

PRESIDENT WILSON SUPPORTED BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITY IN SENATE'S VOTE ON POLICY

RESOLUTION OF SENATOR GORE SNOWED UNDER

Measure Proposing to Warn
Americans Off Armed Mer-
chantment Tabled by
Vote of 68 to 14.

FIGHT WILL NOW BE
TRANSFERRED TO HOUSE

Only Two Democrats, Senators
Chamberlain and O'Gorman
Voted Against Adminis-
tration—12 Republicans.

Washington, March 3.—By a vote of 68 to 14, a greater majority than they had expected, administration leaders in the senate today tabled Senator Gore's resolution to warn Americans to keep off armed ships of the belligerents, and thereby finally quelled in the senate all agitation which might embarrass the president in his negotiations with Germany.

Senator Gore's resolution, a substitute by Senator McCumber, republican and an attempt by Senator Gore to strengthen his original proposal were defeated at one time on a roll call by Senator James of Kentucky, one of the administration whips.

The administration victory in the senate transfers the fight to the house.

Senator Gore voted to table because he did not favor his own substitute and introduced it merely to get an expression of the senate on the issue.

Senator Chamberlain and Senator O'Gorman were the only democrats to vote against the administration, which was supported by every southern senator. All the other opponents were republicans.

Washington, March 3.—Senate leaders who stand with President Wilson in asserting the rights of American citizens to travel on armed merchant ships went into today's session determined that all doubt as to the senate's support of the president in the controversy with Germany should be swept away at once, confident that they had a majority of two to one. They were prepared to bring to immediate vote a motion to table and thereby forever kill the resolution of Senator Gore warning Americans not to take passage on armed merchant ships belonging in belligerent nations.

The tabling of the motion was decided on as the best means of finally disposing of the Gore resolution, which was to come up today.

Such a motion would shut off debate which the leaders of both parties regard as undesirable and as likely to aggravate the embarrassment which the

president considers would result from agitation of the question in congress.

Administration leaders declared as the session began that barely a score of negative votes would be recorded, and opposition leaders were convinced that they had no chance to win.

Washington, March 2.—Administration forces, faced with delay in the house, turned today to the senate to carry out President Wilson's demand for the defeat of a resolution warning Americans off armed ships of the belligerents.

Chairman Stone of the foreign relations committee, announcing openly on the floor of the senate that he was not in accord with the president on the issue, proposed, however, that the senate take an adjournment instead of recess and thereby get into another legislative day. The action was taken after a conference of administration leaders, who were satisfied they had the votes to defeat the Gore resolution and thus demonstrate to Germany that dissension against the president's foreign policy was not having the support of congress.

Senator Stone, at the outset of his proposal made a statement of the international situation as he understood it. Senator Stone said he hoped something could be done at once to bring the president and congress closer together and that he was framing a substitute for all pending resolutions dealing with the matter.

Senator Lodge, ranking republican member of the foreign relations committee, declared Stone's desire for prompt action and agreed that the issue was more important than anything else before congress.

Administration officials characterized the proposal of a vote of confidence in the president as "soft soap" resolution to endorse the president and at the same time warning Americans off armed ships. It was reiterated that no such resolution would be satisfactory.

"This is a clear-cut issue," said one administration official today, "and we do not want it muddled.

There was some indication, according to officials, that the president's end was having its desired effect in the house. It was felt that the rules committee was ready to act and that the only obstacle to a vote was foreign affairs committee.

In his talk with Chairman Flood President Wilson said flatly that what he wanted was a vote on the McCumber resolution or a similar one warning Americans to avoid passage on armed merchantmen. He made it plain that he wanted the armed ship agitation disposed of once and for all so that it will not come up later to embarrass the administration in the president Wilson made his position clear to congressional leaders last night in unequivocal terms, as the climax to a day of confusion, uncertainty and political maneuvering that marked the opening of his first real fight with congress.

Sheriff E. M. Mitchell is expected to arrive in Asheville at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon from Welch, W. Va., having left that city yesterday morning according to a message which was received here during the afternoon by Clerk John H. Cathey from officials at Welch. In view of the fact that no direct word has been received from Sheriff Mitchell, it is believed by officials here that the governor of West Virginia again continued the George Cathey hearing, which was to have been held there on Wednesday.

First National Defense Measures Up Tomorrow

Forecasted Today That the Army Bill Will Be Taken Up
by Congress Tomorrow—Increases Army to Peace
Strength of 700,000—Opposed by Committee.

