

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMMER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear Not—Let all the ends Thou Aim'st at be Thy Country's, Thy God's and Thine's."

THE WATCHMAN, SUMTER, S. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1917.

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## LEGISLATURE HAS ADJOURNED

### SOUTH CAROLINA LAWMAKERS END SESSION WHICH RAN FOR FORTY-THREE DAYS.

#### House Finally Gives in to Senate and Accepts Appropriation Bill—The Farewells Said.

Columbia, Feb. 21.—The first session of the seventy-second general assembly came to an end this afternoon, three days beyond the usual forty days. The end was peaceful, all differences between the senate and house having been smoothed out. The senate adjourned sine die at 5.15 o'clock this afternoon and the house at 5.30, the motion for final adjournment in the lower body having been made by Chairman Liles, of the ways and means committee, after a message had come from Gov. Manning saying that he had signed the appropriation and county supply bills and had no further communication for them.

When the senate sent over word this afternoon that they would not recede from their position on the appropriation bill the house gave up the fight, feeling that their position had been made plain, and that the burden, if any, for the three-million-dollar appropriation bill and the \$1.2 mill levy was with the senate. Accordingly, they adopted the free conference report on the appropriation bill and made ready for the end.

The house this afternoon resolved itself into the committee of whole, and, with Representative Cothran in the chair, resolutions of thanks to Speaker Hoyt, the clerk and attaches were adopted. The fairness and impartiality of the speaker were praised by the members, who vied with one another in heaping encomiums on him. The resolution, which was introduced by Messrs. Liles and Searson, was amended by Representative Smoak, of Colleton, so as to include the press, and Representatives Toole, G. Evans, Dobson and H. H. Evans

expressed their appreciation of the speaker's administration of the house. It was further resolved that, in view of his long record on the appropriation bill, if he had money enough to put out a circus, "I would come to the house of representatives for acrobats."

The following resolution was adopted by the house in committee of the whole, and then a committee, consisting of Representatives McCants and Hemphill, was named to escort Speaker Hoyt to the chair, the speaker making an appropriate response to the resolution:

"Resolved by the house of representatives: First, that the thanks of this body are cordially and gratefully extended to the Honorable James A. Hoyt, Speaker of the house of representatives, for his fair, impartial and intelligent conduct of his duties as presiding officer over our deliberations. We are duly appreciative of the fact that his parliamentary ability, statesmanlike impartiality and unflinching courtesy have been of incalculable aid to us in the performance of our duties and that in him South Carolina has a son and officer of whom she is justly proud.

"Second, That the thanks of this body are hereby extended to the Speaker Pro Tem, who in the performance of the duties of his office, has at all times merited the admiration of his fellow members.

"Third, We also tender our thanks to the clerk of the house, the reading clerk, sergeant-at-arms, and all attaches of the house for their faithful performance of their duties and for the efficient manner in which they have attended to the same."

A committee, consisting of Representatives Cothran, Searson and Moore, waited on Gov. Manning to notify him that the house was ready to adjourn and to find out if he had any more communications for them. The governor sent the following message through his private secretary, Col. O. K. LaRoque:

"Gentlemen of the General Assembly: I respectfully inform your honorable body that I have signed the appropriation bill and the school and county bill, and have no further communication or message.

## CLAIMS U-BOAT SUCCESS.

### OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY REPORTS MANY SINKINGS.

#### Big Italian Transport Loaded With Men and Number of Other Ships Sent Down.

Berlin, Feb. 21. (via Sayville).—A large number of hostile vessels, among them an Italian transport crowded with men, have been sunk in the barred zone in the Mediterranean during the past few days, the Overseas News agency announces.

Other ships sunk by submarines are enumerated by the news agency as follows: "Two armed steamers of 3,000 and 4,500 tons respectively, with important cargoes for Salonika.

"Italian steamer Oceania, 4,200 tons.

"French steamer Moventaux, 3,200 tons.

"French sailing vessel Aphrodite, 600 tons, with iron for Italy.

"The newspapers," observes the agency, "note that the real submarine success undoubtedly has been much larger, as the majority of the submarines have not yet reported. In addition the paralysis of neutral navigation must be taken into consideration."

