

**The Manning Times.**

LOUIS APPELT, Editor

MANNING, S. C., JUNE 17, 1914.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

**A TOUGH LOT.**

The Columbia Record appears to be Moore determined to misrepresent us with regard to the recent State convention than ever, but not withstanding its juggling with a mass of words, and its leaps from one craze to another, it will never succeed in making its readers believe that one faction in Charleston is a whit better than the other—both are unsavory; the Record's editor ought to know it, and we believe does. Editor Moore was a hired writer for one of the Charleston newspapers, and lived in that city when his brother-in-law J. Elmore Martin, was in the zenith of his political power and glory. We have no antipathy to Sheriff Martin, and we must confess that we admire his shrewdness, if not his methods—he is the political sphinx of the State. Neither have we any antipathy for another political genius Mr. R. G. Rhett, former Mayor, under whose administration Goose Creek was brought into the things famous, but when Sheriff Martin's brother-in-law now editing a newspaper in Columbia, undertakes to hold up such politicians as Martin and Rhett as paragons of virtue, and by doing so create the impression that Mayor Grace is the opposite, then, with our understanding of conditions in the city by-the-sea, we protest against any such unfairness.

Whatever, or however bad Grace's methods are, they are the result of the teachings of the political school of his predecessors—Ferguson, Barkley, White, Rhett, Martin and their cohorts. Grace was very active in his support of Rhett, and he was highly regarded even with the "better element," almost entitled to membership in the St. Cecilia, or to an entree in the shrimp aristocracy of the "bottry" until he struck out to gratify his own ambition, which was fixed upon the sheriff's office as the goal. He did not win. Why? The men he had helped to elevate by giving them of his time and talents, did not support him—he claims betrayed him, they threw him down to effect a deal with the State administration, by giving their support to Mr. Martin, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Martin did not belong to Charleston, but was forced upon those people by Governor Evans under the power of the metropolitan police Act—an Act of the general assembly which was conceived in hate, and born in political corruption. This Act was the rawest deal ever put over a proud people, yet, instead of showing resentment when in position to do so, they submitted to the degradation, and to such further humiliation as their then leaders manipulated for their own selfish purposes, by embracing and accepting Governor Evans' instrument he sent from Barnwell county, to mortify and humiliate them; when the people of Charleston gave to J. Elmore Martin lucrative office, and political leadership, it was as repugnant to the people of the State, as would have been the political elevation by the people of the South of General Nelson A. Miles, the man who had irons placed upon Jefferson Davis.

Did these politicians then in control, believe they deserved the humiliation the State administration visited upon them? If they did, their conduct must have been revolting indeed, but when they bended "the knee that thrift may follow fawning," and placed laurels upon the brow of the man who was imported to execute the outrage Governor Evans afflicted them with, by giving him the fattest office in their gift and the political control, right there and then it sent shivers over the people throughout the State, and their confidence in the political leaders was destroyed.

John P. Grace is a brilliant young man, self made and self reliant. He was the confidential secretary of Congressman Elliott as long as Charleston remained in the 7th, District, then he entered into the political game of his native city, was accepted by the then Moguls with acclaim. They used him for their purposes as long as he was useable, but when he felt that he had served an apprenticeship in the ranks, he presented his claim upon the city of his birth for preferment;

those that welcomed him into the fold when he enlisted in their ranks as a worker, turned their backs upon him, gave him the icy stare, and their allegiance to the instrument of their shame—the person forced upon their community by an unfriendly Executive.

Did they do this because they believed Martin was a better qualified man? No. It was to get crumbs that fell from the administration table, they licked the hand which smote them; this very hypocrisy will ever remain in the memory of the masses to the extent, that whenever there are political troubles in Charleston, the people of the State are not inclined to give them any sympathy—throughout the State the sentiment is "a plague on both of your houses"—a people who will submit to politicians selling them for a little selfish potage are not deserving of sympathy or political respect.

There are no greater people on earth socially or commercially than are the people of Charleston, but politically, they have permitted themselves to get into the hands of pirates, and this condition has continued so long it has become second nature. If there is any difference in one faction from another in that city, it is possibly in degrees, one set is awful and the other very bad.

When The Record undertakes to defend Charleston's political methods, as a matter of fairness, and regard for the truth—the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, we should like to know, will it not confess the truth and force of what we have written, and deep down in the Record editor's heart, aside from the interest his brother-in-law has in Charleston's politics, does he not know that rottenness is not confined to one faction.