Washington, March 3.—Congress will have before it during the next few days, possibly tomorrow, the first of the national defense measures. This was the forecast today as the result of rapid progress that has been made on the army bills in the house and senate military committees.

The house committee reached a final agreement late yesterday on the bill to increase the army and the senate committee has planned for a final vote on its bill today.

Steps have already been taken to press the two bills to an early conclusion in both the house and the senate.

The house bill as finally approved by the committee, calls for an increase in the army to a total peace strength of 700,000 men. This would include 170,000 in the regular army, 425,000 in the national guard, and about 100,000 federal volunteers.

Senator Gore Defends Of Warning Resolution

Washington, March 3.—Senator Gore in defending his resolution before the senate yesterday, said he was impelled to such action by reason because of reports that President Wilson had told senators and representatives that a war between the United States

and Germany "might not be ungrateful and might result in advancing civilization by bringing about the end of the European war by mid-summer."

Senator Stone denied that the president had said to him or in his hearing that such a war might not be ungrateful.

AGED WOMAN TAKEN ON ARSON CHARGES

Mrs. Mary McLain Arrested at
Jupiter Yesterday by R. M.
Jordan and L. E. Revis.

TRIAL THIS AFTERNOON.

Following an investigation which was started about 10 days ago, Deputy State Fire Insurance Commissioner F. M. Jordan and Deputy Sheriff L. E. Revis, yesterday afternoon arrested Mrs. Mary McLain, an aged woman of the Jupiter section, on charges of burning the house of Robert Barrett, at Jupiter about 10 days ago.

Mrs. McLain was brought to Asheville yesterday afternoon and will be given a preliminary hearing before Magistrate B. L. Lyda this afternoon. The arrest was made by the officers after the case had been thoroughly investigated, and it is stated that all evidence which the officers gathered pointed to Mrs. McLain.

The house, which was vacant at the time it was burned, had just been purchased by Mr. Barrett and it was understood that he was planning to move into it when it was burned. It is stated that Mrs. McLain had made several threats regarding Mr. Barrett and his family, one of which is said to have been to the effect that while he had purchased the house, Mr. Barrett would never be able to live in it. The burning of the house caused great excitement in the Jupiter section and the arrest did not come as a surprise to those living in that immediate section, it is stated.

NEGRO BOY HURT AT CANTON DIES

After suffering from injuries received Wednesday at Canton when he was struck by a freight train on a side track, Alden Lenoir, colored, died yesterday at the Mission hospital.

It was stated that the boy was on the side track in the Canton yards of the Southern railway picking up coal when a freight car, which was switched in the yards, struck him.

His right leg was crushed and he suffered several other injuries which made his recovery very doubtful from the first. The body was turned over to Hare and company.

TRADE DIRECTORS TO HOLD SPECIAL SESSION

The directors of the Asheville board of trade will meet in special session this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the committee rooms at the board's headquarters. Plans for more activities for good roads and other matters will come up for discussion.

A consignment of tea is to be given by the Barons of the Haywood Street Methodist church this evening at 7:30 o'clock for the benefit of the plant. Attendance is invited.

GERMAN DRIVE TOWARD VERDUN MORE VIOLENT

The violent offensive of the Germans on Verdun has been resumed, the fighting taking on an extremely desperate character north of the stronghold. Paris reports claim that the French have repulsed all German attacks except that on the west of Fort Douaumont. The Germans succeeded in reaching the village of Douaumont where the struggle is being continued.

The halt in the determined German offensive which is being directed against the French fortress it attributed by many observers to the rough ground which interfered with the movement of the heavy artillery by the concentrated fire of which the crown prince's army blasted its way through the outer defenses of the fortress.

Apparently the Germans now have been able to bring up some at least of their larger pieces, for the French war office reports a considerable increase in the intensity of the fire along the whole front at Verdun, both north and northwest and in the Woivre region to the east and south-east.

German Claims.

erlin, March 3.—(By Wire) to Sayville)—The Over-Seas News agency said yesterday:

"Summarizing the present situation on the western front around Verdun, correspondents at the front declare that between February 21 and March 1 a total of one hundred and seventy square kilometers of terrain was gained by the Germans, this being four times as much as the French won in their entire offensive in the Champagne last fall.

"The taking of this ground north and east of Verdun has shortened the German radius of action from the north to the southeast by several kilometers.

