

TO CONTINUE SHIPPING RAID

FRINZ EITEL'S COMMANDER SAYS HE WILD RESUME FORMER ACTS.

Captain of German Cruiser Says He Has Had Luck in Recital of War on English Merchant Vessels.

Newport News, Va., March 12.—Capt. Max Thierichens, commander of the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, merchant raider for the Fatherland in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and destroyer of an American ship, today broke his seal of silence since he reached anchorage in an American port.

The German commander, who brought his ship to this port last Wednesday, said he had been too busy to talk for publication until now, and he consented to say a few words.

The commander was asked if his raid of the seas was over. "Fest weiter," he explained in German, meaning as he explained, "we haven't given it up by a long way." The officer emphasized his statement with a slam of his fist on the coffee table and continued:

"We had luck and we shall have more, I hope."

"As you know," Commander Thierichens continued, "we cruised for days without seeing a thing off Chile. Our coal was almost gone. We were really in a bad way. Then one day we sighted a sailing ship. A squad went aboard and demanded that she show her colors. She admitted that she was the French ship Jean."

"When we read the signal wig-wagged back by our boarding crew it was as if a roost pigeon were to fly into the mouth of a starving man. 'French ship Jean,' came the message, 'loaded with best Cardiff coal.'"

"There was a heavy sea running and we didn't dare come alongside. So I gave orders that we sail her to the nearest place—I found an ideal place called Easter Island on an atlas. Our crew took her, but later I offered the French a chance to sail their own ship under our orders with pay and they accepted."

"But this was too slow, so we took her in tow. When we were underway again we sighted the English boat Kildaton and took after her with our tow line jerking along behind. We soon finished her and then proceeded till we reached Easter Island with our prize. We landed and when we found there was no particular danger we rested and quietly coaled. It was like feeding a hungry man."

The captain explained that before he landed the crews of the Jean and the Kildaton he ascertained that an Englishman's yacht was in the harbor and that word could easily be taken for their relief.

Next to coal the greatest need the Eitel felt in her long journey, the commander said was water. Because of the water shortage, he said, the Eitel anchored in the rain belt near Pernambuco, and spread all sail—not perpendicularly, but flat—and waited, and for forty-eight hours the rains descended and the tanks were filled.

"We were out of the track of liners," said the captain, "and could hardly believe it when we saw the French steamship Florida appearing."

Here Commander Thierichens paused to give word of praise for the Florida's captain.

"There is a real gentleman," he said, referring to Capt. Moisson. "At first his patriotism made it hard for him to compose himself on our boat, but later when he had accepted the situation he bore his position like a true gentleman."

The commander's glance fell on a few sprigs of wheat growing from a box in his cabin window.

"You can't imagine what that little growing green meant to us," he said. "Even in the cities you can look into a florist's shop. But through these months on the sea we yearned for it. So when we reached Easter Island we filled baskets with earth. All we had to plant were beans and peas and we soon found that they were not growing. We were just about ready to give up our window gardens when there came a wheat ship. We planted some of it and you see it is growing."

Easter Island was a bright page in the Eitel Friedrich's history and a strange little Christmas tree at the captain's elbow, still bearing its gold and candles, was a relic, the officer said from last Christmas's celebration.

Lying on the table were photographs which the captain displayed as his farthest south record. They showed two great icebergs and a wide grey icefield.

"We went far South of the Horn," the officer explained, "for it was after the battles on the coast and we were afraid of the straits. Then we were up in the tropics, shooting sharks."

"Despite the changes of weather and the hazards of the cruiser," the commander added as the interview closed, "we have not lost a single life and the crew we have today is the same to a man as that which left Tsing Tau many months ago."

AMERICAN SHOT IN MEXICO.

ZAPATA TROOPS KILL JOHN B. McMANUS WHEN THEY ENTER CAPITAL AFTER OBREGON'S DEPARTURE.

Punishment of Guilty Demanded by Uncle Sam—Occupation of Mexico City by Zapatistas Hailed With Enthusiasm by People—Marred by Looting.

Washington, March 12.—Encouraging advices telling of the relief of the food famine in Mexico City through the evacuation of the capital by the forces of Gen. Obregon, the Carranza commander, were beclouded today by the news that on the entry of the Zapata troops John B. McManus, an American citizen, was murdered—shot down in his home, the door of which had been sealed with the coat of arms of the United States, and over which flew the Stars and Stripes.

