

WILSON ENDS WANGLE.

PRESIDENT ASKS DENMAN TO RESIGN AND ACCEPTS GOETHALS' RESIGNATION.

Mr. Denman's resignation leaves Vice Chairman Brent as temporary chairman and there will be no interruption to the board's work.

Washington, July 24.—President Wilson brought the Shipping Board to an abrupt termination today by eliminating the two principals, William Denman, chairman of the board, and Major Gen. Geo. W. Goethals, manager of the board's emergency fleet corporation, in charge of construction.

The resignation of Gen. Goethals, tendered some days ago, was accepted and Mr. Denman was asked by the president to follow suit that the government's building program might go forward without embarrassment.

Edward N. Hurley, of Chicago, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, was named by the president to become chairman of the board, and Mainbridge Colby, of New York, was appointed successor to Capt. John B. White, another board member whose resignation offered to the president a month ago, also was accepted. Rear Admiral Capps, chief constructor of the navy, will succeed Gen. Goethals as manager of the fleet corporation, taking immediate charge of the building program.

The nominations of Mr. Hurley and Mr. Colby went to the senate this afternoon and were referred to the commerce committee. Their prompt confirmation was predicted by both Democratic and Republican leaders.

Mr. Denman sent his resignation to the White House immediately after the receipt of the president's letter announcing it. The president's action apparently took him by surprise, but his only comment was this:

"It was the best way to settle the whole thing. I am willing to help the president in any possible way and never have questioned the wisdom of his decisions."

It was reported tonight that Theodore Hunt, vice chairman of the board, who has been a strong supporter of Mr. Denman's position, had offered to quit the board if the president thought it best, but at the White House it was said an announcement of such a nature would be tantamount to a personal surrender, realizing that the only manner in which the way can be completely cleared for harmonious and effective action is to carry out shipbuilding plans forward from this point through new agencies. Gen. Goethals has put his resignation in my hands; and I have accepted it in the same spirit in which it was tendered—not as deciding between two men whom I respect and admire, but in order to make invidious decisions unnecessary and let the work be developed without further discussion of what is past.

The president's method of ending the controversy came as a great surprise to most officials here, who believed he would make a final effort to compose the situation by dividing definitely between the Shipping Board and the manager of its corporation the powers conferred on the executive by congress. Mr. Wilson apparently became convinced, however, that Denman and Goethals could never work in harmony and that both were in a measure to be blamed for the delay in the program.

Virtually from the start of the trouble, it became known tonight, Mr. Denman did not have the full support of the board for his wooden ship program. Mr. Donald and Mr. Stevens consistently supported Gen. Goethals, but Mr. Brent and Capt. White stood with the chairman.

Gen. Goethals' announcement of this program furnished the cause for a definite split between him and Mr. Denman. Much of the Goethals plan was the original program proposed by the Shipping Board, but Mr. Denman is said to have resented the fact that the general, in making it public, declared he would proceed without consulting the board.

The president's order conferring the powers given by congress authorized the board to operate ships and the corporation to build them. Gen. Goethals, reinforced by a letter from President Wilson, which declared that he would not be hampered, took the order to mean that he would have a free hand. Mr. Denman, with a letter from the president which, he thought, charged the Shipping Board with responsibility for the expenditures of the funds supplied by congress, promptly blocked the general's plans.

Difficulties then developed thick and fast and another letter went from the White House to Gen. Goethals. It called the general to account for announcing his program without first consulting the board and made it clear that he was not in supreme charge of the shipping program, and must not proceed without the approval of the Shipping Board.

In reply the general wrote a letter made public today, offering to resign, and declaring he had been given to understand previously by the president that he was to have absolute authority.

The Goethals program, which includes commandeering all private shipping under construction and the building of two government-owned ship yards for putting together fabri-

ated steel ships, undoubtedly will be adopted almost as it stands. Chairman Denman already has asked congress to reduce the cost of ships to be fabricated, and the State department supports his position that the United States should requisition British ships building in American yards.

