

The Watchman and Southerner.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's"

THE TRUE SOUTHERNER, Established June, 1850.

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EXTRA SESSION PROPOSED.

LAW ENFORCEMENT FUND NOT BEEN ALLOWED, GOVERNOR WOULD HAVE ADOPTED.

Conferees Reached Agreement After Hearing Plain Talk from the Governor—House Fought Against It.

Columbia, Feb. 12.—If the fund for law enforcement had not been inserted in the general appropriations bill, or had the amount been insufficient to make operative the provisions of the prohibition law, South Carolina would have faced an extraordinary session of the general assembly.

This became known today when it was divulged that Governor Manning, in his statement to the free conference committee on the measure, told the conferees plainly that the people of the State would hold him responsible for the enforcement of the law, and unless he would be furnished with the means of bringing law violators to law he would be obliged to place the blame where it belonged—on the general assembly.

The pivotal fight in the house this year was on the law enforcement fund which was defeated in that body by a large majority, following the refusal of the ways and means committee, by a majority vote of one, to insert it in the general appropriation measure. The economists of that body were opposed to the appropriation on the theory of extravagance, basing their argument on the promise that the sheriffs of the State will enforce the prohibition law. When the measure went to the senate that chamber inserted the fund, making it \$50,000.

When the item reached free conference there was a two-fold fight; the house members wanted the appropriation eliminated entirely, or, in lieu of that, reduced one-half, with the proviso that the constables of the governor would not search personal baggage. After the conferees of the two bodies had gotten together on the item allowing \$25,000 for the fund and giving the governor the authority to use the unexpended balance from the appropriation of last year, which made the fund approximately \$41,000, a split came on the proviso about disallowing constables to search personal baggage.

The house conferees wanted the proviso inserted in the bill, but the senate members of the committee strenuously objected to any such legislation. It is understood that the senate members then went to their body for instructions. The senate, in executive session, told its conferees. It is stated, that under no circumstances should the proviso go into the bill, and approval was given the \$50,000 for law enforcement. Thus fortified the senate conferees returned to the conference to hold out to the end.

The governor was appealed to and he wrote a letter to T. J. Smyrl, chief constable, instructing him and his men not to search the personal baggage of travelers "unless they have been hitherto convicted of selling intoxicating liquor in contravention of law" or "unless the constable has certain knowledge that there is liquor in the said baggage." It was only when the governor's letter was sent to the committee that certain of the house conferees would go back into the conference room. They were determined that constables should not have the authority to indiscriminately go through the personal effects of respectable travelers when there was no justification for suspecting that these travelers were transporting liquor.

Following is the governor's letter to the chief constable:

"It having been intimated to me that the State constables have probably misunderstood former instructions in enforcing the prohibition law, I desire now to instruct you and the State constables that they shall not search, or undertake to search, the baggage of any traveler, unless that traveler has heretofore been indicted for selling intoxicating liquors in contravention of law, or unless such person has a warrant describing the person or baggage to be searched, or unless the constable has certain knowledge that there is liquor in said baggage."

The letter written by Gov. Manning in no way abridges nor amends former instructions issued to State constables. They have been repeatedly told by the governor, both verbally and in writing, not to search personal baggage unless they have solid grounds for believing that it contained intoxicants in illicit amounts. The governor, it is understood, before writing letter to Chief

WAR LEGISLATION CONSIDERED

CONTROVERSY IN SENATE NOW TAKING FORM.

Secretary of War Not to Be Examined Further—Conference at White House.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Controversy over American war efficiency and organization promises soon to reach concrete form for action in congress. The senate military committee's inquiry which began just two months ago virtually was concluded today with the submission by Secretary Baker of confidential information regarding shipping facilities. About the same time it became known that President Wilson, unalterably opposed to the committee's bills for a war council and a munition board, plans to begin tomorrow a series of conferences with members of congress, Republicans and Democrats, calling them to the White House to discuss legislation giving him power to effect such as he desires. The bill the president has had Senator Overman introduce probably will be amended by the judiciary committee and soon brought before the senate.