**THE GLADIATORS ARE OFF.**

The contest for the United States Senate will not be confined to the two gentlemen who first occupied the stage of public thought; the newspapers did all they could to confine the race between Senator E. D. Smith and Governor Cole L. Blease, just why these two should have the sole right to make this contest we have never seen a reason assigned, but it is all off now, all of the calculations have miscarried, there are two other entrants, Messrs. W. P. Pollock of Cheraw and L. D. Jennings of Sumter, the former is a young man of legislative experience, having served in the lower house, with some distinction, the latter is the Mayor of his city. Just what induced these two to butt into this race we do not know, but it is to be presumed they did not go in blindly. The campaign starts off today at St. Matthews and the reading masses will watch the developments, perhaps then it will be learned why Pollock and Jennings rushed in "where angels fear to tread."

It is needless for us to discuss either Governor Blease or Senator Smith, both have their official records before the masses, both are thoroughly known, and the voters are in as good position to judge between them as we are.

In our opinion, regardless of what Messrs Pollock and Jennings may say or do, the mind of the people is made up as to which of the first two they will support; it is either Blease or Smith, and if there are any changes, which we believe will be but few, the new entrant who makes the most noise and is the most reckless in his charges may or may not benefit.

Sumter's Mayor coming into this fight impresses us as not being very considerate of Sumter's candidate for governor, it should not affect Mr. Manning but in our opinion it will; many who are now thinking of giving their support to Hon. R. I. Manning will hesitate, because of the entrance into the senatorial control of a Sumter man; the Governor and Senator both claimed by one county is not calculated to help the candidacy of either, but especially will it hurt the first to announce. If Mayor Jennings is as enthusiastic in his support of Manning for gubernatorial honors, as the people of Sumter represented to be through their newspapers, he must see that his getting into the political arena to contest for a high prize is not calculated to win votes for the man who really has a look in, with a possibility of being one of the top liners.

It is the supposition that both Jennings and Pollock will be

aggressive, both of them will attempt to pound the Governor, and, with what they will endeavor to do to embarrass Governor Blease, together with the eloquence of Senator Smith, it is going to be an interesting contest, but the man who imagines that Blease is overawed by the unequalled fight, so far as numbers is concerned, has not stopped to think the opposition to Blease may find themselves embarrassed by the zeal of the members of the general assembly had no conception of its magnitude, then when the institution started a war was waged to stop it, but many members having voted to grant the charter, felt they were bound to allow them to run the business, unless the State held the promoters harmless of the cost. Thousands of dollars had been invested upon the faith of the State's charter, the State however, was not in position to take from its treasury these many thousands and give it to the people they permitted to have the racing privilege, therefore when the agitation was on, several voted in favor of the race track that are as much opposed to gambling as those who are urging the stopping of this sport.

The racing association, as we have indicated before, will hardly do any business another season, but anyway the projectors of this institution have had time to recoup, and whether they have gotten back their money or not, they cannot now complain if the people demand of their representatives to stop the game.

Hon. Edward J. Dennis of Moncks Corner, has announced his candidacy for Congress in the First Congressional District. We know Mr. Dennis, having served in the State Senate with him, and Gen. E. J. Dennis his distinguished father. Like father like son; the younger Dennis is a man of the finest integrity, unserving in his devotion to duty, independent and broad-minded, a splendid lawyer with an extensive practice, and one of the largest and most progressive farmers of Berkeley county, and in the lower part of the State. Mr. Dennis contemplated entering the race for the unexpired term made vacant by the death of the lamented Legare but when he realized it was to be a contest of wealth instead of brains, he refused to get mixed up into it. His friends through the District knowing his ability, and having full confidence in his character, urged him to enlist in a cause to clear away the cloud of disgrace that was placed on this district by

wrong horse or are really urging this matter from the viewpoint of morality we know not, but this we can say, the race track business needs no abolishing by law, the thing has about abolished itself because of a lack of patronage.

The racing game was permitted by the general assembly when it granted a charter for the association, we have no doubt at the time this charter was asked for, the members of the general assembly had no conception of its magnitude, then when the institution started a war was waged to stop it, but many members having voted to grant the charter, felt they were bound to allow them to run the business, unless the State held the promoters harmless of the cost. Thousands of dollars had been invested upon the faith of the State's charter, the State however, was not in position to take from its treasury these many thousands and give it to the people they permitted to have the racing privilege, therefore when the agitation was on, several voted in favor of the race track that are as much opposed to gambling as those who are urging the stopping of this sport.

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questionable methods in the recent special election. Mr. Dennis is an earnest speaker, and when he gets before the people we are sure they will be impressed with him.

