

FOUR MEN RESIST ARREST.

CONGRESSMAN AND OTHER INDICTED PEACE ADVOCATES OFFER FIGHT.

Warrants charging men with fomenting strikes are sent to Washington—Fear of eight accused give bond, while others refuse to submit to arrest.

New York, Dec. 29.—Warrants for the arrest of Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois, H. Robt. Fowler, former congressman from Illinois; H. B. Martin and Herman Schulteis, four of the eight men indicted for conspiracy to foment strikes in ammunition factories, were sent to Washington tonight.

Three of the remaining defendants, Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio; Jacob C. Taylor, president of Labor's National Peace council, and David Lamar, appeared voluntarily today in federal district court and were released in \$5,000 bail each. The eighth man indicted is Franz von Rintelen, the German agent, who is said to have financed the alleged conspiracy. He is a prisoner of war in England.

Each of the four men for whom warrants were issued has announced intention of resisting arrest. Buchanan has asserted that he is protected by his prerogative as congressman, but this is denied by United States Attorney Marshall. The warrants will be served in Washington tomorrow.

After his arraignment M. Monnett issued a statement from the office of his counsel in which he denied ever having accepted or having been offered any German money. He said he never knew either Lamar or von Rintelen and that, as far as he knew, neither had any connection with the peace council. Monnett denounced the shipment of munitions to the allies as criminal and illegal. He declared President Wilson was being deceived and that he was anxious to do everything in his power to undeceive him.

Taylor also made a statement denying categorically the charges brought against him and also claiming that both Lamar and von Rintelen were strangers to him. Lamar refused to make any comment.

The investigation into the activities of German agents in this country will be resumed by a federal grand jury on January 6.

QUESTION OF RIGHTS.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Representative Buchanan's claim of immunity

BITTER AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

THE LABOR PARTY MAY REBEL AGAINST GOVERNMENT IF PLAN IS ADOPTED.

Reported Action of Ministry is the Cause of Heated Attack and Defense by Press

London, Dec. 30.—The Daily News predicts revolution in Great Britain if the government adopts conscription. The Asquith ministry's reported decision to adopt a modified conscription is being both attacked and defended by the press. The cabinet council tomorrow considers the Irish National and labor parties' opposition to the measure. It is predicted that organized labor will line up solidly against the government, if conscriptions are adopted.

Workmen are busily employed clearing up the debris from the Wilson lot on the corner of Main street and Hampton avenue, getting it in shape for use as the Curb Market. This lot is very convenient for this purpose and will make even a better place for the Curb Market than the street by the Court House which was used last year. The trash from the lot is being buried in order to raise the lot at the same time that the trash is removed.

from arrest, is under investigation by the department of justice. A decision of the supreme court in 1908, written by Justice White, now chief justice, is regarded as sufficient authority for the official contention that congressmen are entitled to no immunity in criminal proceedings.

In that case Representative Williamson of Oregon was fined and sentenced on October 10, 1905, to ten months' imprisonment upon conviction of conspiracy to suborn perjury. His term did not expire till March 4, 1907, and he protested that he would be deprived of the right to attend and return from the ensuing session of congress.

Justice White decided against him, holding that the words, "treason, felony and breach of the peace" used in the constitution to designate exceptions to immunity, should be construed in the same sense as those words were commonly understood in England as applied to the parliamentary privileges, and "excluding from the privilege all arrests and prosecutions for criminal offenses and confining the privilege to arrests in civil cases."

GARRISON'S DEFENSE PLANS,

PREPARES TO, PRESENT CONVINCING DATA.

Secretary of War Will Furnish Arguments for Supplies of Men and Munitions.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Secretary Garrison, at his home in New Jersey is giving over the entire holiday week to preparation for the task of presenting to the congressional military committees the army's part of the administration national defense programme. When congress reconvenes Tuesday he will be ready to submit facts, figures and argument in support of the plans.

When Mr. Garrison left Washington he took with him copies of every departmental report and official documents bearing on the preparedness problem. He believes, it was asserted tonight by an official who has had much to do with the framing of the plan, that a correct statement of the problem can lead only to the general conclusion embodied in the continental army scheme. From this official, who will be among those authorized to present to the committees an amplification of the administration's views, was obtained the following outline of what the secretary expects to tell congress the proposed programme will do:

1. Write a definite military policy founded on the unanimous conclusions of military experts of the nation, past and present, and which, therefore, is sound in theory and correct in application.
2. Enroll within three years and give some preliminary training at least to 500,000 mobile troops.
3. Provide within six years for an additional force of 500,000 reserves.
4. Furnish the most attractive form of voluntary military service it is possible to devise, thereby serving a final and conclusive test of the possibility of organizing in peace times an adequate volunteer system.
5. Furnish a system to which universal military service could be applied quickly and without extensive reorganization.
6. Furnish a regular mobile army sufficient to cooperate in the training of the continentals and also to carry on the necessary peace activities.
7. Furnish through cadet companies attached to regular regiments adequate and certain schools for regular continental and reserve officers.
8. Furnish, beginning at once,

system under which an adequate enlisted service for the regular army would be built up and maintained.

