CAMDEN. KERSHAW COUNTY, S. C. TUESDAY. AUGUST 18 1914.

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Materer.

NO. 41

BATTLES REPORTED

GERMANS FIGHT BELGIANS AND TWO CRUSIERS MEET

CENSORSHIP IS STRICT

Owing to Cutting of German Cable All War News Comes From Allies -Battle in Belgium Hailed as Victory and Sea Battle Has German

News for the seat of war continues to be vague and of the most unsatisfactory character. Practically no news comes from the nations of the Triple Alliance, and the news from the other countries is so censored by war officials that what little reaches America is only permitted to do so when there is no chance of it assisting the enemy.

News is sent out from Brussels through London that 10,000 Germans, comprising cavalry, artillery and infantry engaged a force of 7,-000 Belgians in battle at Haelen "It is believed," says the dispatch, "that the objet of the Germans was to take a position north of the St Trond road at Tirlemont, from which they could execute a turning movement against the Belgian army.

"Through efficient cavalry reconnoisance the Belgian commander obtained accurate information of the movement of the attacking forces. To reach Diest the Germans had to cross the river at Haelen, and before this place the Belgians took up their principal position, erecting barricades, building intrenchments and placing guns where they could be most effectively employed.

"The Germans came in sight about 11 o'clock in the morning and soon the artillery on both sides came into action. The German fire had little effect. The Belgian fire was deadly even at a range of 2,000 metres, and played havoc with the German cavairy, which, notwithstanding, continued to advance.

"The cavalry charged, but owing to hedges and hillocks could attack only in small groups. The Germans again and again hurled themselves at the barricades, only to be shot down by the deadly Belgian fire.

The attack on the bridges spanning the river was equally flerce German officers urged their men to the attack to meet almost certain death from the Belyton guns. Men and borses tell like files until, when almost shattered, the order for retreat was given at 6 o'clock in the

The German defeat was complete their loss amounting to more than 1,000, and they retired in the greatest disorder. At nightfall they were making their way hastily towards Tongres.

News also comes of brushes between the outposts of the rench and German armies near Othain, on the French frontier. This supposed to be a preliminary skir mish to some great decisive battle which will soon follow. According to dispatches the French have wor most of the skirmishes, but no word has come from Berlin since the fal' of Liege.

It is also reported that eight for eign warships are now in the vicinity of San Francisco and a battle is in minent. News comes of a battle be tween an English cruiser and a Ger man cruiser in the Atlantic Real Admiral Craddock, of the British navy, reports the battle as follows 'We were steaming north Thurs-

day morning last and the crew had just from the foremast head came the hall 'enemy on the port bow'. said the flag captain of the Suffolk in an official statement to-day. "The order 'clear ship for action

"Off the port bow, 11 or 12 miles away, we could see the Karlsruhe and the Kronprinz Wilhelm. The Karlsruhe had her boats out, coaling from the North German Lloyd ship and as we hurried down toward her it was in the hope she had run so short in her bunkers that we could estch her. "As soon as the Germans sighted

us they took to their heels. The Karlsruhe did not even stop to pick up her boats. Her men clambered aboard as best they could and she hustled to the northward while the Kronprinz Wilhelm steered to the

"Nineteen thousand yards was the losest we got to our quarry. The Bristol was north of us, and the Berwick south. We called both by wire less and ordered them to aid in the hase. The Berwick tried to cut off the Kronprinz Wilhelm, while the Bristol took a position to intercept the Karlsruhe. All afternoon we raced after the fleeing German. By o'clock her smoke had disappeared.

"At 9 o'clock that night a wireless from the Bristol said, 'enemy in dght.' A few minutes later came the message, 'we're engaging the ene-

"We had no fear of the result if the German stood up to the Bristol, for we were all sure that our fel lows could whip the Karlsruhe easily at close quarters, but we raced on for all we were worth."

Slain in His Office. E P. Emory of Chicago, a railway man, was found slain in his office Wednesday. The general disorder prevalent pointed to a hard strug-

Americans Reach Home One thousand Americans arrived in New York Wednesday on board the liner Philadelphia, direct from Southampton.

