

and void within a reasonable time after peace is declared.

Upon the advice and consent of the executive committee of the State Council of Defense and upon the recommendation of the Council of National Defense, the governor should be given authority to suspend the State labor laws upon the following conditions, as stipulated in a resolution recently passed by the Council of National Defense:

1. Upon a notice from the Council of National Defense stating that a war emergency on that public welfare requires such suspension.

2. That such suspension should be made only after public hearings had been held, reasonable notice (of not less than five days) of such hearings having been sent to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, to the plant, organization and employees in the industry affected, and to the public by appropriate notice in the press.

3. That the particular provisions of the labor laws that are suspended and the length of time of suspension should be stated in a permit to be issued by the governor.

4. That permits should be issued for limited periods not to exceed six months and to be renewed only upon rehearings.

5. That all permits should expire two months after the close of the war.

6. That the permits should be issued to individual plants and not to an entire industry; Provided, however, that no suspension of outstanding regulations or orders, herein provided for, shall be construed to apply to State laws requiring installation of protective devices.

7. That copies of all permits issued should be posted in conspicuous places in each factory or plant affected, over the proper official signature.

While these measures are radical departures from our accustomed procedure, I am confident that even after a cursory study of the needs of the

nation you will agree with me as to their necessity.

Each male person between the ages of 18 and 60 should be either at school or college, in the military or naval service, or at work. Idlers and loafers should not be permitted during the period of the war.

Vice Legislation.

Another feature of the program of war legislation that I urge seeks to improve vice conditions. In no better way can we prove our loyalty to President Wilson and to the federal government than to deal with the vice problem fearlessly and fundamentally. Moreover, our earnest desire to serve the citizenry of South Carolina in constructive fashion can find no better opportunity. Accordingly, I ask you to pass five laws to provide the legal and institutional facilities now needed to combat this evil.

(1) In the life of many a prostitute there was a time when reformation was possible. The home and neighborhood conditions were undermining character, the first step may even have been taken; but had the State then helped her in her need, she might have been saved. But South Carolina, he it said to our shame, has left the girl to the tender mercies of the county jail, only to reap a harvest of degeneracy, disease and crime. A reformatory for girls would, therefore, still further reduce the supply of women available for immoral purposes, and consequently for the spread of venereal disease.

(2) Sooner or later, practically all prostitutes become diseased—sources of infection for countless others, ultimately of many innocent wives and new-born babes. The confirmed prostitute is now usually tried in South Carolina in magistrates' and recorder's courts. She pays her small fine or goes to jail to rest, returning soon to play her iniquitous trade. To deal with such cases, I ask you further to define vagrancy, making it triable in

the sessions courts. This is the simplest way we have of protecting our soldiers and civilians against the depredations of venereally diseased women, confirmed prostitutes. Such protection is of urgent economic and military importance.

To illustrate: (a) Dr. Williams reports that, to speak conservatively, the patients in the State Hospital for the Insane, whose insanity was directly caused by venereal disease, cost the State last year at least \$10,000.

(b) Of the 2,010 conscripted men rejected from Camp Jackson after being mustered into service there, 144, or more than 7 per cent., were rejected because of venereal disease in acute form. In fact, General Earh writes from Camp Jackson: "Fourteen per cent. of the colored draft were injected at the time of entrance, 4 per cent. of the white."

(c) In one of the camp cities of this State the provost marshal writes that of the 23 young women under arrest at one time, all proved, on examination, to be infected with venereal disease. "This alarming proportion of diseased women among prostitutes under surveillance," he says, "is cause for grave concern to the military authorities."

(d) Dr. M. J. Exner, who made a special study of "Prostitution in its Relation to the Army on the Mexican Border," reports that "the extent of the practice of prostitution is in direct ratio to its accessibility. The most serious problem is in connection with the mobilization camps and home barracks. In the case of all the troops on the border, a vastly larger proportion of venereal disease was contracted before reaching the border than was contracted afterwards. This accords with the experience of the European armies in the present war. The reliable facts at hand show that during the first eighteen months of the war one of the great powers had more men incapacitated for service by venereal disease contracted in the mobilization camps than in all the fighting at the front."

