

**THE WEATHER.**  
Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

# Evening Capital.

**THE CAPITAL.**  
is like a letter from home. See that it follows you wherever you go. 30 cts a month by mail.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE—ESTABLISHED 1727. AND MARYLAND GAZETTE. THE EVENING CAPITAL—ESTABLISHED 1884  
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## W. G. GOTT CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION

For City Counsellor—Appeals Directly to the People.

**PRIMARIES THURSDAY JUNE 24.**

Poling Places in Annapolis Open From 3 to 7 P. M.—Mark Your Own Ballot.

Fellow Democrats of Annapolis: The primaries will be held this coming Thursday, June 24, 1915, from 3 to 7 p. m., at the following polling places in Annapolis:

First Ward—At St. Anne's Chapel Room, Prince George street.

Second Ward—Assembly Rooms.

Third Ward—Polling House, Second street.

Fourth Ward—Feldmeyer's Blacksmith Shop, Northwest street.

Persons desiring to vote can secure ballots at the above polling places.

**Mark Your Own Ballot.**

I have no organized effort backing me for the nomination, but I am relying upon the people themselves for support, and I urge every Democrat, who favors my nomination, to be sure to come out to the primaries and cast his vote for me.

In considering the question of voting in the primaries, remember this is a friendly contest among Democrats, and in this connection call your attention to the following extracts from the Democratic platform, adopted by the Democratic State Convention of 1913:

"We declare that the sole purpose for which the party organization exists is to organize and win the party's battles at the general elections."

"To refrain from designating or proclaiming any candidate or set of candidates in the primaries as representing or being supported by the party organization. It is the sense of this convention that there are no organization candidates of the party until the Democratic voters themselves have selected the nominees at the primaries."

Having voted the Democratic ticket in Annapolis at every National, State, County and City election since the Fall of 1896, I feel that I can be classed as a member in good standing of the Democratic party, and I earnestly solicit the support of every Democrat.

Respectfully,  
WINSON G. GOTT,  
Advertisement. j22-2t

### Death of Dr. Hazlett

Father of Ensign Hazlett U. S. N.

News has been received here of the death of Dr. E. E. Hazlett, of Abilena, Kans., father of Ensign E. E. Hazlett, U. S. N., who died on the train after leaving Annapolis to see his son graduate.

Dr. Hazlett was a prominent physician and surgeon of Abilena, Kans., and he and his son, were here for June Week. The Doctor was taken ill of heart trouble and went under treatment at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. Becoming improved he left for his home, but expired on the train before reaching there. His son, Ensign Hazlett is a graduate of Class 1915, U. S. Naval Academy.

Beautiful Vivian Martin, in "Old Dutch," Colonial, Wednesday.

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

A Good Business Location on Main Street. Possession July first.

**Chas. F. Lee**

Real Estate AND Insurance  
TELEPHONE 603 m

## NEW GRILL ROOM

**CARVEL HALL**

(Entrance on King George St. Side.)

Special—Lobster, Crab, Oysters and all Sea Food.

OPEN UNTIL MIDNIGHT.  
Orders Served Outside if Desired. fm

## A. W. SHARPE

Optician  
Eye Glasses Fitted—Oculists Prescriptions Filled—Lenses Duplicated  
136 MAIN STREET

## GRANDFATHER CLAUSE IS DECLARED VOID

U. S. Supreme Court Knocks Out City Ordinance.

GIVES SWEEPING DECISION.

Restores Franchise to Negroes and Opens Way to Other Southern States.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in a decision so clear and emphatic as to set at rest forever all further attempts to violate the Fifteenth Amendment, declared the Oklahoma law and the Annapolis ordinance, both of which attempted a disfranchisement of the negro voters by a Grandfather Clause, to be unconstitutional. The court, speaking its unanimous decision through Chief Justice White, reviewed in detail the efforts made in Oklahoma to prevent negroes from voting at federal and at state elections, and in Annapolis at municipal elections, and declared all these efforts illegal, unconstitutional and ineffective. In each case the law contained other provisions which the court did not find repugnant to the Constitution.