Instant demand was made by the Brazilian minister on behalf of the United States government for the punishment of those guilty of the crime. After a conference between President Wilson and his cabinet Secretary Bryan telegraphed the Brazilian minister, approving of his action and adding a demand for reparation to the victim's family. The minister was instructed to insist on the early punishment of the offenders and to impress upon the post commander at Mexico City—Gen. Salazar—the seriousness with which the American government viewed the occurrence.

The general—who is not the same Salazar, nor a relative of the independent chief, who has been conducting an independent revolutionary movement in Northern Mexico after his escape from American custody last year—promised that the demands of the United States would be promptly met.

The occupation of the city by the Zapatistas, which was hailed with enthusiasm by the people, was marred by three cases of looting. Official reports said no disorders occurred, and the city was quiet when the last dispatch, dated 4 p. m., yesterday, was filed. It was said the killing of McManus at first alarmed the foreigners, but when it became apparent that the attack was an isolated case, and that assurances had been given for the protection of the foreigners generally, the tension was relieved.

The Brazilian minister reported in several dispatches on the murder. The motive for the crime, he explained, undoubtedly was one of revenge for the alleged killing of two Zapata soldiers by McManus. The minister said that when the Zapatistas withdrew several weeks ago, after the departure of Gen. Guiterrez, some of them attempted to loot the McManus home. The latter stood on his doorstep, and although it was never definitely established who fired the first shot, when he attacked fled because of the arrival of Carranza forces two were left behind dead.

Apprehensive of the return of the Zapata forces, McManus induced the Brazilian minister to seal his door with the coat of arms of the United States and hoisted an American flag over his home. Apparently, the minister reported, McManus was killed by a simultaneous volley. The American had sent his wife and family to the home of friends and no one, so far as is known, witnessed the shooting.

The killing of McManus has increased apprehension here in official quarters for the safety of foreigners in Mexico City. During Obregon's occupation of the city a Swedish subject and four Spaniards were killed. Before leaving Mexico City Obregon gave the Brazilian minister a certificate confirming the fact that the Swede was killed by his soldiers. The certificate was given to afford the Swede's family a basis for a claim. The Carranza commander is understood to have paid 1,199 pesos toward the funeral expenses of the victim.

Several of the embassies and legations received word of the occupation of the city by the Zapatistas. The three cases of looting were reported as having occurred with a German, a British and a French subject as victims. Unofficial reports that two thousand Mexicans had tried to release priests imprisoned by Obregon and that a general riot resulted were not confirmed.

Gen. Obregon's troops, according to official dispatches, left in good order. In view of this the American government, it was said, probably would make no representations to the Carranza government.

Secretary Bryan is preparing to insist that the railway between Mexico City and Vera Cruz be kept open for the transportation of foreigners.

The murder of McManus overshadowed all other diplomatic phases of the Mexican situation, however. Messages transmitted by the Brazilian minister from McManus' wife were sent to relatives at Denver. They stated merely that the family was away when the shooting occurred.

High officials regarded the incident as an isolated case arising out of previous difficulties between McManus and the Zapatistas, and not due to

RAISE FUNDS FOR CITY NURSE

ABOUT \$600 OF \$1,000 SECURED AT MASS MEETING ON SUNDAY NIGHT.

Interesting Talk Made by Rev. R. S. Truesdale to Large and Enthusiastic Audience—Supt. S. H. Edmunds Presided at Meeting.

The mass meeting at Trinity Methodist Church on Sunday night in the interest of the work of the city nurse was largely attended and much enthusiasm was shown by those present. More than \$600 was raised in cash contributions and secured by pledges from those present of the \$1,000 which is needed by the Civic League to carry on its work among the poor of the city of Sumter.

The meeting was probably the largest and most interesting which has yet been held in this cause and all of those concerned were much pleased with its success. Besides the cash contributions and pledges there were many of those who annually donate towards this worthy cause who were not present, but who will be seen later by members of the Civic League and who are expected to give liberally as usual, so that the required sum may be raised.

The meeting was presided over by Superintendent S. H. Edmunds, who referred to the excellent work which had been done by the city nurse.

