

## BATTLES REPORTED

### GERMANS FIGHT BELGIANS AND TWO CRUISERS 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 Cruiser on the Run.

News from 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 its 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 object of the Germans was to take a position north of the St. Trond road at Tirlionmont, from which they could execute a turning movement against the Belgian army."

"Through efficient cavalry reconnaissance the Belgian commander obtained accurate information of the movement of the attacking forces. To reach Haelen 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 cavalry, which, notwithstanding, continued to advance."

"The attack was regarded, 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 fierce. German officers urged their men to attack to the last. Most certain death, the Belgians tried to cut off the German forces. The Belgians were almost shattered, the order for retreat was given at 6 o'clock in the evening."

"The German defeat was complete. Their loss amounting to more than 3,000, and they retired in the greatest disorder. At nightfall they were making their way hastily towards Tongres."

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

It is also reported that eight foreign warships are now in the vicinity of San Francisco and a battle is imminent. News comes of a battle between an English cruiser and a German cruiser in the Atlantic. The British Admiral Craddock, of the British navy, reports the battle as follows:

"We were steaming north Thursday 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' was given.

"Off the port bow, 11 or 12 miles away, we heard the Karlruhe and the Kronprinz Wilhelm. The Karlruhe 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 close short in her bunkers that we could catch her."

"As soon as the Germans sighted us they took to their heels. The Karlruhe 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 east."

"Nineteen thousand yards was the closest we got to our quarry. The Bristol was north of us, and the Berwick south. We called both by wireless and ordered them to aid in the chase. The Berwick tried to cut off the Kronprinz Wilhelm, while the Bristol took a position to intercept the Karlruhe. All afternoon we raced after the fleeing German. By 5 o'clock her smoke had disappeared."

"At 6 o'clock that night a wireless from the Bristol said, 'enemy in sight.' A few minutes later came the message, 'we're engaging the enemy.'"

"We had no fear of the result if the German showed up to the Bristol, for we were all sure that our fellows would whip the Karlruhe 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 struggle.

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

Three Persons Killed. Three passengers were killed when their train passed through a bridge which had been damaged by the war.

## WATCHING FOOD PRICES

### WILSON INVESTIGATES RISE IN COST OF FOODSTUFFS.

President Starts Department Officials' Inquiry Into Alleged Artificial Increase.

President Wilson Thursday set in motion the machinery of the federal government to determine whether the cost of living is being increased "upon the pretext of the conditions existing in Europe." He called upon Attorney General McReynolds to report if criminal prosecutions were warranted, and if any new laws were necessary. The president 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 advantage of such circumstances to increase the price of food and the difficulties of living." Within a few hours from the time the president called three of the executive departments of the government were moving to learn the cause of the soaring prices of food throughout the country.

Attorney General McReynolds set at 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 department of agriculture.

Some officials who believe the greater proportion 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 introduced resolutions to investigate the rise in prices and others who are preparing similar measures viewed the action of the administration with satisfaction. They pointed out that while flour particularly had taken a tremendous jump in price, wheat exports practically are halted and millions of bushels are piled up in elevators or in freight cars strung across the country.

Secretary Redfield wrote Chairman Adamson of the House commerce committee suggesting an appropriation of \$10,000 for his part of the investigation.

If the present temporary stoppage of trade with foreign countries is made the basis for an attempt in the country to put up prices artificially, said the secretary, "it is unpatriotic. I may say even damnable." "The food question was the first in 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.

### Consler Says He Told Different Story in 1912 Campaign.

Consler of Tirzah, candidate for railroad commissioner, has published the following card in The State: "I saw in your valuable paper of my date, page 16, John G. Richards in substance says that only one party he was a Bleasite and another he was a Jones man 'was a liar.' I said so. I will not attempt to refer to the number of times Richards did say so. I thought so 'till of such a man then, and now, but if he will deny this I shall not mind at least one case with proof. I am on a bed of affliction, but I am rapidly improving."

James Cannier, of Tirzah, Columbia hospital, August 12.

