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GOVERNOR TRAMMELL

Makes Statement in Regard to the Matter of White Teachers Teaching Negro Children, a Question That Has Been the Cause of So Much Agitation Recently. The Governor Deems This Statement Necessary, Because of Some Press Dispatches Sent Out From St. Augustine That May Be Misleading.

Tallahassee, May 17.—Governor Park Trammell was called to Washington Saturday night on important public business, but before leaving gave out the following statement on the situation arising in St. Augustine recently from complaints made to the governor regarding the teaching of negro schools by white teachers in violation of the law, and the refusal of those continuing to teach the school to stop such practice when called upon to do so. The governor deemed the statement necessary because of some press dispatches sent out from St. Augustine somewhat misleading in their wording.

The governor's statement follows: "In the month of March of this year a complaint was received at the governor's office signed by six names, the first paragraph of which complaint was as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of St. Augustine and the state of Florida, appeal to you as our governor, pledged to enforce the laws of the state relative to enforcing the law pertaining to white persons teaching negroes in this state."

"Then followed what the petitioners had to say relative to the facts."

"Following the same course I pursue in all similar complaints, I forwarded this complaint to the sheriff of St. Johns county, with the request that he kindly investigate this complaint and give the same proper attention."

"March 20th, I received from Sheriff Perry, of St. Johns county, a report. The substance of the sheriff's report was embodied in the following language:

"The facts are, white persons have the direction of this school; it is attended solely by members of the negro race; it is a private school, and those in charge contend that they are within the law."

"I am advised that an act was passed in 1913, chapter 490, prohibiting white teachers teaching negro children in negro schools. This is a school operated by the Roman Catholic church, and is not a negro school, but a private school where negro children are taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph, who are white teachers."

"The sheriff concluded his report in the following language:

"I advise you of these facts, following my investigation, and I ask that you advise and direct me what course to take immediately."

"After getting the report from the sheriff and having before me the facts as reported by him, I replied to him on April 4th, and, after reviewing the sheriff's report, concluded in the following language:

"The facts set forth in your letter show the school in question to be a negro school operated by the Roman Catholic church, and taught by white teachers."

"Section 1 of chapter 6490 of the laws of Florida, acts of 1913, provides as follows:

"Section 1. From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful in this state for white teachers to teach negroes in negro schools, and for negroes to teach in white schools."

"It appears from the facts as you state them, that the school in question is being conducted in violation of the said chapter 6490. The application of the law is not restricted to public schools, but applies as well to private schools, and was intended to prevent white teachers from teaching negroes in all negro schools."

"Answering your request that I let you know as to what steps you should take in this matter, I beg to advise that you should proceed as in other cases of law violation."

Yours very truly,
PARK TRAMMELL,
Governor."

It appears that Sheriff Perry, after finding that those carrying on the school would not willingly submit to the law, decided to place the teachers technically under arrest, and the county judge released them on their own recognizance awaiting the trial of the case.

CHILD LABOR LAW ASSURED

As the Steering Committee of the Democratic Majority in the Senate Has Agreed to Put It On the Program of Bills to Be Passed at This Session. The News Enthusiastically Received by the National Child Labor Committee, Which For Two Years Has Fought for the Enactment of a Federal Child Labor Law.

Washington, May 17.—The passage of the child labor bill before congress adjourns is practically assured for the steering committee of the democratic majority in the senate has agreed to put it on the program of bills to be passed at this session. The child labor bill will be taken up after the rural credits, good roads and appropriation bills have been disposed of, and since it has been known for some time that a large majority of the senate favors the bill, there is little doubt that it will pass.

The news that the Keating bill had been placed on the official program for the present session was enthusiastically received by the National Child Labor Committee which for two years has fought for the enactment of a federal child labor law.

"We have known for a long time that the country is with us on this issue and that we had the votes to pass the bill," said Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, "but we were never quite sure whether the bill would be taken up in time to prevent its opponents from filibustering it out of existence. The fact that the democratic majority has decided to put the bill through at the present session makes it look as though our two years of hard work were going to meet with success before many more months have passed."

The members of the steering committee, of which Senator Kern is chairman, are Senators Owen, Reed, Martin, Chamberlain, Thomas, O'Gorman and Williams.