The Rev. R. S. Truesdale of Trinity church made the address of the evening. Taking for his subject the well known parable of the separation of the sheep from the goats, he told how the Lord commanded that the hungry be fed, the thirsty be given drink and the sick and imprisoned be visited, saying that if a person could not go, he or she could send and the opportunity of obeying the Lord's command was open to them through the work of the city nurse. Mr. Truesdale made a short, but very touching address and the members of the congregation were much moved by it. Subscription cards were passed around and contributions taken at the close of his talk.

Dr. Geo. W. Dick made a few remarks about the young lady who is city nurse and doing most valuable work among the needy of the city.

A delightful feature of the meeting was a solo by Miss Rotholz.

\$125,000 FIRE IN COLUMBIA.

R. L. Bryan Company Burnt Out, When Masonic Building is Destroyed.

Columbia, March 12.—The Masonic Temple building, in which was situated the Masonic Lodge and the R. L. Bryan Company, printing and stationers, on the 1400 block of Main street, early this morning was totally destroyed by fire. An adjacent building occupied by the Stanley China Hall was slightly damaged. The loss is estimated at \$125,000, partly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

any general antipathy toward foreigners or intended attack on them as a whole. Confidence prevailed that the Zapata troops would maintain good order. The following summary of conditions in the capital was issued by the State department:

The department is advised that the Zapatistas occupied the City of Mexico at 9 A. M., March 11, amidst popular enthusiasm represented by all classes. The authorities who have just assumed control of affairs in the city have promised that everything in their power will be done toward bringing in the much needed supplies to relieve the people. They also have promised to do everything possible to maintain order and give protection to foreigners and nationals.

"It was stated in these advices that the international relief committee would meet on the 11th and that the Zapatistas would send a representative to discuss the details of the plan to obtain transportation facilities. At 4 P. M., March 11, the city was still quiet."

Evacuation by the Obregon troops solves many of the problems which had threatened to force a crisis in the relations between the Carranza government and the United States. The food and water supply can now be replenished and the imprisoned merchants released. What disposition has been made of the priests imprisoned by Obregon is not known, but it is believed they now will be released.

The Villa agency gave out the following statement:

"The confidential agency of the convention government of Mexico has no information whatever regarding the reported killing of the American citizen, John B. McManus. The agency wishes to state, however, that due punishment and reparation will be made if the American in question has been subjected to death by soldiers under Gen. Zapata's command. "In the meantime the agency begs that judgment be suspended until the facts are fully known."

URGES LAW ENFORCEMENT.

WIRES MAYOR PRO TEM WILLIAMS REGARDING SITUATION IN CHARLESTON.

Anxious to See Results, but Governor Hopes It Won't be Necessary for Him to Interfere in Local Affairs.

Columbia, March 13.—"Owing to Mayor Grace's illness, and uncertainty as to how long he will be detained from office, I am calling on you and city officials to enforce law against liquor selling, gambling and other violations. Please advise your determination and when I may expect results," said Gov. Richard I. Manning, in a telegram to Mayor Pro Tem Henry P. Williams, of Charleston, made public at the governor's office tonight.

"Mayor Grace's favorable condition indicates early return to duty. In the meantime have instructed police officials to enforce all laws. I will be out of the city until tomorrow evening," was the reply of the mayor pro tem of Charleston to the governor. Both telegrams were under date of March 11.

The governor, in making public the telegrams, indicated a strong desire to see the city officials of Charleston enforce the laws without interference from him. He said that he was giving earnest consideration to the situation in Charleston and that he hoped the mayor and city officials would enforce every law. He stated that after his telegram to Mayor Grace, some days ago, protesting against the programme of the mayor, as published, on law enforcement, the mayor had abrogated the programme. The Charleston executive, the governor said, had asked for a conference with him, and a date had been set for the mayor to come to Columbia to see him, but that this was prevented by the illness of the mayor. He stated that on the request of the mayor he had let matters stand, awaiting the mayor's recovery, but now feels that he has waited long enough and desires to see some results.

"I want the local officials to enforce the laws," said the governor, who then added significantly, "and I expect results."

The governor sent a letter to Mayor Grace, in which he quoted the telegram to Mayor Pro Tem Williams, and wished for the mayor a speedy recovery.

Sheriff J. Elmore Martin, of Charleston, wrote Gov. Manning that he is active in suppressing violations of the law. He made a statement to the governor on the results of his efforts along this line.