The Italian steamer Oceania, of 4,217 tons gross, left New York on January 27 for Gibraltar.

The French steamer Montventaux of 3,233 tons (probably the vessel mentioned by Berlin) was last reported leaving Cardiff on December 8 for a port not stated.

which closed this afternoon. While the house was waiting for action this morning by the senate on their concurrent resolution asking that the appropriation bill be re-committed to free conference, Representative N. G. Evans offered a resolution to recall the concurrent resolution so a move could be made to concur in the free conference report. He said there was no use in wasting more time for the house had put it

and the result was greeted with a noisy demonstration. The vote as officially announced was 321 to 72, but a recheck of the roll changed it to 319 to 72. Party lines were completely broken down and numerous representatives from prohibition States were recorded in the negative. So large a vote seldom is recorded on any measure.

A provision barring liquor advertisements from the mails in States that prohibit such advertising is included in the measure, which came before the house as a rider to the annual postoffice appropriation bill, inserted by the senate last week on motion of Senator Reed by a vote of 55 to 11.

Although the appropriation bill will go to conference because the house disagreed to other senate amendments there is little possibility that the prohibition amendment, concurred in without change will be altered. Members of congress are taking it for granted that President Wilson will approve it.

Although some members have given it as their opinion that the legislative features added to the postal bill would not be effected until July 1, the effective date of the appropriations it carries, senators and representatives who are considered authorities said tonight that all the legislative riders, including the Reed prohibition amendment, undoubtedly would become operative as soon as the president has signed the measure.

Dry advocates were jubilant tonight. Representative Webb of North Carolina, father of the resolution for a national prohibition amendment, declared the overwhelming affirmative vote has killed the State rights argument and that the national amendment, already reported favorably, certainly would pass the house at this session. The national legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon league issued a statement saying today's action had "cleared the decks" for a national amendment.

Many of the wet advocates in congress, particularly those with brewers among their constituents, also declared themselves much pleased with the outcome. The brewers are understood to have been in favor of the provision both because it would curtail so-called mail business carried on by houses dealing in spirituous liquors and because it might prevent States now wet from going dry and indefinitely postpone nation-wide prohibition.

Distillers and whiskey dealers, on the other hand, were vigorously opposed to the proposal. There are at this time, Representative Shirley of Kentucky declared during debate, more than 228,000,000 gallons of liquor in bond in the United States and 40 per cent. of such liquor heretofore has been sold in partially dry territory. Under the amendment concurred in today, all of this must be sold in absolutely wet territory, probably, he argued, at a great loss. Mr. Shirley made a futile attempt to amend the proposal by extending the time when it would go into force for one year. This motion like all others making to amendment of the measure was overwhelmingly defeated.

Because of the defection among prohibition advocates the National Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church gave out a formal statement tonight saying it had been "absolutely, unequivocally" in favor of the anti-shiping amendment.

# PROHIBITION BILL ENACTED INTO LAW.

## "Bone Dry" Measure Passes Lower House With Big Majority Favoring It.

### Congress Forbids Importation of Liquor into States Which Have Forbidden the Sale of Liquor, and is Great Step Towards National Prohibition—Vote was 319 For and 72 Against Reed Amendment.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Absolute prohibition legislation took its longest forward stride in the nation's history today when the house, after two hours of uproarous debate, approved by a four to one majority a senate measure which would raise an iron clad barrier against importation of liquor into prohibition States. It is expected to receive the approval of President Wilson within a week, adding immediately to the "bone dry" territory about one-third of continental United States.

The provision is regarded as the most far reaching that could be enacted by the federal government and as sweeping as would be possible under any method short of a national prohibition amendment.

It would cut off entirely liquor importations, amounting now to millions of dollars annually, into the large number of States which have forbidden manufacture or sale but have permitted importation for personal use.

Advocates of prohibition directed among themselves over the expediency of the step, some friends of the cause declaring so drastic a law would have a reactionary effect. In the same way those who have opposed prohibition were not unanimous in opposition when the vote was taken. The roll call brought cries of protest

and the result was greeted with a noisy demonstration. The vote as officially announced was 321 to 72, but a recheck of the roll changed it to 319 to 72. Party lines were completely broken down and numerous representatives from prohibition States were recorded in the negative. So large a vote seldom is recorded on any measure.

