

ASKS AID FOR ASYLUM.

GOVERNOR WANTS \$50,000 PROVIDED FOR STATE HOSPITAL AT ONCE.

Amount was Appropriated in 1916, but no Money Given—'Is Necessary to Pay Bills,' Says Executive—House Declines to Ask McLaurin to Reconsider His Resignation by 70 to 23 Vote.

Columbia, Jan. 16.—Gov. Manning sent a message to the general assembly last night, which was read in the house, asking that immediate steps be taken to provide \$50,000 with which the board of regents of the State Hospital for Insane can pay bills for work authorized by the last assembly, but for which there was no money when the bills came due.

The 1916 legislature appropriated \$150,000, of which \$100,000 was direct appropriation and \$50,000 authorized, if the board of regents should find it advisable or necessary to undertake this additional work.

Quoting from the annual report, the governor in his message said: "Having in mind the pressing needs of the institution, the board made a careful study of the situation after the legislature adjourned and decided it would not only be the economical plan but that it was necessary to spend \$150,000 on permanent improvements for 1916 in order to make the institution more efficient and comfortable for inmates, and also in order to make available certain improvements which had been begun in 1915 as a part of the complete plan of improvement." The legislature had previously committed itself to the plan of spending \$500,000 for permanent improvements during a period of four years, in installments of \$150,000 a year. The board was surprised and embarrassed when it found that the \$50,000 was not available because that \$700,000 had been borrowed already for State purposes of 1916.

The board of regents was well within its rights when it contracted bills for labor and material up to the limit of the \$50,000," said the governor's message.

The house of representatives overwhelmingly tabled a motion last night asking John L. McLaurin to reconsider his resignation as State warehouse commissioner, 70 to 23.

When the joint resolution calling for his resignation was taken up by the general assembly came before the house, Representative O. K. Mauldin of Greenville offered the McLaurin amendment. He spoke at length of Mr. McLaurin's work and of his fitness to carry on the work. Representative N. G. Evans of Edgefield said the State warehouse system "was conceived in politics, born in politics and will die in politics." He said that the annual report showed that it cost the State \$15,000 to store 15,000 bales. He moved to table the motion.

Representative Harvey Kelly of Anderson offered a resolution which would instruct the judiciary committee of the house to investigate a report that Scotch whiskey was served from water pitchers at a recent banquet at a Columbia hotel. Ten members objected to immediate consideration and it went over.

The house was in session exactly one hour, meeting at 9 o'clock and adjourning at 9 o'clock to meet again at 11 o'clock this morning.

Twenty-two members of the house were absent last night. Speaker Hoyt has appointed Representative W. R. Bradford of York as a member of the joint printing committee.

The house last night accepted an invitation from the South Carolina Sheriffs' Association to attend its sessions in council chamber here today.

The house last night passed the Anderson delegation's bill ratifying a constitutional amendment which empowers the city of Anderson to increase its bonded indebtedness.

In spite of the disagreeable weather there was a fair gallery for the first night session of the house of representatives and the spectators had just gotten settled for an evening of it, when the motion to adjourn broke up the party.

McLaurin's Resignation Accepted.

Special to The Daily Rem.

Columbia, Jan. 16.—The senate today accepted the resignation of John L. McLaurin as State Warehouse Commissioner.

El Paso, Jan. 16.—Villa has written to President Wilson asking for a statement of his attitude toward the proposed Villista provisional government in Northern Mexico. Villa assumes that Gen. Pershing will soon be withdrawn, and asks to be allowed to proceed against the Carranzistas unhindered by the United States.

TO RETAIN PRESENT YARDS.

SPECIAL BOARD ADVISES KEEPING OF ALL NAVAL STATIONS NOW EXISTING.

Report Includes Improving of Charleston Navy Yard to Large Extent—Want More Bases Established for Submarines.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Retention of an existing navy yards, establishment of submarine bases on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts and a thorough aeronautic survey of the coast of the United States and its possessions, were recommended to congress today in a preliminary report by a special commission of naval officers appointed by President Wilson.