The governor is watching the situation, not only in Charleston, but throughout the State, and is doing all in his power to persuade and induce local officers to see that the law is not violated. He is, however, earnest in his determination to see that the laws are enforced.

The situation in Berkeley county as regards law enforcement is encouraging, according to reports to Gov. Manning from Sheriff Causey, who gave a detailed statement of his activities.

Gov. Manning believes in the local officials doing their duty without interference on his part, but he is insistent that there shall be law enforcement. He was elected on this platform last summer and is determined to redeem his promises to the people.

GREENVILLE MEN CONVICTED.

Pittman and Forrester Are Found Guilty of Murder.

Greenville, March 13.—William Forrester and Tolbert Pittman, two white men, were convicted of murder with recommendation to mercy in the court of general sessions here today. Forrester, Pittman and William Gosnell were accused of the killing of James Bruce at the latter's home near Greer on the night of February 6. Gosnell was acquitted. The men were tried jointly, the trial lasting three days. The jury was out something more than two hours.

The shooting occurred late at night and evidence tended to show that there was a general mixup, in which several shots were fired and Bruce was the only man hit. His death was caused by a gunshot wound. Several of the participants were struck with rocks. It was shown that liquor played a prominent part in the fracas which resulted fatally for Bruce. Pittman admitted firing the fatal shot but said he acted in self-defense.

Attorneys for the convicted men announced that they would appeal for a new trial.

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Chicago Railroaders Will Put 10,000 Laborers to Work.

Chicago, March 13.—Ten thousand unskilled laborers will be put to work on the railroads operating out of Chicago as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The roads are planning extensive improvements.

CRISIS AWAITED AT PROGRESO

MANY DIFFICULTIES COME UP AT MEXICAN PORT.

Conditions at Mexico City Improved, but Worse at Progreso on East and Manzanillo on West.

Washington, March 14.—While conditions in Mexico City have improved with the food and water supply replenished and the capital placed in order by the Villa-Zapata government, situations fraught with difficulties for the United States government have arisen at Progreso, the east coast port, and at Manzanillo, on the Pacific.

The American consul at Manzanillo reports a condition of anarchy there and that Carranza troops are unable to maintain order. Foreigners are apprehensive, he declares, and the food supply is decreasing, while Villa-Zapata troops are investing the town's approaches. Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet, is reported ready to take foreigners away if conditions do not improve.

Progreso, the port from which virtually all the sisal hemp used for American binding twine is shipped has been ordered closed to foreign commerce by Gen. Carranza. The United States cruiser Des Moines is at Progreso, under orders to see that there is no interference with American commerce.

Strong representations have been sent to Gen. Carranza, but no word has been received as to his attitude. Meanwhile navy department reports from the Des Moines state the Mexican gunboat Zaragoza, sent to Progreso to enforce Carranza's port closing order, has been forced to turn back to Vera Cruz because of bad weather and that two American ships laden with sisal hemp cleared yesterday.

Officials felt relieved over the encouraging reports from Mexico City. The Brazilian minister telegraphed the following to the state department:

"Ismael Palafox, who was in command of the foreign office of the convention, resumed charge again. I have placed before him the full facts in the McManus case and he promises everything will be done immediately to cause punishment of the guilty parties and arrange to pay suitable indemnity to the family."

It is expected here that with the return of Gen. Palafox the convention which had been removed to Cuernavaca when Mexico City was evacuated soon would be reconvened in the latter place and that Roque Gonzalez Garza, temporary executive of the convention, would be put in charge of the government.

With conditions better in Mexico City, President Wilson has been giving his personal attention to the situation at Progreso, as he has been informed that the entire wheat crop of the United States might be seriously affected by the inability of farmers to get harvesting twine.

Secretary Tumulty conferred with Counselor Lansing early today concerning the Progreso situation and later Secretary Daniels was in conference with Rear Admiral Fiske, aide for operations. While no new orders were sent, it is understood that the Des Moines was further informed of the necessity for freedom of commercial communication with the Mexican port.

The revolutionary movement at Progreso, capital of the State of Yucatan, is entirely the result of local conditions. Recently the acts of the Carranza governor are alleged to have become intolerable to the garrison and the people of Progreso and he was forced to flee. A delegation was sent to Carranza informing him that the opposition was not directed against him, but his appointee as governor. The first chief's answer was the order for the blockading of the port.