## DOESN'T WANT IT

### Mendel Smith Would Avoid Support of Men Like Chicco.

Speaking at Newberry Mr. M. L. Smith said that he had never voted for Bleasite in any of his races and that his anti-Bleasite views were well known. He said that he was not pleading for factionalism on one stump and for peace and harmony on another. Mr. Smith then went on to speak 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 Charleston written statements to this effect and have urged upon my friends in no way to solicit it but to avoid it."

## DROWNED IN WATER PAUL.

### Child Was Playing in Kitchen and Fell Into Vessel.

News has just reached Gaffney of the death by drowning of a little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Kolter. The little girl was only about ten months old, and was playing around in the kitchen alone, and fell into a bucket filled with water and was drowned when Mrs. Keller found it; sad to relate this couple had a child drowned in a tub of water about ten years ago.

## Ratified Eighteen Treaties.

The Senate Thursday ratified treaties submitted by the president. Action of those for Panama and the Dominican republic was postponed.

## Odds Ambassadors Home.

The Italian ambassadors at London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Berlin have been called to Rome to consult with the ministry about the war.

## 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.

For the third time in the last five years the two great groups of European powers, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente stand face to face with the obvious possibility that war may result from the clash of rival powers. To-day Russia, France and 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 agreement 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 the hope of a little Slav state, politically, religiously related to Russia.

At the critical moment in 1909 Germany appeared "in shining armor," declared for Austrian purposes and threw her sworn into the balance. Russia and her allies were unready for war and were compelled to accept the crushing and humiliating defeat—but the consequences of that defeat were manifold. From that hour began Russian intrigue 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 French protectorate in Morocco huge territorial grants for herself. But this time the Triple Entente was less compliant. British fleets assembled, Russian armies were mobilized, and finally Lloyd George made the memorable speech which amounted to a warning to Germany that England stood with France.

Then it was Germany's turn to yield, as it had been Russia's in 1909. Some territorial gain she did make in the swamps of the Ubanghi, but Morocco became French, German 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 men.

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 in Germany as an ally, whose army, German trained, was confidently expected to stand with the Triple Alliance 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 the Bulgars, the Kumanovo and Jidil-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 Serbia threatening to play the role on the Danube that Sardinia 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 Ottoman ruin found her unprepared. Toward Serbia she adopted a bullying tactics. To break up the Balkan alliance, which was in fact a Russian creation and an adjunct of the Triple Entente, she promoted the discussion among the Balkan allies which resulted in the second war.

But again Austria backed the wrong horse. Notonly was Bulgaria defeated and Serbia still further increased in territory and prestige, but Austrian support for Bulgaria had alienated Roumanians, hitherto the steadfast friend of the Triple Alliance, and precisely as the Servians began to dream of regaining Bosnia and Herzegovina Roumanians 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 German and Magyar. Austrian bullying of Serbia provoked protest, riot, disorder at home. In Bohemia, Croatia, Galicia, Slav populations protested in vain but found cause for hope and enthusiasm in the triumph of the Serb.

Only one diplomatic triumph Austria brought home in her campaign. Serbian aspirations for a "window on the sea" were thwarted and the Albanian kingdom was created. But no sooner had it been created than the rival ambitions of Italy and Austria began to clash and European observers forecast a quarrel between Austria and Italy such as Schleswig-Holstein provoked between Italy and Prussia.

Thus, on the edge of the present crisis the Triple Alliance found itself in a badly weakened condition. Austria on her southern boundary was

## PLAN FOR RELIEF

### DELEGATES FROM COTTON BELT ARE NOW IN CONFERENCE.

Bills Introduced to Provide for Chain of Licensed and Bonded Warehouse for Storing Cotton.

Plans for relief of the South from embarrassment growing out of the closing 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 called 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 part of a big crop over until the market becomes more nearly normal.

One plan for providing this relief, details of which have been worked out by Southern congressmen in consultation with experts of the department of agriculture, will be embodied in a measure in the Senate by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and in the House by Representative Leaver of South Carolina. The measure will propose establishment of a chain of licensed and bonded warehouses, where cotton may be stored until conditions become normal and be made the collateral for issuance of emergency currency.