Thus the Oklahoma law contained a literacy test; which the court declared to be valid, but, of course, the entire law fell because of the unconstitutionality of the Grandfather Clause. Similarly in the Annapolis case the court did not object to the provisions providing a property qualification of \$500, nor the clause relating to naturalized citizens who have reached the age of 21 years, but here, again, the Grandfather Clause killed the entire law. The court also upheld the award of damages against the registrars, Myers and Kalmey.

It was the last session day of the court until October, and it was generally believed that the court would hand down its decision in both cases involving the Grandfather Clause. The Oklahoma case was argued more than two years ago, while the Annapolis case was heard in the Supreme Court at the October term of 1913. There was, at no time, any doubt that the court would declare the Grandfather Clause unconstitutional.

Curiously enough, although Southern States began adopting Grandfather Clauses to their constitutions several years ago (one of them nearly ten years ago) the question of the constitutionality of this device for disfranchising negro voters was never brought squarely before the Supreme Court until Oklahoma, one of the latest additions to the Union, adopted it in its constitution. Maryland made two attempts, each of which was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Democratic leaders of Southern states deeply regretted the efforts of the Maryland Democratic organization to adopt the Grandfather Clause amendment, for those of them who had legal training always recognized that the device was repugnant to the Fifteenth Amendment, and could be condemned only by conditions existing in some of the Southern states, like Mississippi, Arkansas and South Carolina, conditions which had no parallel in Maryland.

They recognized if ever a case testing the validity of the Grandfather Clause was brought before the Supreme Court from a state where the white voters easily outnumbered the blacks, the Supreme Court would nullify the law. Yesterday, the Supreme Court, by its decision, has proved the means to restore the franchise to hundreds of thousands of colored voters throughout the South, who have been deprived of their vote under the Grandfather Clause.

It is remembered that here during Mr. Marbury's argument, Justice Pitney, who had at that time been recently appointed to the Supreme Court, interrupting Mr. Marbury, who was arguing for the validity of the ordinance suggested that the logical conclusion of his argument claiming the right of a municipality to restrict franchise, would be that the colored vote of the whole state could be thus disposed of if sufficient municipalities to embrace the entire state were given the authority confirmed by the legislature at Annapolis in the acts before the courts.

The "grandfather clause" of both the Oklahoma and Maryland enactments was designed to restrict negro suffrage. In Oklahoma the clause was written in the State Constitution and applied to Federal, State, county and municipal elections. In Maryland the clause applied only to municipal elections at Annapolis and has no bearing whatever on Federal or State-wide elections in this Commonwealth.

This clause provides that any person whose grandfather was not a registered voter of any state cannot register. The "grandfather clause," as written in the Oklahoma Constitution, was copied from the North Carolina law. It is the product of the mind of Senator Simmons, of that State, who led the fight twenty-five years ago and overthrew negro domination of his Commonwealth. As can be readily seen, only a few negroes can produce evidence that their grandfathers were voters, and as a result, the black vote was wiped from the registration books in wholesale lots. The Annapolis case was argued before the Supreme Court by the late

## "CRIBBING" SCANDAL IS BECOMING BROADER

Damaging Testimony is Brought Out by Judge Advocate.

POINTS TO R. M. NELSON.

And Many Other Middies Are Mentioned As Having "Cribbed" Matter From Department Rooms.

Further evidence tending to show that many midshipmen participated in the wholesale scheme to defraud by securing advance information pertaining to the examinations and other irregularities in their scholastic work, was given this morning before the naval court of inquiry that is probing such matters.

It appears that Midshipman Ralph M. Nelson, member of the class that has been graduated and who was hitherto recommended for dismissal from the service by Superintendent Fullam, was largely the instigator of the whole coup. At least the trend of questions put by Judge Advocate Watts indicates that he was at the root of it all.

