

BEER AND WINE NOT LIKELY TO ESCAPE

EFFORT TO HAVE THEM EX-
EMPTED FACES DEFEAT.

Senate for Prohibition.

**Kills Phelan Motion to Add Rider to
Agricultural Bill,
55 to 11.**

Washington, June 18.—Certain defeat for efforts to have Congress exempt beer and wine from operation of the war-time prohibition law was seen in an overwhelming vote of 55 to 11 in the Senate late today against an exemption proposal.

By that margin the Senate tabled a motion by Senator Phelan, Democrat, of California, to add a rider to the agricultural appropriation bill for application of the war time prohibition law to distilled spirits alone. The sentiment of the Senate thus expressed on the first test vote of this Congress was taken generally to sound the death knell for measures designed to permit use of beer and wines under the wartime legislation.

New Course in House.

A new tack was taken in the house, however, by advocates of suspension of the war-time prohibition law's provisions in so far as they affect beer and wines. The House judiciary committee received and agreed to vote next Saturday on an amendment by Representative Gard, Democrat, of Ohio, to prohibition enforcement legislation which would authorize the President to suspend the war-time ban on beer and wines. Rejection of the amendment by the committee generally was predicted. The committee also decided to recommend enforcement of prohibition by the internal revenue commissioner and not by a special prohibition commissioner.

But Little Discussion.

Disposition by the Senate of the Phelan proposal came after little discussion except by Mr. Phelan, and none by advocates of prohibition. The California Senator urged that the Senate's rules against legislative riders on appropriation bills be set aside to make his rider in order. As such a motion required a two-thirds majority, Senator Gronna, Republican, of North Dakota, declared that interminable debate would be entailed, and moved to table Senator Phelan's motion to shutting off further discussion.

"CURED" OF BROKEN NECK.

**Greenville Carpenter Convalescent
After Breaking His Neck.**

Greenville, S. C., June 21.—Fletcher Westbrook, a well-known carpenter of Greenville is having the unique experience of convalescing at the Greenville City Hospital from a broken neck. Westbrook broke his neck when he fell from a scaffold on Buncombe street about two weeks ago, but, thanks to his good luck and medical treatment, he is still very much alive, and will probably recover completely.

After his fall Westbrook was taken unconscious to the hospital, and it was not until twenty-four hours later that his attending physicians discovered that his neck was broken. Although the bones were broken, the nervous connection was not severed, and Westbrook's head was placed in an immovable position, and telegraphic orders were sent to New York for a special steel work support for the head. When it arrived it was put on and now Westbrook is able to walk around and enjoy himself much as other convalescent patients, though the steelwork holds his head absolutely immovable and supports it. Physicians say that in about six months the broken neck will have grown strong again and that Westbrook will be a well man.

Mrs. M. W. Bruce Dead.

Branchville, June 24.—Mrs. M. W. Bruce, widow of the late F. A. Bruce, of this place, died this afternoon at the age of 76 after a week's illness. Mrs. Bruce was a consistent member of the Methodist church all her life and devoted much of her time to church work. She was one of the oldest and best citizens of Branchville. She leaves the following children: F. S. Bruce, Mrs. G. W. Baxter, Mrs. E. S. Berry and Mrs. John Morgan. The funeral services will be conducted tomorrow afternoon by the pastor of the Methodist church, Rev. J. A. White.

FAMOUS ORANGEBURG BAND.

**Brings Home Banner Presented to it
By People of Nice.**

Orangeburg, June 21.—A number of local young men who belonged to the famous 318th Field Artillery Band, Eighth-first Division, have received their discharges and are now at home. The band comes home with the unique distinction of having received a beautiful hand-painted banner. The banner was presented to the band by the people of Nice, the band playing in Nice about two weeks and thousands of people hearing the music that made for itself a name not to be forgotten.

