

**BUILD MORE WARSHIPS.**

**NAVY DEPARTMENT ASKS CONGRESS FOR \$600,000,000.**

To Provide Ten Super-Dreadnaughts, Six Battle Cruisers, 140 Smaller Vessels.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Congress has been asked by the Navy Department to authorize a second year naval building program to provide ten additional super-dreadnaughts, six battle cruisers and 140 smaller vessels at a cost of \$600,000,000. This was disclosed tonight by Secretary Daniels after his appearance before the house naval committee to explain the appropriation.

This appropriation is asked for the next fiscal year and is in addition to the 156 naval vessels comprising the first three years building program authorized in 1916 and the great number of destroyers and other special types contracted for since the United States entered the war. Work on the first three years program was delayed by the war, but congress has required that a start must be made on all the vessels before next July 1.

Including the \$600,000,000 for the three-year program, Secretary Daniels said the total estimates of the department for ship construction, including armor and armament, amount this year to \$972,090,000. Only \$200,000,000 of the \$600,000,000 will be made available next year for constructive work on the three-year program, but in addition \$732,090,000 is asked for completing vessels already authorized.

"The new program of 156 vessels," said Secretary Daniels, "prescribes battle cruisers only, there being ten battleships asked for and six battle cruisers. As regards smaller vessels although the total number is to be 140, it is simply asked that they be of types already approved and in existence or of new types which may develop the life of the program. The details being left to the discretion of the navy department."

"The new three-year program is a continuation of the policy adopted in 1916 of increasing the navy, and contemplates its steady upbuilding and improvement. It is in line with the policy adopted by this government, and which has met with the entire approval of the American people, of building up a navy strong enough to meet all requirements."

"This program if authorized by congress, as I am confident it will be, will give us sixteen capital ships that will be the equal of any afloat at the time they are built. The battleships and battle cruisers authorized in the first three-year program will be unexcelled by those of any other navy, and the country may rest assured that, in the new construction authorized, our constructors will produce the most powerful and effective of fighting craft."

"The imperative necessity of turning out as rapidly as possible all the destroyers and other types of craft needed in the war against the submarine for the necessities of warfare for the time required us to concentrate upon this class of construction that in devoting so much necessary attention to the building of smaller craft, we might fall in looking out for the future in building the capital ships on which the strength of the navy ultimately depends. This the naval authorities have always had in mind."

The three-year program adopted in 1916 provided for ten battleships and six battle cruisers. Now we ask for as many more to be built as those formerly authorized are completed, and facilities become available.

"The total expenditure authorized upon the new program is \$600,000,000, the provision for the first year being a third of this \$200,000,000. This is exclusive of estimates for emergency appropriations for new vessels to be built under war urgency which total \$140,000,000, and also of estimates for continuing and pushing the old program, the emergency construction of destroyers under way, etc."

"Including the \$600,000,000 for which authorization is requested in the new three-year program, the total estimates of the department for ship construction, including armor and armament, amount this year to \$972,000,000. The total amount I recommend for appropriation next year for ship construction, that is, for completing vessels already authorized and for new vessels is \$572,000,000."

**ALLEGED PHYSICIAN HELD.**

Said to Have Sold "Flue. Cure" to Negroes.

Columbia, Oct. 22.—On complaint from Sumter police authorities, W. S. Penn, an alleged physician, has been arrested here by the Columbia police and will be turned over to the federal authorities today. It is alleged that he represented himself as a physician authorized by the government to sell Spanish influenza "cure." It is said that he sold his "physic" to negroes in Sumter county.

**READY TO EVACUATE.**

But Want Condition That Allied Troops Do Not Follow.

Paris, Oct. 23.—Germany's high command is ready to evacuate the invaded territories of France and Belgium on the express condition that the allied troops do not follow them in retreat, but remain where they are now located, according to the latest information from Berlin, says the Zurich correspondent of the Journal.

**STORM OFF GULF.**

Warning of Tropical Storm on Gulf Coast.

Washington, Oct. 23.—A tropical storm central this morning over the mouth of the Mississippi and moving slowly northeastward caused the weather bureau to issue advisory storm warnings on the Gulf coast from Carrabelle, Fla., to Bay St. Louis, Miss. Strong winds are indicated for this afternoon.

**RAID ON AMERICAN LINE.**

HUN AIRPLANES CIRCLE OVER FRONT WHOLE NIGHT.