Some of the American hemp dealers and prominent Mexicans who have come to Washington to secure the aid of the United States government in keeping the port open, have informed officials that when Carranza sent the gunboat to Progreso to enforce the blockade several weeks ago a ruse was resorted to which resulted in the destruction of the vessel. A small tug was loaded with vegetables. Inside of a box of lard was concealed a dynamite bomb.

The gunboat promptly seized the tug and took its vegetables and lard aboard. The bomb, which was regulated by a time fuse, exploded several hours later, destroying the vessel.

News of military operations in Mexico City is awaited now with much interest by officials because of reports of an impending attack on Tampico. Gen. Villa telegraphed from Monterey today to Enrique C. Lorente, his representative here announcing the attack on Tampico would begin shortly.

Among the recent appointments of the federal government were Russell M. Hildebrand as postmaster for fragged, Sumter county, and James W. Phillips, at South Lynchburg, Lee county.

RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON.

Attorney General and Assistant Argued Case in United States Supreme Court.

Columbia, March 13.—Attorney General Peeples and Assistant Attorney General Dominick returned this morning from Washington, where they represented the State before the United States Supreme Court in the appeal of Joe Malloy, the Marlboro negro under sentence of electrocution for the murder of Prentice Moore.

The appeals in the cases of the Phoenix Insurance company against Insurance Commissioner McMaster were also argued. These officials expect to return to Washington next month to argue the State's side of the case against T. U. Vaughn, the former superintendent of the Odd Fellows Home in Greenville, who is under sentence of death for criminal assault.

PROHIBITION TALKS BY STUDENTS.

"Dry" Club at University Started Campaign Before Epworth League Yesterday.

Columbia, March 15.—The University Prohibition club began its campaign last night before the Epworth league of the Washington Street Methodist Church. Because of the short notice and the fact that the programme committee had not formulated definite plans, the speeches last night were brief.

Mr. Hanna outlined the purpose and organization of the club and introduced Mr. Dabbs, who told of the scope and magnitude of the intercollegiate movement. Mr. Harrison spoke briefly on why South Carolina should have a prohibition law. The last speaker was Mr. Scott, who told how the young people could advance the cause of prohibition.

BARNWELL BOARD REMOVED.

Governor Finds County Dispensary Management Unfit.

Columbia, March 12.—B. F. Peeples, S. A. Wise and V. S. Owens, members of the Barnwell county dispensary board, have been removed from office by Gov. Manning. The removal order follows two public hearings when much testimony was introduced. The sheriff of Barnwell county was ordered to serve the removal order on the members.

"In view of the above stated facts, which are found to be fully sustained by the evidence, I feel it my duty to remove from office the present members of the county dispensary board for Barnwell county," says the order of the governor.

The general charges against the dispensary board members as found by Gov. Manning after hearing the evidence are: That worthless and unsalable liquors were purchased, that ordinary care and consideration was not observed in awarding the contract for hauling liquors in the county, that one of the dispensers sold beer not authorized by the county board, that excessive prices were paid by the board for several bands of liquors, that relatives were employed by the board, that each and every local dispensary was overstocked, that bottles containing less than one-half pint were supplied to the local dispensaries by the board, that drinking of whiskey in the dispensary at Williston was unrestrained, that liquors were offered for sale which had not been subjected to chemical analysis.

The governor in his order stated that the charges of habitual drunkenness on the part of the members of the board had not been sustained.

CARRANZA HEEDS WARNING.

Abandons Blockade of Progreso When Wilson Told Him to Do So.

Washington, March 15.—President Wilson has served notice on Carranza that the port of Progreso, Mexico, through which practically all the Sisal fibre used in making harvesting twine is obtained, must be kept open. Gen. Carranza immediately abandoned the blockade. It became known today that the United States was prepared to use force if necessary to open the port.

MRS. ROCKEFELLER DEAD.

Wife of World's Richest Man Pays Debt of Nature.

New York, March 12.—Mrs. John Rockefeller died this morning. Mrs. Rockefeller who was 75 years old, has been ill several months. Her death at the Rockefeller home at Pocantico Hills was kept secret a short time. It is feared her death will not be long because of the influence upon the health of her husband, through grief. Her husband and son are at Ormond, Florida.

COUNT WHITE DEAD.

Russia's Greatest Statesman Passes Away.

Petrograd, March 13.—Count Sergius Witte, aged 66, Russia's greatest statesman died today.