Renewal of the senate debate which has been suspended for a few days is scheduled for Thursday, Senator James of Kentucky, an administration spokesman, giving notice that he would speak then on "America and Her National Defense."

He will be followed Friday by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, a Republican member of the military committee, in support of the bill for a war cabinet and munitions director.

Chairman Chamberlain of the military committee announced late today that Secretary Baker probably would not be recalled again for questioning by the committee, his detailed statement on the shipping situation being regarded as making it unnecessary.

Secretary Baker, according to committee members, submitted complete information regarding available tonnage and prospects of securing allied tonnage for transportation and supply of American forces sent abroad. Doubt remains in the committee, however, Chairman Chamberlain said, as to whether Mr. Baker's information supports his statement that the prospects were not unpromising for putting 1,500,000 American soldiers in Europe this year.

Although the secretary's data will not be made public, Senator Weeks is expected to make a general statement in his speech, challenging some of the conclusions.

Constable Smyrl consulted with one of the best known circuit solicitors of the State, who gave it as his legal opinion that the letter only instructed the constables on what was already the law, and which had hitherto been the practice. This letter, however, had the effect of causing the compromise on the law enforcement fund.

When in conference with the committee Gov. Manning said that an adequate fund for law enforcement was absolutely necessary if prohibition was to be maintained in South Carolina. He cited a conversation he had held with F. H. Weston, district attorney, who told him that 85 per cent of the liquor cases haled into the federal courts were due to the activities of the State constabulary. He told of a statement being made to him by a government agent operating in this State in which the internal revenue man said that the constables under T. J. Smyrl were keeping law violators suppressed to a large extent, and the only assistance given by the federal government was three men. This agent said that additional constables were not needed in Columbia and Charleston, but more should be placed at Spartanburg, Greenville and Paris Island, Beaufort county, to more thoroughly curb the dealers in blockade liquor near the training camps at those places.

He quoted to them a letter he had received from T. T. Hyde, mayor of Charleston, and a telephone conversation he had had with Elmore Martin, sheriff of Charleston. Both of these officials said that it would have been practically impossible to have kept down the illicit sales of liquor without the assistance and cooperation of the State constabulary, according to the governor. They claimed, he said, that the continuance of the constabulary at Charleston is a vital necessity.

Governor Manning, it is said, quoted telegrams from Newton D. Baker, secretary of war; Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy; which told him in unmistakable terms unless liquor and vice were kept away from the training camps in this State the gov-

TO SPEND BIG SUMS.

TEN MILLION DOLLARS TERMINAL FOR CHARLESTON.

War Department Statement to Senate Military Committee Tells of Plans for Construction.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Many new construction projects for the army including munition plants, ordnance depots, storage plants, port terminals, hospitals, aviation works, cantonments and housing were discussed in a statement given the senate military committee today by the war department. The work will cost a total of \$268,650,000, and, while some of the projects had been announced before, in most cases the location and cost had not been given.

A port terminal costing \$10,000,000 will be built at Charleston, S. C., and at Boston, Mass., \$8,000,000 will be spent for a similar terminal. Two millions are provided for three powder bag loading points at sites not yet selected.

Hospitals for soldiers suffering with tuberculosis are to be built at Asheville, N. C., and Denver, Col., at a cost of \$500,000 each, and \$12,800,000 is to be spent on hospitals at 32 army training camps.

A divisional cantonment for the regular army is to cost \$8,000,000, but its location was not given. It may take the place of the regular army training camp at Charlotte, N. C., which soon is to be abandoned because of the unsuitability of the ground on which it is located.

Forty interior storage depots to cost an aggregate of \$30,000,000 are to be erected at unnamed points. On aviation work covering a new cantonment, the location of which was not given, \$46,000,000 will be expended.