WATCHING FOOD PRICES

WILSON INVESTIGATES RISE IN COST OF FOODSTUFFS.

President Starts Department Officials Inquiry Into Alleged Artificial In-

President Wilson Thursday set in motion the machinery of the federal government to determine whether the cost of living is being increas ed "upon the pretext of the condi tions existing in Europe." ed upon Attorney General McReynolds to report if criminal prosecutions were warranted, and if any new laws were necessary. The presi dent may send a special message to congress in the latter event.

Certain the country ought to be defended if possible, the president wrote to the attorney general, 'against men who would take advanage of such circumstances to increase the price of food and the difficulties of living." Within a few hours from the time the president acted three of the executive departnents of the government were moving to learn the cause of the soaring orices of food throughout the coun

Attorney General McReynolds set it work the bureau of investigation of the department of justice with its hundreds of agents throughout the country. Agents of the department of commerce also were started upon the inquiry, and Secretary Redfield conferred with Secretary Houston of the hope of a little Slav state rothe department of agriculture.

Some officials who believe the reater porportion of price increases have no connection whatever with the European war but are the result of manipulations, attempts at corners or individual efforts of dealers, contend that the "conspiracy" section of the Sherman law covers the situation. Attorney McReynolds, however, will give an opinion on that feature to the president later.

Congressmen who already have inroduced resolutions to investigate the rise in prices and others who are preparing similar measures viewed he action of the administration with satisfaction. They pointed out that, while flour particularly had taken great jump in price, wheat exports practically are paralyzed and miltions of bushels are piled up in elevators or in freight cars strung cross the country.

Secretary Redfield wrote Chairman Adamson of the House commerce ion of \$10,000 for his part of the inatigation.

"If the present temporary stopnage of trade with foreign countries s made the basis for an attempt in the country to put up prices artifi- Some territorial gain she did make racial pride and confidence roused by to know this fact, and then we want ed only some political machine. railly," said the secretary, "it is unnatriotic, I may say even damnable" Morocco became French, German longer endured with patience the perquestion was the first in 'o which President Wilson plunged when he went back to his desk after his return from Rome, Ga., where he buried Mrs. Wilson.

TELLS OF RICHARDS.

Cansler Says He Told Different Story in 1912 Campaign.

d the following card in The State: ven date, page siv. John G. Richirds in substance says that any one aying in 1912 that he (Alchards) old one party he was a Bleasite and another he was a Jones man "was liar." I said so. I will not atempt to refer to the number of times Richards did say so. I thought so ttle of such a man then, and no v. out if he will deny this I shall cite him at least one case with proof. am on a bed of affliction, but I am rapidly improving

James Cansler, Of Tirzah. Columbia hospital, August 12.

DOESN'T WANT IT

Mendel Smith Would Avoid Support of Men Idke Chicco.

Speaking at Newberry Mr. M. I Smith said that he had never voted for Blease in any of his races and that his anti-Bleaseism was well known. He said that he was not the Triple Entente, she promoted the pleading for factionalism on one stump and for peace and harmony on mother. Mr. Smith then went on to peak of the work of the State board of health and favored its expansion. "I do not want the vote," said Mr. Smith, "and influence of such men as Chicco of Charleston and would, under no circumstances, encourage or accept it. I have given men in Char eston written statements to this ef-

DROWNED IN WATER PAIL.

fect and have urged upon my friends

child Was Playing in Kitchen and

News has just reached Gaffney of he death by drowning of a little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Keller. The little girl was only about ten months old, and was playing around in the kitchen alone, and fell hope and enthusiasm in the triumph for naval supremacy. into a bucket filled with water and was drowned when Mrs. Kellar found t; sad to relate this couple had a tria brought home in her campaign. shild drowned in a tub of water

The Senate Thursday ratified trea-Dominican republic were postponed.

about ten years ago.

Calls Ambassadors Home.