Red Cross Nurse Blown From Bed—Patients Removed to Places of Safety.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 22—5.30 p. m.—(By the Associated Press).—In retaliation for the destruction wrought by American bombing planes within the enemy's lines recently, German aviators last night raided the American front and back areas in the largest force since the American offensive began on the Meuse and in the Argonne. In addition to attacking the infantry the Germans bombed the region around Clermont, Mt Faucon and Carecourt.

Four bombs were dropped near the American hospital in the neighborhood of Rarecourt, one of the bombs tearing down an outbuilding. The glass ends of four former French barracks, now used by the Americans as hospital wards, were shattered.

A Red Cross nurse, Margery Sawyer, of Buffalo, N. Y. was blown from her bed but was not injured. Another Red Cross nurse, Mabel Butler, of New Haven, Conn., was in the same building with Miss Sawyer, but was not hurt. Both of them immediately went to the aid of patients.

When the first bombs fell the hospital attendants gave their first attention to their charges leading or carrying them to shelter. Rocks thrown up where this bomb struck broke the window in the southern end of the building. Then other bombs were planted in succession in a great semicircle. Throughout most of the night the German planes were heard many times passing over.

**Went Up After Huns.**

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 22.—5.30 p. m.—(By the Associated Press).—Fifteen American night flyers responded to alert signals when the Germans raided the front and back areas Monday night and searched for the enemy airmen up and down the lines. One American saw the tracer bullets of a German firing his machine at a supposed troop movement, but he was unable to engage the enemy raider.

**LESS INFLUENZA REPORTED.**

Slight Improvement in Situation Over Country.

Washington, Oct. 22.—A slight improvement in the influenza situation of the country was indicated by reports received today by the public health service, but in many places the epidemic apparently has yet to reach its crest. In the Far West and on the Pacific coast the situation has not proved nearly as serious as it did in the South and East. Continued abatement of the epidemic in army camps was reported today to the offices of the surgeon general of the army. New cases during the 24 hours ending at noon today totaled 2,733 against 3,077 the day before, while deaths decreased from 404 to 392. There was a slight increase in the number of pneumonia cases.

Army medical officers said influenza may be said to be epidemic in only five camps, the others reporting less than 50 new cases each daily. The total cases since the disease became epidemic number 292,770 with 15,497 deaths.

In the South and East generally conditions among the civilian population are rapidly improving, according to reports to the public health service. In the Middle West and States bordering the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers abatement of the disease also has been noted, although many new cases still are being reported daily. In California 32,000 cases had been reported up to yesterday. Oregon and Washington also report new cases and some deaths.

**HOW THEY DO IN MEXICO.**

Carranza Ask the Rebels to Let a Train Go Through to Mexico City.

Juarez, Mex., Oct. 21.—Mexican papers received here tell of a unique request made upon Felix Diaz, the rebel leader in the State of Vera Cruz by President Carranza. An Argentine battleship arrived at Vera Cruz to assist in observing the Mexican independence day. The sailors and marines from the battleship were invited to Mexico City. To prevent the Diaz rebels from attacking the train the Mexican paper stated the president sent a request to Diaz that the train carrying the Argentine sailors be permitted to pass through rebel territory unmolested. Diaz granted the request, according to the newspaper account, upon condition that no Mexican troops were acting as escort on the train. The train was not molested.

**READY TO PAY PRICE.**

Some German Papers Prepared for Worst.

Geneva, Oct. 22.—Peace must not be delayed a single day on account of the Hohenzollerns if they are an obstacle to it, declares the Volksfreund of Karlsruhe which also is permitted to speak of the disappearances of the superstitious belief that the emperor was chosen to rule by divine right.

The Schwabische Tagewacht says that everybody is convinced now that the allies will not accord Germany a cheap peace, "but if the glory and power of imperial Germany is the price, the German people are ready to pay."

In permitting such items to leave Germany, the German censorship apparently is preparing public opinion for coming events.

**Shot by Sniper.**

London, Oct. 21.—Major Gen. L. J. Lipsett, C. B., C. M. G., recently commander of the Canadian division and a general staff officer, has been killed. He was shot by a German sniper while inspecting positions at the front.

**AMERICANS BENT HUN LINE.**

ADVANCE NORTHWEST OF VERDUN CONTINUES TODAY.

