

COUNTRY IS NOW BEING PUT ON A FIGHTING BASIS

Congress Speeding Up Work on Measures to Strengthen National Defense

TO BUILD 100 SUBMARINES

Millions to Buy Ammunition for Merchant Auxiliaries and Add Shipping to Navy.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Big increases were added to national defense appropriation measures in Congress today and plans were made to put through quickly other provisions requested by the administration to prepare the country for whatever may follow the break with Germany.

The House, hurrying the annual naval bill toward completion, wrote into it additional appropriations totaling \$15,000,000, of which more than \$5,000,000 is for ammunition for merchant auxiliaries and nearly \$2,000,000 for anti-aircraft guns to defend naval stations. Three separate additional bills designed to expedite naval construction and aid in developing aeronautics were introduced for consideration before the end of the week.

In the Senate an executive session to consider nominations occupied virtually the entire day but a bill was put through increasing the penalties for making threats against the President of the United States and the Republicans agreed at an informal conference to support a plan for authorization of 100 submarines in addition to those provided for in the regular building program.

While the House was debating the naval bill the military committee brought in the annual army appropriation measure, carrying \$247,000,000, and including a provision requested by Secretary Baker yesterday under which the full membership of the army general staff may be brought to Washington in emergency to work on war problems. Among the largest items for new equipment are authorizations of \$8,000,000 for aviation, \$11,000,000 for equipment and stores of the reserve corps and \$5,500,000 for automatic machine guns for the army and National Guard. Debate on the bill will begin late this week.

Fortifications Bill.

The annual fortifications bill near completion today when the Senate approved the conference report embodying a provision against purchase of any supplies at a price 25 per cent in excess of the cost of manufacture by the government. The House is expected to approve the report in a few days.

Progress was made in committees of both Houses on the new series of laws dealing with conspiracies against the United States and in the interest of foreign governments.

Of the trio of administration bills presented in the House today to strengthen the naval arm of defense in the present emergency, the Navy Department attaches particular importance to one which would empower the President to take into public service when necessary any manufacturing plant which refuses to give precedence to government orders for vessels or other war material.

To Purchase Patents.

Another of the bills would authorize a \$150,000,000 bond issue to provide funds for insuring quick delivery of vessels now under construction and a third would appropriate \$1,000,000 for government purchase of basic aeroplane and seaplane patents.

Besides raising the anti-aircraft gun appropriation from \$1,000,000 to \$3,800,000 in order to supply three for each naval station and the appropriation for merchant auxiliary ammunition from \$1,500,000 to \$7,281,000, the House inserted in the bill a new item of \$1,250,000 for machine guns for ships of the navy and made many other increases, including the following:

Ordnance and ordnance stores from \$7,602,000 to \$8,488,000; batteries for merchant auxiliaries \$4,367,000 to \$5,781,000, and ammunition for naval ships \$1,500,000 to \$3,500,000.

A provision for federal use of the new commonwealth dry dock at Boston recommended by the Navy De-

GERMANS DAMAGE 17 SHIPS IN MANILA BAY

Manila, Feb. 5.—An examination by navy men of the 17 German ships interned shows that all have been badly damaged, apparently by this crews.

The ships interned in Manila bay are the Andalusia, Bochum, Camilla Rickmers, Carl Diederichsen, Clara Jebson, Coblenz, Elmshorn, Essingen, Jihanne, Lyeemore, Mark, Pontong, Rajah, Sachsen, Sambia, Euevia and Tubingen. Over 80,000 tonnage is represented in the 17 vessels.

Liner Chicago Sails.

New York, Feb. 5.—The French liner Chicago has left Bordeaux for New York, according to a cablegram received here tonight. The message was dated Sunday, 3 a. m.

Pick Up Survivors.

Galveston, Texas, Feb. 5.—The Norwegian steamer Ageroen arrived here today from Gibraltar and reported she had picked up from boats the captain and 40 men of the Japanese steamer Chinto Maru, sunk by submarine shell fire on January 4.

City Threatened by Fire.

Brunswick, Me., Feb. 5.—One whole block of the business section has been destroyed by fire, which threatened fully half of the residential section. Scores were driven from homes in scanty clothing.

Woman Volunteers.

