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FEAR GENERAL WAR

RUSSIA MOBILIZES TROOPS FOR FIGHTING IN AUSTRIA

GERMANY GETTING READY

Russian Government Makes Plain Its Intention Regarding Servian Territory—Army is Sent Towards Austrian Frontier—Germany is Expected to Take a Hand Soon.

No effort is now made by St. Petersburg officials of the Russian government to conceal their belief that the European war crisis is much worse. It was stated at the foreign office that notes had passed between the German and Russian governments in the endeavor to arrive at some understanding that would make it unnecessary for Russia to intervene forcibly in the quarrel between Austria and Servia.

The Czars' government supported the proposal of Great Britain for a conference which should take up the complaint made by Austria and cause Servia to give adequate guarantees of good behavior. Special representationes were made to Germany to get its support for this plan so that Austria might be brought to consent to it.

Germany's reply to the proposal has been received. It was a refusal to agree to the conference on the ground that the conflict between Austria and Servia concerned these two nations alone. Russia's answer was soon given. Germany was told that if Austria should invade Servia, then Russia would immediately order a general mobilization of her military forces, to be followed by war.

The Czar received a long message from Emperor William urging that it would be least disastrous to Europe if Austria and Servia should be permitted to settle their quarrel without interference. The Czar immediately replied, rejecting the proposal, asserting that Russia would enforce the integrity of Servian territory as if it were Russian.

Demonstrations of patriotic and pro-Serb feeling, which had been discountenanced and suppressed for two days, are being encouraged under the direction of Minister of Interior Makaroff. These meetings are the only ones excepted from the prohibition against public gatherings issued in consequence of the recent strike.

Shipping has been warned that Russia is preparing to invade Austria. The war office has taken control of all the railroads leading to the German and Austrian frontiers. Mines have been laid in the Baltic approaches to Russian ports and the port lights have been quenched.

SEES NO FACTIONS.

Wilson Says He Will Not Fight Reelection of Democratic Members.

President Wilson has decided not to interpose any obstacles to the renomination and re-election of Democratic members of congress who have supported the party's policies, no matter what their local and State affiliations may be.

This policy, which is to be applied generally during the coming campaigns, the president made known Thursday during his conference with Representative Fitzgerald and other Democratic members of the House from New York city, who called at the White House to complain that some of the federal appointees in their State have been claiming they had the support of the administration in fighting them.

The president made it clear, while his attitude did not necessarily mean that he would not accept the indorsements of particular members of congress for federal positions, the men whom he does appoint will not be allowed to fight loyal Democrats with the influence of the administration.

Although the New York congressmen did not mention any names, they bluntly told the president they had been with the party since he came into office and they did not think it proper for his appointees to attack them in his name.

Some of the New Yorkers went into the conference agitated over the telegram sent by Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, to Representative Fitzgerald, asking that Mr. Malone be admitted to the meeting. Mr. Malone did not ask the president for an appointment and was not present.

The members of the delegation left the White House somewhat disappointed because they had not been promised any appointments, but delighted over Mr. Wilson's attitude regarding their candidates for re-election.

IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Man Paroled by Blease Charged With Highway Robbery.

Paroled by Gov. Blease on May 30, of this year, in order that he might return to the bedside of his dying mother at the Carolina Mills of Greenville, Walter Hayes, a white boy of 20 years, is once more in the toils of the law. He was arrested Sunday morning in company with Russel Bellue, charged with highway robbery. It is charged that the pair held up and robbed a white man in the Cripple Creek neighborhood. Hayes was convicted before of stealing a horse and buggy.

Suicidist Kills Wife and Children.

T. H. Dalton of Boston, Mass., Monday shot his wife, their five-weeks-old daughter, five-year-old son and then killed himself.

WAR CALLS ARE SENT

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA WANT THEIR NATIVE SONS.

The Natives of Those Countries Clash at Gary, Ind.; Joliett, Ill., and in Los Angeles, Cal.

A proclamation calling upon all patriotic Austrians, Hungarians and Coatians to forward their addresses at once to their nearest consulate has been forwarded for publication to all pro-Austro-Hungarian newspapers throughout the United States by Charles Winter, who is in charge of the Austro-Hungarian consulate in New York city.

The proclamation contains the amnesty proposal announced Tuesday. At the consulate it was said returns were expected from all Austrian subjects who had received special or individual calls to arms. These reservists, it was said, would be the first to be sent over, then will come the others who have answered the general mobilization call.

No official word has as yet been received at the Servian consulate at New York concerning mobilization calls. This was acounted for by the fact that all cable messages from Servia must come through Italy and Austria and therefore may have been stopped in transit.

Thus far the war clouds overhanging Europe have not greatly affected bookings for European ports. About 400 Austrians and Servians sailed on the Ia Savoie. Cable advices from Paris and London made public indicated thousands of American tourists were awaiting developments before continuing trips eastward.

The large foreign quarter of Gary, Ind., of steel workers is aflame with war excitement. The New York consul has telegraphed the 5,000 Servians to prepare for war. Greek and Servian women have organized a Red Cross League and have collected $3,000. Wednesday night there was a big Servian and Greek demonstration, hundreds of men and women parading the streets singing patriotic songs.

Two Austrians were probably fatally injured in a fight with Servians at Los Angeles, Cal., early Wednesday. According to accounts given the police several Austrians were attacked by Servians, the leaders crying "we will kill all Austrians before they go back to fight us." A mob quickly gathered but was dispersed by police. a number of arrests were made.