(3) To decrease further the supply of prostitutes by reaching the man side of the problem, I ask you to submit this year a constitutional amendment raising the age of consent to eighteen years. In a certain county in this State last fall, as related by a county officer, a young fifteen-year-old girl, living in the family of her uncle, who was her guardian, became the mother of a child by this self-same uncle. Thirteen States have fixed the age of consent at eighteen years; so should we.

(4) As long as so-called "respectable" people reap financial gain by allowing their property to be used for immoral purposes we may expect a continual, selfish, unheeded promotion of commercialized vice. Therefore, I ask you to pass an injunction and abatement law, similar to that on the books of twenty-six other States, to provide the legal means for handling such people.

(5) Lastly, the automobile has greatly increased the facilities for clandestine prostitution. The bell boy in the hotel, conniving with immoral women and lustful men, presents a problem unsolvable under our present laws. Therefore, I ask you to follow the lead of the federal government by making the principles of the Mann White Slave Law operative intra-State.

Conclusion.

I believe that our country is now righteously aroused, and stands ready for great endeavor. But the enormous resources behind this endeavor, the wealth of men and materials, must be brought together by careful thought, and then the fine spirit of the country can be put into deeds. This for South Carolina is your task, gentlemen of the general assembly—to bring the resources of our State together so that everything we have and everything we can do can go to help our men in beating down and overcoming our enemies. Who are our enemies—the Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg? Yes, they and their known supporters. These enemies will find our soldiers before them in increasing numbers, and we may feel confident that a certain fate awaits them. But shameless as have been the deeds of these enemies to human freedom and decency, and as unblushing as has been the obedience of their men, we have some enemies nearer home. Let us deal with them as our sons will deal with those in arms. These are enemies without the excuse of blood relationship binding them to the Teutonic cause—they take no risk in battle, they lack the physical courage of the Kaiser's avowed retainers and followers; they are sneak-thieves far from the front, probably taking bribes from Germany, trying to do behind our armies what they dare not do in the open.

A year ago there was divided opinion as to our entering the war. Some objected to taking our soldiers thousands of miles away across the sea, even though our honor was at stake. Do not forget that before we entered the war nineteen American ships were

sunk by the German submarines, and two hundred and twenty-five American men, women and children ruthlessly submarine and murdered. Germany then issued an order closing the seas, which order would have closed the zone through which passed two-thirds of our export wheat; five-sixths of our hog products; six-sevenths of our cotton, and seven-eighths of our beef products. Could six and a half million farmers, could the twenty million toilers, could the one hundred million people of this country submit to this action? Could our countrymen have maintained their self-respect had they submitted to such outrageous conduct? But for our entrance into the war France and England would have finally been crushed. The English navy and the French and English armies standing between us and our enemies would have succumbed to Germany. With these armies and navies out of the way the Atlantic ocean would have been under Germany's control, and open to their ships of war and ships of commerce. We would have been attacked and our country invaded on the coast, through Canada on one side and Mexico on the other. This was Germany's hope and her plan; the Zimmerman note reveals the far-reaching intrigue and treachery, and the attempted marshaling of many forces against us. Civilization itself was threatened. To have submitted would have meant the loss of country, loss of liberty, loss of honor. Our children, along with those in Belgium, Northern France, Poland and other conquered lands would have become slaves, and our women would have been compelled to submit to the bestial passions of the soldiers of the Kaiser. Our right to share in a free government would have been lost, and militarism directed by the iron hand of one man would have taken its place. Rights on land and sea would have been lost; freedom and patriotism would have been dead. What more need be said to South Carolinians, part and parcel of America? We are proud of our country, jealous of our institutions, devoted to our liberty, and will die to defend our rights. Today our patriotism burns with a new light, and our country stands united behind our president and our government. Together we will fight for all we hold dear till an honorable victory and a lasting peace to mankind shall prevail.