New York, Feb. 5.—Miss Katherine Stinson, the 24-year-old aviator sent a cablegram to the Aero club of America today from Japan offering her services to the government in the event of war. She is at present at Osaka, "looping-the-loop" and giving other aerial demonstrations of flying.

Loans U. S. Brass Plant.

Buffalo, Feb. 5.—Expressing the belief that the safety of the country depends upon the mobilization of American industry, W. A. Morgan, president of the Buffalo Copper and Brass Rolling mill, today wired President Wilson, tendering the plant, the largest brass plant in the world, to the war and navy departments.

Guarding Panama Canal.

Panama, Feb. 5.—Extra precautions are being taken by the United States military authorities to guard the Panama canal. Colonel Morrow, acting governor of the canal zone, stated today that the canal ports are being blocked at night. All suspicious persons are being kept under surveillance.

Holland is Aroused.

Amsterdam, Feb. 5.—A U-boat crisis between Holland and Germany seems imminent over the sinking last Friday of the Dutch steamship Gamma, bound from New York to Amsterdam. The Dutch government charges the vessel was first shelled and then sunk by a German submarine.

Ford Offers His Plant.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Henry Ford, president of the Ford Motor work, of Detroit, has offered the use of his plant for the duration of any governmental need, with the understanding that for the period no profit would be made out of his great industry. This would mean the sacrifice of practically \$1,000,000 a month in profits.

Cancel Engagements.

Washington, Feb. 5.—All pending social engagements have been cancelled by President and Mrs. Wilson.

partment, was stricken out on a point of order. The bill will come up again for passage Tuesday.

Under the terms of the annual army bill as reported today, \$3,000,000 for machine guns which ordinarily would not be available until July 1, could be used immediately. This measure carries \$600,000 for armored cars; \$450,000 for anti-aircraft guns for the army and \$2,500,000 for arms, ordnance and other expenses of civilian military training camps.

Matters Legislative As Written About By Mr. Lesesne

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 5, 1917.

Editor Times: Both the Senate and the House adjourned Friday until tomorrow, Tuesday. This gives the members a chance to spend three days at home. The most important things done in the legislature the past week were that the Senate killed the proposition to amend the constitution so as to allow women to vote, and the House passed the Richey prohibition bill. When the Senate killed the woman suffrage proposition that saved the House members from the trouble of voting on it at all. There were about a half dozen women who hung around the State house for weeks, trying to argue to the members that the women of the State were just raging to have the right of the ballot, while the modest, proper thinking ladies of South Carolina were attending to their affairs at home, not thinking about it at all. After the Senate killed the proposition this committee of women who have been hanging around the state house sent a very sarcastic letter to the Senate, which certainly did not help their cause any. But that only represents the fanaticism of the idea of women suffrage, which had its origin in the fanatical State of Kansas.

I voted against the Richey alleged "airtight" or "bone-dry" prohibition bill. There was no record vote on the direct passage of the bill, but the nearest to a record vote was on a motion to strike out, which virtually amounted to a vote on the proposition, and the vote on this question was about 28 to seventy odd. This seventy was made up of the simon pure prohibitionists, I suspect about 30 to 35 in number, and also a lot of men who voted for it for political reasons, out of pure prejudice, saying that if they are calling for prohibition we will ram something down their throats that will react and which they will be sick of, and bring liquor back into the State, and then another element who are opposed to the idea of attempting out and out prohibition at this time, but thought it was a popular wave for the time being and that they had better get on the band-wagon. So far as I am concerned I know too much about the morals of the State and the low kind of politics which South Carolina is afflicted with, for me to be caught in a position of hypocrisy by voting for such a measure as the Richey bill is. Of course if I honestly believed it was the best thing to do, I would have voted for it. But I had men to tell me that the bill was unwise and a bad move for the State, and then they turned around and voted for it. Of course I know some people will put me down as an advocate of the sale and abuse of liquor, but that does not disconcert me in the least. It is my honest judgment that the gallon a month law should be cut down, and some restrictions put in the present law against blind tigers, and then let the thing alone. I know very little about the beer and wine proposition, and in fact I am no ex-

