

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, while the \$150,000 bond issue to provide for further school facilities for the city was badly defeated.

Nine hundred and ninety-one votes were cast for the old charter and 913 for the new, which was 1,904 out of about 3,400 names on the registration books. The inclement weather deterred many from coming to the polls. The present city charter dates from 1907. It also won two years ago over a commission form charter by about 400 votes.

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, and the American note which will go to Germany on the subject presently will ask for payment for the hull.

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 Electrocuted 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. They were convicted more than two years ago in Chester county of killing a Confederate veteran by the name of Lewis. The decision was written by Associate Justice Gage.

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. A motion for a new trial on after discovered evidence was made in July, 1914. This motion was refused and a second appeal was made to the supreme court, which has been denied.

SENT TO DEATH HOUSE.

Jim Gowan Brought to Columbia for Electrocution.

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. The negro was brought to Columbia by Sheriff Rector.

HUERTA TO DIRECT REVOLT.

Sails from Cadiz for West—Report is He Will Head New Revolution.

Madrid, Spain, March 31 (via Paris).—Gen. Victoriano Huerta and his secretary sailed today from Cadiz on the steamer Antonio Lopez, according to advices from Cadiz. Gen. Huerta's family remains in Barcelona. Reports from that place say that a rumor is in circulation that Huerta is on his way to direct a new revolution in Mexico.

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. It is stated in the letters that several hundred of the students suffered from ptomaine poisoning as the result of eating some kind of meat salad. The reports also say that most of the girls have recovered and the others are on the road to recovery.

SUMMER COTTON MARKET.

Corrected Daily by Ernest Field, Cotton Buyer.

Good Middling 9 1-2.
Strict Middling 9 1-3.
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 Perfected.

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. If granted the writ would bring before the high court the action of the Ohio federal circuit court reversing conviction of the defendants and ordering a new trial.

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. An increase of more than 100 per cent. in less than half a year! Arkansas, Iowa and Idaho were all made dry last month by legislative enactment, the law to go into effect January 1, 1916. South Dakota's legislature has submitted the question to popular vote at the next election. The lower house of Vermont has passed a prohibition referendum bill. South Carolina, tired of its unsatisfactory dispensary law, has referred the question of State-wide prohibition to the people, vote to be taken September 14. Montana has submitted a statutory law to be voted upon in 1916.

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. The owl got among Mr. Dillard's chickens one night and killed two for his supper. A steel trap was set over the remains of the evening meal, and Mr. Owl readily put his foot in it. He measured seven feet and eight inches from tip to tip. His talons were fully an inch long. It was a mammoth bird and should have been sent to some zoo instead of being killed.—Mullins Enterprise.

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. When Austria seemed likely to be dragged into the war the forts were remodeled and provided with the most modern guns and all the most up-to-date munitions of war. Thirteen and 14-inch guns were mounted in armored towers operated by electricity and disappearing automatically after the gun discharged its shot. The smaller forts were furnished with mortar batteries, armored machine guns and a great number of quick flers. These forts were of the strongest concrete, with special devices to conceal them from the enemy.

"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. The German engineers who helped in the construction said contemptuously that if Russia were to attempt to take the position she would smash her army against its wall in vain.

"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 Russians were able to push forward with their trenches so near as to bring the churches and roofs of the houses in the main fortress actually into view; but a further advance was not practicable.

"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. The Russian trenches were built by special devices perfected by the Russians during the progress of the present war, devices which effectually protected them even from the weighty Austrian projectiles.

"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. After the division the town became Austrian."

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. Those who have witnessed the conduct of the office in the past year also know that Mr. Manning's charges are well founded, and that he is only carrying out his announced policy of having the law enforced or know the reason why.—Camden Chronicle.

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, the view being taken that the farmers of the State must increase their pasturage before they can hope to succeed in the live stock movement which is now taking hold in South Carolina. Reports to the college from county agents and other sources indicate that the advice is being followed on a gratifying scale.

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. From all the Piedmont counties have come reports of numbers of new pastures begun this year, or to be begun this spring. Bermuda grass is the favorite.

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. Eastward her victories over the Russians were as complete in Bukovina as in East Prussia, and her armies brought new life to Austro-Hungarian efforts in the Carpathians. Only the defeat of a naval raid directed at the British coast and the loss of Bleucher gave Berlin cause of regret.

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. Germany, still holding Belgium, Northern France, Western Poland, in February struck at England with the proclamation that the waters about the British Islands were a war zone in which neutral ships would be exposed to attack and destruction by German submarines without the formality of search.