Despite Most Stubborn Resistance Germans Have Been Driven Out of Town of Briuelles—Huns Set Fire to Town Before Leaving.

With Americans Northwest Verdun, Oct. 23.—The town of Briuelles on the west bank of the Meuse, which was stubbornly defended by the Germans. This is the latest point at which the Americans have driven a dent into the German defenses, despite the fact that the enemy resistance is still as strong as formerly. The Germans set fire to Briuelles late Tuesday. The American patrols early today reported that the Germans had withdrawn from the town.

**Trans-Caucasia's Pitiful Plight.**

Moscow, June 20 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Of all sad situations growing out of Russia's dismemberment, that in the Caucasus is most tragic. By the terms of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty Russia ceded the provinces of Kars and Batoum to Turkey. But Caucasus which is a conglomeration of races, mountain tribes and feuds, was as strongly opposed to Turkish domination as it was to Bolshevik rule.

The Armenian massacres still fresh in their memories, the Caucasian people refused to recognize the treaty and united to fight Turkish aggression. But they were weak and unorganized and could not withstand the onslaught of superior Turkish armies directed by German commanders. Their position was still further aggravated by the persistent propaganda of the Bolsheviks who were anxious to crush all opposition and sowed dissension wherever possible.

The hastily formed independent Trans-Caucasian Republic soon crumbled to pieces, Georgia alone, of all the component states, retaining a semblance of government and declaring itself an independent Republic. The new born state was in no position to fight the Turks single-handed and was compelled to negotiate with Turkey a peace that makes virtually Georgia a Turkish protectorate.

"United Trans-Caucasia has ceased to exist," writes I. Tzeretelli, a member of the new Georgia government. "The Southern part of it, populated mostly by Armenians, has been occupied by the Turks; eastern Trans-Caucasia is willing to recognize voluntarily the power of the Sultan."

"Georgia is all that was saved from free Trans-Caucasia, that is not yet enslaved by Turkey."

**Organizer of Women's Battalion Issues Proclamation to Russians.**

Archangel, Sept. 30 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Maria Butchkareff, organizer of the famous Russian Women's Battalion, is here aiding the organization of a Russo-Allied army. She has caused the following proclamation to be posted in village squares and in the country churches:

"I am a Russian peasant and a soldier. At the request of the soldiers and peasants I went to America and Great Britain in order to request these countries for military help for Russia. The allies understand our own misfortunes and I return with the allied armies which came only for the purpose of helping to chase out our deadly enemies, the Germans, and not to interfere with our internal affairs. After the war is over the allied troops will leave Russian soil."

"I, on my own part, request all loyal free sons of Russia, without reference to party to come together, acting as one with the allied forces who, under the Russian flag have come to free Russia from the German yoke and in order to help the new free Russian army with all forces, including Russian, to beat the enemy."

"Soldiers and Peasants: Remember that only a full clean sweep of the Germans from our soil can give you free Russia as you long for."

**Not Lengthening the Score.**

(Charleston Post.)

The announcement that the German command has issued orders to the armies in retreat not to destroy cities and towns evacuated unless compelled to do so by supreme military considerations would indicate that the civilian rule which is believed to have obtained a grip on the government is acquiring a dominance over the whole situation. It is possible, of course, that the new order of things merely connotes a coordination between the civil and military elements in an elaborate scheme of affected moderation, designed as part of the peace drive, but it is more likely that the change is genuine and indicates a permanent abandonment of a policy which even so stupid a set as the rulers of Germany must realize to be futile of anything but a lengthening of the score for which an accounting must soon be rendered. Frightfulness, advocated as a deliberate policy of war, is fatuous enough in the offensive, but it is so patent a liability in defeat that even the clumsy Germans can hardly have failed to see it. It seems, however, to have required the solemn citation of President Wilson, in his terrific reply to the German government's appeal for peace, to bring about an actual appreciation of the bearing of the barbarities upon the final reckonings of the war. There may be in this circumstance, an indication of the German government's disposition toward the whole of the president's stipulation of essential precedent to peace, but whether or not they are that and even if they signify more than a wholesome fear of accumulating penalties, the practical result is welcome enough in its humanitarian and economic effects. The Hun cannot shorten the score he has run up against civilization by the frightful savages he has wrought, but he can refrain from adding to it as the summing up is about to be made for settlement with him.

