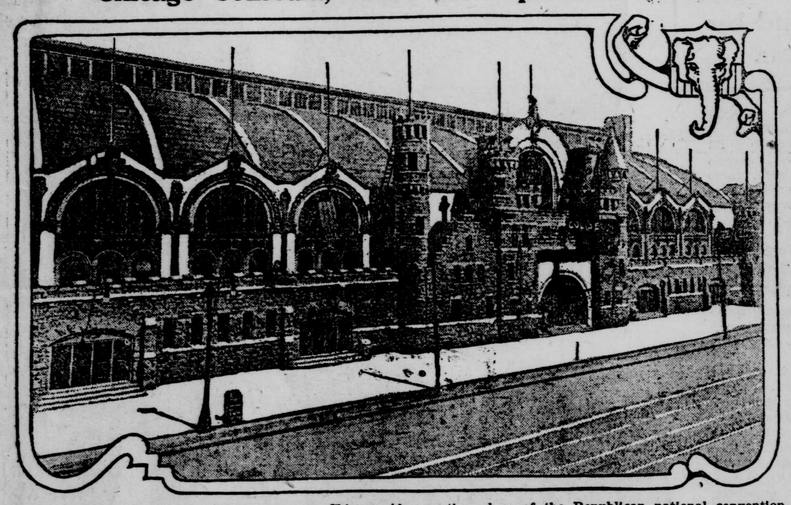
St. Mary's Enterprise.

ENOCH B. ABELL, Editor
TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum in Advance.

LEONARDTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1920.

VOL. XXXVIII. NO. 9.

Chicago Coliseum, Where the Republicans Meet



Exterior of the Coliseum, on Wabash avenue, Chicago, the meeting place of the Republican national convention.

G. O. P. CONVENTION NOW UNDER WAY

Senator Lodge is Made Permanent Chairman

ATTACKS WILSON POLICIES

Chairman Hays Calls Delegates To Order; Work Of Selecting G. O. P. Standard Bearers Begins.

Coliseum, Chicago.—The 1920 National Republican Convention is on. Will H. Hays, chairman of the national committee, called the delegates to order shortly after 11 A. M. and the work of selecting the G. O. P. standard-bearers began.

At the opening of the great conclave it was generally admitted that the fight still was a "free-for-all" and none of the candidates had succeeded in capturing a commanding lead.

The most important events of the first session was the keynote speech of Temporary Chairman Lodge and the appointment of the "Big Four" committees, including resolutions, which will decide the principles on which the Republican candidates will make their fight for election.

Hays opened the convention with a brief speech. He said:

"The Republican party has met in this open and free convention to accept from the American people a mandate for the government of the United States.

"As chairman of your national committee I report progress. Four years ago the normal Republican majority was 600,000 minus. Two years ago it was 1,200,000 plus. Today I honestly believe it is double that number and in November it should exceed three millions.

"In spirit, I report more than progress. I report fulfillment. The great party of the union has become a unit. It shall so continue. There will be no bolt from the convention.

"By direction of your national committee I present the name of the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge to act as your temporary chairman."

The work of "pepping up" the crowd started half an hour before the convention was called to order, with a crash of vigorous march music from the band, perched in a dizzy balcony in the extreme rear, up under the girders. From that point onward the tension steadily intensified and the throng was in a yelling mood as the "fifty-ninth" minute approached.

Delegates and spectators, before they entered the building, were forced to run a gauntlet of stern-faced women—suffrage pickets, who stood in a long, silent line along the front of the coliseum, holding banners with the words: "You are to blame for the defeat of suffrage," and "Remember we have 17,000 million votes," with other slogans of like nature. Hoover pickets also faced the throngs slowly working their way toward the castellated structure where the great drama was to be staged.

Hundreds of delegates had difficulty in finding their seats. The aisles were jammed. Ushers were swamped. As the crowd increased, the noise of conversation grew from a hum to a roar as the galleries filled up rapidly. The roof lights came on at 10:40, glaring through the bunting that hung from the steel girders. There was some applause at this, but apparently the throng was in no mood for horseplay.