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. Taken together these two acts were accepted as confession that Germany feared defeat by starvation unless she could break the iron ring about her. To do this she must compel the British to raise the embargo on food supplies, and her only weapon was the submarine, by which she might hope to intercept food ships bound for Britain and by compelling the English to suffer from food shortage force the abolition of the food blockade.

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. Such a course must and did provoke unfavorable criticism among the neutrals, but to extend this policy to neutral ships was to open new horizons, was a frank confession that the German campaign to win sympathy abroad had given way to a stern necessity to make war as terrible as possible for the foe even at the expense of neutrals.—From "The War's New Alignments," by Frank H. Simonds, in the American Review of Reviews for March.

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." A telephone girl says she hopes the Chinese women will send "steven thousand missionaries for work among American women.—Wilmington Star.

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. Use these and feed each calf by itself.

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, unless it be by those who are able to raise it to store away until the termination of hostilities. If America cannot find a foreign market for this product, our domestic mills will take advantage of the situation to buy what is made for as little as possible; it is therefore well to consider this before undergoing the cost of operations which have such a gloomy prospect in the future. The only hope, as we see it, lies in raising a plenty of hog and hominy. When this is done Aquith can blockade, and Von Hindenburg can wipe out the Russian legions, and Prince Henry can bombard the English towns on the North sea, and the Sultan may have to flee from Constantinople with his harem, yet the cotton growing farmer of the United States will be able to withstand a siege of commercial depression, because his cribs and pantries will be full for the sustenance of man and beast.—Manning Times.

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 officers of the legion might, with entire propriety, devote some of their valuable time to the consideration of this fact.

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. It would be a good thing for the city and community if council would put a prohibitive license upon these traveling aggregations and keep them out of the community.—Camden Chronicle.

Imports and the War.

The New York port statistics show that no high protective tariff could so effectually 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. The value of foreign goods received for the week was \$678,088, compared with \$2,544,774, for the corresponding week in March last year. In other words, imports lacked about 73 per cent. of being as large as they were last year.

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. New York's port statistics show that imports are less by half than they ever were under the highest tariff this country ever had. We are not authority for this statement, for here are the official figures and statement accompanying a tabulation of imports in the New York Journal of Commerce:

"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. In January of last year 5,583,71 yards were brought in, while last January the yardage amounted to only 2,519,538. Some part of this decline is due to the lack of demand for the fine piece dyed cottons that were popular last year. The decline in the imports of laces reached a value of over a million dollars in January, being \$1,024,494, compared with \$2,268,911 last year. Embroideries dropped about 12 1-2 per cent. compared with last year in the corresponding month. The figures are now beginning to show in a large way the immense damage to trade done to Germany, France, Switzerland and other countries by the war. Under the new tariff the imports should be growing larger, and in a few known cases they are beginning to show a moderate increase, but, generally speaking, the tendency is much below what manufacturers would see if war did not interfere."

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. Right alongside of this comes the statement that the New Bedford cotton mills have just charged off depreciation and surplus and then declared an annual dividend of 4.57 per cent. on a capitalization of \$43,500,300. Why do the manufacturers want to grow if they can make more net profit by manufacturing than can be made by loaning money in North Carolina?

As the same time, it is true that the cotton cloth industry is depressed. 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. He is Mr. W. L. Verner, cashier of the bank at Wall-halla. A newspaper man saw the Wallhalla gentleman approaching at a distance and at once made a bee line for him, taking him for Gov. Manning. When the newspaper man discovered his error he remarked to a citizen passing along that that man looked like Gov Manning. Strange to say, this visitor remarked, "Well, I thought the same thing this morning. I was talking to a man in town and we saw Mr. Verner approaching, and both of us remarked at the same time that he looked like Gov. Manning." The only marked difference between the two gentlemen, in appearance, is that Mr. Verner has not the reddish hair of Gov. Manning. With that exception they are as much alike as two peas in a pod.—Anderson Intelligencer.

Popular Columbia Girl Dies.

Columbia, April 1.—Miss Emma Heyward, a popular young lady of Columbia died this morning from pneumonia. The remains will be taken to Orangeburg for burial.

Farmers who have planted vetch this season and expect to plant again for next year, should save a part of the crop for seed. The bulk of the vetch seed sold in the United States has heretofore come from Germany and Russia and the supply will be cut off this fall. Vetch seed will be scarce and high priced this fall and there may be more profit in saving the vetch crop for seed than in cutting it for hay.