

SENATE UPHOLDS WILSON.

By Vote of Sixty-eight to Fourteen Body Stands Behind Administration.

GORE, REFUSED PERMISSION TO DISCUSS RESOLUTION, VOTES AGAINST HIS OWN MEASURE— INTRODUCES AMENDMENT, WHICH WAS TABLED, THAT SINKING OF SHIPS WITH AMERICANS ON BOARD IS CAUSE FOR WAR.

Washington, March 3.—The senate endorsed the president's submarine policy today by tabling the resolution by overwhelming vote of 68 to 14. Being denied the privilege of discussing his resolution Senator Gore offered an amendment stating that the sinking of a merchant ship with Americans aboard would be a "cause for war between the United States and the German empire." This motion, too, was tabled. Then Gore created a sensation by voting against his own resolution.

The galleries were jammed when the senate met an hour early. Many members of the house crowded into the back of the senate chamber. Routine business was hurried through and Senator Stone moved consideration of the Gore resolution. Senator James of Kentucky moved that the resolution be tabled without discussing the measure.

Those who voted for the resolution were Borah, Chamberlain, Clap, Cummings, Fall, Gallinger, Gronna, Jones, La Follette, Macomber, Norris, O'Gorman, Sherman, Weeks.

After the Gore resolution was tabled, a debate on submarine questions was both begun. Senator Jones, of Washington, declared the senate had settled nothing and he would continue his fight to keep Americans off belligerent ships. Senator Reed, of Missouri, attacked Senator Williams for his speech yesterday.

ARTIST SHOWS PICTURES.

Exhibition of Works of Art at Hampton School Building.

The regular exhibition of Berlin, now has an exhibition of about one hundred oil paintings and water colors at the Hampton school building, where they have elicited much interest from the teachers and pupils of the schools. The exhibit is open to the public and is one of a very interesting nature. It will last probably two weeks or longer.

Mr. von Bergen is a native of Berlin, where he studied art. He has also studied and painted in Paris and has been in the United States for about six years, having spent most of this time in New York, and Colorado. All of his sketches are of landscapes and are chiefly of the Hudson river and Colorado scenes. He has recently come from Savannah and Charleston, where he exhibited his drawings, and he has pictures in the art exhibits at New York and Chicago. He has been at the Hampton school only a few days, but has been giving talks on art to the students of the art classes and shown them how he paints his pictures.

The exhibit is open to the public and is well worth a visit to those interested in art.

NUNS LOSE CONVENT.

Party of Thirty Reaches New York on Way to Spain—Ordered to Leave.

New York, March 5.—Thirty nuns, members of the Order of Silesians, who said their church and convent property at Morelos, Mexico, valued at \$250,000, had been confiscated by the Carranza government, arrived here today on the steamship Antonio Lopez from Mexican ports.

The members of the party are on their way to Spain. They said they had been forbidden to work longer in Mexico.

"Our convent was closed early in December," one of the nuns said. "We were accused of being in sympathy with Gen. Carranza's enemies and were evidently convicted. We were told to leave, being allowed to take with us only our personal property."

"Friends of our order in other Mexican cities gave us shelter until the ship sailed. We were not subjected to any indignities."

BRITAIN DENIES TALE.

Did Not Warn Citizens of Lincra. London, March 4.—The foreign office today denied the story published recently in the United States that the British government had warned her subjects at Shanghai not to embark on liners of either belligerent.

OFFICERS AND TRAINED MEN.

ATLANTIC FLEET SOMEWHAT SHORT OF BOTH.

Admiral Fletcher on Stand Tests of Need of Increase in Personnel—Efficient Despite the Lack.

Washington, March 3.—Only 15 of the 21 battleships of the Atlantic fleet are on active duty in West Indian waters, three of the other six being so crippled for lack of officers and men that they can not operate with the fleet and the other three are awaiting or undergoing extensive repairs. The 15 active ships are short from eight to 17 officers each of the number assigned to them by the navy department and 1,000 coal passers, electricians, gunners' mates and other trained enlisted men, although they have aboard about 100 more men than the total personnel allowed by regulations.