When the hour of 11 had nearly arrived the galleries were about two-thirds filled, while the floor was congested with delegates blocking the aisles, standing around and talking with their hats on.

The movie men were on the job, setting up their cameras as the minute hand moved into the last five minutes before the opening hour. The band crashed into the "Stars and Stripes Forever."

Senator Lodge strolled through the center aisle shaking hands.

Just before 11 o'clock the official stenographers and other officials of the convention appeared on the platform.

At 11:05 there was no indication of a quick start and the band obliged with some jazz—"Dardanella."

Nicholas Murray Butler, president candidate from New York, appeared on the floor and was warmly greeted by the New York delegation. He was kept busy several minutes by a line of handshakers that formed around the New York standard.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., of New York, appeared on the platform and laughingly talked over the situation with a party that had gathered there.

Chauncey M. Depew, seated among the New York delegates before the convention opened, held an impromptu reception.

Delegates from every state section came across chairs and down aisles to shake hands with the veteran. Depew was clad in a black frock coat and a black hat. The front of his coat was liberally bespattered with various badges. He smiled and waved his hand in response to the applause that came from the galleries when his presence was discovered.

The confusion on the floor appeared to be increasing at 11:15. The space immediately in front of the platform was jammed. Many stood on chairs. Some delegations came equipped with bundles of small flags, all set for demonstrations.

The New Jersey, Virginia and Utah delegations furnished a bit of amusement for the spectators when their standards became mixed. One side of the New Jersey standard was emblazoned with the name "New Jersey," while the other side in big black letters read "Utah." The Virginia standard was similarly mixed. The result was that portions of all three delegations found themselves sitting with their conferees from the other states, and all of them were able to prove they were in the right chairs.

A cornet soloist, standing in front of the high balcony, got the first real applause of the day when he shrilled a selection that pierced the eardrums of everybody in the vast building.

Indications were that some real "demonstrations" were in prospect. As the delegations were seated it was noticed that every delegate carried a small American flag, and many of them state insignias in addition.

The band broke into "The Red, White and Blue," and the crowd, which now practically filled the entire building, came to its feet, waving flags and cheering. The band continued with a medley of patriotic airs, each causing a new outburst of applause.

"Dixie" got its usual warm welcome, Southern delegates waving their hats and one shrill rebel yell pierced the air.

"Yankee Doodle" brought a salvo of cheers and hand-clapping, especially from the New England section.

LODGE NAMED PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

Chicago.—Senator Lodge, temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention, was selected by the committee on permanent organization as permanent chairman.

There were three nominations for the place and Senator Lodge was named on the first ballot, over former Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, and Senator McCormick, of Illinois.

The remainder of the temporary organization was recommended for permanent service, without opposition.

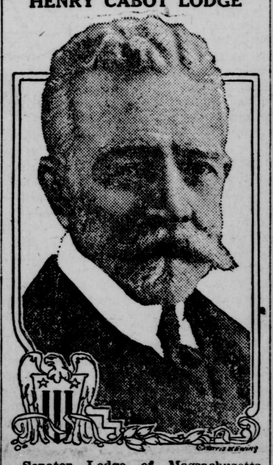
The vote resulted as follows:

Lodge — Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming. Total, 22.

Beveridge — Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Porto Rico. Total, 9.

McCormick—Alabama, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska. Total, 7.

HENRY CABOT LODGE



Senator Lodge of Massachusetts was selected to act as temporary chairman of the Republican national convention and to make the keynote speech.

SOME CONVENTION POINTERS.

The keynote speech of Temporary Chairman Lodge was the principal feature of the opening session of the Republican National Convention. His vigorous attack on the Administration aroused the greatest enthusiasm and his declaration that the dynasty of Woodrow Wilson must be driven from power was greeted with prolonged cheering.

Instructed Wood delegates won the two most important committee chairmanships, Senator Watson, of Indiana, for resolutions, and Edward D. Duffield, of New Jersey, for credentials.