The commission consisted of Rear Admiral J. M. Helm, Chief Constructor W. L. Capps, Civil Engineer H. H. Rousseau, Capt. G. W. McElroy and Com. C. L. Hussey. It spent several months making inspections along the coasts and announced today that more investigations will be necessary before complete reports can be made on many questions.

On the abolition of navy yards the report recommends: "That it is unnecessary, undesirable and inadvisable to abolish at this time any existing navy yard or naval station within the continental limits of the United States."

The commission said the development of the New Orleans navy yard to a first rate naval base "is to be considered as remote" owing to its distance from the mouth of the Mississippi river and strategic reasons, but that yard should be retained up to the capacity of its floating dry dock.

The commission was without sufficient engineering data to make a satisfactory report regarding further development of the navy yard at Charleston, S. C., so it could handle the largest ships of the navy, but announced that immediate steps should be taken to improve the yard so as to permit full utilization of its present dock and repair facilities.

The report said it was inadvisable at this time to consider the possible development of the Pensacola naval station except its utilization as a supply base and as a base for submarines and destroyers.

In arriving at its conclusion, the commission says: "Full consideration of the present and prospective size of our navy, its requirements not only in peace, but during the far more exacting conditions of war should bring convincing evidence that the abolishment at this time of an existing navy yard or naval station within the continental limits of the United States is without justification."

The report explains that this should not be taken to mean that there might not be transfer of work from one yard to another or changes in methods of handling work at certain plants. It declares that the present equipment of many yards is adequate in dry docking facilities, berthing space, storage facilities, machinery and other details.

"It is not only unequal for the requirements of the fleet," says the report, "but will be seriously inadequate for its proper maintenance when the fleet is completed to its present authorized strength."

Not all the yards "are ideally located" to meet strategic and other requirements, but the commission concludes that such considerations must "have little force" in view of actual conditions and the actual requirements of the present and prospective fleet.

The report says in answer to the statement that a greater concentration of yards would be economical that "the question of economy as determined by concentration of naval repair establishments must yield absolutely to the far more serious necessities of the fleet as undue concentration of such naval repair establishments might very easily involve in time of war military disaster."

These facts and the fact that there is a large investment in existing yards, the use to which they could be put for fleet repair purposes and for taking care of merchant ships that would be taken over in case of war "leaves the commission with no doubt in its mind" as to the advisability of their retention. Its recommendation includes the present and "the near future."

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

LAWMAKERS ACTIVE IN KILLING SOME BILLS AND INTRODUCING OTHERS.

Lites Tax Penalty Bill Killed—Richey Not Allowed to Withdraw His Prohibition Bill—Would Prohibit Hunting Reserves—Favor Nitrate Plant in State—Williams Would Change Present Liquor Law—Bill to Take Pardoning Power out of Hands of Governor.

Columbia, Jan. 18.—The house of representatives today killed the Lites bill which changed the delinquent tax penalty from a graduated scale to one that would impose one per cent. December 31 and four per cent. January 31. The bill invoked spirited debate, the pending motion being that of Representative Moore to strike out the enacting words. The debate was adjourned from Tuesday until after third reading bills today. The vote which killed the bill was 68 to 50.

Representative Richey, author of the "air tight" prohibition bill sought this morning to have the bill withdrawn from the committee on police regulations and references dispensed with. Representative Daniel of Saluda moved to table Mr. Richey's motion and it was tabled.

The centre of interest today attached to the election which began in the general assembly at noon.

The house adjourned at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon to meet again tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Legislative delegations from Colleton, Hampton, Beaufort and Jasper counties are considering a bill, designed to prohibit the maintenance of large hunting preserves. A bill is being discussed which will place a prohibitive license on non-resident hunters. Several conferences have been held with the attorney general. The hunting clubs in the four counties own about 250,000 acres of land.

Representative L. B. Harrison of Spartanburg will introduce in the house a bill to take the pardoning power out of the hands of the governor. Under the proposed measure the chief executive would grant full pardons only on recommendation of a majority of the pardoning board; could grant paroles for not more than three months without a majority recommendation from the pardoning board, but could still exercise his right in reprieves, commutations, etc.