Mr. Denman's resignation leaves Vice Chairman Brent as temporary chairman and there will be no interruption to the board's work.

Until their nominations have been confirmed Mr. Hurley and Mr. Colby will sit with the board as members without power to vote. Meantime, Rear Admiral Capps will take immediate charge of building. He is a naval constructor of wide experience and at present is head of the Naval Compensation Board, which passes on the cost of warships built by contractors on the cost plus percentage basis.

Mr. Hurley is a manufacturer of pneumatic machinery and as chairman of the Trade Commission gave most of his time to the establishment of better relations between the government and business. Tonight he announced this statement:

"I appreciate the importance of the task with which the president has entrusted me. We must build ships, not talk about them. American labor, the most skillful and intelligent in the world, can turn out the ships in record-breaking time and we are going to buckle down and get busy."

In announcing acceptance of the resignation of Gen. Goethals and the request that Mr. Denman resign, the White House made public tonight the president's letters to both men.

The president's letter to Mr. Denman follows:

"I hope and believe that I am interpreting your best judgment as well as my own when I say that our duty concerning the debate and misunderstandings that have arisen in connection with the shipbuilding program ought to be settled without regard to our personal preferences or our personal feelings altogether and with the single purpose of doing what will be best to serve the public interest.

"No decision we can arrive at could eliminate the elements of controversy that have crept into almost every question connected with the program; and I am convinced that the only wise course is to begin afresh—not upon the program, for that is already in large part in process of execution, but upon the further explanation of it.

"I have found both you and Gen. Goethals sincere and able as personal services, realizing that the only manner in which the way can be completely cleared for harmonious and effective action is to carry out shipbuilding plans forward from this point through new agencies. Gen. Goethals has put his resignation in my hands; and I have accepted it in the same spirit in which it was tendered—not as deciding between two men whom I respect and admire, but in order to make invidious decisions unnecessary and let the work be developed without further discussion of what is past.

"I am taking the liberty of writing to tell you this in the confidence that you will be glad to take the same disinterested and self-forgetting course that Gen. Goethals has taken. When you have done as he has done I am sure that you may count with the utmost confidence upon the ultimate verdict of the people of the country with regard to your magnanimous and unselfish view of public duty and upon winning in the retrospect the same admiration and confidence that I have learned to feel for you.

"With much regard and very great appreciation of the large services you have rendered, cordially and sincerely yours. (Signed) Woodrow Wilson."

President Wilson's letter to Gen. Goethals follows:

"Your letter of July 20 does you great honor. (This was the general's letter of resignation.) It is conceived in a fine spirit of public duty such as I have learned to expect of you. This is, as you say, a case where the service of the public is the only thing to be considered. Personal feelings and personal preferences must be resolutely set aside, and we must do the thing that is most serviceable.

"It is with that thought in mind that I feel constrained to say that I think that you have interpreted your duty rightly.

"No impartial determination of the questions at issue can now set the shipbuilding promptly and effectively on its way to completion and success. It is best that we take the self-forgetting course you suggest and begin with a fresh sheet of paper—begin, not the shipbuilding, but the further administration of the program. The shipbuilding is, happily, in large part begun and can now readily be pushed to completion if the air be cleared of the debates that have unfortunately darkened it.

"With deep appreciation, therefore, of your generous attitude and with genuine admiration of what you have been able in a short time to accomplish, I accept your resignation and feel that in doing so I am acting upon your best judgment as well as my own. I hope that you will feel the same undoubting confidence that I feel that the people of the country, for whom you have rendered great service, will judge you justly and generously in this as in other things, and that all personal misunderstandings and misjudgments that have been created will pass in a short time entirely away."

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Gen. Goethals' letter of July 20 to the president follows:

"I beg to acknowledge your letter of July 19 and wish to express my appreciation of the considerate manner in which you have stated the conclusions which you have reached.

"In the project for the 'rapid emergency construction of small ships,' dated March 12, 1917, and approved by you on April 4 last, it was stated that: 'To secure the speed of production, which is all important, we feel that the task of securing and equipping these ships should be put in the hands of one man. Centralized control is essential for rapid and efficient work.'