The band was organized in Orangeburg, South Carolina, in 1907, by O. K. Wilson, Sr. It served on the Mexican border and while there was known as the Second South Carolina Regiment band. While on the border it had the distinction to play for General Pershing. When war with Germany was declared this band spent several months at Camp Sevier, S. C., and was later sent to Camp Jackson, and became famous as the 318th Field Artillery Band. The organizer, O. K. Wilson, Sr., continued as leader until on January 13, 1918, he made the supreme sacrifice for his country. His memory lives in the hearts of his townsmen.

The beautiful banner was brought to Orangeburg and is now on display in the show window of Mr. John T. Wise's store. It has attracted a great deal of comment. The banner will after a few weeks be presented to the State of South Carolina, where it will be kept intact and where the people of the State may see it in Columbia.

Orangeburg to Pave Streets.

Orangeburg, June 18.—The new city administration composed of Mayor W. A. Livingston and Councilmen A. C. Watson, J. M. Sifley, will soon ask the people of the city to approve of an issue of \$750,000 in bonds, if such amount is necessary, and the property owners will be called upon to bear part of the costs payable in ten and twenty year installments. A summary of what the plan includes is nine miles of paved roadway; twenty-five miles of granite curbing; four and a half miles of sanitary sewers; about four miles of water main extensions, and about a mile of ornamental highway. To help in completing the progressive movement a body of prominent local citizens composed of Adam H. Moss, F. A. Adden, R. H. Jennings, F. C. Bryant and W. L. Moseley, are to actively assist. When the programme is completed Orangeburg will rank first in the cities of its size in South Carolina for such needed improvements.

PREDICTS COTTON FAMINE.

**Commissioner Harris Says Price Will
Rise if Staple is Held.**

Columbia, June 21.—That the world is faced with a cotton famine and the farmers will get the price of thirty-five cents a pound set for the staple if they will just hold is the opinion enunciated today by B. Harris, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries. Private reports received from the cotton belt by him, said Mr. Harris, show that the condition of the growing crop is extremely poor, varying factors retarding it. This, of course, he claims, will have an optimistic effect on the price of the staple.

Woman Dies of Wounds.

Greenville, June 22.—Mrs. L. C. C. McHugh, of 713 Pendleton street, who was shot twice by her son-in-law, Hugh T. Barlett, Wednesday night, died at the city hospital this morning as a result of the wounds. An inquest will be held by the coroner Monday afternoon.

PRISONER KILLED IN CELL.

**Man Held on Murder Charge Slain
By Posse.**

Bay Minette, Ala., June 22.—Frank Fokall, a white farmer of Silver Hall, was shot to death today while asleep in a cell of the Baldwin county jail by a posse of nine men who had gained entrance to the jail by overpowering the sheriff and securing the keys.

Fokall was being held at the jail awaiting trial on a charge of murdering Robert Bishop on June 1. A telegram was sent to the governor regarding the lynching and a posse quickly organized and is searching for the men.

AMERICA'S PART IN GAS PRODUCTION

HOW U. S. INDUSTRY PROVIDED
MUNITIONS FOR U. S. ARMY.

4 Million Masks in France

**Book Being Prepared Under the Di-
rection of General Crowell Dis-
closes Many Secrets.**

Washington, May 10.—An official narrative of the part American industry played in providing munitions for the American army in the great war is unfolded in a book being prepared under the direction of Assistant Secretary Crowell, of the war department, who was director of munitions up to the close of hostilities, when he was specially assigned by the president to direct the demobilization of material.

Advance pages of two sections of the book, those dealing with the chemical warfare material, offensive and defensive, and with the equipment for the signal corps, were made available today, telling for the first time officially and completely not only of the stupendous scope of the projects, but of the difficulties and delays encountered and of the patriotic support of the war programme given by American business generally.

The chemical warfare section tells of the original work done by the ordnance department toward obtaining toxic gasses, and anti-gas devices for the use of American troops. Subsequently this service became a separate branch of the army, under the direction of Major General W. L. Sibert.