HAVE MET BEFORE

ALLIANCE AND ENTENTE OFT HAVE THREATENED WAR

PAST CLASHES FREQUENT

Story of the Political Intrigue of European Nations Which Has Finally Blotted the World With Devastation. How Austria Has Played Her Diplomatic Cards Poorly.

peon powers, the Triple Aliance and part of a big crop over until the marthe Triple Entente stand face to face ket becomes more nearly normal. with the obvious possibility that war may result from the clash of rival details of which have been worked purposes. To-day Russia. France and out by Southern congressmen in con Great Britain are in one camp, Germany, Austria and Italy in the other. and between the two lies the old question of European balance of power.

In 1909, when Austria annexed Bosnia, France, Great Britain and Russia protested. The annexation was in fact an express violation of the agreemnt made in the great congress of Berlin after the Russo Turkish War It not merely increased the territory of a member of the Triple Alliance but it extinguished cially, politically, religiausly related to Russia.

At the critical moment in 1909 Germany appeared "in shining armdeclared for Austrian purposes and threw her sworn into the bal ance. Russia and her allies were unready for war and were compelled to accept the crushing and humiliating defeat-but the consequences of the defeat were manifold. From that hour began Russian intriguing in the Balkans to promote that unity which was presently to destroy Turkey.

In 1911, when Germany sent her warship to Agadir, the two groups came into collision again. In 1909 Germany had threatened Russia; in 1911 she menaced France, demanding as the price of recognition of a

Then it was Germany's turn to yield, as it had been Russia's in 1909. prestige was terribly shaken and the passionate resentment of the German people has found expression ever since in the press and in the utterances of many of her public

The defeat of the Triple Alliance in Morocco was quickly followed by disasters more serious. Italy went to Tripoli and in making war upon Turkey attacked a power regarded Cansler of Tirzah, candidate for in Germany as an ally, whose army, allroad commissioner, has publish- German trained, was confidently expected to stand with the Triple Al-I saw in your valuable paper of liance on the great day of European conflict.

> Defeated by Italy, Turkey was next compelled to face the alliance of the Balkan states, whose union was the direct product of Russian diplomacy. With the victories of Lule Burgas Kumanovo and Jenidie-Vardar, Turkish power in Europe collapsed and the small Balkan states, increased by great territorial gain, stood on Austria's southern frontier barring her road to the Aegean, and in the case of Servia threatening to play the role on the Danube that Sardina had played on the Po and unite the southern Slavs as Sardinia united Italy.

> To prevent this Austria resorted to desperate tactics. Like Germany she had expected Turkish victory and the Osmanli ruin found her un prepared. Toward Servia she adopted bullying tactics. To break up the Balkan aliance, which was in fact a Russian creation and an adjunct of discussion among the Balkan allies which resulted in the second war

But again Austria backed the rong horse. Notonly was Bulgaria defeated and Servia still further in-Austrian support for Bulgaria had alienated Roumania, hitherto the steadfast friend of the Triple Alliance, and precisely as the Servians began to dream of regaining Bosnia not in any way to solicit it but to and Herzegovina Roumania cast envious eyes on the millions of Roumanians in Hungary.

Meantime, as the situation of Austria had been compromised abroad. it was weakened at home. Half the population of the Dual Monarchy is Slav, but the ruling races are Gerof Servia provoked protest, riot, disorder at home. In Bohemia, Croatia, Gallicia, Slav populations proof the Serb.

Only one diplomatic toumph Aus Servian aspirations for a "window on the sea" were thwarted and the Althe rival ambitions of Italy and Austies submitted by the president. Active began to clash and European tion of those for Panama and the observers forecast a quarrel between Austria and Italy such as Schleswig- Triple Entente. Holstein provoked between Italy and

PLAN FOR RELIEF

ARE NOW IN CONFERENCE.

Warehouse for Storing Cotton.

sultation with experts of the department of agriculture, will be embody nouses, where cotton may be stored until conditions become normal and mergency currency.

Kone and R. C. Hollingsworth.

"We don't want a system of valorneed for it has passed."