Senators Beveridge, of Indiana, and McCormick, of Illinois, were nominated in opposition to the Massachusetts senator and the Maryland and Delaware members voted for McCormick.

An attempt was made to line up Western States for Johnson. Utah, Washington, Nevada, Arizona and Oregon were represented.

No sooner was the committee on resolutions organized by the election of Senator Watson, of Indiana, as chairman, than a deluge of petitions poured in from wets and drys, suffs and anti-suffs, economists, Irish sympathizers and labor leaders.

The Maryland delegation will, of course, vote for General Wood on the first, second and probably the third ballots. Lowden appears to be the second and Harding the third choice of the Marylanders.

Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, was elected chairman of the committee on resolutions, defeating Ogden Mills, of New York, 41 to 3.

An estimate of the probable result of the first ballot gives Wood 267 votes, Lowden, 255; Johnson, 146, and Harding, 58.

BRYAN WANTS DRY PLANK.

Will See That "My Party Embraces Same Words."

Chicago.—William Jennings Bryan strongly urged that the Republican convention introduce a plank in its platform indorsing the Eighteenth Amendment as interpreted by the Volstead act in an address before a mass-meeting of drys.

"All I can say to these Republicans in convention here is that I will be at San Francisco in a more important capacity than I am here," said Mr. Bryan. "I would rather hold the Republican convention up as an example to the San Francisco meeting than to be forced to have to deprecate its stand should it dodge this question. The committee handling the framing of the Republican platform should approve what that party has already done through its representatives at Washington.

"If a clear, dry plank is adopted here I will see that my party embraces the very same words in a similar plank."

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS DRY LAW

State LaWs Protecting Beer and wine are Void

A UNANIMOUS OPINION

Injunctions Restraining Federal Agents From Enforcing The Act Are Swept Aside—Chief Justice White's Remarks.

Washington. — The prohibition amendment and the enforcement act were held constitutional by the Supreme Court Monday in a unanimous decision.

While attorneys for the interests attacking the two measures were granted permission to file motions for rehearings, the decision was regarded generally as striking a death blow to the hopes of the wets.

The court's opinion, rendered by Justice Van de Venter, was sweeping. It held that the amendment not only came within the amending power conferred by the Federal Constitution, but was lawfully proposed, and now is the law of the land. While recognizing that Congress has limitations in respect to the enforcement of laws regarding beverages, the court held those limits were not transcended in the enactment of the enforcement act restricting alcoholic content of intoxicants to one-half of 1 per cent.

While the New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin acts, permitting the manufacture and sale of beverages of more than one-half of 1 per cent. nullified alcoholic content, were not directly involved, the decision was interpreted as invalidating them. The court said the first section of the amendment, of its own force, "invalidates any legislative act, whether by Congress, by a state legislature or by a territorial assembly, which authorizes or sanctions what the section prohibits."

Concurrent power granted by the amendment to federal and state governments to enforce prohibition, the court further held, "does not enable Congress or the several states to defeat or thwart prohibition, but only to enforce it by appropriate means."

The decision of the court was set forth in 11 conclusions, covering seven separate proceedings. These proceedings included original suits brought by the state of Rhode Island, directly attacking the constitutionality of the amendment.

The Conclusions.

The conclusions of the court follow:

"1—The adoption by both houses of Congress each by a two-thirds vote, of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution sufficiently shows that the proposal was deemed necessary by all who voted for it. An express declaration that they regarded it as necessary is not essential. None of the resolutions whereby prior amendments were proposed contained such a declaration.

"2—The two-thirds vote in each House which is required in proposing an amendment is a vote of two-thirds of the members present—assuming the presence of a quorum—and not a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership present and absent. Missouri Pacific Railway Company vs. Kansas 248, U. S. 276.

The Referendum.

"3—The referendum provisions of state constitutions and statutes, cannot be applied, consistently with the Constitution of the United States, in the ratification or rejection of amendments to it. Hawks vs. Smith—U. S.—decided June 1, 1920.