Among other secrets disclosed is the basis of frequent statements that at the time of the signing of the armistice the United States alone was producing gas for military use at a rate ten times in excess of the best production Germany could obtain. The Germans produced with all their facilities about six tons of mustard gas per day, while the United States was producing more than 60 tons a day, and employing methods of production far more modern and efficient than anything attained by the enemy.

There were three plants at work on mustard gas, the Edgewood (Md.) arsenal, which was manufacturing 30 tons a day by November 11, and had turned out 711 tons up to that day; the plant at Hastings, N. Y., which was to have a capacity of 50 tons a day, and was ready to operate on November 11, and the 50-ton plant of the National Aniline and Chemical company, at Buffalo, N. Y., which was 80 per cent. complete.

The chemical name of this compound is dichlorethylsulphide, and its popular name of mustard gas comes from its odor.

Another element of the programme was the production of tear gasses, not deadly under ordinary circumstances, but designed to produce blindness, thus forcing the troops to use masks extensively, impairing their military efficiency. The foundation of these gases was bromine, the main supply of which is obtained from subterranean solutions found chiefly in the vicinity of Midland, Mich., where the government financed the sinking of 17 brine wells, under direction of the Dow Chemical company, which were prepared to supply 650,000 tons a year.

The other chief gases are the so-called "killers," the gases so deadly as to bring about death unless safeguards are provided, chlorine and chlorpicrin and phosgene. The only one of these produced commercially in the United States was chlorine, and even with that the supply was utterly inadequate to the demand.

Thousands of Tons of Gas Shipped.

A statistical table shows that 1,486 tons of chlorine in liquid form, 1,903 tons of chlorpicrin, 420 tons of phosgene and 190 tons of mustard oil were actually shipped overseas from January to November, 1918. In addition 300,000 75-mm shells loaded with chlorpicrin and 150,000 loaded with mustard oil went abroad, the shipments including 224,000 phosphorus grenades as smoke bombs and 18,600 phosgene bombs for Livens mortars. The capacity for filling shells and bombs on the day of the armistice exceeded 4,800,000 a month. At that time the practice of shipping gases abroad in bulk to be loaded into projectiles on the other side had been abandoned.

"We, therefore, shipped to Europe

CONVICTED SIX TIMES.

**Willie Bethune to Stand Seventh
Trial for Murder.**

Columbia, June 23.—Willie Bethune, the negro whose case has been in the courts of South Carolina for the past ten years, received a new lease on life late this afternoon when the State supreme court, in an opinion by Chief Justice Eugene B. Gary remanded the negro back to the circuit court of Marlboro county to stand his seventh trial for life. He already has been convicted of the murder of G. B. Mims, a white man of Marlboro six times and has received a half dozen death sentences. In each instance there was an appeal to the supreme court, which reversed the judgment of the lower court in every case.

Sunday morning, February 21, 1909, the horse and buggy of G. B. Mims were lost on the public highway of Marlboro county and were caught by Willie Bethune, who immediately went "joy riding" with two of his women friends. The buggy contained a valise, in which among other things was a revolver. This Bethune pocketed. In the afternoon Mr. Mims accompanied by a friend, A. J. McFadden, in another buggy, went in search of the minus conveyance. When located it was still being driven by Bethune, with his two companions. Mr. Mims commanded the two women to alight and got in the buggy with Bethune, presumably to arrest him. Bethune then shot him in the head. There is some dispute in the testimony as to whether Mr. Mims likewise fired. Bethune was first tried for his life at Manning, in June 1909 was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on June 30, 1909.

In bulk," the report states, "3,662 tons of gas or its equivalent, which gas was largely loaded into shells and used by the United States troops or those of the allies. This quantity was sufficient to load 1,600,000 shells, the total number thought to be at least equal to the total number of gas shells by American troops in action.

"Thus, while American gas was not actually fired in American shells against the Germans, American gas was used against the enemy and America furnished at least as much gas as she fired.

"In addition to this we shipped 18,600 Livens drums loaded with phosgene. These contained 279 tons of gas and some of them were fired at the enemy."

