

CHARLOTTE AGAINST "CITY MANAGER."

Old Charter Wins by Narrow Margin in North Carolina City.

Charlotte, March 30.—By the narrow margin of 78 votes, the advocates of the present aldermanic charter won over the advocates of the proposed new "city manager" charter in the municipal election here today.

IS FOREIGN OWNED.

Frye's Cargo of Freight Not American Property.

Washington, March 31.—It has been established to the satisfaction of the state department that the wheat cargo of the American sailing ship Wm. P. Frye, sunk in the South Atlantic by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was not American owned.

Officials, however, are taking the position that there was no warrant in international law for the sinking of the Frye and they expect Germany will readily consent to pay the damages and express regret.

SENTENCE IS AFFIRMED.

Three Chester Negroes Will be Executed Shortly.

Columbia, April 1.—Meeks Griffin, Thomas Griffin and John Crosby, negroes, must pay the death penalty for murder at a date to be assigned by the Chester county court.

The homicide occurred April 24, 1913. They were convicted in July of that year. The case was appealed to the supreme court and the verdict of the lower court was affirmed in the spring of 1914.

SENT TO DEATH HOUSE.

Jim Gowan Brought to Columbia for Execution.

Columbia, April 1.—Jim Gowan, a negro, convicted several weeks ago in Greenville county and sentenced to be electrocuted April 30, has been brought to the State penitentiary and placed in the death house.

HUERTA TO DIRECT REVOLT.

Bills from Cadix for West—Report is He Will Head New Revolution.

Madrid, Spain, March 31 (via Paris).—Gen. Victoriano Huerta and his secretary sailed today from Cadix on the steamer Antonio Lopez, according to advices from Cadix.

The steamer Antonio Lopez is due to touch at Puerto Rico, Cuba, La Guira, Venezuela, and Colon.

Winthrop Girls Poisoned.

Letters from Winthrop College students to their parents in this city tell of a wholesale poisoning there of the students a few night ago.

SUMMER COTTON MARKET.

Corrected Daily by Ernest Field, Cotton Buyer.

Good Middling 9 1-2, Strict Middling 9 1-8, Middling 9, Strict Low Middling 8 1-2, Low Middling 8, Staple cotton, nominal.

Chicago Produce Exchange.

Chicago, April 1.—May wheat \$1.57 1-2; corn, 72 1-2; oats, 57; pork, 17; lard, 10; ribs, 9.50.

Charities Organization Perfecting.

Columbia, April 1.—The State board of charities and corrections organized here today. They will not elect a secretary and assistant until later.

ATTORNEY GENERAL APPEALS.

Will Ask for Writ of Certiorari in Case of National Cash Register Officials.

Washington, March 31.—Attorney General Gregory announced today that he would apply to the supreme court for a writ of certiorari in the criminal anti-trust case against officers of the National Cash Register company.

The appeal will be taken as soon as the writ and the government's brief can be prepared.

A Balkan Statesman's Predictions About the War.

To conclude, then, we can say with certainty that the Russians and their allies have the best of it, and that this terrible struggle will end in the complete defeat of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

And what will be the result? The outcome of the present war may be conceived thus:

First: Russia will expand at the expense of Austria-Hungary, will annex Galicia, and will demand from Turkey the occupation of Constantinople and a part of Asia Minor.

Second: France will regain her two former provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

Third: England will be benefited by gaining possession of the German colonies, as well as a part of Asia Minor.

Fourth: Belgium will receive a recompense for her stoic resistance to the Duchy of Luxemburg.

Fifth: The two kindred kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro will receive as a reward for a struggle not less stoical, the two Austrian provinces peopled by the Serb race.

Sixth: Italy as a reward for her neutrality would receive the provinces of Austria-Hungary inhabited by Italians.

Seventh: Roumania for the same reason would receive Bukovina, an Austrian province peopled largely by Roumanians.

As to Turkey, which has been dragged into the war by German political intrigue, she will be erased from the map as an independent country. It will be the same with Albania; for her inhabitants, who are in a state of perpetual anarchy, cannot long exist as an independent people.

This, then, is my view of the conditions that will be imposed upon the conquered. Perhaps changes may be even greater; for it is possible that Austria-Hungary, like Turkey, may cease to exist as an independent empire. Nor is it inconceivable that certain provinces might be snatched from Germany, as for example German Poland. But here you have in a few words my opinion of the actual situation now existing in Europe, and my predictions for the future.

From "Europe—After the War," by Dr. Ivan Yovitchevitch, in the American Review of Reviews for March.

Prohibition Advance.

