

STRONG NOTE TO CARRANZA.

UNITED STATES INFORMS FORMER FIRST CHIEF THAT CHANGE MUST COME.

Must Respect Foreigners and Their Interests or America Will Take Steps to Enforce Measures for Protection—May Mean Change of Administration's Policy.

Washington, March 8.—Gen. Carranza has been informed in a note from the United States government that unless there is an improvement in conditions with respect to foreigners and their interests in Mexican territory under his control such steps as may be necessary will be taken by the American government to obtain the desired protection.

The note is the strongest and most emphatic document that has been sent by the Washington government to Mexico since the correspondence with Huerta a year ago. Carranza is warned that the United States has viewed with deep concern the growing complaints made by foreigners generally against his administration and now, in effect, demands an early change.

The contents of the communication were revealed to several ambassadors and ministers here, who expressed satisfaction at its urgent language. Some regarded it as an entire change of policy towards Mexico on the part of the United States.

American Consul Stillman should have presented the note to Carranza today. A copy of it was sent to the Brazilian minister at Mexico City to be shown to Gen. Obregon, the Carranza commander. In the meantime some movements of American warships have been ordered, the effect of which will be a naval demonstration that some officials hope will convince Carranza of the American government's determination to obtain a change in conditions in Mexico City.

Secretary Daniels conferred with President Wilson tonight over the prospect of sending additional warships to Vera Cruz. Only one vessel, the battleship Delaware, has been at Vera Cruz for several weeks, but five warships will be in that vicinity in a few days. The cruiser Tacoma left Port au Prince, Haiti, today under orders to proceed immediately to Vera Cruz, the gunboat Petrel already is en route from Mobile, Ala., and the cruiser Des Moines is bound from Progreso to Vera Cruz, while the gunboat Sacramento is at Tampico. Other available light draft vessels, more valuable than battleships in tropical waters, are the gunboats Wheeling and Nashville, held in readiness with the armored cruiser Washington in Haiti and Dominican waters, while the entire Atlantic fleet of 21 first class battleships is at Guantanamo, within two and a half days sail of Vera Cruz. Mr. Daniels gave this summary of the position of the warships but declined to discuss future movements.

After the conference tonight between Secretary Daniels and the president it was learned on high authority that two or more battleships would be ordered from Guantanamo to Vera Cruz, probably tomorrow.

That conditions again have reached an acute crisis was admitted at all the government departments.

Asked whether the United States intended to use physical force to obtain a compliance with its request Secretary Bryan today replied that "nothing had been decided on yet beyond representations" and that it was best to meet situations "as they arose."

Latest reports from Mexico City indicate a menacing condition of affairs for the 25,000 foreigners there, of whom 2,500 are Americans.

The Carranza authorities have commandeered all medical supplies in the chief hospital and sent them to Vera Cruz. An appeal has been made to the United States to dispatch a hospital ship to Vera Cruz to send medical supplies to the capital and the Mexican Red Cross has sent an urgent petition for protection against the Carranza authorities and for permission to cooperate with the international relief commission in handling the starving population. Typhoid fever and smallpox have broken out in the capital as well as at Tampico.

In the face of threatened riots and the famine in Mexico City the state department today received a note announcing on the authority of Gen. Carranza that the capital would be evacuated by the forces of Gen. Obregon.

This was formally announced by Secretary Bryan today, together with the statement that while Carranza had "invited the diplomatic corps to move to Vera Cruz, stating that this would not be considered by him as an act of recognition, it is understood that the diplomatic corps feel that their departure from the capital of Mexico would not be best for the foreign interests under their care."

It became known that the dean of the corps informed Carranza that other factions in Mexico might resent

SAILORS MUST NOT RESIST.

SHOULD SUBMIT TO PROPER CIVIL AUTHORITY.

Secretary of the Navy Sets out Position of Department—Result of Investigation.

Boston, March 7.—Enlisted men of the navy are cautioned against resisting arrest by civil authorities, in a communication from Secretary of the Navy Daniels, made public tonight by Police Commissioner O'Meara. The letter deals with charges made before a navy court of inquiry at Charlestown that two firemen of the battleship Georgia received brutal treatment from police of this city who arrested them December 7, 1914.