This was the situation of the fleet as pictured today by Admiral Fletcher, commander in chief, before the house naval committee. He added that in his opinion and that of various boards of officers who had studied the subject, the battleships squadrons of the active fleet required at least 5,000 additional men over the complements now assigned. The shortage in the various ratings, he explained, however, would not materially injure the efficiency of the fleet were it called upon immediately to engage an enemy.

The lack of officers was the most serious aspect, Admiral Fletcher thought, because it requires 10 years to train a competent lieutenant or lieutenant commander. Nothing that congress, much less the navy department can do, he said, can remedy the situation at once. He thought the only effective and logical way to increase the number of officers would be to increase the Annapolis cadet corps to 2,000 men and await the development.

Admiral Fletcher devoted the entire day before the committee to questions of personnel and questions by Representatives regarding the fleet. He was elected president of the Federation to succeed Mr. W. W. Rowland, whose term expired at the close of three months.

The next meeting will be held at the Presbyterian church on the First Sunday in April.

AGAINST SINGLE CROP SYSTEM.

Seven Objections to One-Crop Agriculture Practiced on Many Southern Farms.

Clemson College, March 1.—At a conference of Southern bankers, Bradford Knapp, chief of extension work in the South, made an address on "Safe Farming" in which he stated seven objections to the one-crop system of agriculture and offered suggestions as to what could constitute "safe farming" for the South. This address is reprinted in Circular 56, office of the secretary, and can be obtained by writing to the department of agriculture, Washington. The reasons why the one-crop system is unsafe are stated as follows:

First. Because the system depends upon market and crop conditions of the one crop alone. Failure of crop or failure of market alike bring serious disaster.

Second. Because it does not provide for the maintenance of soil fertility.

Third. Because it fails to provide for a sufficient livestock industry to consume the waste products of the farm and make its waste lands productive.

Fourth. Because it does not provide for a system of farm management under which labor, teams, and tools may be used to the fullest advantage.

Fifth. Because it brings return in cash but once a year instead of turning the money over more than once a year.

Sixth. Because it does not produce the necessary foods to supply the people upon the farm and keep them in health and strength.

Seventh. Because it limits knowledge, narrows citizenship, and does not foster home-building, but does encourage commercial farming.

This circular will be of interest and value to every farmer, merchant and banker in South Carolina. Bankers in rural communities especially should possess themselves of copies of it.

East St. Louis, March 6.—The Armour, Swift and Morris packing plants gave five thousand employees a voluntary raise in salary today amounting to an average of sixty cents per week, each. This is the first raise the employees have had in eighteen years. They are open shops.

OVER 3,000 LIVES LOST.

TRAGEDY OF AUXILIARY CRUISER LA PROVENCE ON FEB. 26 ONE OF GREATEST ON RECORD.

Ship Was Transporting Soldiers to Saloniki—Statement Issued February 29 Says No Submarine Signs Were Noticed Before or After Sinking.

Paris, March 3.—It was announced at the French ministry of marine today that there were nearly 4,000 men on board the French auxiliary cruiser La Provence when she was sunk in the Mediterranean on February 26.

It was stated that on board the La Provence were the staff of the 3d colonial infantry regiment, the 3d battalion, the 2d company of the 1st battalion, the 2d machine gun company and one extra company, in all nearly 4,000 men.

As the ministry of marine on February 29 announced that the number of survivors of the La Provence disaster was estimated at 850, it is indicated by the foregoing dispatch that upwards of 3,150 lives were lost.

The loss of more than 3,000 lives in the sinking of the French auxiliary cruiser La Provence is the greatest ocean disaster of modern times. Up to the present the largest number of lives ever lost in one wreck was when the White Star liner Titanic struck an iceberg off the New Foundland Banks on April 14, 1912, and sank with a death loss of 1,595. The rescued numbered 743.

The French ministry of marine had previously issued no statements as to the number of persons on the La Provence when she went down.

The vessel, however, when in the trans-Atlantic service could carry 1,990 persons, including the crew, and it has been presumed that, as she was transporting troops between ports not far apart, she was carrying a number of men larger than her normal capacity.