"The German tactics are consistently to evade the possibilities of great loss of human life and therefore to avoid direct storming and replace it by the constant collaboration of all arms. The consequence is that the entire advance consisted of a series of tidal waves, each of which during the past few days were productive of gains.

"The correspondents again emphasize the fact that all the gains were obtained with losses which were comparatively insignificant."

French Report.

Paris, March 3.—German attacks of great violence both artillery and infantry, have been resumed to the north of Verdun. The official statement issued by the French war office last night says that furious infantry assaults have been repulsed by the French troops, "whose fire decimated the ranks of the enemy."

The statement says:

"In the region to the north of Verdun and in the Woivre, the activity of the enemy artillery, which had abated somewhat during the preceding days, was considerably increased in the course of the day along the entire front and principally on Le Mort Homme, the Côte du Poivre and in the region of Douaumont. At the last named points, the bombardment was followed by several attacks of infantry of extreme violence. This series of attacks was repulsed by our troops whose fire decimated the enemy ranks.

"Our batteries replied energetically every where to the bombardment and shelled the enemy's roads of communication.

"To the northeast of St. Mihiel, our long range guns bombarded the railway station at Vionville. According to our observers, two fireworks started, several trains were hit and a locomotive was blown up."

British Statement.

London, March 3.—The British official statement issued last night on the fighting in the western zone says:

"We captured the trenches at the Bluff of the Ypres-Comines canal, which were lost February 14, and also captured a small salient in the German line."

The capture of 800 yards of British positions southeast of Ypres, after heavy artillery bombardments, was claimed in the German official statement of February 15, which added that an a priori of the defenders of the British trenches were killed.

MACON LUMBER CO. CHARTER AMENDED

Special to The Times.

Raleigh, March 3.—The Burke Farmers' Union Warehouse, of Morganton, has been chartered with \$25,000 authorized capital and \$632 paid in by about 200 subscribers.

The Wiggins-Spencer company of Charlotte was chartered with J. S. Wiggins and F. D. Spencer of Charlotte and J. R. Wiggins of Maxton as shareholders. The paid in capital is \$7,500.

Amendments are given to the Davis Drug company of Concord changing the name to the Pearl Drug company and to the Reynolds Brothers Lumber company of Franklin, Macon county, allowing \$50 additional shares of stock to be issued. J. W. Wiggins is secretary.

L. L. Jenkins is confined to his home today owing to illness.

GERMAN SHIP OFF VA. CAPES? Commerce Raider or Prize Lurking Off Cape Henry, According to Report of Captain of Grayson.

AWAITS OPPORTUNITY
TO REACH REFUGE?

Captain Monkewitz Tells of
Seeing Mysterious Lights in
Same Locality Before
Appam Appeared.

New York, March 3.—Reports that a German commerce raider or prize is lurking off Cape Henry, Virginia, awaiting a favorable opportunity to slip into the Newport News or Norfolk harbor, was brought in today by Captain Monkewitz of the Bull-Inular liner Grayson, which arrived from Porto Rico. Captain Monkewitz said that early yesterday the second officer of his ship reported seeing a mysterious light to the east which he could not make out. The light moved to the east and Captain Monkewitz altered the course of his ship, when a second light appeared and moved to the west. Both lights disappeared as suddenly as they appeared.

On January 23, Captain Monkewitz said, while he was practically in the same position, several white lights were observed to the east of his ship. They showed in mere flashes, he said, and vanished and then were succeeded by a green light from a vessel which crossed the bows of the Grayson, and which exchanged signals with the ship to the east in the Morse code. A few days afterward the prize steamer Appam took refuge at Hampton Roads.

Captain Monkewitz said there was heavy weather and clouds prevented off the Virginia coast and that he was satisfied the vessels were trying to keep their movements secret. He felt sure that the lights did not belong to British cruisers or patrols as they do not try to keep secret their movements.

WILL FULLFILL LINCOLN'S PROMISE TO U. S. SAILOR

Survivors of Monitor's Crew
Asks to Ride Battleship
Through Canal.

Washington, March 3.—President Lincoln's promise made more than half a century ago to John Driscoll of Hampton, Va., said to be the oldest living survivor of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimack, during the war of the states, is about to be carried out by the navy department.

After the naval engagement President Lincoln summoned the crew of the Monitor of which Driscoll was a member, to Washington. He thanked them for their valor and said that if any of them ever wanted a favor it would only be necessary to ask it. It was not until recently, however, that Driscoll decided to ask the president for a favor. He requested that he be taken aboard a battleship going through the Panama canal, which he said he longed to see before he died. Arrangements for the trip are being completed so that he may go on the next battleship which goes through the canal.