"4—The prohibition of the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, as embodied in the Eighteenth Amendment, is within the power to amend reserved by Article V of the Constitution.

"5—That amendment by lawful proposal and ratification has become a part of the constitution and must be respected and given effect the same as other provisions of that instrument.

Binding On All.

"6—The first section of the amendment—the one embodying the prohition—is operative throughout the entire territorial limits of the United States, binds all legislative bodies, courts, public officers and individuals within those limits, and of its own force invalidates any legislative act—whether by Congress, by a state legislature, or by a territorial assembly—which authorizes or sanctions what the section prohibits.

"7—The second section of the amendment—the one declaring 'the Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation'—does not enable Congress or the several states to defeat or thwart the prohibition, but only to enforce it by appropriate means.

Concurrent Power.

"8—The words 'concurrent power' in that section do not mean joint power, or require that legislation thereunder by Congress, to be effective, shall be approved or sanctioned by the several states or any of them; nor do they mean that the power to enforce is divided between Congress and the several states along the lines which separate or distinguish foreign and interstate commerce from intrastate affairs.

"9—The power confided to Congress by that section, while not exclusive, is territorially co-extensive with the prohibition of the first section, embraces manufacture and other intrastate transactions, as well as importation, exportation and interstate traffic, and is in no wise depended on or affected by action or inaction on the part of the several states or any of them.

"10.—That power may be exerted against the disposal for beverage purposes of liquor manufactured before the amendment became effective, just as it may be against subsequent manufacture for those purposes. In either case it is a constitutional mandate or prohibition that is being enforced.

"11.—While recognizing that there are limits beyond which Congress cannot go into treating beverages as within its power of enforcement, we think those limits are not transcended by the provision of the Volstead Act, while liquors containing as much as one-half of one per cent. of alcohol by volume and fit for use for beverage purposes are treated as within that power. Jacob Ruppert vs. Caffey, 251 U. S. 264."

PERSHING TO QUIT ARMY.

Will Retire From Active Service Within A Few Months.

Washington.—General Pershing will retire from active service within a few months. He announced his intention, in a letter to Secretary Baker.

The commander of the American Expeditionary Forces declared that he could give up his military duties without impairment of the service and "thus be free to engage in something more active." The General did not indicate the nature of his future activities.

General Pershing assured Secretary Baker that he would remain in the service until work involved in the carrying out of the Army reorganization act was completed. He gave the added assurance that in any future crisis he would be at the call of the nation.

A COLOSSAL MERGER.

Canadian Paper And Pulp Industries Unite.

Montreal, Que.—A colossal Canadian merger, which will be at least equal, and will probably exceed in size and importance the recent gigantic amalgamation of steel, coal and shipping companies, is planned by British capital. It involves the linking up of all the paper and pulp industries of Canada into one tremendous organization, whose capitalization will not be less than half a billion, and many greatly exceed that amount.

THROWS CHILD UNDER AUTO.

Mother, Who Then Attempted Suicide, Held.

New York.—Mrs. Marie Marino, who is alleged to have thrown her 5-year-old daughter, Evangelina, to death under the wheels of an automobile and to have attempted to commit suicide under the same machine, was held without bail on a charge of homicide. James Marino, her husband, with whom she is said to have been quarreling at the time, was held in $1,500 bail as a material witness.

WHEAT DUTY BRINGS PROTEST.

Britain, France And Italy Present Objections To Argentina.

Buenos Aires.—International complications have arisen relative to the new legislation placing additional export duties on wheat, which has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies and is now before the Senate. Ministers of the British, French and Italian Governments have called the attention of Argentine officials to the serious effect the law will have on purchases of Argentine wheat already contracted for by European countries.

PREVOST GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE.

Convicted Of Killing J. Stanley Brown In Michigan.

Mt. Clemens, Mich.—Life imprisonment at hard labor, the maximum penalty under the Michigan law, was the sentence imposed upon Lloyd Prevost, convicted of killing J. Stanley Brown near here last December. Counsel for Prevost announced after the verdict that a new trial will be asked.