The official statement of February 29 announcing the sinking of the La Provence said:

"The French auxiliary cruiser La Provence II (so designated to distinguish her from the French battleship Provence), engaged in transporting troops to Saloniki, was sunk in the Mediterranean on February 26. Two hundred and ninety-six survivors have been brought to Malta, and about 400 to Melos by French and British patrol vessels summoned by wireless.

"No signs of a submarine were noticed before or after the sinking. La Provence was armed with five cannon of 14 centimetres, two of 57 millimetres and four of 47 millimetres."

SOUTHERN WELFARE AGENT.

Rev. Chas. L. Bass Employed by Railway Company at Salary of \$3,600 Per Year—To Assist the Employees.

Atlanta, Ga., March 2.—The Southern Railway Company announced here today the appointment of a welfare agent at a salary of \$3,600 per year "to provide its employees with better opportunities for moral, social and industrial uplift." The Rev. Charles L. Bass, a Methodist preacher, about 35 years old, was given the position.

Mr. Bass, who formerly was a practicing attorney and a member of the Georgia legislature, joined the Methodist ministry several years ago and was assigned to a church at Inman Yards, a suburb, where the Southern has its local roundhouse and freight yards. Card playing, drinking and various petty disorders were frequent at that section then, the announcement said, but shortly after Bass went there "the place was pervaded by a different moral atmosphere." This, it was said, led to creation of the office of welfare agent, and to Mr. Bass' appointment to fill it.

Mr. Bass will leave here today with E. H. Coapman, vice president of the Southern, for a tour of the system.

AMMUNITION FACTORY BLOWN UP.

Explosion at Plant in Suburb of Paris Kills Many.

Paris, March 4.—The French ammunition factory at LaCourneuve, a suburb of Paris, blew up today, killing and injuring many men and women workers. Fire broke out after the first explosion and other explosions followed as the flame ate its way through the plant. One hour after the accident twenty bodies had been recovered and a hundred and twenty-five injured taken to Paris hospitals for treatment.

FINDS NAVY EFFICIENT.

FLETCHER TELLS COMMITTEE OF TARGET PRACTICE.

Dreadnoughts of United States Lead World and Men are Just as Good.

Washington, March 2.—An encouraging report on the condition and efficiency of the nation's sea forces was given the house naval committee today by Admiral Frank Fletcher, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet.

In individual fighting efficiency, Admiral Fletcher declared, the dreadnoughts of the United States led the world, while in the skill of its officers and men, the navy had no reason to fear comparison to that of any other power.

Describing some of the things the navy is doing in the light of lessons of the European war, the admiral said one ship of the fleet recently had hurled seven out of 42 huge projectiles through a target 20 by 60 feet at a range of eight to nine miles, or 16,000 to 18,000 yards. The longest ranges used in naval engagements of the European war thus far, he explained, were 16,000 to 17,000 yards.

Judging from reports of target practice at Guantanamo during the last month, Admiral Fletcher said, it was probable that from 10 to 20 per cent. of the shots fired could be landed on a battleship at 18,000 yards. He said that inherent errors in gun fire and range determination, which do not seriously affect results at short distances, are greatly magnified as the range goes up.

To bring out the effectiveness of navy shells, Admiral Fletcher told of target work by the Wyoming last year at 12,000 yards in which three shells penetrated a 10 inch armor plate. Five out of 30 shots fired, he said, struck the small target and from 80 to 90 per cent. would have landed on a battleship.

The committee will take up tomorrow the bill to authorize officers of the marine corps to accept employment in the Haitian constabulary. Col. Waller, commanding the marines in Haiti, told the committee that absolute quiet prevailed there and that a new revolution could not be organized, as the natives were enjoying peace and security for the first time in 112 years. They were completely satisfied, he said, and within three years the constabulary probably could be turned over to native officers and the entire American force, with the exception of a small legion guard, be withdrawn.

URGES PEACE WITH AMERICA.

German Papers Point to Dangers to Germany in Case of War With United States.

Berlin, March 4.—Conservative German papers today warned Germany of the dangers of a war with the United States, pointing out what it would mean to have the resources of America added to those of the Allies. Herr Naumann, a member of the Reichstag, writing in the Schleswig papers says that an American fleet would be placed side by side with Britain's, increasing the possibility of an absolutely effective blockade and that a formidable army could be raised in the United States in six months. America could finance the Allies for an unlimited period. The article ends with the statement: "We cannot shut our eye to the endless sacrifices war with the United States would demand."