POSSES SEARCH FOR ESCAPED NEGRO CONVICT

David Evans Escaped Two
Weeks Ago After Fatally
Wounding Guard.

Greenville, N. C., March 2.—David Evans, an escaped negro convict who late yesterday shot and probably fatally wounded Reddin A. Smith, supervisor of the convict camp in Pitt county, still was at liberty today with hundreds of armed men searching the country near Ayden for him.

Smith, at the head of a posse searching for Evans yesterday, had just located the negro's trail, when Evans stepped from behind a tree and fired, wounding the officer.

Evans two weeks ago escaped from the convict crew which was at work on a road near here, after fatally wounding Joseph McLawhorn, a guard, with a pickaxe.

The authorities declared today it is their belief that the negro is demented and that he will not be taken alive.

MR. BUTLER NOT AGENT OF TEDDY; TELEGRAM SAID

Mr. Cowles Had Perkins Mes-
sage Saying Butler Was
Not Representative of
Colonel Roosevelt.

DUNCAN'S SUNPOTTERS MADE NO USE OF IT

Democrats Also Hear That
Lion Hunter Had Made Over-
tures to Duncan Before
the Convention.

Special to The Times.

Raleigh, March 3.—While Marion Butler was riding the Roosevelt wave that Wednesday rolled John Motley Morehead over National Committee-man E. Carl Duncan, ex-Congressman Charles H. Cowles was totting a Perkins telegram repudiating Mr. Butler as the representative of Mr. Roosevelt.

And while Mr. Cowles was hearing the tidings from afar democratic high officials were whispering a rumor that ex-President Roosevelt had either directly or indirectly offered Mr. Duncan his aid in re-election to the national committee and offering further to apologize for the assaults upon Mr. Duncan when that official in the republican party stood pat at Chicago and compassed the defeat of Roosevelt.

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These stories, the aftermath to the republican convention, will not be denied even by Mr. Butler's friends. If they are, proof isn't to be had. They are as butter milk unto beer, as mesal unto milk-shake by comparison with the things that really took place. What a history might be written today had the Duncans in desperation attempted to do all that could be done. Mr. Duncan is not in town and therefore no one can say why the Cowles telegram was not used in Mr. Duncan's behalf.

It might not have mattered. Nobody can say that. It is certain that Senator Butler did not know that such a message was in anybody's vest pocket and it is equally true that it would not have balked him in the tremendous enterprise of removing his ancient enemy. But whether Roosevelt's message that Mr. Butler in no wise represented him would have tempted the party that followed him so eagerly wherever he went, is one of those fond speculations in which one may indulge even unto the end of the world.

Nobody can explain the genesis of the Roosevelt apology to Mr. Duncan. Perhaps the best known democrat west of Raleigh, one who would not only go "to the ditch" after the style of John Motley Morehead, but go into the ditch and stay with his friend, appears to have it right. Judge Pritchard has two boys in the convention. They were Rooseveltites. One of them was slated for the national convention. He lost it. Whether the story came through them or not nobody will say, but unmistakable it is the case. Judge Pritchard, who has as good a case of religion as Bryan, brought Mr. Roosevelt to see the wrong that he had done Mr. Duncan in North Carolina, and Roosevelt was ready to make amends.

The scattered remnants of the convention discussed today the Cowles telegram above all the things that occurred Wednesday. They could not speak for Mr. Duncan, those who fought for him and went into the ditch at which Mr. Morehead balked. It appears today that Mr. Duncan never took the slightest interest in the effort of partisan friends to capitalize the Roosevelt message in alleged repudiation of Mr. Butler. That, at least, is what some of his friends, say who speak only for themselves.

Democrats are Jubilant.

Men, regular delegations of men, who took part in the fight upon Mr. Duncan resent the inference of the newspapers throughout the state that Wednesday's convention was a Butler victory. "Did you not hear Mr. Butler say that he did not regard it as?" "Did you not see Tom Bettie, who is a ally of Butler, Richmond Pearson, his long-time enemy, and many others who would never take Butler in preference to Duncan, fighting Duncan with all their might?" the questions are asked today. He might go still further and find in Clinton, Sampson county, citizens who slyly let one know that Mr. Butler's retirement would do the party a great deal of good.

But, Mr. Butler first nominated John Motley Morehead for national committeeman, nominated Judge Rolin-

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