"It was on this understanding on my part that I undertook the work at your request. This understanding was subsequently confirmed, not only when I took up the matter with the shipping board, but at the hearings before the subcommittee of the committee on appropriation of the Senate where it was stated that I was 'to have absolute and complete authority for the administration on the construction side; that everything the board could do would be done, and that it would act on my suggestion and initiative. These assurances were placed much more clearly before the members of the subcommittee on appropriations of the house.

"The necessity for shipping makes it imperative that results be secured as rapidly as possible. It is results which count after all and nothing should be allowed to interfere with the accomplishment of this end. I have endeavored to establish harmonious relations with the shipping board, but regret to state that I have not succeeded.

"Believing that a centralization of authority in one man is necessary to carry out the shipbuilding program rapidly and successfully, after mature consideration of the whole subject, I am satisfied I cannot secure efficient results under the conditions of your letter.

"I am convinced then that the best interests of the public welfare would be served if I were replaced by some one in whom full authority can be centered and whose personality will not be a stumbling block. It is my urgent hope that this solution will commend itself to you, and in order that the work may be delayed as little as possible by a change, if you deem it wise, I shall be glad to continue in charge until my successor can be selected and to remain with him until he has a thorough knowledge of the organization that has been built up.

"You are assured of my loyal acquiescence in the directions given in your letter and all future orders."

Gen. Goethals made no statement today regarding his plans, but it is known he is eager to go to France as a part of the military organization. Although specially designated by the president for the shipbuilding he has remained on the retired list of the army.

NEGRO EDUCATION INADEQUATE.
Interesting Report by United States Bureau of Education.

Washington, July 25.—Institutions for negro education are inadequate, Dr. Thomas Jones of the United States Bureau of Education reported. He suggests cooperation toward developing a few institutions of university and college grade. He states that the location of two or more negro institutions in some Southern cities indicated a wasteful duplication of effort.

AMERICAN DESTROYS U-BOAT.
Steamer Fires 35 Shells at Submarine Sinking Her.

Paris, July 23.—An American steamer recently sank a large German submarine, according to a dispatch to The Temps from Havre.

While on a voyage from the United States the steamer was attacked by a submarine. Replying to its fire, the steamer sent thirty-five shells at the under water boat, which assumed a perpendicular position and disappeared beneath the water.

MURDER IN LAURENS.
Robt. W. Burdette Held for Slaying.

Laurens, July 24.—David D. Stoddard, a well to do farmer and one of the best known citizens of Dial's Township, was shot and killed today by Robert W. Burdette, a young farmer and neighbor of the deceased. Mrs. Dee Bolt, a sister of young Burdette, is said to have been involved in the circumstances that led to the homicide.

New Fall Vegetables.

During the present season everything possible is being done in the South to provide ample supplies of food. To aid in this work, attention is being called from time to time to the best varieties of vegetables or to new vegetables which especially suit conditions. Among legumes, soy beans, peanuts, and cowpeas will be emphasized and for new green vegetables New Zealand spinach and Chinese cabbage will prove valuable.

Demonstrations in bread making with wheat flour substitutes being carried on by the county agents call especially for soy beans and peanuts. Mammoth Yellow is one of the best soy beans for bread making; the Haberland and other yellow seeded varieties may be used. The soy bean is also useful as a vegetable and methods for making soy bean cheese are being perfected. Circular No. A-85, entitled "Soy Beans in the Cotton Belt," issued by this office, gives instructions for their cultivation. Such varieties of cowpeas as the Red Ripper, Conch, Cream, Extra Early Blackeye, Large Blackeye and the Brown, Speckled and Sugar Crowders should also be planted.

Instructions for planting two valuable new green vegetables, New Zealand spinach and Chinese cabbage, which will be used for special demonstrations this season, have been prepared by Mr. N. Menderson of the office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction. Recipes for the use of all these vegetables will be furnished later.