**Supervisor Davis' Position.**

The Editor of The Manning Times: Owing to the presentation of the Grand Jury and letters of representatives Burgess and White, I deem it necessary for me to make this statement in regard to the financial condition of the County.

When I assumed charge of the Supervisor's office I found a great many outstanding debts against the County which had to be approved and entered on the books. After entering all such claims and using the money collected by the Treasurer from the four and one-half mill ordinary levy and the one-half mill levy for back indebtedness, up to March 15th, 1913 we found that there was a deficit of something over \$20,000.00. These accounts were closed with all who were willing to accept it, at six per cent interest, and in a few cases at eight per cent interest.

At the June 1913 term of court we took each claim as it appeared in the office, and estimated all indebtedness to that date, and made a report thereof to the Grand Jury. At the next term of Court we did the same thing. Up to January 1, 1914 we found that we had an indebtedness of about \$29,000.00. By reference to the report of the Treasurer, which his books will show, we received something like \$17,500.00 from the four and one-half mill levy, the half mill for back indebtedness having been cut off, and consequently we received nothing for that.

By deducting the \$17,500.00 from the indebtedness of \$29,000.00 we have a deficit of \$11,500.00, which the County was owing on January 1, 1914.

Mr. Seanson, in his report, stated that the indebtedness of the County amounts to about \$21,000.00, but is computed up to May 1, 1914. This indebtedness includes some of the heaviest accounts of the year, such as Court expenses for the February term of Court, \$933.40 claims of the County board of Equalization amounting to about \$1200.00, and something like five or six thousand dollars for salaries and other claims for the first five months of the year.

When I took charge of the Supervisor's office it was my understanding that the revenue of the County would amount to something like \$30,000.00, and it was upon this estimate that I made my statement to the delegation that we would be able to pay the expenses of the year 1913 and pay the deficit of something like \$11,000.00, but as a matter of fact the revenue from the County did not amount to more than \$25,000.00. In other words, the Supervisor's office received about \$5,000.00 less than we anticipated. The indebtedness of the County is no more to-day than it was the same time last year, and the Grand Jury had the same information then as they have at this time.

By reference to the records, I find that in 1908 a bond issued for \$10,000.00 was used for back indebtedness and that the same time a one-half mill levy was also put on for back indebtedness, and notwithstanding this on January 1, 1913 the County was still in debt over \$11,000.00. When I took charge in January 1913 this one-half mill levy was taken off, able to pay the expenses of even having made and heard that a report of the County's indebtedness was ever made to a Grand Jury, until I assumed charge of the office. If such a report was ever made heretofore I shall be very glad to be advised at once or heard that a report of the County's indebtedness was ever made and the present foreman of the Grand Jury was at one time a member of the Board of Commissioners and should be able to give this information.

With reference to the criticism of Mr. Seanson in regard to the manner of keeping the records in the office, I beg to say that this office is kept

in accordance with the law of the State.

My impression is that at the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced authorizing the adoption of a method of bookkeeping for all of the counties in accordance with the plan of Mr. Seanson; the plan to cost the tax payers of the State several thousand dollars. This bill passed both Houses, but was vetoed by the Governor and the House sustained this veto, and I doubt if it will be possible to get any system of bookkeeping that will meet with Mr. Seanson's approval, unless we adopt the system that he has worked out, and in order to do this we will have to pay him for his ideas.

Mr. Seanson calls attention to the fact that some of the accounts which have been paid were not approved by the entire Board. The Board passed a resolution authorizing the Supervisor to pay certain contingencies that may arise, such as freight claims and a large number of similar items which I might mention. There are a large number of claims authorized by law, such as salaries, etc., and it is not necessary for the Board to approve these claims. It is not even intended that any of these claims approved by me were not for value received.

Something has been said by certain parties with reference to the County printing. For the information of the people of the County I attach hereto copies of correspondence that I have had with the Editor of The Manning Herald, and this correspondence needs no comment as it is very plain to any sensible man. The contract referred to in the correspondence was made in January 1913.

W. R. DAVIS.  
C.O.P.Y.

Manning, S. C., May 5th, 1914.  
Hon. W. R. Davis, Supervisor,  
Manning, S. C.

Dear Sir: Sometime ago we spoke to you about the County printing, and were informed that the contract would not be awarded this Spring because it has not been awarded for two years by your predecessor. Reflection, however, and cursory reading of the code lead us to believe that the County has no authority to grant such a contract for two years, because that I have had with the Editor of The Manning Herald, and this correspondence needs no comment as it is very plain to any sensible man. The contract referred to in the correspondence was made in January 1913.