A table of casualties at the Edgewood arsenal shows that, while only four men lost their lives from gas at this plant, 925 were injured, the bulk of them, 674, in mustard gas accidents.

Americans Had Best Masks.

Taking up the defensive side of gas warfare material, the reports shows that the American troops had "the best and most protective gas masks the world had seen, and they brought these with them by the millions." A total of 5,250,000 masks were produced, of which 4,000,000 were sent overseas, and the report states that these masks "gave 20 times the protection afforded by the best German gas masks."

"No American soldier was ever gassed due to the failure of an American gas mask," the report says, "and such gas casualties as did occur were due to the fact that the masks were not quickly enough utilized when the gas was thrown over or because the soldier was unaware of the presence of gas."

The original order from the department was for 25,000 masks to go with Pershing's first expedition and the report tells in detail of the frantic efforts necessary to procure them, efforts which actually counted for little since the masks were not used for many months. At the time the expedition sailed, however, the British and French were not thoroughly acquainted with the gas warfare that was developing nor had completely effective protection been worked out. In speaking of the first German gas attack upon Canadian troops at Ypres, the report says chlorine was used and while protection of the troops from it later became an easy matter, "it was only lack of faith in their new weapons that prevented the Germans from winning the war with it then and there.

Germans Might Have Gassed Their Way to Paris.

"Had they brought into the fighting a sufficient supply of this chlorine," the report continues, "they might have gassed their way to Paris in short order. As it was, they brought to the line an almost negligible supply and they themselves were in-

PRESIDENT WILSON RETURNS THIS WEEK

CABLES TUMULTY EXPECTS TO
RETURN THURSDAY.

To Present Treaty First

**Then After Clearing Desk Will Start
Speaking Tour on League
of Nations.**

Washington, June 23.—President Wilson cabled Secretary Tumulty today that he expected to leave on his homeward journey Wednesday or Thursday.

The president should make the return trip within a week and immediately after his arrival here he will personally present the peace treaty to the senate for ratification. After he clears his desk of accumulated work he will make a "swing around the circle," speaking in support of the treaty and the league of nations covenant.

The women in the presidential party, in addition to Mrs. Wilson, will include Miss Margaret Wilson and Mrs. John W. Davis, wife of the American ambassador in London.

One company of the guard of honor at the president's residence will remain in Paris until the peace negotiations with the other enemy countries are concluded.

To Sail Tuesday.

Brest, June 23.—The U. S. S. George Washington which will carry President Wilson back to the United States, received orders today to be ready to sail Thursday morning. The work of loading the transport began this evening.

One battleship and four destroyers will compose the escort of the George Washington. In mid-ocean, four destroyers from the Azores will relieve the original four.

AMBASSADOR GONZALES.

**Minister to Cuba is Chosen for High
Post in Peru.**

Washington, June 23.—William E. Gonzales, of Columbia, S. C., now minister to Cuba, was nominated today by President Wilson to be ambassador to Peru. Boaz W. Long, of New Mexico, former chief of the Latin-American division of the State Department, was nominated to be minister to Cuba and Benton C. McMillan, of Tennessee, to be minister to Guatemala.

The appointment of Mr. Gonzales as ambassador to Peru is in accord with agreement between that country and the United States to raise the rank of their diplomatic representatives. Mr. Gonzales will succeed Mr. McMillan, who is now minister to Peru.

sufficiently protected to go through their own gas and follow up the attack. By the time they were able to renew gas warfare the French and British had equipped themselves with masks which were sufficient to protect men against chlorine."

The report tells of the development of gas masks from the original gauze pads soaked in chemicals to the "box respirator" which came into general use. The Americans and British employed a double protection mask, the face piece being gas tight but, to insure against leaks, a mouth piece and nose clip being supplied also, insuring protection even in a torn mask. The first order was for 1,100,000 of these masks for the American forces.