The advisability of some such action 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 receipts the basis for currency issued under the federal reserve act. His suggestions were seconded by E. R. Kone and R. C. Hollingsworth.

"We don't want a system of valorization," 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 need for it has passed."

confronted with Serb and Roumanian armies, whose fighting capacity was proved, whose national aspirations would be promoted by Austria, and whose loyalty to them they can not question. We assume that a man who has supported Gov. Bleasie in the past will continue his loyal support. He is a man who stands for Bleasism, and aspires to lead in the cause, we realize that he has the right to change his views, we want to know this fact, and then we want to know, 'Why he has changed,' so that we might not suspect that there is some connection between the change of political faith, and the race and the war, and we want to know this so that we will not feel that some 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 Bleasie at the coming election,' but the question is, will he be a 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 he 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 sound."

Commissioner Watson Urges Attendance Upon Cotton Congress.

In regard to the appointment of State delegates to the Southern cotton congress, which meets in extraordinary session this week at the national capital, the following telegram has just been received in Columbia 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 to the commissioner of agriculture, and am therefore earnestly requesting just as bankers and others 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, Exterminates Secret Watchers.

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

Some of the Germans captured wore uniforms of gendarmes and city guards. Many were armed with bombs and revolvers and rode in automobiles bearing false numbers. They also had in their possession telegrams and letters with the counterfeit signatures of the Belgian minister of war.

Just before and after the fighting began private signs were discovered on bridges, military works and aqueducts indicating that these structures should be blown up.

## DROPPED BY BLEASITES

### RICHARDS REJECTED TO TELL HOW HE VOTED.

Spartanburg Journal Exposes Interesting Article Concerning Voting of Heart Among Bleasites.

Many of the Spartanburg county Bleasie people have turned against Richards because of his refusal to state where he stood in the governor's election in 1912. It has been learned, says the Spartanburg Journal, that a greater part of this strength will go to W. C. Irby Jr., the Laurens county administration candidate. It would now appear that Irby will carry the Spartanburg county Bleasie vote over the other Bleasie candidates.

In an interview with Robert J. Gantt a reporter was advised that the Bleasie people are by no means bold in the support of any candidate for governor. "There has been no 'elimination' except where the individual voter is eliminating by choosing the best man as he sees it," said Mr. Gantt.

"It is true that a number of voters left Richards as the result of his refusal to state his position two years ago, when questioned as to this Saturday night. Mr. Richards was a candidate for railroad commissioner before the people two years ago, and both sides claimed him."

Continuing, Mr. Gantt said: "The present campaign for governor is a campaign of principles as well as a campaign for the principles supported by Gov. Bleasie, the Bleasites are not disposed to support him. Richards never last Saturday night caused any man to question his loyalty to Bleasie principles. There are men running in this campaign, who open to take the position that they will support. They are not running as 'Bleasites.' They are straddlers and are running as such, and will be voted for as such."

"But no one hoping to succeed Gov. Bleasie as governor and leader of the Bleasie movement can be elected by any man who does not stand squarely for the principles supported by Gov. Bleasie, the Bleasites are not disposed to support him. Richards never last Saturday night caused any man to question his loyalty to Bleasie principles. There are men running in this campaign, who open to take the position that they will support. They are not running as 'Bleasites.' They are straddlers and are running as such, and will be voted for as such."

An auditor reminded Mr. Pollock that Judge Haskell had opposed Senator Tillman.

"Yes," the Bleasie candidate pleaded, "and B. R. Tillman hopes to God that we defeat Cole L. Bleasie, 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 1912. On election day the colonel pleaded, the people should go to the polls and vote like men and not as cattle with rings in their noses, pulled only some political machine.

Senator Smith got a rousing welcome from the Marlboro people as he arose. They cheered him to the echo when introduced and persistently insisted that he keep on speaking when he came limped and reached. Farmers had chipped in and purchased a gold-headed cane for the senator.