There are men who oppose our progress in the war, who, to weaken our armies, seek to delay their progress, to block the highways by which our armies are fed, or to hamper the high authorities responsible for their efficiency. These men are not asserting their free-born difference of judgment. Let them remember that they serve in one army or the other. Every man in America must give his whole-hearted support to our government in every way, or he supports our enemies by hanging back, and is, therefore, fighting for Germany. These men are traitors, the constitution gives them this name, and they should receive their punishment. To the superficial observer it may seem strange that we align ourselves with England, from whom we won our independence, and that England should now be side by side with France, who helped us then. To some with memories of the sixties it may seem strange to hail soldiers of South Carolina as soldiers of the United States. But all clears up when we recall when England oppressed us, we fought her; when the Union threatened local rights we were the first to take up arms, and now when freedom everywhere is in danger we rush with the hosts of our united countrymen to join Britain and to join France in striking a death blow at that mighty tyrant who darkens the world, and is a world-menace. That blow will be struck and struck mortally. To make sure of it we must do our part here, as our soldiers will do theirs beyond the seas. To this great work, with all its urgency, I now commend you. May God give us the strength, the vision, the wisdom and the courage to do our duty.

SUMTER COTTON MARKET.

P. G. BOWMAN, Cotton Buyer.
(Corrected daily at 12 o'clock Noon)
Good Middling 31 1-8.
Strict Middling 30 7-8.
Middling 30 5-8.
Strict Low Middling 30.
Low Middling 29 1-4.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Open High Low Close
Jan. . . 32.40 32.40 31.84 31.84 32.38
Feb. . . 31.87 31.92 31.40 31.40 31.91
Mar. . . 31.40 31.56 31.06 31.06 31.54
July . . 31.05 31.26 30.75 30.75 31.22

FOUR YEAR TERM.

Bill introduced to lengthen terms of State Offices.

Columbia, Jan. 10.—Representative Duceworth, of Anderson, introduced a bill in the house today providing for a four year term for all State officers and making the governor ineligible for re-election.

MISSISSIPPI FIRST FOR PROHIBITION.

Proposed Amendment to Federal Constitution Ratified 15 Minutes After Message From Governor.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 8.—Mississippi was the first State in the Union to ratify the proposed prohibition amendment to the federal constitution. Fifteen minutes after Governor Bilbo had urged such action in his message to the 1918 legislature, which opened today, both houses had adopted resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment.

In the lower house the vote was 93 to 3 and in the senate 32 to 5. Adjournment was taken after the vote on the prohibition amendment. The governor's message containing more than 25,000 words dealt largely with recommendations for improvement in educational, financial and industrial matters in the State.

Notice is Hereby Given

That all "Questionnaires" have been mailed to registrants, such mailing having been completed on the 8th day of January, 1918. Numbers of questionnaires have been returned to this local board, unclaimed.

Any registrant who has not received his questionnaire will be allowed five days from this date to appear in person at the office of the local board, No. 28 North Main street, and claim the right to get his questionnaire and fill the same out. Upon proper showing, the board will permit the man who has not yet received his questionnaire to get the same, and allow him a reasonable time to fill out and return it. This applies to any man who has registered and has not received his questionnaire, and they should make application immediately to this board for their questionnaire.

Penalties by imprisonment, fine, or both, is provided for failure to apply for questionnaire if same has not been received by mail. Registrants should conduct themselves accordingly, and make application immediately for questionnaires if they have not received them by mail.

JOHN H. CLIFTON,
Chairman and Member of Local Board, Sumter County, Sumter, S. C.
Sumter, January 9, 1918.

BIG BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Fighting Around Welch Ridge Almost Doubles Figures.

London, Jan. 7.—British casualties reported during the week ending today totaled 18,998. The losses were divided as follows:

Officers killed or died of wounds, 113; men, 3,832.
Officers wounded or missing, 448; men, 14,605.

EXEMPTS SOLDIERS.

Tubercular Body Eliminates Five Hundred at Camp Wheeler.

Macon, Ga., Jan. 6.—The army tuberculosis board, composed of 15 doctors and headed by Maj. Orlando Davis of New York, has completed its investigation of health conditions at Camp Wheeler and, it was learned tonight, has eliminated 500 men. Some of these men, it is stated, had tuberculosis before being drafted into the army, which bears out the charge of Lieut. Col. L. C. Duncan, division surgeon, published at the time of the epidemic in the camp, that "50 per cent. of the men accepted by local boards are physical wrecks." Those who had the disease before entering the army have been discharged and returned to their homes, while those who contracted the disease in service have been sent to Fort Bayard, N. M., for treatment. The tuberculosis board divided into sections here tonight, members going to Fort Screven, some to Jacksonville, Fla., and to other points to continue its work.