Subsequently, to provide greater comfort for the men, it was decided abroad that a single protection mask would be sufficient, the risk of leaky masks being regarded as preferable to the discomfort of the double protection type. When this decision was received, however, on this side, it was decided to carry forward experiments with new types of masks which would give both comfort and security. This was carried forward to a point where a squad of 150 men in the field testing section almost lived in their gas masks, working, playing baseball, digging trenches, fighting sham battles day and night in which actual gas grenades were employed and exposing themselves to the heaviest concentrations of the deadly gases under all conditions.

How Men at Work Experimented.

"The work of this section," the report says, "even went so far in the case of the later designs as to in-

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SOLDIER ARRESTED.

**Won Three Medals and Eleven Cita-
tions for Bravery.**

Nashville, June 18.—Arrested at Huntsville, Ala., with two men in army uniform, and brought here today, a man who gave his name as Howard Moore, 22, of Mobile, Ala., winner of three medals and 11 citations for bravery, according to the police confessed that he and his companions were the men who on Monday tied a taxicab driver to a tree and stole his automobile. Moore served over seas with the One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry for 18 months, spent eight months in the first line trenches.

Newspaper accounts of Moore's valor says he was one of five men left from 115 in his company. According to Moore's statement and newspaper clippings he is winner of the D. S. C., Croix de Guerre, War cross and was cited 11 times for bravery.

The three men are charged with grand larceny of an automobile and assault and battery.

Moore received a bayonet wound in the left leg, and was gassed and slightly wounded another time. When arrested he was wearing the green cord, a citation by France for bravery.

VETERANS RECEIVE PENSION.

**Apportionment on Forty and Thirty-
two Dollar Basis.**

Columbia, June 20.—The State pension board, which has been in session the last two days, adjourned yesterday afternoon. Another meeting will be called within the next few weeks to complete all details as to the distribution of the extra \$100,000 appropriated at the last session of the general assembly for Confederate veterans, who heretofore had not received any pensions. The lists of awards have not been completed.

W. D. McLaurin, pension commissioner, said yesterday that the commission had enrolled of these about 2,800 veterans. These are divided into two classes, the classification being determined by physical condition, financial circumstances and age. The more indigent class will receive \$40 and the other \$32. There are about 450 in the first class and about 2,300 in the other.

Members of the State pension board are: D. W. McLaurin, commissioner, Columbia; John Ahrens, Charleston; J. E. Craig, Chester; George M. Hannah, Cross Hill, and James C. Sellers, Sellers.

BUYS INTEREST IN COURIER.

**Dr. J. S. Dill to Move From Gaffney
to Greenville.**

Gaffney, June 23.—Dr. J. S. Dill who for several years has been pastor of the First Baptist church of Gaffney, made the announcement yesterday that he had acquired an interest in the Baptist Courier, which is published in Greenville, and that he would give up his pastorate here and move to the Mountain city. Not only are the Baptist people of Gaffney sorry, but the announcement was heard with sincere regret by the members of the other churches in Gaffney, who recognize in Dr. Dill one of the most powerful preachers in the Baptist church. Mrs. Dill, who is a woman of rare attainments, and who has made a most able assistant to her talented husband, will be also greatly missed in the Sunday-school of the church where she has labored most faithfully since her residence in Gaffney.

Children Killed by Airplane.

Boston, Mass., June 23.—A bombing plane piloted by Lieut. Col. H. B. Claggett struck and killed two children and injured another in landing at Franklin Field today. Capt. Wm. H. Chandler, observer of the machine was slightly hurt. The plane, one of seven which arrived from Albany, N. Y., on the last leg of a flight from Dallas, Texas, was wrecked.

A large crowd had gathered on the field to watch the landing. Coming down against the wind, Lieut. Claggett, saw his course was carrying into the crowd, to avoid this he deliberately headed into a clump of trees. He did not see the three children who were standing near the trees until it was too late to change his course again. The plane hit the children and crashed into one of the trees. The pilot was not hurt. Capt. Chandler was taken to a hospital where it was said the injuries were not serious. The other planes landed safely.