BOY OF SEVEN ON LONG TRIP.

John Paul Jones Insured For $25,000 Before Starting.

Portsmouth, N. H. — John Paul Jones, 7 years old, has begun a 1,000-mile journey to his home Sidney, Ohio, insured for $25,000, unaccompanied and tagged to his destination. The lad is insured for three days, the time estimated for the journey against injury, death or loss.

LL.D. FOR WILSON.

Granted By College With Which Father And Uncle Served.

Atlanta, Ga.—The first degree granted in Monday's commencement exercises at Oglethorpe University was bestowed upon President Wilson. It was an LL.D. The President's uncle taught in the school and his father was a director.

WAY WORLD WAGS TOLD IN TABLOIDS

Big Stories and Minor Events Blue Penciled Into Quickly Read Paragraphs.

DOINGS AT NATION'S CAPITAL.

Happenings That Caused a Stir Briefly Chronicled—Bulletins About the Progress of Things in General Throughout the World.

WASHINGTON

Concurring in all of the senate amendments, the house passed the omnibus pension bill, which disposes of more than 600 individual pension cases.

The Department of Commerce was advised that American merchant ships entering the port of Sahna Cruz, Mexico, will have to pay an increase of 50 cents on the barrel for fuel oil purchased there.

The nomination of Frank Cooper as federal judge for the northern New York district has been confirmed by the senate.

Informal request of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for passports for a commission to enter Russia to study problems concerning resumption of trade with that country has been refused by the state department.

A group of women carrying banners demanding freedom for Ireland and that the United States recall her loans to England burned a British flag before the treasury department.

Major General William S. Graves, who commanded American expeditionary forces in Siberia, was assigned to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, Philippine Islands.

Construction of an eighteen-inch naval gun, which will be two inches greater in bore than any weapon now afloat has been begun by the Navy Department.

An executive order was issued by President Wilson authorizing sale of the Hamburg-American line pier at New York city.

NATION'S BUSINESS

Prices of corn products are largely nominal owing to the inability of the mills to make shipments, but there is a steady tone in sympathy with the recent strength in cash corn.

Julius Barnes, United States wheat director, has stated that there could not have been profiteering between the farmer and the consumer under the food administration and the wheat director because flour and bread prices did not keep pace with the advance in the price of wheat.

President Wilson was informed by Secretary of Labor Wilson that anthracite miners and operators have agreed to submit their wage differences to a commission, which the President will appoint. The announcement of the personnel of the commission is expected soon.

Department of agriculture report on condition of cotton crop as of May 25 last shows cotton at 62.4 per cent normal compared with 75.6 in 1919.

Warning that the penal provisions of the interstate commerce act would be invoked unless the railroads comply with orders designed to relieve freight congestion was issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington.

The United States Mail Steamship Company will begin operations this fall. Thirteen ships were recently allocated the line by the Shipping Board.

House Judiciary Committee ordered out a resolution repealing all wartime emergency legislation excepting the Lever Food Control act, Trading With the Enemy act and the District of Columbia Rent Profiteering measure.

GENERAL

Officials of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad announce that the company has cancelled its embargo on freight routed to or through Chicago switching district and will accept all grain for delivery on its own connecting lines, subject to embargoes on the latter.

Under compulsion President Wilson's flock of prize sheep have dropped their winter coats. The flock, which now numbers twenty-six sheep and twenty-two lambs, yielded 185 pounds of wool, which will be given to the Salvation Army. Last year the yield was presented to the Red Cross.

The suffragists are on the warpath because the Delaware legislature refused to ratify the suffrage amendment.

The House Rules Committee recommended favorable action on a resolution by Representative Kahn of California calling for an investigation into the escape of Grover C. Bergdoll.

Discontinuance of extreme and freak styles will play a great part in reducing the cost of women's garments, J. G. Weatherly, aid of Attorney General Palmer, told the Cleveland Garment Manufacturers' Association, in session in Cleveland.