BRITAIN DENOUNCED

By Sons of "Erin" for the Execution of Sixteen Leaders of the Recent Revolt in Dublin. More Than 3,000 Irishmen and Irishwomen Met in Carnegie Hall, and the Meeting Was Both a Memorial to the Slain and a Protest Against England's Continued Sovereignty Over the Emerald Isle.

New York, May 17.—How Irishmen and Irishwomen of New York feel about the execution of sixteen leaders of the recent revolt in Dublin was made plainly apparent at Carnegie hall when more than 3,000 filled the place, while nearly twice that many thronged the streets outside, unable to get into the meeting, which was both a memorial to the slain ones and a protest against England's continued sovereignty over the Emerald Isle.

Under the spell of eloquent addresses by Bourke Cockran, Bainbridge Colby, Justice Edward J. Gavan and others, the audience let its emotions run free. Men and women leaped to their feet and waved hats and handkerchiefs above their heads when the speakers declared that Ireland never will submit to the domination of England, and some day surely will have a national destiny of its own.

They wept as the orators described the deaths of the martyrs. They cheered as they were assured that the names of Pearse, Clarke, MacDonough, MacDonogh and the rest would be written imperishably upon the pages of history. And they howled and howled with all the strength of their lungs when England was attacked for her "brutality" and "stupidity."

Finally, by a unanimous rising vote, followed by an explosion of cheers, they adopted this resolution:

"Resolved, That we denounce to the conscience of the world further continuance of the present relations between Great Britain and Ireland, which, according to the admission of English authorities themselves, can be maintained only by slaughtering or savagely persecuting in each generation the noblest, and elevating to the highest places the least worthy of the race; and we demand in the name not alone of Ireland, but of all civilization,

Continued on Last Page.

PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERS FRANK STATEMENT BEFORE NAT'L PRESS CLUB

He Tells Them Of the Difficulties of the Presidency, and Particularly Those Surrounding His Handling of the Foreign Problems. "The United States Is For Peace Because She Loves Peace, and Believes That the War Has Carried the Nations Involved So Far That They Can Not Be Held to Any Recognized Standards." The President Thinks If You Can Not Retain Your Moral Influence Over a Man Except By Knocking Him Down Occasionally, Then Knocking Him Down Is the Proper Thing To Do.

Washington, May 17.—President Wilson last night made public a frank and intimate review of his three years in the white house and his impressions of foreign and domestic problems, delivered confidentially before Washington correspondents gathered at the National Press Club. He spoke of the difficulties of the presidency, and particularly those surrounding his handling of the foreign problems.

The United States, he said, is for peace, because she loves peace and believes that the war has carried the nations involved so far that they can not be held to any recognized standards.

"But the United States has grown to be one of the greatest nations of the world, and therefore must act more or less from the point of view of the rest of the world," he said. "If I can not retain my moral influence over a man except by occasionally knocking him down; if that is the only basis on which he will respect me, then, for the sake of his soul, I have got to occasionally knock him down."

The president declared he had been kept awake nights considering the European situation because there might come a time when the United States would have to do what it did not desire to do, and "the great burden of my spirits has been that it has been up to me to choose when that time comes."

He added that he did not conceive that he had been elected president to do as he pleased. "If it were, it would have been much more interesting," he said.

Impressions of public men as a class were given frankly by the president, with the comment that some grew and some swelled. He also discussed the relations of the newspapers to the affairs of the nation, and sounded a warning that false information about foreign affairs was more likely to lead to trouble.

A UNITED METHODIST CHURCH NOW SEEMS TO BE ALMOST A CERTAINTY

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 17.—The unification of Methodism was advanced another step toward consummation yesterday when by a vote that was virtually unanimous, the 880 delegates to the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adopted the report providing for the unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, into one grand body.

The report was received with enthusiasm. The great auditorium rang with cheers when Bishop Earl Cranston, who presided when the action was taken, and Bishop E. R. Hendrix, senior member of the board of bishops of the southern church, clasped hands upon the platform and wept with emotion.

"This is the supreme moment of my life," cried Bishop Cranston. "A marvelous result has been achieved," Bishop Hendrix said. "I pray that the whole Methodist body throughout the world may, more and more, see, eye to eye, and Bishop Cranston and myself may live to stand

jointly over the United General Conference of United Methodism in America."