Six months ago there were nine prohibition States. Today there are nineteen, provided the governor of Utah signs the bill just passed by the legislature.

In eight other legislatures State-wide prohibition measures have been introduced, namely, New York, Delaware, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin. States planning for campaigns next year are California, Florida, Kentucky, Nebraska, Texas, Wyoming. Ohio enters a campaign this year under the initiative, the question to be voted upon by the people next November.—W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity.

A Giant Owl.

One day last week the veteran fisherman, John Dillard, brought to The Enterprise office the left foot of what was possibly the largest owl ever killed in this section.

FORTRESS A MIGHTY ONE.

Przemysl Comprised Up-to-Date Forts and 16 Field Fortifications.

(London Correspondence to the New York Times.)

A Russian correspondent of the Morning Post writes:

"The capture of Przemysl is without doubt one of the most splendid feats of the Russian army which has been accomplished during the present war. Six months is also a comparatively short period for it to have taken place, if we take into consideration the size and strength of the fortifications.

"Przemysl lies on the line of railway and on the River San, and is surrounded by nine large forts, 10 smaller forts and 16 field fortifications. It was also the centre where were kept all the supplies for the Austro-German armies operating in Galicia during the Balkan wars.

"In addition to the 16 permanent field fortifications mentioned above numerous temporary fortifications were added after the war began. These were constructed with trench and wire entanglements and subterranean mines, worked from the forts by means of electricity.

"Against all this Russia had the disadvantage of inferior artillery. The Russian siege guns being of much smaller calibre than those of the fortress, the Russians did not dream of having the smallest chance of overcoming the armored forts, as the Germans did at Liege. They had to rely upon the dogged perseverance of the troops and the skill and initiative of their officers.

"What the excellence of their artillery and the undaunted courage of their troops could accomplish was done quickly. After a few weeks of siege the outer forts and the field fortifications fell into the hands of the Russians, all the skillfully arranged devices giving way before the undaunted will and self-sacrifice of the besiegers.

"The Russian commander did not think it advisable to take the risks or run the chance of sacrificing his men. He therefore surrounded the fortress with a ring of iron and took care to cut it off completely from communication with the outer world. He also placed artillery in such a way as to prevent the garrison from scoring any success from whatever side they might attempt a sortie.

"Having done all this, nothing remained but to wait patiently, and, while waiting, to draw the ring closer and closer. Owing to the inferiority of the Russian siege artillery these were the only possible tactics.

"This is not the first time Przemysl has been taken by a Russian force. It was captured for the first time by the Russian Duke Oleg the Wise in the year 907 on his way to Constantinople. The town was abandoned later, but was again besieged and retaken in 1031 by Grand Duke Jaroslau the Wise.

"From that date for 300 years onward Przemysl was held by the Russians, but in 1349, after a long struggle, it came into the hands of the Polish King Kasimir, and up to the time of the division of Poland it belonged to the Polish Crown.

Governor's Action No Surprise.

The action of Governor Manning in ordering the sheriff of this county to show cause why he should not be removed from office may come as a surprise to some citizens, but it is known that Mr. Manning has been making a great deal of quiet inquiry into the conduct of this office in the past from the conservative citizens of the county and it will be no surprise to them.

ESTABLISHING PASTURES.

Scores of Farmers Making Proper Preparation for Live Stock.

Indications are that there is more activity in making pastures this year than ever before in South Carolina. This is a point which the live stock authorities at Clemson College have been stressing.

P. H. Calvin, live stock demonstration expert of the college, is working with County Agent A. A. McKeown, in York county to establish thirty or forty pastures at this time.

Any information desired about establishing pastures for cattle or hogs may be obtained by writing to P. H. Calvin or John O. Williams, Clemson College.

Another Month's Developments in Europe.

Viewed from the military side, February was for Germany the most brilliantly successful month since October, when she took Antwerp and approached the very walls of Warsaw.

Yet the solid and splendid triumphs of German arms had for the world less than the official declarations which by their very defiance of international practise and neutral rights seemed to emphasize how serious for Germany had become the question of her food supply and how terrible was the advantage of sea power possessed by her most relentless and most hated enemy, England.

Napoleon, having conquered at Austerlitz and Jena and become temporarily master of Europe, had sought to crush British commerce by his famous Berlin and Milan decrees, the first of which proclaimed that the British Isles were in a state of blockade; the second declared that any ship which touched a British port was liable to be seized and treated as a prize.

To her foes such a declaration could only mean that Germany foresaw the coming of a time when her own food supplies would fail. This view was further confirmed by an earlier official decree which placed all grain supplies in Germany under the control of the government.