Representative Harrison will also introduce a companion bill which would make the members of the board of pardons elective by the general assembly instead of appointive by the governor.

With the Senate. Senator Harrelson of Marion introduced a bill yesterday, looking to regulation of hours in all manufacturing and industrial plants in the State. By provisions of the bill, 10 hours is the maximum number in which workmen may be employed for a day's labor. Saw mills, lumber plants, paper factories, and cereal establishments are included. Penalty for violation is \$100 or 30 days imprisonment for each offense.

The senate yesterday morning passed the concurrent resolution from the house, commending the good work that is now in progress to bring a unit of the federal nitrate fixation plants to Columbia. The resolution also urges that the State delegation in congress be memorialized to cooperate in procuring the establishment.

Noon tomorrow has been designated as the hour in the senate to debate the bill introduced by Senator Bonham of Greenville, which would remove the disqualification to testify in the courts from persons convicted of crime.

A bill was introduced by Senator Williams of Aiken yesterday, providing that the present prohibition law admitting shipments of one gallon of whiskey to each individual a month be retained, but modified so as to allow substitute shipments of five dozen pints of beer. Another bill, looking to modification of the liquor laws, will be introduced by Senator DuRant of Clarendon county, which will reduce the quantity of whiskey to one quart a month.

A bill has been introduced in the senate, providing for the erection of a new \$25,000 county jail in Laurens county.

Cotton ginned from the crop of 1916 to January 1, 1917, 25,293 bales, compared with 30,953 bales from crop of 1915 prior to January 1, 1916.

At a meeting this morning of the city school board Mr. W. Perry Smith was elected by the board to succeed Mr. J. H. Chandler, filling out his unexpired term.

Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts but suggests no places.

Inspection of the Pacific coast with a view to deciding whether another yard should be located there has not been completed and the report says recommendations will be made later.

GERMANY WRITING NOTES.

NEW GERMAN SEMI-OFFICIAL REPLY ISSUED.

Takes up Many Phases of International Relations in Series of Rhetorical Queries.

London, Jan. 16.—A semi-official reply has been issued in Berlin in regard to the British authoritative view made public here on Saturday regarding the latest German and Austrian notes. This reply, as quoted in an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuters, says that the charges made in England regarding German responsibility for starting the war are not new but are repetitions of statements long ago contradicted. The reply then proceeds to ask a series of questions in respect to the diplomatic action of the powers prior to the outbreak of the war.

It is asserted among other things that Germany could not have done otherwise than order mobilization as Russia's suggestion of a reference to The Hague tribunal came on the very day that her mobilization against Austria-Hungary was begun. The reply calls attention to the concentration camps of South Africa, the debates in the Russian duma on the subject of the treatment of foreign nationalities in Russia, the treatment of Jews in Russia and Mohammedans in the Caucasus, the entente attitude toward Greece and the treatment of German prisoners of war in Russia.

Another question asked in the reply is: "Is not the submarine war merely a reprisal against the British policy of starvation?"

CONGRATULATE MR. AND MRS. WALKER.

Superintendent of Cedar Springs School for Dumb, Deaf and Blind and His Wife to Celebrate Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary.

Columbia, Jan. 16.—Superintendent and Mrs. N. F. Walker of the South Carolina school for deaf, dumb and blind at Cedar Springs will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary January 21. Yesterday, on motion of Representative T. C. Duncan of Union, the house passed a resolution congratulating them, wishing them many more years of happy domestic life and many more years of valued service at the institution where they have served so long, so efficiently and so faithfully. The resolution passed unanimously.

TO FIGHT "YELLOW CHILLS."

Dr. H. R. Carter Goes to Colleton County to Investigate Malarial Conditions.

Columbia, Jan. 16.—H. R. Carter, M. D., assistant surgeon general of the United States public health, head of the malarial investigation bureau, has gone to Colleton county to study the malarial conditions in Braxton township. He spent several days in Columbia as the guest of L. A. Riser, M. D., assistant to the State health officer.

The State board of health will send a commission to Braxton township to study the "yellow chill" outbreak.