"Proper treatment," says Secretary Daniels, "will be demanded for men of the navy at all times when it is clear they have been imposed upon. Proper punishment likewise will be imposed when they are clearly at fault."

"The department, however, will not interfere in their behalf in such cases as this, where it appears they were disorderly, some in open resistance, to uniformed police officers, while others crowded around, taunting and insulting them in their attempt to maintain law and order."

"An enlisted man on liberty must realize that while released from performance of his duties on board ship, he is still responsible to navy authority for his seemly behavior while on shore. At the same time he is none the less a man and a citizen with certain duties to the community and is amenable to local authority and subject to its laws."

Secretary Daniels added that he had directed that instructions be issued to all men on shore liberty, "under no circumstances to resist any proper officer attempting to arrest them."

"If any man considers that he has been unlawfully arrested," the secretary continues, "he is to report immediately to his superior all the circumstances connected therewith for further action if his commanding officer deems it necessary."

their going to any town under the control of Carranza. The diplomatic corps at the same time entered a vigorous protest against the proposed evacuation of Mexico City. According to Carranza agency's advices from Vera Cruz, Gen. Obregon intends to leave a garrison in the capital and Secretary Bryan said there was no indication as yet that this would not be done.

Asked whether foreigners actually were suffering, Secretary Bryan said that it was the "fear of the future rather than the effect of the present" that had caused the serious state of affairs, and that this was "due to the things Obregon had proposed, such as the cutting of all communications."

"The effect also of language used by Obregon," said Mr. Bryan, "has been to emphasize the danger from mobs because of utterances calculated to stir up feeling against foreigners."

The secretary declined to discuss the contents of the latest representations. From other sources familiar with what the American government has said to Carranza, however, it was learned that the note, while not in the nature of an ultimatum, was virtually of the same effect. It summed up in an insistent tone the entire situation in the territory controlled by Carranza.

There was clear indication in it that the United States had made repeated representations in vain with respect to Carranza's treatment of foreigners and that a point had been reached where it was necessary for the first chief to take into consideration the serious steps which the United States might feel compelled to take to obtain an improvement of affairs.

Carranza's decrees and those of his subordinate generals have been a constant cause of embarrassment to foreign governments. The imprisonment of priests and the confiscation of property, the expulsion of the Belgian and Spanish ministers and the treatment of foreign consuls generally have been charged in official reports.

The visit in this connection of Cardinal Gibbons to New Orleans to talk with Archbishop Moret, who has just been expelled from Mexico, together with other priests, was regarded by diplomats here as of the utmost significance. Many diplomatic representatives have called their government that steps of a most important character had been taken by the United States. None of the ambassadors would say whether they believe the use of force was intended, but many thought the note sent by the United States to Carranza clearly implied that the use of force might be the next development if there was not a favorable change in conditions. Specifically the United States has been making separate representations to obtain the following things from Carranza.

Permission for the international re-

SIXTEEN ANIMALS BURNED

Four Horses and Twelve Mules Belonging to Harby-Epperson Live Stock Co. and C. W. Smith & Company Burned to Death Last Night.

LOSS WAS AROUND \$8,000 WITH INSURANCE PARTLY COVERING DAMAGE—EPPERSON WILL REBUILD BRICK STABLES TO TAKE PLACE OF FRAME BUILDING DESTROYED — FEED IMPLEMENTS AND BUILDING SUPPLIES AMONG THINGS BURNED—SADDLE HORSE OF C. P. EXUM'S RAN AGAINST TELEPHONE POST AND KILLED ITSELF—BODIES OF ANIMALS BURNED.

From The Daily Item, March 10.

Fire last night caused a loss of probably more than \$8,000 when the frame buildings in the rear of the Harby-Epperson Live Stock company and the Booth-Shuler Lumber company offices were destroyed, sixteen horses and mules being burned to death in the fire. The loss chiefly falls on Geo. F. Epperson, who owned the buildings, and who, with A. D. Harby, owned part of the stock lost, and C. W. Smith & Company, who owned the larger share of the stock which was burned to death. The Booth-Shuler Lumber Company and the Gulf Refining Company were also losers by the fire. Mr. Epperson this morning took measurements and started to prepare plans for rebuilding.