pert on alcoholic liquors anyhow, but I think I do know something about the morals of the people of South Carolina, and I do not think, the time has come when the legislature can introduce a millennial period of morality into the State. Under the Richey bill the lady who makes a quart of black-berry wine is liable to indictment, or the man who has a half pint of whiskey in his valise, or in his possession as for that matter, is a violator of the law. My belief is that this kind of drastic legislation will not be upheld by the people, that juries will refuse to convict, that it will mean an influx of all kinds of patent medicines containing alcohol, and that finally the State will go back to some form of liquor selling, and that the final outcome will be that the morals of the State and the respect for the law will be set back so that it will take years to overcome it. I only hope that the theorists and alleged moralists may be right, and that I may be wrong. But there is one thing certain, if the Senate don't modify that Richey bill which the house has passed then some of the prohibition advocates in the House who drink every night are going to be in, as Dr. Woods used to say, "in a very anomalous predicament." It is a strange thing to me how a man can be an ex-preacher and a cigarette fiend, and then a perfect fanatic on prohibition. And there are all kinds like that in the legislature. In fact there is much human nature in the legislature, as well as out in the dark corners.

MEXICANS ELATED OVER U. S. BREAK WITH GERMANY

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 5.—Elation over the break between the United States and Germany is expressed by both Villa and Carranzista officers and sympathizers here and in northern Mexico.

The Villistas declare the United States now will be compelled to close in their force in Mexican affairs and permit Villa to proceed with his campaign against Carranza unhindered. They intimate that Villa is not averse to receiving overtures from Germany to embarrass and harass the United States if war develops.

Carranza officials, while openly admitting their pleasure over the break, say they will obey Carranza's injunction for strict neutrality.

Kaiser at Headquarters.

London, Feb. 5.—The kaiser has just returned to German general headquarters after a conference with King Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, at Poeshtyn, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam today.

HOLD GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS

New York, Feb. 5.—More than 2,500 men and officers of the interned German and Austrian vessels in port here are being transported to Ellis Island this afternoon. At the island the interned seamen will face a special board of inquiry which will establish their status in the eyes of the government.

There are 600 special federal officers now on duty at Ellis Island prepared for duty and it is not believed the interned men will be allowed to leave the immigrant station until after the relations between the United States and Germany are more settled.

FINDS MOST POWERFUL EXPLOSIVE YET USED

South Bend, Ind., Feb. 5.—A new explosive said to be more powerful than any now in use on the European battlefields has been discovered by Rev. Julius A. Nieuland, of the Notre Dame faculty. He calls it "silver picric acetylide."

In making the tests with the substance, Dr. Niewland accidentally touched off a small portion of the powder. The apparatus was wrecked and the experimenter was made temporarily deaf and nearly suffocated from the gas fumes.

Silver has been used as the basic element, but as this is too high-priced, Dr. Niewland has been using mercury as a substitute and states that it is as powerful. The discoverer claims that only one atom of the new explosive would be required to wreck a large building.

Ex-Governor Glenn to Speak.

Ex-Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, will be in Manning on next Tuesday night and will lecture in the Methodist Church in the interest of National Prohibition. Governor Glenn is one of the great speakers of the country and is a National figure. Standing room should be at a premium at the Methodist Church when he speaks on Tuesday at 8 P. M.

Protest From Brazil.

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 5.—Brazil has drawn up a note of protest against Germany's submarine declarations and a special meeting of the cabinet has been summoned to ratify it.

Home and Farm Demonstration Meetings.

We are planning to hold a series of meetings at the various schools of the County, visiting three or four a day.

At these meetings Mr. C. A. McFaddin, District Agent, will talk on gardens, peanuts, soy beans, relative to the boll weevil.

Mr. P. H. Senn, our new Farm Demonstration Agent, will tell of what he intends to do in the County, the Corn and the Pig Clubs, etc.

Supt. E. J. Browne will take up Agriculture in the schools and co-operation of schools with Home and Farm Demonstration Forces.

I wish to talk on the Canning, Bread, Poultry, and Home Demonstration Clubs.

Every one is cordially invited and we hope that all who can will attend. We want to make this year the best in the history of our work but we cannot do it without cooperation. However, we feel confident that every one interested in the welfare of the county will be glad to cooperate.