Following the testimony given by Ensign Graham, as classmate of Nelson, at yesterday afternoon's session of the court, to the effect that it was feeling of the regiment of midshipmen quartered aboard the practice ships that the whole thing should be cleaned up in view of the reflections cast against them, Midshipman J. E. Waddell, of the recent second class, was called as a witness this morning.

Waddell had been mentioned by Ensign Graham as having a wide knowledge of the scheme by which the midshipmen fraudulently entered the different academic departments in order to secure markings in advance or other information pertaining to their work. Turning to President Russell, of the court, after he had resumed the witness chair, Waddell said:

"Sir, I want to make an open statement of all I know about the circumstances of this affair."

And, like the testimony of Ensign Graham, Waddell linked the name of C. M. Reagle, of his class, prominently as a participant in the unfair methods. Speaking for himself, Waddell said that he had entered the steam building on three occasions for the purpose of securing advance markings, but that he never succeeded in accomplishing anything. He said that on two of these trips he was accompanied by Midshipman Nelson.

Waddell also gave the names of Ensigns Hough and Struble, two of the defendant parties and Midshipman W. M. Pechteler, Glick, Keller, Wead and Rutledge, as having made such trips on different occasions. Reagle, it would appear, is something of an amateur Raffles, as Waddell testified that he (Reagle) had a small search light and a pair of pinches, which he put to use in making visits to the buildings at night.

Waddell also related an instance that occurred in his "plebe" year, when Midshipman Wead and Rutledge were caught trying to get through the transom of the room to the head of the department of mathematics. He said they were caught by Professor Smith, head of the department. He said he did not know whether or not they ever were punished for this offense.

In the course of the examination of Waddell by the Judge Advocate, it appears that an attempt is being made to show that Midshipman Nelson and Midshipman Moss, the latter of whom is alleged to have received examination papers through the mail, worked as a combination in the unfair methods, but nothing has been developed along this line as yet.

When Midshipman Charles M. Reagle, second class, whom his fellows among the middies gave the sobriquet of "Jimmy Valentine," took the stand following Waddell, he was compelled to give a recital of his deprecations in surreptitiously entering the rooms of the departments after hours and procuring markings. The questioning along this line was done by President Russell, and Reagle admitted that he had a small pair of pliers designed for opening windows to effect an entrance to buildings.

Reagle related two occasions of illegal entrance to buildings, one to the department of electrical engineering and the other to the "steam" building, or department of marine engineering and naval construction. On both occasions he said he scribbled down his own marks and also those for several of his fellows. Pressed closely as to how he came in possession of the pinches, or pliers, Reagle said they were given to him by a Mr. Preas.

Preas, it developed, is an ex-Midshipman. Reagle said he never entered any department with the purpose of securing examination papers. He, like Waddell, stated that it had been a general practice among the midshipmen to secure marks in the manner described, and that it was not considered an offense.

Ensign Graham Gained Facts. Even stronger evidence was that drawn from Ensign Ivan M. Graham, one of the recent graduates and classmate, though not a close personal friend of Midshipman Nelson. Graham is now assigned to duty aboard the flagship Missouri, of the summer squadron. He said he heard a good deal on last Tuesday about the advance information on the examina-

## TERRIFIC HAIL STORM PASSES OVER THIS CITY

Hail Stones As Large As Hen's Eggs—Weight 2 1-2 Ounces.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

Seidewitz's Hot Houses Demolished—Class Broken Everywhere, 3 Hail Stones Weigh a Pound.

Hail as large as hen's eggs, hard stones measuring four to six inches in circumference, and weighing 2 1-2 ounces, pelted this city at half-past two o'clock this afternoon in the worst storm that ever passed over this city.

A dark cloud hovered over the city shortly after 2 o'clock, and before one had time to realize what had happened, the city was cannonaded with hard balls of ice, six of which weighed a pound.

Mr. George Shearman, corner of Cathedral and South streets, picked up one of the medium size hail stones and weighed it. It weighed 2 1-2 ounces. Between six and seven of these stones weighed a pound.