The loss as stated by the owners this morning with insurance was as follows: Buildings, owned by Geo. F. Epperson, loss \$2,500, insurance \$1,500; six mules and one horse owned by Harby-Epperson Live Stock Company, worth between \$150 to \$175 a head, partly insured; six mules and three horses owned by C. W. Smith & Company, worth \$175 to \$200 a head, partly insured; feed and farm implements owned by Harby-Epperson Live Stock Company, loss about \$400 on implements and \$1,500 on feed and supplies, partly insured; car load of hay owned by C. W. Smith & Company and valued at \$300 with insurance of \$125; building supplies owned by the Booth-Shuler Lumber Company valued at between \$200 and \$300 with insurance of less than one-fourth value big oil wagon owned by Gulf Refining company, (unknown whether insured or not); C. P. Exum, lost \$250 saddle horse with probable insurance.

The alarm of fire was turned in from box 22 at about twenty minutes to ten o'clock last night and the fire department turned out promptly, but the blaze, which caught near the middle of the mule shed, had evidently started in a pile of hay. For it was burning fiercely when the department received the alarm and there was no hope of saving the building on their arrival. Excellent work was done by them in saving adjacent buildings. The large frame building of the Geo. H. Hurst undertaking establishment was seriously threatened, but was saved, and the small negro tenement houses owned by Geo. F. Epperson, which were only a few feet away from stables were repeatedly threatened, but the fire was held in check and did not spread to them. Six streams of water were thrown on the fire, two from the corner of Main and Canal streets, two from the hydrant in front of Geo. F. Epperson's office and two from the hydrant at the corner of Hampton and Sumter streets. The hose was attached to the hydrant near the jail but the threads here gave way and the hose had to be moved to the Sumter and Hampton street corner, causing considerable delay at a very important stage in the fire. The steamer was brought out, but was not put into service.

The fire was one of the worst which has visited Sumter in some time and the fire ladders did some

excellent work in preventing it from spreading to other buildings. Fortunately there was practically no wind and this aided them in their hard fight which lasted for nearly five hours, although the fire was itself under control after the stables fell in. Desperate efforts were made to save the stock which was inclosed in the stalls. All of the doors were opened and most of the stock was driven out, but some of the animals, crazed by fire, smoke, heat and noise dashed back into the stables to die from the fierce heat. A majority of the animals were driven out on the street and most of them spent the night at large in the town. The two handsome stallions owned by Mr. A. D. Harby were among those saved from the fire. The handsome saddle horses belonging to Mr. C. P. Exum was also turned out with the others. It was probably half crazed with heat and blinded by the smoke for it ran with the other animals about the town until they turned from Liberty street into Levi street, nearly a half mile from the fire, when the animal ran into a telephone post and was killed by the blow. Mr. Exum stated that the horse in his affection at any price. He had had it for several years and has made a pet of it. He stated that it was probably worth about \$250 and was among the animals covered by a blanket policy. Whether he could recover on this policy was not known.

Mr. C. W. Smith lost six mules and three horses and five or six other animals which were turned out last night were still at large today, he having been unable to find them last night or this morning. Today he heard from Paxville that some of his missing animals were there and he also heard from Mayesville that some of the animals were there.

Mr. Geo. F. Epperson, with characteristic energy, this morning commenced preparations for the building of a brick structure to take the place of the large frame structure which was burned down. He stated that the new building would be probably sixty feet wide, one hundred and twenty-five feet long and would be on the site of the former building. Workmen were engaged today in cleaning up the burned timbers, tin and other debris from the fire and putting the horses on a pile of trash to be burned.

The scene was visited by numerous spectators during the day, who last night had looked on without being able to help.