Ordnance depots are to be built on the South Atlantic coast at "some seaports" at a cost of \$4,000,000 each, and one on the middle Atlantic coast at a cost of \$6,000,000. An ammunition depot at "some sea port" is to cost \$7,500,000 and a like sum is to be expended for an ordnance depot in central Pennsylvania.

For housing for the shipping board to relieve congestion in shipyard communities the department plans to expend \$35,000,000. This will represent a part of the \$50,000,000 for this purpose provided in a bill which passed the house today. In addition to this \$600,000 will be expended at Newport News for housing the negro stevedore regiments loading vessels there.

Another item is that of \$250,000 for a high explosive plant at Sandy Hook, L. I.

The statement shows that \$37,000,000 will be spent in building a gas making plant at Edgewood, N. J.

Brig. Gen. Isaac W. Littell in charge of cantonment divisions and other construction jobs, also submitted statements to the committee showing that, in addition to the new work, his bureau has charge of construction now in progress calling for an expenditure of \$135,900,000, making the total for present and future work \$404,550,000.

ernment would abandon the camps in South Carolina, regardless of the amount of money expended on them. The governor said that, without the law fund, he could not keep liquor out of the State and he did not propose to take the responsibility of again having the State flooded with intoxicants.

The governor said, it is understood, that the responsibility for making adequate provision for the enforcement of the law rests with the general assembly while it is in session, but after it adjourns the condition that exists will devolve on him. It is said that he told the conferees that the one great thing the government is insisting on in this war is that a clean moral atmosphere shall surround the young soldiers in the training camps, and, it is understood, he then asked if the general assembly, by withholding a comparatively small appropriation, was willing to have South Carolina appear as holding back support from the government in the prosecution of the war. The governor told the conferees, it is said, that he for one was not willing to be placed in such a compromising position.

It is known that the governor told the committee that whatever appropriation given would be expended as economically as possible and he would make it go as far as possible, but if the amount was insufficient that he would use his right as governor to call the legislature together in extra session and let the people of the State decide whether he or the general assembly was responsible. The governor said that he was not threat-

THE STATE APPROPRIATION.

CALLS FOR LEVY OF NINE AND ONE-HALF MILLS.

Persistent Fight Against Law Enforcement—Exemption of Baggage Search Sought.

Columbia, Feb. 13.—The free conference report on the appropriation bill was adopted without dissent yesterday noon. The bill carries a total amount of \$3,370,625.96, to be raised by a levy of nine and one-half mills.

The biggest fight in the free conference committee rooms was that over the law enforcement fund. The house refused to put anything in the bill for this purpose. The senate inserted an item of \$50,000. The house finally yielded to the senate in providing \$25,000, plus the unused portion of last year's appropriation for this purpose, amounting to approximately \$17,000. The condition on which the house yielded was that State constables desist from searching baggage unless the owner has been previously convicted of selling whiskey, or unless armed with a warrant for the person or the baggage, or unless the constable is certain of liquor being in the baggage.

The Council of Defense item was another disturbing portion of the measure. The house appropriated \$25,000. This was increased by the upper house to \$50,000. The compromise effected was that \$25,000 be appropriated and the governor empowered to borrow \$15,000 more, should that amount be necessary.

Another big change made in the appropriation bill by the senate was to increase the amount for needy schools from \$50,000 to \$100,000. This was accepted by the free conference committee from the house, but the \$35,000 appropriated by the senate for vocational training was deleted. Recapitulation of the bill follows:

Governor's office	15,680.00
Secretary of State's office	7,500.00
Compt. General's office	9,800.00
Insurance com'r office	10,715.00
State treasurer's office	9,750.00
State superintendent of education	17,580.00
Adjutant general's office	62,499.50
Attorney general's office	2,135.40
R. R. commission office	15,950.00
Public Schools	509,104.22
State librarian's office	3,139.00
Public buildings	5,870.00
State electrician and engineer	26,850.00
Catawba Indians	7,500.00
Department of agriculture commerce and industries	4,200.00
Judicial department	124,836.36
Health department	102,241.83
State board medical examiners	3,000.00
Tax department	96,713.10
University	136,200.00
Winthrop Normal and Industrial College	196,325.86
The Citadel, the Military College of S. C.	75,860.00
School for Deaf and Blind	79,600.00
State Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College	63,499.79
State Hospital for the Insane	616,496.17
S. C. Industrial School	89,275.28
State penitentiary	8,140.00
Other charitable and penal purposes	3,100.00
Chief game warden's office	7,825.60
Historical commission	4,050.00
Interest on bonded debt	222,849.16
Elections	54,200.00
Expenses common to both houses	1,270.00
The Senate	18,190.00
House of representatives	37,591.20
Engrossing department	6,407.20
Medical College of S. C.	47,620.00
Pensions and Confederate infirmary	299,800.00
State warehouse commissioner	10,000.00
State Board of Charities and Corrections	16,000.00
Joint committee on printing	25,305.00
Miscellaneous	311,315.41
Total	\$3,370,625.96

An examination will be held on March 9th for the position of clerk-carrier in the Sumter postoffice. Applications for this examination must be made on the prescribed form, which, with necessary instructions, may be obtained from the secretary of the local civil service board at the postoffice

ening, but was doing what he deemed his duty and would call an extra session of the legislature if the necessity arises.

LEGISLATURE HAS ADJOURNED.

END COMES TO SENATE AND HOUSE SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT.

Session Lasted 35 Days—Shortest in Number of Years—Usual Frolic Marks Closing Hours of House.

Columbia, Feb. 13.—Shortly after midnight tonight the second session of the Seventy-second South Carolina general assembly adjourned sine die. This was one of the shortest sessions in a number of years, adjournment coming just 35 days after convening on January 8. The house adjourned at 12.13 o'clock and the senate a few minutes after midnight. Gov. Manning signed the general appropriation bill at 9.40 o'clock and the resolution ratifying the amendment to the federal constitution 15 minutes later. The county supply bill, which held up adjournment, was given executive approval shortly before midnight. The governor had given his approval to 127 acts before the adjournment of the legislature.

The members of the general assembly whiled away the time awaiting the county supply bill from the engrossing department by the usual mock session and the rendition of old plantation melodies. The house choir was much in evidence during the past two days. The senate did not indulge in the spirit of boisterous hilarity; the dignity of the chamber was disturbed only by wreaths of tobacco smoke. Since this afternoon there has been far from a quorum in either house.

The governor, up to 10 o'clock tonight, had received 290 bills from the general assembly and by midnight had signed 127 of them, the vast majority being measures of local application. Among the measures of State-wide importance signed tonight were the bills providing for a school for the feeble-minded, creating a reformatory for wayward girls; increasing the automobile speed limit to 25 miles an hour; exempting building and loan associations from taxation, and placing a constitutional amendment in a referendum on the question of abutting property.

The general assembly today ratified the measure providing for a system of State insurance on cotton stored in the State warehouse system. The bill designates the governor, the State warehouse commissioner and the comptroller general as a commission to designate a reasonable rate. The premiums are to be collected by the warehouse commissioner and deposited with the State treasurer. The sinking fund commission is to pay all losses out of the fund it now has on hand. The State is forbidden to underwrite any single insurance risk larger than \$100,000.

The bill exempting soldiers and sailors from South Carolina in the service from the payment of commutation and street taxes was ratified today. The provisions of this bill apply only during such time as the men are in the war service.

The measure creating a correctional administration for the State of South Carolina was ratified today. The board shall consist of five members, to be appointed by the governor by and with the consent of the senate, whose terms of office shall be for five years; and so designated that the term of one member shall expire each year. South Carolina Industrial School and the State Reformatory for Negro Boys. The chairman of the board and the superintendent of the State penitentiary are to inspect the premises and property of the reformatory and shall decide on the property now under control of the penitentiary, to be turned over to the reformatory. They are to make their report to the general assembly in 1919, recommending an equitable plan for the division of the property.