Roofs of houses, had holes made in them by the force and size of the hailstones. Every glass in Seidewitz's greenhouse was broken, and every glass at Kaiser's, West Annapolis, was smashed. Thousands of dollars worth of damage was done by the hail storm. Kaiser, the florist, estimates his as at least \$500 and Seidewitz from between \$300 to \$500.

People ran out of houses only to run back from fear and fright. The roofs and streets looked as if they were covered with soft balls and hen eggs.

The storm lasted just three minutes and no such hail storm ever visited Annapolis before.

At the stores of H. B. Myers & Co., seventeen lights were broken; Eagles' Home, S. Adams Express Building, 5, one hailstone measured by Mr. W. Meads, Holladay, measured 9 1-2 inches in circumference. The hailstones cut through Chaney's livery stable roof.

A driver for Chaney, who was out in this form had both arms cut as though he had been slashed with a knife.

The stones, in some instances, were pointed all over, and looked like cauliflower.

The storm was not local, but passed over the suburbs. Hail stones measuring 9 1-2 inches in circumference fell at Germantown, and residents there thought the end of the world had come.

In less than a half hour after the storm passed over the sun shone. The sight on Spa creek was beautiful, almost sublime. Three of the hailstones at Boucher's weighed 1 1-2 lbs.

As the hail fell into Spa creek, the water splashed up as though there was a canonade from aeroplanes.

Mr. Somerville Sullivan picked up a peach basket of hailstones and put them in the ice box. He will be supplied with ice for at least a few days.

The full extent of the storm's ravages cannot be learned at this time.

## Ministering Children's League.

Miss Kate Randall wishes all members of the Ministering Children's League to come to her house at 4 o'clock tomorrow, Wednesday afternoon to consult about the Children's Festival.

Colonial, Tuesday "Buckshot John," gripping photo-drama. adv. 2t, j21

## To be Married.

The following marriage license has been issued from the Clerk's Office at the Court House:  
Henry Harrington—Amos R. Henry, 26; Eleanor E. Harrington, 29; both of Annapolis. Applicant, R. P. Harrington.

"Old Dutch," a great World Film production, Colonial, Wednesday. adv. 2t, j22

## FOR RENT.

DWELLING HOUSE, opposite Carvel Hall, Prince George Street. Apply Maryland Avenue Pharmacy. j17w

## For Rent, Furnished.

The Residence of Lt.-Com'dr Franklin D. Karns completely furnished, will be for rent on and after July 1st, every modern convenience. 21 Maryland Ave. Apply C. W. GOULD, Church Circle and South St. Phone 923-m. m29t

## Grill Room

Hotel Maryland  
Popular! Attractive!  
EXCELLENT SERVICE.  
Open Until Midnight.  
J. NORMAN SMITH, Proprietor. j17t

## VISITING FRIENDS HERE.

Mr. Mason E. Mitchell Much Traveled Man—Recently Returned From Samoa.

Mason E. Mitchell, of Arkansas, is visiting friends in the city. Mr. Mitchell has recently returned from American Samoa where he spent sixteen months as Superintendent of Schools of American Samoa, in addition to his duties at the Naval Station, Tutuila.

Mr. Mitchell first came to Annapolis twenty years ago as a youth to enter the Naval Academy and has many friends here who are welcoming him back to Annapolis. He has recently taken an examination for promotion in Washington and his many friends here expect him to soon be commissioned as a chief clerk of the Navy Department.

## Don't fail to see "Old Dutch,"

with the famous Lew Fields—Colonial, Wednesday. adv. 2t, j22

## FIRST MOONLIGHT!

Wednesday, June 30th

## YOUNG PEOPLE'S EXCURSION

Twilight and Moonlight.

Will leave Annapolis at 7.30 p. m., returning at 11 p. m. Music for dancing; refreshments on boat.

Round Trip, 25 Cents. TOLCHESTER CO.

## "THE PRINCE GEORGE"

Cor. Maryland Avenue and Prince George St.

Most Comfortable Rooms.

TABLE BOARD \$7.00 Per Week. j8,t,s