Knowing that you are under the impression as stated to us, we ask to be advised on the following points:

What contract subsists between the County and Hon. Louis Appelt?

What is the duration of the contract?

Is the contract an instrument in writing and a matter of record?

What authority has the County for letting a general contract?

Are the commissioners empowered to make contracts for a period exceeding one year?

This, you will understand, is a plain matter of business, addressed to you officially and we ask for a prompt, official reply.

Yours Very Truly,  
J. K. BREEDIN,  
The Herald Publishing Co.  
Manning, S. C., May 5th, 1914.

Herald Publishing Co.  
Manning, S. C.  
Gentlemen:

In reference to your communication addressed to this office, relative to County printing, have the following to say:

There is no law requiring the Commissioners to award a contract for printing, this is a matter in Board's discretion. At a meeting of Board, a verbal contract was made with the Manning Times to do the printing for a period of two years at \$125.00 per year, the Board believing the amount reasonable for work done. The contract was a renewal of a former contract with previous Board and confirmed or renewed by the present Board.

My construction of the matter is, that the Commissioners have authority to make such contracts as they deem advisable, which may be either written or verbal, depending

entirely upon the possibility of the conditions being met, or they may permit the work to be done at rates allowed by law. This contract expires January 1915.

Yours Very Truly,  
W. R. DAVIS,  
Supervisor.

The War Department at Washington has at last made up its mind what it proposes to do about the encampment of the troops, or National Guard, that is to say, the soldiers will go into encampment at Augusta, if Secretary Garrison does not have another wheel to turn in his head and change that massive mind of his.

Expensive Lawmaking Body.  
France has the most expensive parliament. It costs \$1,500,000 a year.

\$100 Reward, \$100.  
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patients strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case that it fails to cure. Sent on list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by druggists. See  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Poker an Italian Game.  
Poker is probably a development of il fruso, an Italian game of the fifteenth century. A similar game called primiera was played in Italy in the sixteenth century, and thence journeyed into Spain. In France this became ambigu, and later appeared in England under the name of brag. Poker is distinctly an American game, and seems to have descended more directly from the game of brag than from any of the others.

**Have You Planted Your Corn?**

If not, you are going to need a late crop.

There's Nothing Better Than **GOLDEN DENT SEED!**

We will have a new lot of the well-known Wood's Golden Dent Corn in this week. Come early to avoid disappointment.

Mix Soja Beans With Your Cow Peas!  
Only a Few More Soja Beans Left.

**The Manning Grocery Co.**

**Automobile Supplies**

Bring us your empty Gas Tanks, we will exchange full Tanks, large size at \$2.50 small size at \$2.00. We have in stock a very good line of Supplies and can make the price right. All of our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Give us a trial.


Our Garage is just south of the court house.

**PHILLIPS MOTOR CO.**

**DRINK Coca-Cola DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING**

**FREE!** THERE is no admission fee to our up-to-date and modern equipped Bottling plant. We would be glad to have every dealer and consumer pay us a visit, and let us show you through one of the most sanitary soft drink bottling plants in this part of the South. We were the first in this part of the country to install modern machinery in a soft drink bottling plant.

**Some Important Things We Want You to See and Know.**

<p><b>Bottle Washing and Finishing.</b></p> <p>All empty bottles go through, in automatic revolving pockets, large steam heated soaker, filled with a solution of Caustic soda water, sufficient time to clean the bottles and destroy any germs. From there they are inverted on automatic rapid revolving bristle brushes, which thoroughly brush the inside of each bottle, and at the same time streams of clear water under full pressure are shot up to the bottles; they then pass, with necks downward, into automatic cup conveyors, and are rinsed six times before they reach the machine.</p>	<p><b>Water.</b></p> <p>We use City Artesian well water, passing first through one of the best filters to the carbonator; thence through pressure hose to the bottling machine.</p>	<p><b>Crowns.</b></p> <p>We use only NEW CROWNS; throw away the used ones—don't return them to us. We don't use secondhand Crowns.</p>
<p><b>Syrups.</b></p> <p>Are tripled strained into porcelain lined containers, and from thence conveyed through closed pipe to bottling machine.</p>	<p><b>Our Plant.</b></p> <p>Floors are concreted in and outside and flushed with water daily.</p> <p>The most fastidious consumers who visit our bottling-plant will satisfy themselves that our beverages are clean, pure and wholesome.</p>	

**Drink Coca-Cola DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING.**

In Bottles—Call for it by Name.  
**ACCEPT NO IMITATIONS.**

**Sumter Coca-Cola Bottling Co.**