The bill providing for the creating of a bureau of registration and employment for teachers at the State department of education was ratified by the general assembly today. Gov. Manning sent the following message to the general assembly late tonight: "Gentlemen of the general assembly, I respectfully inform your honorable body that I have signed the appropriation bill and the school and county supply bill, and have no further communication or message."

"With this session coming to a close permit me to say that you have passed many of the measures which are particularly important in this national emergency. I regret very much the failure of your honorable body to give your official sanction to certain measures, but I believe that your fa-

INCOME TAX RETURNS.

TAX PAYER SHOULD CONSULT OFFICERS AS TO INCOME.

Every Individual Should Account for Income if it Exceeded One Thousand in 1917.

Columbia, Feb. 13.—Preparations for a state-wide campaign for the collection of federal income tax are being made by D. C. Heyward, collector of internal revenue, as a result of the extension of time from March 1 to April 1 for filing these returns as announced recently. The fact that more time would be given corporations and individuals to file these returns was of general interest in this State, it being realized that complicated forms would necessarily require some time and study to be properly filled out, and inasmuch as an extension of time under ordinary conditions can not be granted by a collector on account of absence from the State or sickness of an officer who should sign the return, the extension by the commissioner will probably result in speeding up returns and collection of taxes, thereby facilitating the issuing of receipts and giving both individuals and corporations less annoyance in correspondence relative to returns.

In discussing the matter yesterday, Mr. Heyward outlined his plan for a drive in South Carolina during the next 30 days in which he will endeavor to bring before every citizen in this State, who may be liable for the income tax, the necessity for making a return. Personal attention will be given this work by Collector Heyward, and field deputies will continue to visit every county in the State and assist tax payers in preparing their returns.

"The point I wish to stress," said Mr. Heyward, "is that every tax payer should consult one of the field deputies, or one of the deputies in the income tax department in Columbia before deciding that it will not be necessary to make a return. Very often an individual may not be liable for a tax, but may be liable for a return, and I feel sure from letters I have received, and personal inquiries made of the deputies in charge of this work, that practically every citizen of the State is interested in the collection of the tax and realizes that this drive for raising money by this method is as important and patriotic as similar work done for the same cause through other sources."

Mr. Heyward plans to take up personally with a number of prominent men in each county throughout the State the matter of giving the widest publicity to making returns for the individual income tax. He said yesterday that he had been aided in this work so far not only by the federal and State officials and newspapers, but by the bankers, chambers of commerce, rotary clubs and other organizations who have devoted both time and space in bringing this matter to the attention of the public. He plans to write these men asking them to tell the public in general that it will be necessary for each individual to account in some way for the money on hand or received during the year 1917, provided it is not below \$1,000.

"I am going to ask for volunteers in this work," said Mr. Heyward, "and by this work I mean that I do not expect any of those I call on to send in the names of parties who may be liable for the tax, but only to assist as far as possible in this publicity work."

Paris, Feb. 13.—There was fairly heavy artillery fire last night in the neighborhood of Pinen, on the Aisne front, says today's war office statement. Northwest of Rheims, the bombardment was also rather lively. Enemy aviators last night threw several bombs on Nancy. Three civilians were killed and five wounded.

avorable action will come at the subsequent session.

"In bidding you good-bye I extend my best wishes for your future welfare and feel certain that you will carry each in your hearts the messages that have come from the president of the United States and others in authority. I urge you, now that you are returning to your people, to see that the people of South Carolina are prepared and will make every sacrifice necessary to the preservation of our national and State institutions, our liberties and the maintenance of right and justice of mankind, which are now threatened by the grasping clutch of the German military autocracy.

"May God's blessing rest upon you and yours. Very respectfully,
"Richard I. Manning, Governor."