French protectorate in Morocco huge confronted withSerb and Roumanian hamber of the Bleasites will not vote territorial grants for herself. But armies, whose fighting capacity was for any man who does not stand Adamson of the House commerce Russian armies were modified, and North Epirus by Italy, had been semmittee suggesting an appropria- finally Lloyd George made the mem-

At home Austria faced growing disorder. Her Slav populations, their right to change his views, we want secutions of Germans and Hungarians. Disloyafty was on the increase on all sides, and Austria seemed about to succeed Turkeyas "The Sick

In this situation German newspaplainly was with the enemy France and Russia.

It is the German temper which makes the present crisis serious. At the time of the Bosnian clash no nation in Europe desired war, and only dermany was ready. At the moment of the Moroccan dispute Germany backed down because she found France, England and Russia ready and the possible gain incommensurate with the possible loss a great war might bring.

To-day a very considerable faction of German official life believes that only by war can Germany maintain her pre-dominance in Europe and that a few years more of peace will leave her far behind Russia in strength, in resource and in allies. To-day she can count on Austria and probably Italy. To-morrow Austria may have fallen apart, but Russia, England and France are not likely to grow weaker.

The challenge Austria has issued o Russia, then, is Germany's challenge. It is also her own declaration of a determination to fight for her existence. Russia has enlisted creased in territory and prestige, but Servia and Roumanio on her southern boundary. Russia has promoted Slav aspirations and disloyalty in Austria. Now Russia must leave Servia to her fate, abandon her schemes to destroy Austria within and without, she must publicly confess she can not aid her weaker Slav allies, or she must fight. Austria prefers to be destroyed by war rather than by the attrition of intrigue.

with Russia her decision can not be mistaken. If France and Russia are man and Magyar. Austrian bullying agreed to resist the result will hardly be different. But British statesmen are unlikely to run the risk of a German victory which will leave Gertested in vain but found cause for many with her hands free to fight

tremendous loss of prestige challenge of Austria has been made banian kingdom was created. But in such fashion that it leaves Russia no sooner had it been created than no visible choice between war and dishonor. German official utterance gives the thing the value of an issue between the Triple Aliance and the

It is the combination of all

DELEGATES FROM COTTON BELT RICHARDS RESERVED

Introduced to Provide for

Plans for relief of the South from embarrassment growing out of the losing of European markets during the war are assuming definite shape. The Southern Cotton congress, composed of cotton men from every Southern State," has opened a special session caled to deal with the war situation, and Southern senators and representatives will co-operate with them in perfecting financial legislation to enable growers to hold a

One plan for providing this relief; ied in a measure in the Senate by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and in the House by Representative Lever of South Carolina The measure will propose establishment of a chain of licensed and bonded warebe made the collateral for issuance of

The advisability of some such ac tion was urged before the House agricultural committee by commissioners of agriculture of the cotton states. E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture of South Carolina and president of the cotton congress, outlined his view that cotton should be made a stable basis of credit and that the federal reserve board should be given power to make warehouse re-ceipts the basis for currency issued under the feredal reserve act. His suggestions were seconded by E. R.

zation," Mr. Watson told the committee. "We do not want the government to advance money to the holders of cotton. We want you to lend the money to finance this crisis. on proper security, and we want the money withdrawn just as soon as the Cov. Blease as governor and leader of

this time the Triple Entente was less compliant. British fleets assembled, Russian armies were mobilized, and finally Lloyd George made the members and speech which amounted to a carring to Germany that England a feet and an army to be rectioned by the speech with a speech with England a feet and an army to be rectioned by the speech with a speech with a speech with a feet and an army to be rectioned by the speech with a speech with a feet and an army to be rectioned by the speech with a speech with a feet and an army to be rectioned by the speech with a speech with a feet and an army to be rectioned by the speech with a speech with a feet and an army to be rectioned by the speech with a speec

pers and public men began to demand that the clash between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente should be postponed longer. Time tria was growing weaker, Austro-Italian rivalry in Albanian as well as secular rivalry in Trieste and the Trentino plainly promised future quarrels which might destroy the fighting value of the Triple Alliance and leave Germany alone between