A terrific outburst of applause gave way to song as the delegates joined in the hymn, "Praise God, From Whom All Blessings Flow," and then took up the strains of "Blest Be the Tie That Binds."

On the platform with Bishop Cranston and Bishop Hendrix was one clergyman who attended the historic general conference of 1844 at New York, the last before Methodism was split over the question of slavery. He was the Rev. J. Thompson Landon, of Bordentown, N. J.

Yesterday's action does not unite the two branches of Methodism, but continues the negotiations for a reunion. There are few points of disagreement, Bishop Hendrix said.

The report recommends the amalgamation of the branches of American Methodism with the general conference as the supreme governing body of the church, and with separate conferences and episcopal supervision for the negro churches.

at the Willford building on East Oak street. All money derived from this sale will be donated to the building fund of their church. Refreshments in the shape of ice cream and cakes will be served.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The case of the State of Florida vs. Z. V. Hicks, which resulted in a mistrial on Monday of this week was re-tried yesterday, resulting in the conviction of the defendant of grand larceny. Judge F. A. Whitney sentenced the young man to two months' imprisonment in the DeSoto county jail.

Hicks, who was charged with stealing the sum of \$37 and some odd cents from parties in Wanchula, has been in the county jail here ever since a short time after the adjournment of the last full term of the circuit court, and it is thought that this is the reason for so light a sentence. The jury in this case was composed of the following men: L. H. Griggs, George Noland, J. J. Grady, W. S. Ingram, A. D. Allen and L. E. Pack.

Earnest Moyer left this morning for Tampa, where he will take charge of his brother-in-law's, R. D. White-side, grocery store during the summer months.

Frank Beasley, the son of J. E. Beasley, of Fort Windsor, who had his leg broken by a work train on which he was working Monday afternoon, was carried from this city yesterday afternoon to the railroad company's hospital in Waycross, Ga., for treatment. He was accompanied there by his brother, who will remain with him until he is able to get out again.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Christian church has for some time been engaged in getting ready for a sale of various articles of merchandise. Articles were sent to them from all parts of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. These articles consist of numerous articles of household necessity, wearing apparel, toilet articles, etc., also an invoice of citrus fruit trees and ornamental plants. They have decided to hold their sale next week, beginning on Wednesday, May 24th.

U. C. VETERANS AND SONS OF V.

Adopt Resolutions at Their Meeting Pledging Lives, Fortunes and Honor to the Government of the United States Should It Become Necessary for the Defense of This Country.

Birmingham, Ala., May 17.—Both the United Confederate Veterans and the Sons of Veterans adopted resolutions at their meeting yesterday pledging lives, fortunes and honor to the government of the United States should it become necessary for the defense of this country.

Veterans at the opening session of their reunion took this action.

The Sons at their afternoon session adopted resolutions introduced by Clarence J. Owens, of Washington, past commander in chief of the organization. After calling attention to the fact that international relations of the United States "call for the highest and purest patriotism and the loftiest statesmanship," and that in President Wilson, a son of the south, the nation has a worthy leader, the resolution read:

"Resolved, By the Sons of Confederate Veterans, in annual reunion assembled, that assurances be conveyed to the chief executive of the nation of sympathetic interest of sons of the southland in tasks devolving on his high office; the belief in the principle of preparedness that we may be ready to protect with power the land we love and we offer, should our country call for the Sons of Confederate Veterans, to respond with life, fortune and sacred honor."

Miss Nevelle Condon, who has made herself very popular in this city because of the manner in which she has taught the home economic department of the DeSoto County High School for the past two terms, left yesterday afternoon for her home in Palmetto, Ga., where she will spend the summer with relatives. Miss Condon's friends will be glad to learn that she will be back here next year.

UNITED STATES CONTINUES

To Protest Against the Acts of Great Britain in Holding Up Mail by the British Censors. Officials Were Keenly Interested in the Report That One Firm Alone Has Complained to Ambassador Gerard That the British Have Seized 6,670 Of Its Letters Containing Orders and Memoranda From New York.

Washington, May 17.—The state department has not received from Ambassador Gerard the complaint said to have been made by Americans in Germany that a large volume of letter mail to and from the United States has been held up by the British censors.