9. Begin at once, to be concluded in four years, the expenditure of \$81,000,000 on extension and improvement of coast defenses, making them far superior to those which any other nation has ever contemplated.

10. Furnish an adequately trained force to man all coast defenses, now lacking nearly 50 per cent. of the necessary personnel.

11. Build up within four years a reserve supply of material to cost \$104,000,000 estimated upon the consumption of ammunition shown by the best available reports from the European war.

12. Inaugurate a system under which commercial munition plants can be fostered by the government in peace times, insuring an adequate and continuous supply of guns and shells in time of war.

The vital thing, it is contended, is to obtain the names of 400,000 men who are obligated to come to the colors at call, to supply them with necessary arms, equipment, organization and mobilization instructions and to give them rudimentary military training at least, probably a month a year for each of three years being all that could be hoped for. If this were accomplished, experts say, and if officers and non-commissioned officers for the force were found and assigned, a great stride would have been taken, a short cut to the formation of a volunteer army in time of need which would save months of delay if it accomplished nothing more.

While universal service is admittedly the ultimate goal of the administration plan, it was said that a resurvey of the military situation of the nation made only a few months ago and going into questions of munitions manufacturing facilities and all kindred subjects, disclosed such a hopeless state of unpreparedness that the administration embarked at once upon its campaign to build up the national defense.

In the single item of field artillery it was found that it would take more than three years to produce the guns which could guarantee safety from invasion. Lessons from European battlefields have served to treble or even quadruple estimates as to necessary reserve material and to increase twofold the proportion of light and heavy guns in any field army.

War orders have increased the available commercial activities for manufacture of war munitions. Since all these plants are building guns and ammunition to foreign measurements,

WANT TRADE INVESTIGATION.

HOKE SMITH WOULD INQUIRE INTO ACTIVITIES OF BRITISH SHIPS.

Opponents of Smith Plan Will Call for Probe Into German and Austrian Activities, Too, if Bill is Passed.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Democratic members of the senate foreign relations committee began collecting evidence into British interference with American trade. This evidence will form the groundwork of a complete investigation, if Senator Hoke Smith's resolution authorizing such an inquiry is finally approved. It is certain that if the resolution is passed, influential senators opposing such action will try to force widening the scope of the inquiry to include German and Austrian activities.

In The Police Court.

The following cases have been disposed of in the Recorder's Court:

Sam Nelson, Geo. Choice, Marcus Bossard, Lucius Bossard, Fred McLean, Jesse Carter, George Gant, gambling, \$25 or 30 days except Marcus Bossard and Jesse Carter, who forfeited bond of \$20 each, and Geo. Gant who forfeited bond of \$15.

Henry Black, exceeding speed limit and running car with muffler open, \$25 or 30 days on first charge and \$5 or 10 days on second charge.

Eliza Gary and Hannah Keels, interfering with an officer, \$80 or 30 days each.

T. H. Bell, violation of Sunday ordinance by selling on Sunday, \$10 bond forfeited.

Fred Williams, violation of hack ordinance, \$2.50 or 5 days.

Maggie Council, disorderly conduct, bond of \$5 forfeited.

Mattie Jefferson, malicious mischief, bond of \$2.50 forfeited.

Lambert Ford, petty larceny, \$10 or 20 days.

The Federation of Bible Classes of the various churches of the city will meet on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at Trinity Methodist church. Judge T. B. Fraser of the Men's Bible Class of the Presbyterian church will make the address. All members of the Men's Bible classes in the city and all other men interested are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

however, virtually every machine would have to be reequipped to handle American calibres.

THE BIG FARMERS' RALLY.

Large Attendance Desired on Monday to Hear Dr. Long—The Santee Crossing.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the big get together and get ready for the cotton boll weevil meeting to be held at Sumter next Monday, January 4, 1916, at 12:30 o'clock p. m., at County Court House.

State Agent and Director of Extension, W. W. Long, of Clemson College, will be the chief speaker of the occasion, and with him will be two United States Department of Agriculture experts on dairying, how to organize cream routes, how to feed milk cows for profit, how to select dairy cattle, how to organize a creamery, and there will be talks on how to raise hogs, beef cattle, how to market, etc.

It is planned that this meeting will last not over two hours. The visitors will be given one hour, and then the meeting will be thrown open for five minute discussions by those from at home.