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In several States the Reed amendment would anticipate action by the State legislatures. Arkansas, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Tennessee and Washington all have "bone dry" laws already in operation or to become effective shortly. Utah has enacted such a law effective in August.

month after the operative date of the amendment, the legislatures of Kansas and South Dakota have sent "bone dry" bills to the governors for signature. "Bone dry" measures are pending, with some prospect of passage, in Colorado, Iowa, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina and Michigan, and a "bone dry" measure for Alaska has been favorably reported in congress. Georgia's governor has announced that in the event of failure of the Reed proposal he would call the legislature in extraordinary session to enact State prohibition against liquor shipments.

Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Kentucky, with about a score of other local option States, will in no way be affected. It is pointed out that the amendment will not operate to bar shipments into dry territory in local option States, referring only to States entirely dry.

### WILL LEAVE MARCH 10TH.

Date of Departure of Second South Carolina From El Paso Announced.

### SPECIAL TO THE DAILY ITEM.

San Antonio, Feb. 22.—The dates of the departure of the National Guardsmen organizations were announced today as follows: Second Florida, from Laredo, March 9th; First battalion Georgia Artillery, from El Paso, March 5th; Second South Carolina, from El Paso, March 10th.

### GERMAN MUNITIONS DISASTER.

#### More Than One Thousand Killed by Explosion in Dresden.

London, Feb. 22.—More than a thousand out of three thousand employes were killed in an explosion in ammunition factories in Dresden during the Christmas holidays, according to a Dresden dispatch to a Christiania newspaper.

A Paris dispatch on January 20th reported that a thousand women and girls were killed in a Dresden munitions plant explosion.

## BRITAIN TIGHTENS BLOCKADE.

### ISSUES NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL FOR STRICTER ENFORCEMENT.

#### Unless Ships Stop at British Ports for Examination They Will be Treated as Blockade Runners—Step is Taken as Retaliation for German Submarine War.

London, Feb. 21.—The official gazette today contains an order in council, dated February 16, for tightening the blockade of the countries with which Great Britain is at war, as a result of the German blockade memorandum of January 31 and similar enactments of other hostile countries.

"Whereas, these enemy orders are in flagrant contradiction," the order reads, "of the rules of international law, the dictates of humanity and treaty obligations of the enemy, and render it necessary for further measures to be taken, and in order to maintain the efficiency of those previously taken to prevent commodities reaching or leaving enemy countries,

"His majesty has ordered that the following directions shall be observed respecting all vessels which sail from their port of departure after the date of the order.

"First. A vessel which is encountered at sea on the way to or from a port in any neutral country affording a means of access to enemy territory without calling at a port in British or allied territory shall, until the contrary be established, be deemed to be carrying goods with enemy destination or of enemy origin and shall be brought in for examination and if necessary for adjudication before a prize court.

"Second.—Any vessel carrying goods with enemy destination or enemy origin shall be liable to capture and condemnation in respect of the carriage of such goods, provided that in the case of any vessel which calls at an appointed British or allied port for examination of her cargo no sentence of condemnation shall be pronounced on the ground that she is carrying goods of enemy origin or destination and no such presumption as laid down in article 1 shall arise.

"Third.—Goods which are found on examination of any vessel to be goods of enemy origin or destination shall be liable to condemnation."

### EXTENDS PRIZE RULE.

#### British Blockade Order Makes It Tighter.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Although informed of the modification of the terms of the British blockade as promulgated in London today, state department officials are reserving judgment on the subject until the document can be carefully studied. On its face it appears that today's announcement is intended to assert unequivocally the rights of prize courts to condemn a neutral vessel with her cargo if the latter is of enemy origin or bound for an enemy country.

The original order in council of March 15, 1915, allowed considerable latitude in the disposition of such vessels and cargoes and while ships bound directly to and from German ports with their cargoes were deemed subject for confiscation after expiration of the period of grace, the same rigid rules were not applied to neutral ships carrying goods bound to or from Germany or Austria through adjacent neutral countries.

The practical effect of the new measure is expected to be to throw into prize court at once many ships and cargoes which heretofore have been subject to detention but not to condemnation.

