowded floor and galleries tense with excitement after an hour of debate. Throughout the day the chamber had been crowded and the galleries filled to overflowing. Following the announcement of Speaker Clark last night against the rule, high feeling had appeared and every influence available was brought to bear on doubtful ones. As a result when the struggle began both sides were keyed up to a high pitch.

### NEW LEADERS RECOGNIZED.

With Representative Underwood, Speaker Clark and Representative Fitzgerald on the minority side the Democratic majority, for the time recognized as leaders. Representative Henry, chairman on rules; Adamson chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce commission; Palmer, of Pennsylvania; Hardwick, of Georgia; Sherier, of Kentucky, and other prominent figures supporting the President's position.

Only eight Republicans joined with the majority in support of the Administration programme, but leaders on both sides tonight conceded that many Republicans who voted against the preliminary Administration plans eventually would vote for the repeal. The solid Progressive delegation of the House, led by Representative Murdock, of Kansas, was aligned against the majority.

President Wilson's triumph was considered most notable by the rank and file of all parties because of the unusual alignment of forces within the Democratic ranks. Two men who had sought with him the Presidential nomination at the hands of the party—one the Speaker of the House, the other the floor leader of the dominant party—were openly and actively arrayed against him. Speaker Clark, though he did not take the floor today, had issued his eleventh-hour attack upon the plan to limit debate, and announced that he would speak against the repeal bill Tuesday.

### FIGHT IN THE OPEN.

Representative Underwood who has been in the open against the President on the issue, pleaded urgently against the rule, and later delivered an attack on President Wilson's policy, denouncing the repeal of the toll exemption as an economic mistake and declaring the President to be wrong in his conclusion that exemption is in violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Other Democratic chieftains, among them Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina, broke with the President. Yet in the face of this opposition from men who heretofore had but to raise their voices to have the Democrats of the House follow them, the President won within the party membership by nearly four to one.