Dr. Carter recently returned from Panama where he has been doing some work for the public health service.

AMMUNITION GROWING SCARCE.

London Chronicle Says Germans are Threatened with Shortage.

London, Jan. 17.—The Chronicle says today that the German allies are threatened with an ammunition shortage. There are not enough railroad cars to convey a sufficient supply of coke to the blast furnaces.

M'COWN IS CHIEF CLERK.

W. B. Dove, Secretary of State, Makes Appointments for His Office.

Columbia, Jan. 17.—William Banks Dove, Secretary of State, has announced the following appointments for his office:

R. M. McCown, chief clerk; G. R. Little, recording clerk; Miss Gertrude Walker, stenographer; J. C. Johnson, day State house watchman.

Mr. McCown has served for several terms as secretary of State, Mr. Dove being chief clerk. The salary is \$1,800 a year.

New Electric Railway Will Be Built.

Spartanburg, Jan. 16.—The route of the Atlanta-Anderson electric railway has been decided upon and a corps of engineers has established a permanent camp at Robert's church in Anderson county for the purpose of doing the survey work. This electric road when built will connect with the Piedmont & Northern Electric railway at Anderson, thus giving Spartanburg a new route to Atlanta and other Georgia points. J. L. Murphy, promoter of the railway, has stated that the road will be speedily built, and that the engineers are already at work. The road will cross the Savannah river at a point near Brown's ferry.

MEXICAN CONFERENCE ENDS.

JOINT COMMISSION FAILING TO EFFECT ADJUSTMENT DIS-SOLVED.

Carranza's Refusal to Sign Atlantic City Protocol Renders Useless Further Meetings of Commission—Mexican Representatives Hopeful of Carrying Their Point.

New York, Jan. 15.—The Mexican-American joint commission, which failed to effect an adjustment of the questions at issue between Mexico and the United States after a series of conferences that began four months ago, was formally dissolved today.

Secretary Lane and the other members of the American commission, Dr. J. R. Motte and Judge George Gray, told the Mexicans that they had recommended to President Wilson the dispatch to Mexico of Ambassador Fletcher and the withdrawal of the American troops from Chihuahua.

The Americans impressed upon the Mexicans that with the dissolution of the commission the Mexican problem reverted to President Wilson. They were careful not to leave in the minds of the Mexicans the conviction that President Wilson would accept the recommendation that an accredited diplomat be sent to Mexico and that Gen. Pershing's force be withdrawn but the intimation that he would do so was conveyed.

In spite of the Americans' care, however, the Mexicans had little doubt tonight that full diplomatic relations between the two governments would soon be re-established and that unless unexpected complications arise American troops will be removed from Mexican territory within a few days.

Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican commission, and Ignacio Bonillas and Alberto J. Pani, the other members, said they expected to leave within a week or ten days for Mexico. Mr. Cabrera and Mr. Bonillas will resume their places as members of Gen. Carranza's cabinet and Mr. Pani as director general of the government railways. Notwithstanding the dissolution of the commission they expressed themselves as pleased with the result, pointing out that with the withdrawal of the American troops the main object of Carranza in sending them here would be accomplished.

The last session of the joint commission continued throughout the latter half of the day. The American commissioners explained to the Mexican representatives that they regarded further discussion by them of international questions as impractical. Twice Gen. Carranza had refused to ratify the protocol signed at Atlantic City, in which conditions for the withdrawal of troops had been made and that refusal the Americans construed as indicative of what might be expected if the conferences were continued. They were told of the visit of the Americans to President Wilson and of the president's sanction of their recommendation that the commission be dissolved.

It was pointed out to them that the maintenance of an ambassador in Mexico would remove cause for the existence of a commission since all international questions pending or any that might arise might then be handled through diplomatic channels. It was explained to them that with the dissolution of the commission the president would be free to act independently in the problem presented by the presence in Mexico of an American military force.

The Mexicans expressed regret that the conference had been brought to an end but they too admitted that continued discussions appeared useless and no effort to have them prolonged was made.