If France and Great Britain stand

The worst phase of the present crisis is that neither Alliance nor Entente can low escape war without The

these circumstances which makes the Just before and after the fighting

HOW HE VOTED. Spartanburg Journal Parts In

Heart Among Bleasites Since many of the Spartanburg founty Blease people have turned ngainst Richards because of his retusal to state where he stood in the governor's election in 1912, it has een learned, says the Spartanburg Journal, that a greater part of this htrength will go to W. C. Irby Jr., the Laurens county administration candidate. It would now appear that Irby will carry the Spartanburg couny Blease vote over the other Blease andidates.

ing Article Concerning

In an interview with Robert Gantt a reporter was advised that the Blease people are by no means tolid in the support of any candidate for governor. "There has been no 'slimination' except where the individual voter is eliminating by hoosing the best man as he sees it,' aid Mr. Gantt. "It is true that a number of voters

ist Richards as the result of his reurday night. Mr. Richards was a andidate for railroad commissioner fore the people two years ago, and both sides claimed him."

Continuing, Mr. Gantt said: "The resent campaign for governor is a cumpaign of principles as well as nien, and unless a man stands asposed to support him. Richards uswer last Saturday night caused grany to question his loyalty to running in this campaign, who opena take the position that they will not answer as to whom they will support. They are not running as are running as such, and will be voted for as such.

"But no one hoping to succeed the Blease movement can be elected y, the Bleasites as such. A large

cause, we realize that he has the the some connection between change of political faith, and the race for office. We want to know this so that we will not feel that the same political aspiration that prompted a change, will not prompt another change. That our candidate will stay put.

"Any candidate can say 'I will vote for Blease at the coming election,' but the question is, will he be Bleasite after the election.

- "I think Mr. Irby hit the nail on the head when he asked Mr. Richards if he was so anxious to let the people know how he was going to vote two weeks from now, why was ne unwilling to tell how he voted two years ago?

"Mr Richards is not running as a straddler but as a Bleasite, and we want to know if his record as such is

WANTS STATE REPRESENTED.

Commissioner Watson Urges Attend-

ance Upon Cotton Congress.

In regard to the appointment of State delegates to the Southern cotton congress, which meets in extraordinary session his week at the national capital, the following telegram from Commissioner E. J. Watson, president of the Cotton congress

who is now in Washington:

"I have been kept so incessantly busy in Washington since Saturday that I have been unable to make up a list of delegates by the commissioner of agriculture, and am therefore earnestly requesting just as many of our farmers, merchants, bankers and others as can possibly do so to come to the sessions of the Southern Cotton Congress in Washington on August 13 and 14, feeling assured that I will issue necessary credentials upon their arrival here Things are shaping themselves nicely in official and congressional circles, but we need as representative a gathering of men as can be secured All the states are sending strong delegations and I want South Carolina fully represented."

SHOOT 100 SPIES.

Brussels, the Capital of Belgium, Ex-

Brussels has been covered by a net work of German spies. Six hundred already have been arrested and 100 were shot Monday.

Some of the Germans captured wors uniforms of gendarmes and civic guards. Many were armed with bombs and revolvers and rode in au-Unless the \$140,000,000 corporatomobiles bearing false numbers. They also had in their possession telegrams and letters with the counterfeit signature of the Belgian minis-

Thus, on the edge of the present present crisis seem the most serious began private signs were discovered don, Paris. St. Petersburg and Berin a badly weakened condition. Auswith the ministry about the war.

Thus, on the edge of the present crisis seem the most serious

Enrope has known since Bismarck on bridges, military works and acedited the fateful Ems dispatch and
tria on her southern boundary was the Prance-Prussian war resulted.

DROPPED BY BLEASITES REGULAR SPEECHES

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES MAKE **ORDINARY CHARGES EXPLAINS CURRENCY LAW**

Smith Goes to Work Showing Farmers How New Bill Will Operate--Labor Leader Apologizes to Sen-

ator for Fighting Smith's Immi-

gfiration Position Approximately 2,000 persons heard the senatorial candidates at Marion Thursday. There was no semblance of disorder, each of the four speakers being accorded a re-

spectful and attentive hearing. L. D. Jennings was the first speak er. He launched immediately into an arraignment of the governor's record, which was characterized as the 'dirtiest ever made by a white man in any white country." Mr. Jennings said he had heard of but three men who would vote for the governor this year who didn't support the governor two years ago. These were an editor fusal to state his position two years of a Hampton county paper. John P. tego, when questioned as to this Sat- Grace of Charleston and John G.