TRIPPETT RELEASED ON BAIL.
Judge Bowman in Chambers at Kingstree Fixed Bond at \$2,000.
B. C. Trippett was released between 8 and 9 o'clock last night on order of Judge I. W. Bowman, before whom a hearing was had in chambers at Kingstree yesterday afternoon. Judge Bowman fixed the bond at \$2,000 on the approval of the bondsmen by the clerk of court. Messrs. H. J. Harby, Thomas Wilson, C. L. Stubbs and W. W. Rowland signed as bondsmen and were approved by the clerk of court, who thereupon issued an order for Trippett's release from custody.

The party from here left shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and returned here at about 8.10 with the order from Judge Bowman, having made the trip in an automobile.

TARIHEELS WILL VOTE.
State-wide Primary for All Parties Provided.
Raleigh, N. C., March 8.—Both houses of the North Carolina legislature tonight passed a bill providing for a State-wide primary for nominations by all political parties. A number of counties were exempted as to members of the house and county officers, but it is provided that these can come in under the law if so voted by the people on the petition of one-fifth of the voters.

Mobile, March 9.—The British steamer Nestorian sailed today with a cargo of fourteen thousand bales of cotton for Liverpool. The Nestorian was the sixth ship to leave recently for British ports.

HARRY THAW ON TRIAL AGAIN

JURY COMPLETED IN CONSPIRACY CASE.

Evident From Start that Effort for Prisoner's Release is to Be Made.

New York, March 8.—In the room where he twice faced a jury for the murder of Stanford White, Harry K. Thaw today went on trial for conspiring to escape from the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan. With him as codefendants were five men, who, the State charges, were parties to the alleged conspiracy. The entire day was required to complete the jury. Taking of testimony will begin tomorrow.

From the outset it was evident the trial would be another fight for Thaw's freedom. The defendant's attorneys plainly intimated that with the permission of the court they would offer evidence designed to prove their client was sane when he escaped from the asylum. Such being the case, they said in examining talesmen, the defendant was detained illegally at the time of his flight.

They asked preceptive jurors whether they would be prejudiced against a man of sound mind who used any means at his command to escape from a hospital for the insane. These statements were amplified later by John B. Stanchfield, Thaw's chief counsel, who said that should the jury find his client not guilty he immediately would sue out a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that "his detention was illegal because the jury would have established his sanity."

The State's contention, as outlined while an assistant district attorney was questioning talesmen, is that Thaw, although insane at the time of his escape, nevertheless was competent to enter into a conspiracy and that he should be punished accordingly.

Deputy Attorney General Kennedy, in charge of the prosecution, said that if found he were guilty he would be returned immediately to Matteawan.

Thaw's codefendants are Richard J. Butler, former State assemblyman; Roger Thompson, alleged to have been the driver of the machine in which Thaw fled; Michael O'Keefe, Eugene Duffy and Thomas Flood.

FOR ONE CENT LETTERS.

Austin of Tennessee Declares Country Demands Reduction in Price of Postage.

Washington, March 9.—"If the leaders of congress would give its members an opportunity to vote on the proposition the American people would be given a general one cent letter postage without any further delay," said Representative Richard W. Austin of Tennessee, today.

"The people are demanding such legislation, and justly. Unless some definite action is taken to adjust postal rates the influence of the people is going to begin to tell at the polls just about election time when some of our leading obstructionists come up for reelection. The users of the mails are growing wiser each day on the situation and will eventually deliver a telling blow unless congress mends its ways by permitting some action to be taken on postal rates.

"There is an organized movement being conducted against cheaper letter postage. It is a blind campaign in the form of a proposition to fix a flat rate on parcel post to take the place of the zone rates which now exist. Such a change would greatly aid the large mail order houses and at the same time practically ruin the small town and country merchant. With a flat rate on parcel post the small merchant would be thrown in direct competition with the mail order house. Under the existing zone system the small merchant does not feel the pressure so much as his big competitors segregated in a few places of the zones with profit. But with a flat rate he will be able to compete with the local merchant in any part of the country. And further," said Mr. Austin, "there is no reason why any person mailing a letter should be forced to pay a tax of one cent of every two paid, the estimated profit to the government for handling a letter."

GERMANY MAKES APOLOGIES.

Promises to See That Impolite Blunder of Military Authorities Won't Be Repeated.