The United States has refused to recognize the legality of the blockade orders in councils and has reserved all rights under international law as interpreted here. Diplomatic exchanges through which it is hoped eventually to clear up the whole complicated problem and obtain reparation where American property rights are involved virtually are at a standstill at present.

### AMERICAN SAILORS RELEASED.

Amsterdam, Feb. 22.—A Berlin dispatch says the American sailors taken to Germany aboard the Yarrowdale have been released, after Germany was officially informed that the German ships in American ports have not been confiscated and the crews have not been interned.

### MAKING HISTORY IS EXCITING.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Speaking at a Washington birthday celebration President Wilson said: "It is much less of an adventure to write history than to try to enact it."

## STEVENSON IS ELECTED.

### IRS OF FIFTH DISTRICT GIVE HIM BIG MAJORITY OVER SAPP.

#### Complete Returns Show Chesterfield Man Leading by More Than Two Thousand Votes His Lancaster Opponent—Carried Every County Save Lancaster.

Columbia, Feb. 22.—W. F. Stevenson of Chesterfield was elected to succeed the late D. E. Finley as representative of the Fifth South Carolina congressional district in the election held yesterday, defeating C. N. Sapp of Lancaster by a substantial majority. Incomplete returns last night showed Mr. Stevenson leading Mr. Sapp by over 2,000 votes, the figures being: Stevenson 4,866; Sapp 2,719.

With the exception of Fairfield, where only five boxes out of 20 had been reported, the vote is fairly comprehensive. Only one box was missing in York, Cherokee sent in 24 out of 25, Chesterfield reported 23 out of 28; 14 out of 23 had been counted in Kershaw, 14 out of 19 in Chester while only about 150 votes were to be heard from in Lancaster.

Mr. Stevenson seems to have carried every county in the district but Lancaster. Mr. Sapp's home county. One county, polling about 20 votes, to be heard from. Stevenson is 17 votes ahead of Sapp in the White River county and will probably carry it a few votes. Sapp carried the county of Rock Hill by a majority of votes.

Paul G. McCorkle was elected without opposition to fill the term expiring March 4.

The new congressman from South Carolina has long been prominent in the affairs of the State. He has served in the general assembly and was speaker of the house of representatives from 1900 to 1902. He was president of the Democratic State convention in 1900 and has long served as a member of the State Democratic executive committee from Chesterfield county. He has been chairman

of the committee to inquire into affairs of South Carolina.

In addition to his profession of the law Mr. Stevenson has been active in banking and railway development. He is president of a Cheraw bank and a director in other banks and railway companies. He is also district counsel for the Seaboard Air Line Railway company and was attorney for the State commission of South Carolina appointed in 1907 to wind up the affairs of the State dispensary.

Mr. Stevenson has been an elder in the Presbyterian church since 1888 and was moderator of the synod of South Carolina in 1900, the first lay moderator ever appointed.

South Carolina's latest representative is a native of North Carolina, having been born in Iredell county on November 23, 1861. He was graduated at Davidson college and began the practice of law at Chesterfield in July 1887. He married Miss Mary E. Prince on November 13, 1888. He has made his home at Cheraw for many years.

### Celebrates Seventy-Seventh Birthday.

Last Wednesday evening being the seventy-seventh birthday of Mrs. J. D. Wilder, she was delightfully entertained at a surprise dinner party by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Arthur H. Wilder.

All of Mrs. J. D. Wilder's sons and their wives were guests at the party. A beautiful six course dinner was served, the color scheme being pink and green. Mrs. Wilder received many pretty and useful presents and the most interesting feature of the party was that she knew nothing of the affair until she arrived in the dining room and saw the lovely table decorated with pink carnations and shaded candles in silver holders.

### News of Wisacky.

Wisacky, Feb. 20.—There has been little preparation made for planting, as the weather continues unfavorable. The oat crop has been very badly damaged by the freeze. It is thought that at least one-half has been killed.

The W. C. T. U. met on Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. P. P. Stuckey. The meeting was led by the president, Mrs. R. O. Dixon. The subject for the afternoon was work among the soldiers and sailors. This organization has a heart interest in every situation and condition of humanity. After discussing several important questions a delightful sweet course was served by the hostess, assisted by Miss Lula Williams and Mrs. Dwight Stuckey.