The following is the schedule for next week:

Tuesday, February 13th.
Trinity School at 9 a. m.
DuRant School at 11:30 a. m.
Sardinia School at 2 p. m.
Wednesday, February 14th.
New Zion School at 10 a. m.
Hicks School at 12 m.
Turbeville School at 2 p. m.
Thursday, February 15th.
Jordan School at 9 a. m.
Davis Station School at 11 a. m.
Oak Grove School at 1 p. m.
Summertown School at 2 p. m.
Friday, February 16th.
Big Branch School at 9 a. m.
Paxville School at 11 a. m.
Pine wood School at 1:30 p. m.
Katherine M. Richardson, County Home Demonstration Agent.

LEGISLATURE KILLS THE RICHEY BONE-DRY PROHIBITION MEASURE

House Votes to Recommit Air-Tight Bone-Dry Prohibition Measure 46 to 44

CAUSE GREAT SURPRISE

"Drys" Stunned by Reversal of Three-to-One Majority for Bill on Friday.

Columbia, Feb. 6.—A great surprise was sprung in the House of Representatives this afternoon when the Richey "air-tight, iron-clad, bone-dry" prohibition bill was recommitted to the committee by a vote of 46 to 44. The prohibitionists, stunned by the complete reversal of the nearly three-to-one majority on Friday for the bill into a majority of two against the bill, rallied their forces and demanded a roll call on the motion to put the parliamentary "clinch" on the motion to recommit. Again the opponents of the bill won by a majority of one vote, the clinch being applied by a vote of 47 to 46.

This action practically kills the Richey bill and the House will tomorrow take up the Daniel bill, which is even more drastic than the Richey measure, under a special order at noon. "We will either amend the Daniel bill or kill it," said one of the leading opponents of the bill as they fled out of the house for dinner.

Opponents Elated.

The opponents of the Richey bill were elated over their coup which was one of the quietest and greatest legislative surprises of the session. Everybody thought the motion made by Mr. Searson to recommit the bill would fail but opponents of the bill, among them Messrs. N. G. Evans, H. H. Evans and T. P. Cothran, lined-up their side quietly. Messrs. Daniel and Richey, the leaders of the prohibitionists, spoke again for the bill and it was Mr. Toole, another prohibitionist, who made the motion for the previous question on the whole matter. On the roll call when the Speaker announced that by a vote of 46 to 44 the motion to recommit had carried, the Prohibitionists could hardly believe their ears and they made a frantic effort to postpone further action by adjourning until tonight but again they failed. The opponents of the bill completed its chloroforming by putting on the "clinch" despite the frantic efforts of the Prohibitionists to save the measure from the discard.

Great speculation was expressed by the opponents of the "bone-dry" movement over the "putting to sleep" of the Richey bill and they are confident they can handle the Daniel bill in the same way tomorrow. "The recess from Friday until today was the death of the bill for the members found the people didn't want it," said Mr. N. G. Evans, who helped frame the coup which disposed of the bill.

Prohibitionists are tonight rallying for a new effort to get the Daniel "bone-dry" bill through tomorrow and a battle royal is promised.

How They Voted.

The following was the vote on the bill, ayes to kill the bill, nays for the bill:

Yeas—Bailey Berry, Carter, Cothran, Crews, Crum, E. J. Dennis, Dominick, Duncan, Ellis, H. H. Evans, N. G. Evans, Fromberg, Graham, Hamblin, Hammond, Hughes, Keenan, H. Kelly, J. O. Kelly, Lanford, Lesesne, Long, Lumpkin, Martin, Mason, McCants, D. E. McCutchen, W. L. McCutchen, McMillan, Moore, Moore, Norton, Pickens, Redmon, Riddle, Rivers, Sanders, Senbrook, Searson, Senseney, H. L. Smith, Jr., Thomas, Walker, Whaley, Young—Total 43.

Nays—Speaker Hoyt, Anderson, Atkinson, Booth, Boozer, Boykin, Bradham, Byrd, Clinkscales, Coney, Daniel, Dolson, Duckworth, Ford, Fuller, Fulmer, Goodwin, Gresham, Hamer, Harrison, H. T. Johnson, W. W. Johnson, King, Macfarlan, Mauldin, McLaurin, Mellet, Middleton, Mitchell, Neuffer, Nunn, Pognes, Rawlinson, Rector, Richey, Scott, Shull, S. E. Smith, Stafford, Strom, Toole, Wasson, Williams, Wingard—Total 44.