Constwise longshoremen of New York voted to turn down Governor Smith's offer of mediation.

Electrical sound amplifying devices will enable speakers at the Republican convention and at the Democratic convention in San Francisco later in the month, to be heard in every part of the hall.

A mistrial was directed in the case of Dr. Edward R. Rumely and two lawyers, owing to the illness of Samuel Untermeyer, who has been an associate counsel for the defense, and his withdrawal from the case because of his illness. Federal Judge W. I. Grubb of Alabama, who is sitting in the United States Court in New York, adjourned the case until the first Monday in November.

Former State Senator Henry Wayland Hill, of Buffalo, and Murray Hulbert, commissioner of docks of New York City, were named by Governor Smith as members of the commission which will represent the state of New York at the hearings before the international commission on boundary waters between the United States and Canada.

The navy department is sending six destroyers to Mexican waters.

A coal administrator and an appropriation of $25,000 for expenses were requested by Governor Coolidge in a special message to the Massachusetts house.

Army appropriation bill carrying $395,000,000 was passed by the senate.

John A. Roberts Company of Utica, convicted of profiteering by a Federal Court jury at Syracuse, N. Y., several days ago, was fined $55,000 by Judge Harland B. Howe. The company operates a department store.

SPORTING

Shawnee has changed the dates of its open golf tournament to July 20 and 21 in order that Vardon and Ray might compete when they arrive from England.

Groh, Roush and Robertson have been among the first five hitters in the National League most of the season. And once they were all Giants. With the accent on the "once."

The Union Boat Club of Boston has entered crews for the grand challenge cup for eights, the Stewards' challenge cup for fours and the Thames challenge cup for eights in the Henley regatta.

Harvey S. Reed of Reading, Pa., was elected captain of the Yale University track team for next year. He is a half-miler and captain of this year's cross country team.

Crowds of well wishers sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" as Sir Thomas Lipton departed from London by train for Liverpool to embark on the steamship Celtic for New York to attend the international yacht races, in which his Shamrock IV. will endeavor to win the America's cup from the American defender, either the Resolute or the Vanitie.

It was under the guidance of Frank O'Neill, the American jockey, that Captain Loder's Spion Kop was returned the winner of the English Derby at Epsom Downs against a field of 19 starters.

Commander J. K. L. Ross purchased Lion d'Or, winner of the Toboggan Handicap, from T. J. Healy and W. B. Jennings for $20,000. Healy and Jennings bought the son of Heno last season for $6,800.

The University of California Lawn Tennis team defeated the Harvard team at Cambridge, Mass., 5 matches to 1.

Clyde Milan of the Senators, like George Burns of the Giants, never received due credit for being the star fielder that he is.

Jack Dillis, a semi-pro catcher, who played football and baseball at Holy Cross, has been signed by the Cleveland club.

The 141st Derby has gone down into history, and again an outsider has gained the coveted honor. Spion Kop, which won, paid 100 for 6.

FOREIGN

China sent a message to Great Britain protesting against a renewal of the Anglo—Japanese alliance.

General Ting Kinn, director of the Chinese department of aeronautics, outlined a big program for the development of aeronautics in China and an aerial mail service.

J. A. Grant, British Columbia fruit commissioner, with headquarters in California, says Alberta may resume the production of sugar beets as a means of meeting the sugar situation. Sugar beets were grown there successfully some years ago, and a beet sugar factory was operated in Raymond, Alberta.

The Havana Chamber of Commerce petitioned the Cuban government to take necessary steps to see that 400,000 sacks of sugar of the present crop be retained on the island and withheld from export.

A world-wide appeal to the Jews of all nations is to be made by the Zionist executive committee of London for a self-imposition of a tax of 10 per cent, according to the old Maascher (tithe), with the object of raising $125,000,000 to finance the immigration to Palestine.

The American consul at Berlin has vised passports of 300 citizens of the German republic, allowing them to proceed to the United States. Sixty per cent of the emigrants are women and children whose husbands or other relatives are in America. The others are German business men.