**HUNS STILL BLUFFING.**

PRINCE MAXIMILIAN SAYS GERMAN IS READY TO FIGHT ON.

Tells Reichstag That Peace Negotiations Have Reached a Critical Stage But That Now Under New Program Germany is Prepared for Either Peace or War.

Copenhagen, Oct. 23.—In his speech in the Reichstag yesterday Chancellor Prince Maximilian said the peace conversation between Berlin and Washington had reached a critical point. He urged that debate on the situation be restricted as much as possible. In the course of the speech he said, "whether the next few days or weeks call us to fight on or to open the peace conference, there is no doubt we are now equal to either task—war or peace by carrying out the government program, definitely breaking away from the old system."

**REPAIRING IN KIND.**

The Allied Air Bombers Have Done Effective Work Upon the Germans.

London, Sept. 30 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The Bafische poison gas plant at Mannheim, in the Rhine Valley, is a favorite object for "strafing" by the British airmen. Three consecutive raids upon it by night have extensively damaged it. The raiders' bombs partly destroyed the sulphuric acid and nitric vitriol factory and the aniline department. Other buildings of the plant were wrecked.

The other factories at Mannheim have been heavily bombed eleven times. A heavy death roll has attended numerous air attacks on Cologne and Coblenz where the Germans are being heavily repaid in their own coin for their murderous work on London and Paris. The factories and railway station at Saarbrucken have been bombed ten times by the British; Karlsruhe, five times; Frankfurt-on-the-Rhine, three times; Stuttgart, and Zweibrucken, twice.

Most of the air attacks in the Rhine provinces have been directed against the key railway centers, notably those at Thionville and Metz-Sablon. The famous railway triangle at Metz-Sablon and the junction at Thionville have been raided forty-six times. Photographs taken by the attacking airmen confirm the extent and magnitude of the damage done.

War traffic through Metz-Sablon has been materially reduced as a result of the frequent raids at a time when quick and regular transport of munitions was vital to Germany. These military objectives have been attacked repeatedly with marked effect.

**PHONE BOOTHS ARE CLOSED.**

Shut Down Because of "Flu" in New York.

New York, Oct. 22.—The New York Telephone Company today suspended service in half of the public booths here because of a shortage of operators caused by the influenza epidemic. It was said that 2,000, or about 25 per cent, of the operators are ill.

Additional complaints were received today that doctors and druggists are overcharging influenza patients and that landlords are withholding heat from tenants. An ordinance which would compel landlords to keep the temperatures in their houses at sixty-eight degrees was introduced at a meeting of the board of aldermen today.

While asserting that New York has passed the worst stage of the epidemic, Health Commissioner Copeland issued a warning against undue optimism and the dropping of precautionary measures.

**THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.**

A Source of Continual Interest to Other Nationalities.

Behind Allied Lines in France, Sept. 25 (Correspondence).—The American soldier is a source of continual interest to the troops of the other nations with whom he is fighting side by side, and to the people of France. They have been vastly impressed by the wholehearted way in which he carries out his duties. On parade and on the march he regards his work with the utmost seriousness, and every American column that passes leaves an impression of set, resolute faces very different from the nonchalant attitude of the British Tommy. In his moment of repose, the "Yank" as he is called everywhere in France, looks for a building with a short flight of steps to the door, for he gathers there with his friends, and eats nuts and chocolates in prodigious quantities.

Of an evening the "Yank's" regimental band plays to him. The selections are not "uplift stuff," but they cheer the tired soldier amazingly. Perhaps a couple of soldiers will jump up and do a one-step together up and down the sidewalk.

**Killed By Explosion.**

Mr. Mood H. Hodge was fatally injured, dying in a short time, by the explosion of an acetylene gas tank at the home of Mr. Hugh M. McLaurin, near Wedgefield about 10 a. m. Wednesday. Mr. Hodge was installing the gas plant for Mr. McLaurin and the work had been almost completed. The explosion occurred while he was testing the plant from some unknown cause. Dr. Parler was called immediately after the accident and gave the wounded man every attention possible. Coroner Seal was notified of the accident and went at once to hold the inquest.

The deceased was twenty-six years old and married. His home was in this city at 510 Church street. To Declare Hungary Independent. Amsterdam, Oct. 21.—Emperor Charles will shortly issue a manifesto to the Hungarian people announcing the independence of Hungary, according to the Budapest correspondent of the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette.

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