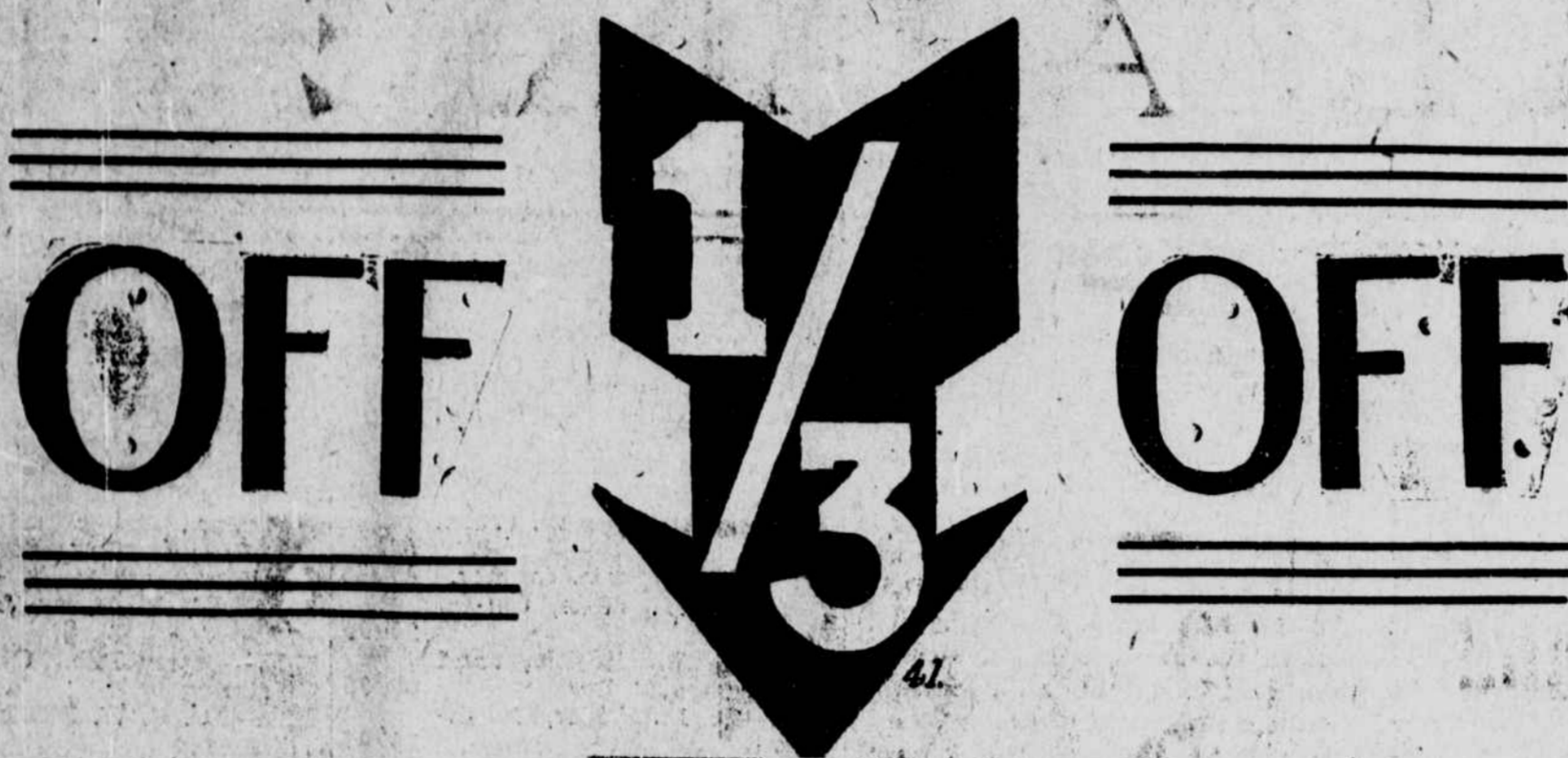
County Supervisor W. R. Davis, of Clarendon county, has written Secretary Reardon that he has requested Chairman Reid Whitford, of the Charleston Sanitary and Drainage Commission, the father of the proposed State Highway Commission and Highway System, to name a date for the joint meeting of the legislative delegations, county commissioners, and representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of the cities and counties of Sumter, Clarendon, Charleston, Manning, and Orangeburg, at St. Paul, Clarendon County, between January 5th, and the meeting of the general assembly of South Carolina.

The object of this joint meeting is to inspect the proposed crossing of Santee river swamp and the river proper near St. Paul.

Commissioner of Agriculture E. J. Watson has also written the Sumter secretary that he will attend the meeting at St. Paul, and that he is very much gratified to learn that there is a probability of the Santee being made crossable for vehicles from the Pee Dee section of South Carolina.

As soon as Mr. Whitford sets a date the Sumter Chamber of Commerce and Supervisor Davis will get busy advertising the meeting and rounding up the delegations.

Judge R. O. Purdy is very much interested also and guarantees that he will help to put this proposition through, and everybody who knows Judge Purdy also knows that he generally gets what he goes after in true and typical Irish style.



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