Officials were keenly interested in the report that one firm alone has complained to Ambassador Gerard that the British have seized 6,670 of its letters containing orders and memoranda from New York.

The controversy between the United States and Great Britain over the seizure of mails is still the subject of diplomatic negotiations. Great Britain and her allies in the note presented to the state department on April 3 by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, declared that they were not holding letter mail.

The United States has not contended that the allies have no right to seize parcel post packages containing articles of contraband. Such matter is generally recognized as having the status of ordinary freight. The postal conventions protect letter mail on the high seas. When a neutral ship is diverted from its course and taken into British territorial waters, Great Britain apparently has taken the ground that her censors have a right to inspect and even seize such mail.

Where a ship voluntarily enters a British port the ground for protest against the removal of first class mail is not as clear as when the vessel is compelled to enter such a port. Even in such cases the United States does not concede that the allies have a right to seize mail of this class.

Further representations will be made to Great Britain regarding the seizure of mails.

S. L. Lanier is a prominent citizen of Crossville transacting business in Arcadia this week.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS SAVED

To Citrus Growers of Polk County in Case the Million, Five-Hundred Thousand Dollar Bond Issue Carries, Says Charles H. Walker, Manager of the Polk County Sub-Exchange. Read Mr. Walker's Reason For This Statement.

Polk county is alive on the question of voting a bond issue June 1, amounting to \$1,500,000, for the purpose of building a system of sheet-asphalt roads connecting nearly every part of the county. It is a real pleasure to see how well informed many of the citizens are becoming on this great economic question. They are studying it as never before, and are beginning to see that roads are not a cost, but an investment of the very best character. Very few now doubt that this vote will carry for good roads by a large majority, the most ardent supporters of the project in most instances being the large land holders and big tax payers. We are reproducing from time to time some of the best arguments made in behalf of a bond issue for road building, believing that we can render no higher service to the public than in this way. We therefore give below the views of Mr. Charles H. Walker, manager of the Polk County Sub-Exchange, as to what hard surfaced roads will mean to the citrus growers of Polk county in dollars and cents, to say nothing of the great pleasure to be found in traveling:

"The good roads to be built under the plan outlined for the road system by the Polk County Good Roads Association, out of the proceeds of the bond issue, will save the citrus growers of this county \$50,000, or enough to pay for the sinking fund for the bonds twice over, and I am for the bonds."

"Under the present system the farmers and growers are paying a road tax and getting no benefits, when if the bond issue carries and the system of good roads are built, as outlined, they will be able at least to save 50 per cent. on the cost of hauling. With paved roads to haul the fruit crop alone of Polk county, the saving over the present cost of hauling will more than pay the sinking fund for retiring the bonds, as I have just stated. I have figured it out, and I know that my figures are correct, as I keep tab on all these costs down to a penny."

"In my opinion it is our rural people, the farmer and grower, who will receive the greatest benefits from the good roads. A man with a one-horse wagon goes to town once a week with half a load on account of poor roads at present. When the good roads are built he can haul a whole load as often as he wishes, with less wear and tear on his equipment."

"I approve the bond issue," he said, "because I want the roads built. Under any other system 75 per cent. of the county will be without roads for possibly ten years or longer, probably longer, as it will take all the money we can get to keep what we have built in repair, and there will be nothing left to build other roads out of. We can build roads out of five per cent. money, and we can not build roads out of 8 per cent. money. That's the proposition in a nutshell. I can't see for the life of me why other people can not see it that way."

"The proposition is so plain why we should bond," he continued, "that it's just like this: Suppose Polk county had the million and a half now to pay for the roads; they could lend that million and a half right here in the county at 8 per cent. and borrow money outside the state for 5 per cent. and make 3 per cent. on the transaction. Besides this the bonding and building these roads means that over a million dollars will be left in the county, for labor, teams and materials, so that two-thirds of our money will stay right here."

"I don't think there is any question but that the bonds will carry. They will by a large majority in this district, as we know that good roads are an investment, not an expense."

C. E. Lanier, cashier of the Bank of Avon Park, is spending today in town greeting old friends and attending to business.

Attorney C. W. Stevens, of Fort Myers, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon for a few hours' business. He left on the night train for his home.