This was presided 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 bond warehouses. The senator did not believe in the restriction of immigration. He wanted aliens shut out altogether.

The speaker said that he had a letter of apology from the leader of one of the large labor organizations of the State, in which this officer acknowledged that he had been misled when he urged that the laborers vote against Senator Smith because of his attitude on immigration.

The governor was the last speaker. He directed most of his remarks at the anti-Bleasites, saying: "I've come down here to rub it in." He 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?"

"What a Pollock and Jennings running 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 baltharkites pouring our black-gummi to get office I never notice them."

## 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 Senator for Fighting Smith's Immigration Position.

Approximately 2,000 persons heard the senatorial candidates at Marlboro Thursday. There was no semblance of disorder, and the four speakers being accorded a respectful and attentive hearing.

L. D. Jennings was the first speaker. 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 county." 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 of a Hampton county paper, John P. Grace of Charleston and John G. Richards.

This candidate dwelt much on that phase of the public record which tended to prove that the governor was always on the side of those who destroyed womanhood. In criticizing the governor for pardoning E. Person Mr. Jennings said he would have signed the petition for Emerson, too, 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 chief executive was charged with writing the resolution condemning this woman in advance of the trial. Mr. Pollock asked if the governor's refusal to appoint Democratic party nominees to office was strictly in accordance with his principles as evidenced in his denunciation of Haskell.

An auditor reminded Mr. Pollock that Judge Haskell had opposed Senator Tillman.

"Yes," the Bleasie candidate pleaded, "and B. R. Tillman hopes to God that we defeat Cole L. Bleasie, and we're going to do it."

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## VOTE WILL BE LARGER

### ENROLLMENT SHOWS INCREASE OVER TWO YEARS AGO.

Figures From Thirty-Four Counties Compared With Their Vote in Election of 1912.

The enrollment 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. Bleasie, 66,548 for Judge Jones and 2,166 for John T. Duncan.

This year's Democratic enrollment for thirty-four counties is given below, together with the county vote for governor in 1912. The table of county enrollments 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. Bleasie without accounting for the scattering vote of slightly more than two thousand in favor of John Duncan.

Slight discrepancies in the enrollment of more than one county may be accounted for by relatively unimportant county annexations:

County	Vote in 1912	Enrollment
Anderson	7,934	8,800
Hamberg	1,258	1,429
Marion	2,378	2,477
Marion	681	703
Marion	1,125	1,387
Calhoun	858	1,019
Charleston	3,036	3,400
Chester	2,296	2,550
Chesterfield	2,007	3,843
Clarendon	2,026	2,172
Colleton	2,566	2,755
Darlington	3,073	3,502
Dorchester	1,654	1,794
Dillon	2,226	2,313
Edgefield	1,914	2,033
Florence	3,336	4,367
Greenville	8,834	10,225
Hampton	1,674	1,816
Jefferson	2,362	4,036
Kershaw	2,512	2,777
Lancaster	2,808	3,050
Laurens	2,976	4,250
Lee	1,764	1,943
Lexington	4,280	4,690
Marlboro	2,400	2,608
Newberry	3,082	3,365
Orangeburg	4,315	4,676
Richland	5,977	6,886

County	Vote (1912)	Enrollment (1914)
Spartanburg	10,573	11,292
Union	2,251	2,675
Williamsburg	3,022	3,300
York	2,608	2,431
York	4,295	4,446

## TENSE MOMENT.

### Manning Faces Mullally Before Newberry Crowd of Voters.

Richard I. Manning Wednesday morning interrupted John B. Adger Mullally in the midst of his denunciation of Mr. Manning with the statement that everything Mr. Mullally had said about him was maliciously 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: "I have only been restrained from nothing you on account of a piece I saw in a New York paper about your condition. I do not intend to notice you further."

At this time there was considerable uproar, but Chairman Kott got between the two men and Sheriff Cannon G. Bleasie 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. Mullally had begun his denunciation of Mr. Manning's record for his having been a Bleasite. 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