The Hague (via London), March 9.—The German foreign office has sent through American Ambassador Gerard an expression of regret and an explanation to Henry Van Dyke, American minister to Holland and Luxemburg for the interference with Mr. Van Dyke's correspondence with Luxemburg. The trouble is attributed in the explanation to a misunderstanding on the part of the military commandant at Treves, and it is stated that orders have been issued to prevent such an accident occurring again.

REGARDING TOBACCO ACREAGE

DEALERS SAY HEAVY CROP WOULD MEAN DISASTER.

Circulars Issued by Tobacco Trust—State Department of Agriculture Inquires into Retrenchment Campaign in Pee Dee.

Columbia, March 10.—The eastern section of South Carolina is being flooded with circulars advising the farmers to reduce their tobacco acreage, according to correspondence announced yesterday at the State department of agriculture. The matter was called to the attention of Commissioner Watson by W. A. Kanoor of Sumter.

Investigation showed that the circulars were being sent out by T. M. Carrington of Richmond, president of the Tobacco Association of the United States. Commissioner Watson addressed a letter of inquiry to Mr. Carrington. The president of the tobacco association has made reply, in which he states the reasons for the issuance of the circular calling upon the farmers to curtail the tobacco crop this year.

President Carrington says that the association has tried to act in an impersonal manner, "and we feel that the interest of the dealers in bright tobacco and the farmers is identical." He says that from all the statistical information obtainable it appears that the consumption of bright tobacco is about 225,000,000 pounds. "Evidently the war has thrown this business out of gear," says Mr. Carrington.

President Carrington states that he has given the facts to Bright Williamson of Darlington and "he agrees with the position taken."

Information gathered by the tobacco association shows that there is a very large stock of bright tobacco carried over from the 1913 crop by the dealers and there will be considerable carried over from the 1914 crop.

The letter is in part as follows:

"If it is positively ascertained that a very large crop will be planted for 1915 there will be very little chance of the dealers disposing of that tobacco, except at a loss, and they will not be in a very good position to be very active bidders on the new crop, and while an independent dealer may not buy very much, he is a considerable factor on the market in bidding; and especially many buyers are very desirable in purchasing the South Carolina crop, because this tobacco is sold ungraded and has to be sold very rapidly; and at that season of the year when the weather is warm, to save the tobacco, it has got to be handled promptly, and to do this satisfactorily, it must be divided up among a good many people."

President Carrington believes that an increase in tobacco acreage in this State will have "a most disastrous effect upon the price."

"POLICE MATRON" FOR COLUMBIA.

Capital City to Have Female Officer to Give Protection to Women and Children.

Columbia, March 10.—The city attorney was requested yesterday to draft an ordinance which would give the city the right to employ a woman for the protection of women, children and young people in Columbia. The woman officer will be vested with police authority, but will not be subject to the restrictions or the orders of the police department.

The field of her operations will not be limited to those persons who have committed crime. For these reasons the designation of this officer as a "police matron" was styled a misnomer in a communication to council yesterday from Mrs. W. C. Cathcart, Mrs. Howard Caldwell and the Rev. Kirkman G. Finlay, who have interested themselves in the movement, which, it is hoped, is anticipatory to the establishment of a juvenile court in Columbia.

WHISKEY CAUSED MAN'S DEATH.

Bart Turnstall is Dead and Charles Wright III—Search for Poison.

Spartanburg, March 8.—Bart Turnstall of Clifton is dead, Charles Wright, his companion, ill, while the remnant of a pint of liquor which they are supposed to have purchased from a negro blind tiger Saturday night is being held for analysis. Bart Turnstall was found dead by the road Sunday between Clifton No. 1 and Clifton No. 2 and responsibility for his death is placed by the coroner's jury on some poison, drug or alcoholic drink, supposed to have been bought as whiskey from a negro.

Sheriff White today arrested Jesse Miller and Burton Gidney, both negroes, and placed them in jail pending an investigation as to their connection with the sale of the liquor.

Bart Turnstall is survived by a wife and several children and said to have moved to Clifton from Sumter a few months ago.