Three hundred and twenty-nine men left Camp Wheeler this afternoon on a special train for Leon Springs, Texas, where they will enter the officers' training school. The train is in command of Maj. J. G. Coxeter of the Thirty-first Division headquarters.

Eleven new cases of pneumonia developed today.

There were six deaths at the base hospital today. The victims are:

Fred Capps, Waycross, Ga., pneumonia; Martin Titus, Thomasville, Ga., empyema; Lester J. Coleman, New Orleans, pneumonia; Lee F. Youngblood, Norcross, Ga., pneumonia; Henry M. Hodges, Company B, One Hundred and Sixth Engineers, empyema; William H. Harris, Supply Company, One Hundred and Twenty-second Infantry, blood poisoning.

Shoe Sale at the Sumter Dry Goods Co.

We will place on sale tomorrow about one hundred pair of ladies' shoes ranging in price from \$2.50 to \$4.00, formerly. You have the privilege of selecting any pair from the lot for \$1.50. Of course early callers will have a decided advantage under these terms. Remember at The Sumter Dry Goods Co.—Advt.


No. 10600. Reserve District No. 3. REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF The National Bank of South Carolina, at Sumter, in the State of South Carolina, at the Close of Business, on December 31, 1917.

RESOURCES.	
1. a. Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c)	\$1,163,674.29
2. Overdrafts, secured, \$221.55; unsecured, \$63.81	285.36
4. a. Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding	25,000.00
5. U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917):	
a. U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	150,000.00
b. Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1-2 per cent and 4 per cent, pledged to secure U. S. deposits	12,000.00
7. Bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S.):	
e. Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged.	3,000.00
8. Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	4,310.00
9. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)	9,750.00
10. a. Value of banking house	37,023.84
11. Furniture and fixtures	4,109.10
12. Real estate owned other than banking house	8,825.00
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	85,484.19
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)	19,973.32
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	51,983.63
16. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17)	1,186.42
18. Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	3,984.35
20. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	7,500.00
Total	\$1,579,089.35
LIABILITIES:	
23. Capital stock paid in	200,000.00
24. Surplus fund	125,000.00
25. a. Undivided profits	\$84,350.65
b. Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	43,707.91
29. Circulating notes outstanding	150,000.00
32. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Items 30 or 31)	37,023.75
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):	
33. Individual deposits subject to check	551,584.03
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	21,468.06
35. Certified checks	1,995.09
36. Cashier's checks outstanding	19,068.82
39. Dividends unpaid	40.00
Total demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40	582,095.96
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):	
41. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	134,760.91
44. Other time deposits	249,560.99
Total time deposits subject to Reserve, Items 41, 42, 43, and 44	384,321.90
45. United States Deposits (other than postal savings):	
a. War loan deposit account	32,000.00
b. Acceptances executed for customers	25,000.00
Total	\$1,579,089.35

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Sumter, ss.
I, F. E. Hinnant, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. E. HINNANT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1918.
Notary Public.
T. V. Walsh, Correct Attest:
MITCHELL LEVI,
C. D. SCHWARTZ,
C. G. ROWLAND,
Directors.

Everything in the Building Line
All Kinds of Feed
BOOTH & McLEOD, Inc.
EVERYTHING AT ONE PLACE
PHONES: 10 and 631

The First Issue of
LIBERTY BONDS
Have been received at
The
First National Bank



The National Bank of South Carolina
OF SUMTER
Resources over \$1,600,000
This Bank owes its growth to the loyal support and hearty cooperation of its 2500 patrons.
A bank is a COMMUNITY INTEREST. Its mission is SERVICE.
Its life is the Loyalty of its Patrons. We appreciate your business and are better prepared than ever before to serve you.
C. G. ROWLAND, President.
F. E. HINNANT, Cashier.