As to English ships, Admiral von Tirpitz had, in January, frankly proclaimed a policy of submarine aggression which contemplated sinking ships and crews and thus conduct a reign of terror on the high seas. In February the campaign opened, not by sinking crew and ships, but by torpedoing several ships at the very mouth of the Mersey and setting their crews ashore.

As They Do In China.

When a Chinese woman calls up the telephone station for a connection, she says: "My beautiful, sweet-voiced sister will please do me the joy-giving honor of ringing 1245 so a dutiful wife can communicate with her sublime husband."

THE COW AND HER PRODUCT.

Clemson College Weekly Notes for Farmer and Dairyman.

(These notes are prepared weekly by the Dairy Division of Clemson College, which will be glad to answer any questions pertaining to dairying.)

More feed can be housed in a silo than in any other form of building of equal cost.

Keeping records for each cow is indispensable to the dairyman who would be really successful.

To make good butter it is necessary to have clean milk and healthy cows. Milk from unhealthy cows is not a safe article of food, even though there is no visible dirt in it.

Fiber brushes for washing milk utensils should replace the common dishrag. They do better work and are more easily kept clean.

It is a good practice to let the calf suck the cow for about forty-eight hours after birth, after which it should be taken from its mother. In the case of a weak calf, however, it is better to let it remain two or three days longer.

Calves should never be fed from a trough and in groups. The Dairy Division of Clemson College will furnish upon request plans for making simple little calf stanchions.

The only way to increase the number of pounds of butterfat produced by a cow is to increase the number of gallons of milk she gives. This is best done by feeding some succulent feed such as roots or silage. Fresh spring grass has the same effect.

Milk begins to sour within a few minutes after it is taken from the cow if it is not cooled. The bacteria that cause souring do not thrive in cold milk. Therefore, to keep milk or cream sweet, cool it without delay.

If cream has an unpleasant taste or odor before it is churned, it will make butter of poor quality. It is impossible to make good butter with dirty, sour cream.

Where you have two or more gallons of milk or cream to handle and keep cool, about the best, and cheapest vessel for keeping it is what is called the shotgun can. This can is light, strong, cheap and easy to keep clean.

Hog and Hominy Vs. Cotton.

The outlook for this country is not bright at this time, and we have no hesitancy in advising farmers to go slow in their cotton operations this year. If the British authorities insist upon widening their blockade so that no commerce, whether to non-combatants or not, can leave or reach Germany's shores, and the Germans continue their submarine warfare, and their mine sowing operations, it will be almost useless for this country to attempt to raise cotton in 1915.

Already Identified.

Concerning the American Legion, the New York Sun says:

Should the American Legion, whose announced object and purpose must enlist the sympathy of all patriotic men, allow itself to become identified with any political organization, its potential influence would be destroyed and its chances of survival reduced to zero with a celerity that would amaze its supporters.

The legion is already identified with a political organization, to wit, Theodore Roosevelt.—Charleston Post.

Tired of Carnivals.

Camden has been afflicted with two weeks of carnival, and from expressions of people on all sides it is the general opinion that the citizens are getting sorely tired of these unwelcome visitors to Camden.

Imports and the War.

The New York port statistics show that no high protective tariff could so effectively shut out imports and prevent foreign competition as the war has done so completely up to this time. Imports of dry goods for the week ended March 13th were the lowest in volume for the year to date.

Now and then you hear people talking about the great injury done to the cotton and woolen industries by the Democratic tariff. With foreign competition cut to the lowest point in the history of America, it would be a good idea to ask them to explain what a tariff of any kind has to do with manufacturing now.

The figures of seven months' imports of cotton manufactures are at hand and show a steady decline due to war conditions.

The yardage of cloths brought in in January declined from 8,035,569 last year to 4,537,823 in January of this year. The falling off was greatest in colored cottons, showing undoubtedly the pinch of the dyestuffs difficulty abroad.

With imports shut out to unprecedented minimum, a Bedford dispatch says New England manufacturers complain that the price of cotton goods is so low that they could sell the raw cotton they bought at a low price and make more money than by turning it into cloth.

That is because business of all kinds is depressed by the war in Europe.—Wilmington Star.

Gov. Manning's Double.

That Gov. Richard I. Manning has a double in this part of the State probably was not known until Friday when three people of this city spotted the man.

Popular Columbia Girl Dies.

Columbia, April 1.—Miss Emma Heyward, a popular young lady of Columbia died this morning from pneumonia.

Farmers who have planted vetch this season and expect to plant again for next year, should save a part of the crop for seed.