This canidate dwelt much on that phase of the public record which portant county annexations: tended to prove that the governor was always on the side of those who destroyed womanhood. In cri cising the governor for pardoning E. ierson Mr. Jennings said he wou... have squarely for the principles supported signed the petition for Emerson, too b. Gov Blease, the Bleasites are not on the condition that he take the governor out of the State with him

In the discussion of the "mock trial" of D Eleanora Saunders the Mease principles. There are men chief executive was charged with writing the resolution condemning this woman in advance of the trial. Mr. Pollock asked if the governor-

nor's refusal to appoint Democratic Bleasites'. They are straddlers and party nominees to office was strictly in accordance with his principles as evidenced in his denunctation of Has-An auditor reminded Mr. Pollock

that Judge Haskell had opposed Senator Tillman "Yes," the Cheraw candidate retorted, "and B. R. Tillman hopes to God-that we defeat Cole L. Blease.

and we're going to do it.'

It was pointed out also that one of the governor's colonels ran for the legislature from Marlboro county on the mixed Republican ticket in en On election day the energion pleaded, the people should g nolls and vote like men and not as cattle with rings in their noses, pull-

Senator Smith got a rousing wel- Williamsburg arose. They cheered him to the echo when introduced and persistently insisted that he keep on pealing when h . one limighad beg a reached. Far mers had chipped in and purchased a gold-headed cane for the senator. This was presented by Col. John C Sellers, who said he had been commissioned to say to the senator that they were proud to have a farmer in the United States Senate, and that

they knew he had "kept the faith" By far the major portion of the audience was composed of farmers Senator Smith's explanation of the new currency law, which provides that cotton shall be accepted as collateral, has doubtless not fallen on more willing ears. Senator Smith explained that he would probably go to Washington to assist in the fight for federal relief in the cotton situation.

He wanted the money which would enable the farmers to hold their cotton placed in all the banks, both State and national, and the cotton to be stored at home. He did favor the plan of having it shipped away and placed in bonded warehouses. senator did not believe in the "restriction of immigration. He wanted aliens shut out altogether.

The speaker said that he had letter of apology from the leader of one of the large labor organibations has just been received in Columbia of the State, in which this officer ac knowledged that he had been misinformed when he urged that the laborers vote against Senator Smith because of his attitude on immigra-

The governor was the last speaker. He directed most of his remarks at the anti-Bleasites, saying: come down here to rub it in." made his accustomed attack on Senator Smith's record and urged his supporters to be on the alert the day of the primary to prevent another

"What's Pollock and Jennings run ning for?" asked an auditor. The governor replied, "Well, my friends, you shouldn't mention those names in decent company; I never do, I've never heard either of them speak and never expect to. I've never been on the platform with them. When it comes to putting myself in a place with blatherskites pouring our blackguardism to get office I never notice them."

MUST DISSOLVE

International Harvester Company De clared to be a Monopoly

The International Harvester Company Thursday was declared to be a monopoly in restraint of interstate and foreign trade and was ordered dissolved by a majority decision in the United States district court.

of the combination into a least three all the properties of the corporation, ried out,

VOTE WILL BE LARGER 1- EL M M L Smith

.Psspunpi

ENROLLMENT SHOWS INCREASE OVER TWO YEARS AGO.

Figures From Thirty-Four Counties

Compared With Their Vote in Election of 1912.

The enrolment of voters upon the club lists of thirty-four counties of South Carolina indicate that the total enrollment for the State will be considerably greater than the total number of votes polled in the gubernatorial race of 1912. The total of votes for the 1912 race, as given out by the State Democratic committee was 140,757, of which 72,043 were polled for Gov. Blease, 66,548 for Judge Jones and 2,166 for John T Duncan.