New Zealand Spinach (*Tetragonia expansa*) is one of the best forms of greens which will stand the heat and drought of midsummer. It has none of the bitterness of the real spinach, nor does it become tough if only the lateral shoots are used when three or four inches long. It forms a large branching plant 4 to 6 inches high and a single plant may cover a circle 5 to 6 feet in diameter in rich soil. Seed may be planted any time from early spring until July and will yield good greens within 50 to 80 days, though care must be taken not to cut off the lateral shoots or leaf tips before plants have attained considerable size. In gathering, only 4 to 5 inches of the tip ends of the larger, well-branched plants should be taken.

The seed should be soaked in water about 12 to 24 hours before planting. Set them one inch deep in rich, light, well cultivated land, where they will have plenty of sun. The seed may either be planted 3 or 4 seed to the hill, with hills 2 feet apart, or they may be planted 1 foot apart in the row, with the rows 3 feet apart.

Another method used in planting is to mark rows with radishes, or place 2 or 3 seeds in a group at intervals of 3 to 4 feet in a row of lettuce, corn salad, mustard, set onions or true spinach, because these crops will be gone before the New Zealand spinach needs the space.

Keep up clean cultivation until the branches cover the ground between the rows. Watering is not necessary though a few good waterings will make a stronger growth and larger leaves during the summer droughts.

Pe-tai or Chinese Cabbage since its introduction several years ago, has proved of unusual value for late summer planting. It forms long cylindrical semi-compact heads, in general appearance somewhat resembling a dense head of Romaine lettuce. The inner leaves and midribs are blanched. It is a delicious vegetable which can be used like lettuce and cabbage.

The seed should not be planted before July, as if planted earlier they are very liable to go to seed during the hot weather. Even if not planted until early August or September in the South, they will still produce firm, white heads, weighing several pounds each, in October and November. Plant when the seed of fall turnips is sown in your section. This cabbage will not succeed unless it is given a rich soil, good cultivation and water during dry periods.

Plant thinly in drills in a well-matured seed bed; transplant to rich, moist soil when the plants are about 3 inches tall. In the South, it is often found necessary to water the plants after transplanting for several days until they are well established, and sometimes shading will be necessary to prevent wilting. Set the plants 18 to 24 inches apart in the row, with the rows 3 feet apart.

When the plants are 8 to 10 inches tall, well rotted manure or nitrate of soda should be worked in around them. The plants are gross feeders, and if well fertilized, will make large heads before frost.

Harvest before the first light frost; leave roots attached and remove damaged leaves. Store in layers under dry straw, with a heavy covering of straw.

Washington, July 25.—Secretary McAdoo has notified the Canadian minister of finance that the United States has no objection to Canada's obtaining a short time credit of one hundred million dollars from private American sources. It is understood the negotiations are proceeding with New York bankers.

CONSCRIPTION FOR CANADA.

House Passes Bill and Sends it to the Senate.

Ottawa, Canada, July 24.—The conscription bill passed the house of commons today by a majority of fifty-four. It now goes to the senate, where its speedy enactment into law is assured by a substantial majority supporting the government.

The majority today upon the third reading in the commons was nine below that given when the paper of conscription was adopted on second reading. This was due to absence of a number of conscriptionists.

There was no practical change in the line-up. English-speaking conservative members voted solidly for the bill and twenty-two of the English-speaking Liberal supporters of Sir Wilfred Laurier voted for the government measure. The remainder of Sir

Wilfred's followers voted with him against conscription and were joined by five French members, who were elected to support the government. The vote for conscription was almost entirely English and the vote against it was very largely French.

Before the vote was taken, an appeal for the measure was made by J. G. Turriff, a Liberal member, whose only son was killed in France. He opposed submission of conscription to the people by either referendum or general election, because it would be defeated by votes of slackers.

Sir Wilfred Laurier said it was a new thing for a question to divide both political parties at one time.

It was admitted that conscription would be defeated if submitted to the people, but the government was prepared to carry the measure by its parliamentary majority and apply it to the country by coercion.

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Today we are at war against autocracy and militarism, upholding liberty as the fundamental right of man, not for ourselves alone but for the people of all nations.
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