No direct reference was made in the final session to what the attitude of the United States would be in the event the American troops are withdrawn and new raids are made across the border by Mexicans, but neither was there any modification made in the warning of Secretary Lane which accompanied the protocol to Mexico that this government reserved the right to unlimited and unrestricted pursuit of bandits.

It was intimated to the Mexicans when Gen. Pershing's troops are taken out of Mexico it would be when it appeared evident that bandits were not menacing the northern border of Chihuahua, the essential condition in the protocol Carranza refused to ratify.

The American commissioners declared they did not regard the work of the commission as a failure since a clearer understanding of conditions affecting both governments had been reached. Secretary Lane said their work would be of especial advantage to the ambassador, who, it is assumed, will be sent, since for him it would serve as a ground for any negotiations he might have to conduct.

The creation of an international court of claims for the adjudication of property losses incurred since the

BOND ISSUE IS CERTAIN.

CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS MAKES STATEMENT ON THE REVENUE SITUATION.

Bonds Will be Issued to Cover Border Expenditures, Danish Island Purchase, Armor Plant, Alaskan Railroad Construction, Etc.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Chairman Kitchin, of the house ways and means committee, after several hours' conference today with Secretary McAdoo over the revenue situation announced that the ways and means committee, the secretary of the treasury and the administration will be in perfect harmony on a revenue bill.

The committee Democrats will meet tomorrow to form a policy for the first time and will meet practically daily until the revenue measure is complete with a view of passage by the house by January 20 at the latest.

Mr. Kitchin said a bond issue was certain, that there would be no tax on tea, coffee or other foodstuffs and there would be no lowering of the exemption under the income tax.

"The committee majority members will be called together to consider several alternative propositions," said Mr. Kitchin. "We will pass the bill in the house the last of next week or the first part of the following week, but what it will tax I cannot say yet."

"There is, however, certain to be an authorization for a bond issue to take care of the Mexican border expenditures. These border expenses, it is estimated, will reach \$162,000,000 by next June. The bond issue will also take care of the purchase of the Danish possessions in the West Indies to cost \$25,000,000; the armor plant project to cost \$11,000,000, and the Alaska railway to cost \$11,800,000."

Some Democrats on the committee are known to be considering increasing internal revenue rate from 5 to 8 per cent on capital stock. This would be calculated to raise approximately \$200,000,000 a year. Revision of the inheritance tax by increasing the rates is also under consideration and there has been talk of issuing treasury certificates of indebtedness to run from one to three months at 3 per cent interest, to take care of the treasury until the end of the fiscal year.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

As Passed House It Calls for \$330,000,000—To Be Raised by Special Taxes and Bond Issue.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The house passed the postoffice appropriation bill of three hundred and thirty million dollars. The house ways and means committee today agree on special taxes to raise two hundred and thirty-six million dollars and bonds issued for two hundred and nineteen million to pay government bills. An inheritance tax and an eight per cent. on partnership profits above eight per cent. is contemplated.

GERMAN EFFORTS CLOSED.

All Further Peace Terms Must Come From United States.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Germany regards direct peace negotiations with their enemies as a "closed incident," was stated today by an official German. Any move towards peace now must come from President Wilson. Feeling abroad confidently expects further efforts for peace from Washington.

SUBMARINE EXPECTED TODAY.

New German Merchantman Due Now and Deutschland Next Week.

New York, Jan. 16.—A German merchant submarine is due to arrive at New London this afternoon or tomorrow. The Deutschland is reported to have left Bremen on January 8th, and is expected to reach New London next week.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Former Chief of Police Henley and seven others were indicted today by the grand jury, charged with conspiracy. The indictments are the result of the investigation of bribery, graft and corruption charges made against the Chicago police force.

revolution against Porfirio Diaz, the protection of life and property of foreigners and the means for bettering conditions along the border, especially in preventing the fostering on the American side of revolutionary movements, were subjects discussed today. They were talked over not with the idea of entering into any agreement but for a clearer understanding of the opinions of the men on both commissions in order that a report on them might be made to their respective governments.

Secretary Lane left tonight for Washington where it is expected he will make to the president a report of the last meeting of the commission,