This year's Democratic enrolmen for thirty-four counties is given be low, toegther with the county vote for governor in 1912. The table of county enrolments is derived from the county newspapers, and the list of gubernatorial returns is made up by a News and Courier correspondent from the total vote accorded Gov Blease without accounting for the scattering vote of slightly more than two thousand in favor of John Dun-

Slight discrepancies in the enrolment of more than one county may be accounted for by relatively unim-

Learning comment	*******	ditions.		
,S-20,		Vote Enrollment		
	in	1912.	in 1914	
Anderson	77.0	7,934	8,800	
Bamberg	2 100	1.258	1,429	
Parawell		2,378	2,477	
Beaufort	2732	681	703	
Berkeley	450	1,125	1.387	
Calhoun	155	888	1.019	
Cherokee		3.096	3,400	
Chester		2,296	2,350	
Chesterfield	1000	3.007	3,843	
Clarendon		2,026	2,172	
Colleton		2,566	2,755	
Darlington	2.00	3,073	3,502	
Dorchester		1,654	1,794	
Dillon	0.00	2,226	2,313	
Edgefield	702	1,944	2,033	
Florence	25. (6.2)	3,936	4,367	
Greenville		8,934	10,2y5	
Hampton		1,574	1,816	
Horry	***	3.682	4.036	
Kershaw	(30)(4)	2,513	2,777	
Lancaster		2.808	3,050	
Laurens,		3,976	4,250	
Lee	S 8:	1.764	1,943	
Lexington		4,280	4,690	
Marlboro	1500	2,400	2,608	
Newberry		3,082	3,365	
Orangeburg		4,315	4,676	
Richland		5,977	6,886	
the state of the state of the state of			(About)	
Saluda		2,105	2,500	
Spartanburg	6 606	10,573	11,292	
Sumter		2,251	2,575	
Union		3,022	3,300	
Williamalana				

Totals. 109,727 121,240

4.295

TENSE MOMENT. Manning Faces Mullally Before New-

berry Crowd of Voters

Richard I. Manning Wednesday morning interrupted John B. Adger Mullally in the midst of his denunclation of Mr. Manning with the statement that everything Mr. Mullaly had said about him was maliclously false, while scores of the audience rose to their feet to watch the situation. Mr. Manning, facing Mr Mullally on the stand, in front of the 1,500 people in the audience, said to him in a clear voice: have only been restrained from noticing you on account of a piece I saw in a New York paper about your condition. I do not intend to notice

you further." By this time there was consider able uproar, but Chairman Keitt got between the two men and Sheriff Cannon G. Blease warned a spectator, who started from the rear of the stand, to get back. Mr. Manning took his seat, while many cries of "Hurrah for Manning!" mingled with shouts from the followers of the governor. Mr. Mullaly had be gun his denunciation of Mr. Manning after scoring him for his flaying of Bleasism. The two factions in the audience applauded the respective champions.

LOOKING FOR REVENUE

McAdoo and Underwood Searching for Frauds to Replace War Loss

How to raise something like \$100 000,000 to offset the loss to the Unit ed States in import duties to result from the war in Europe is the subject now uppermost in the minds of Secretary McAdoo and Representative Underwood, chairman of the House ways and means committee.

Treasury experts have completed statement showing imports from the war zone. They did not hazard an estimate of probable loss in re venues, though informally it was admitted that the total might be nearly \$100,000,000 for the year. Figures also have been prepared to demons trate what might be raised by in creased taxes on liquors and tobacco and by adding to the income tax.

CLINKSCALES TO SPEAK.

Will Make Khirlwind Campaign of Spartanburg County.

It is announced that plans were

under way for Clinkscales to make a

whirlwind campaign of Spartanburg county on Friday, Saturday and Mon tion submit a plan for the dissolution day before the primary. Automo biles will be used and an effort will independent concerns within 30 days, be made to have Clinkscales speak or in case of appeal within 90 days in every part of the county on those of the issuance of an appeal man-days. Such a campaign will be the French soldiers at Muelhausen. data from the United States supreme first of its character ever made in court, the decision announces that Spartanburg county. He will speak court will entertain an application to travel 100 miles and speak 15 for the appointment of a receiver for times each day if the schedule is car-

COTTON CONGRESS WANTS GOV-

ERNMENT WAREHOUSES

LEVER HAS LEADING PART Congressman Acts With Other Legislators From the South in Their Efforts to Ameliorate Conditions for

the Cotton Farmers-Bonded Warehouses Are Planned.

states.