UPHOLDS WILSON'S POLICY.

Governor Looks to Congress to Give President a Vote of Confidence.

Columbia, March 3.—Interpreting the public sentiment in this State in regard to President Wilson's letter to Congressman Pou in the present crisis in Washington, Gov. Manning yesterday sent the following telegram to the United Press in reply to their query:

"Your telegram. South Carolina sentiment is practically unanimous in support of President Wilson's position. Our people are behind him. We demand that congress shall give the president a vote of confidence and leave it to him to deal with foreign affairs. We are confident that congress will see its duty as loyal Americans and will uphold the president in protecting the interests and honor of America."

Law Against Trading Stamps Valid.

Washington, March 6.—The Florida law preventing the use of trading stamps and profit sharing coupons has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

AGREE ON ENLARGED ARMY.

HOUSE COMMITTEE COMPLETES BILL FOR REGULAR FORCE.

Maximum of 170,000 Fighting Men With Militia of 400,000 and Large Federal Reserve Besides.

Washington, March 2.—Final decision was reached by the house military committee late today upon its bill for the increase of the army, and it will be reported unanimously to the house early next week. In round figures the measure would authorize the formation of an army composed of regulars, National Guardsmen and federal volunteers with a total peace strength of approximately 700,000 men.

It provides for a maximum strength of 170,000 fighting troops for the regular army and a minimum of 425,000 for the National Guard within five years after organization of federal volunteers through an extension of the summer training camp idea. It is estimated that 100,000 men can be enrolled the latter force.

The bill retains provision for organization of industrial and technical reserves, and authorizes creation of a board of officers to control an industrial mobilization in time of war or imminence of war. It also provides that manufacturers of war materials must give immediate preference to government orders in war time, or when there is danger of war, under heavy penalty for failure to do so.

While the minimum strength of the regular army remained at 140,000 a change was made before the final vote to fix the maximum of fighting troops at 170,000, bringing the total authorized strength of the regular force, including the hospital corps and other noncombatant troops, to 190,000.

Although all members of the committee will sign the bill they do so under the reservation that they may support upon the floor of the house any amendment they desire.

The senate military committee expects to vote finally upon its army bill tomorrow, and it is possible the first of the proposals may be urged by President Wilson, placed before both houses of congress Saturday. Arrangements to expedite their consideration already have been made.

The house committee inserted only a general provision for a government plant to make nitric acid, leaving details to be worked out later in an appropriation measure.

BUILDINGS BURN AT MANNING.

Home of Bottling Works and Two Adjoining Structures Victims of Flames.

Manning, March 2.—At 1 o'clock this morning fire was discovered on the inside in the rear portion of the Manning Bottling Works and in a short while the entire building, together with the adjoining buildings on either side, was enveloped in flames. The buildings were rather old frame structures, worth probably \$500 to \$600, with no insurance. The outfit of the bottling works was insured for \$600 on a value of about \$1,000.

The building on the north side, occupied by Frierson Brothers, with a small stock of fruit and fancy groceries, was a total loss without insurance. The building to the south, the largest of the three, was occupied as a garage and motor car repair shop by Ulysses June. In this building were three automobiles in serviceable shape and some others out of commission, all of which were destroyed with no insurance. The origin of the fire has not been discovered. The buildings belonged to D. M. Bradham. A fourth building to the south, occupied by R. L. Bell with a wheelwright and general repair shop, was considerably damaged on the roof and north wall, but here the progress of the flames was checked by the fire department. The total loss is estimated at about \$3,000, with insurance amounting to \$600. These buildings were situated just outside the path of the destructive tornado that visited Manning last May.

PETITION LACKS NAMES.

Columbia, March 2.—It is understood that the recall petition directed at Mayor Lewis A. Griffith is short a few of the required number of signatures, and those behind the movement expect to get a sufficient number more to sign and they plan to present the petition to the governor immediately.

Gov. Manning has not yet taken any action on the petition filed with him asking that he order a recall election for Councilmen E. M. Dupre and C. M. Asbill.