The problem of saving the cotton crop of the South in the face of the closing of the European cotton markets by war was taken up Thursday by a Southern Cotton congress committee, which met at Washington in special session. Delegates representing the cotton states organized, listened to members of congress who outlined legislative plans for meeting the cotton crisis, discussed the situation and named a committee to thrash out a plan for saving the 13.-500,000 bales of cotton which will soon be harvested in the cotton

Representative Lever of South Carolina and Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who have had charge of the legislative end of the movement to provide federal aid to meet the situation, addressed the congress. They, with Senator Ransdell of Louisiana. formulated the scheme which will probably be put through. It contemplates the establishment standard cotton grades, government licensed cotton warehouses and the issue of sufficient emergency currency, about \$300,000,000 to be loaned on cotton, to enable the South to hold the surplus of the crop over until market enditions become more nearly normal.

A flood of suggestions and plans were proposed by delegates to the congress. They ranged from proposals that the government valorize cotton or issue currency against it to plans for the destruction of half of the crop, to maintain the price. All these plans were referred to committees elected by the various state delegations The congress adopted a resolution

indorsing the amendments to the emergency currency act proposed by Senator Ransdell, which would make emergency currency available on warehouse receipts for cotton as se curity. Senator Ransdell told the congress that although the treasury department had decided such receipts world be proper security under the present law, he was anxious to make sure of it. The resolutions committee elected

was: R. G. Rhett of South Caro-2,431 lina; W. L. Lewis, Texas; Hugh Rae, North Carolina; L. Melton, Alabama; E. E. Paten, Virginia; Frank Tomlinson, Arkansas; F. S. Etheridge, Georgia, and J. Frank Adams. Florida.

The committee on legislation included: S. G. Mayfield, South Carolina; E. R. Kone, Texas; A. J. Mc-Kinnon, North Carolina; Ray Russell, Alabama; Chas. W. Perridy, Virginia; Ben B. Well, Arkansas; H. E. Stockbridge, Georgia, and J. D. Smith, Florida.

The congress also named a com-

mittee of two members from each of the cotton states to confer with Secretary McAdoo of the treasury as to the financial aspects of the situation. When Commissioner Watson of South Carolina, president of the Southern Cotton congress, called the congress into extraordinary session just before noon, he saw before him gathered in the spacious House cau cus room somewhere between 400 and 500 serious minded, determined looking merchants, bankers and cotton men gathered from all over the cotton growing states bent on their mission of saving the cotton crop from going for a song because of the European war situation. It is probable that never before has any set of men come to Washington more de termined to work out some plan that will save themselves and their neigh-

bors from financial loss and ruin. At the afternoon session Senator Ransdell of Louisiana addressed the congress. He urged that anything like a valorization scheme be put out of mind. He declared that legislation now pending would make it possible to obtain all the money necessary through regular channels and would permit the holding of cotton on farms or at least in the community where it is raised. By making the Vreeland-Aldrich law apply to State banks, to new banks that have no surplus, and to small banks, Sena tor Ransdell told the congress, he felt certain the greatest obstacle in

the present crisis had been met. As to warehouses, he said, these could be constructed by erecting a platform surrounded by a fence and tarpaulins could be used for covering the cotton. It developed that the cotton farmers are now nearer out of and wuld probably have required less help from the banks this year than in any previous year had not the war come on.

To Protect Trade Routes The British admiralty has dis

en the North Atlantic trade routes. Consider Cable Consorship President Wilson is considering placing the same censorship on ca-

patched its fastest cruisers to run

down the German ships which threat-

Germans Took Prisoners. According to a wireless the Gernans captured 120 officers and 1,110

bles as was recently placed on wire-

less stations

Dutch Flood Large Areas. As a precautionary measure the Dutch have flooded large areas of

land to the depth of three feet.