Austrians and Servians in the large foreign settlement of steel mill employees at Joliet, Ill., were wrought to a high pitch Wednesday and police guards were increased as a resudt of a clash Tuesday night in which many shots were fired. The riot broke out when a mass meeting of Servians was invaded by several hundred Austrians who jeered the speakers. Fighting began with fists and clubs and the mob poured into the street where revolvers were drawn. The police say that wounded persons were concealed by their friends.

ATTACKED IN REAR.

Lexington Teamster Tries to Cut St. Matthews Man.

Mr. D. N. Smith, a large dry goods merchant of St. Matthews, has returned from a visit to his old home in Soluda county, and tells of a vivid experience with an infuriated teamster in Lexington county, near New Brookland, on his way down. Mr. Smith says that as he motored up to the wagon from behind he "honked" vigorously, but the driver ignored the warning and the machine was switched around on low gear, when the fender grazed the breast chain of the off mule, causing some alarm to the team, but no damage.

He continued in low gear through a sand stretch and was amazed to find a cold hand in the back of his collar and a knife suspended over his head. With presence of mind he says he caught the suspended arm with one hand and with the other pushed his assailant from the back of the car. His companion, a sister, took charge of the steering wheel and avoided a telephone pole in the mix-up. Mr. Smith is one of the most peaceful citizens and careful motorists in this section and was as much surprised at the occurrence as were his friends.

FATAL QUARREL.

Sweethearts Fell Out—One Killed and One Suicided.

After a quarrel with her lover, Manuel Alvarez, Miss Matilda Cueba went to her home in Tampa, Fla., from a party early Tuesday, and, after pouring a can of oil over her clothing, set fire to herself and later died from her burns. An hour later Alvarez, who was found by her brothers sitting in a restaurant, was called outside and as he stepped to the sidewalk, was shot down, two bullets entering his body one over the heart and the other through the high. It is said by the doctors that he can not live. One of the broters as been arrested, the other is still at large. The trouble between the lovers is said to be over a statement made by Alvarez to her that she was not of pure blood.

Air Reservoir Explodes.

The air reservoir of a Gaffney manufacturing plant exploded Tuesday with a loud report, and blew up part of two floors, but no lives were lost.

Shot Himself Instead of Dog.

Going out into his yard Tuesday to shoot a dog Joseph Lee of Gaffney, in some way lost control of the pistol, which went off and wounded him.

BELGRADE SEIZED

AUSTRAIN ARMY EASILY CAPTURES SERVIAN CAPITAL

BRITISH NAVY PREPARED

Home Rule Enmities Forgotten Under Stress of Strife—First Fleet Has Been Stationed Near North Sea, Ready to Take a Decisive Position—Still Hoping for Peace in London

A dispatch to the London Standard Thursday says: "The Austrians crossed the Danube thirty miles east of Belgrade and the Save ten miles south. Belgrade has been captured and is now occupied by Austrian troops, and the force which invaded Servia at Semendria is advancing along the road which leads to Osipanica and ultimately to Nish.

"The occupation of Belgrade was carried out without serious difficulty. The invading troops crossed the river, partly by means of the remnants of the railway bridge, which was blown up by the Servians, and partly by a pontoon bridge constructed under its cover, and approached the Servian capital from the south.

"The attacking forces advanced by a steep hill, driving the Servians before them. The Servians retreated, partly along he road leading to Groca and partly towards Popovich. The losses on both sides appeared to have been light.

"The invasion of Servia at Semendria was a much more difficult task. The Austrians at night built a pontoon bridge from an island in the middle of the Danube, where the channel narrows to 200 yards, and the current is swift. The building of the bridge was perceived from the Servian shore and the Servians opened fire. The attacking forces were aided by artillery and infantry along the south shore of the island and succeeded in completing the bridge, over which they passed."

The British navy is prepared for war at a moment's notice, and the British army is quietly and swiftly preparing. The war office throws cold water on the word "mobilization", and has issued another carefully framed notice to the newspapers that only "the usual precautions" are being taken. Nevertheless every step necessary to place the land forces on a war footing, except the summoning of the territorials to arms, has been taken. All the territorial officers received orders to be prepared for a call to duty.

A large section of the engineers' staff of the territorials has been ordered on duty. It consists of electricians, mine-layers, bridge-builders and searchlight and lighthouse experts. Some of these are being sent to Ireland to replace the engineers of the regular army for duty in connection with the land defences, particularly on the eastern coast.

Every officer and private of the regular establishment leave has been recalled. All the police on leave have likewise returned to duty, some of them to replace soldiers guarding military stores and stations. The garrison at Aldershot has been greatly reinforced.

The searchlight stations on the eastern coast, whose office is to guard against a surprise invasion, are now fully manned. Coastwise steamers report the lights all along the coast last night played on every incoming and outgoing vessel.

None but the admiralty, which is in constant touch through wireless at Whitehall, knows the whereabouts of the first fleet, which left Portland Wednesday, but it is a safe presumption that the fleet is in a position close to the Channel, where it can strike the North Sea in the event of hostilities.

The remarkable sight was witnessed of Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, who, a few days ago, were on terms of personal as well as political hostility, driving in the same car for a consultation with Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs.

The prime minister announced in the House of Commons that the amending bill to the home rule bill would be dropped for the present by the consent of all parties.

Mr. Bonar Law said: "In view of the prime minister's pronouncement 'that peace and war are in the balance' domestic difference must not prevent our presenting a united front in the council of the world." He added a word in behalf of Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, to the same effect.

"NOT IN LAURENS."

Richey is Asked for Receipt of Drs. Knowlton and McIntosh.

Upon being asked Tuesday in Laurens for a copy of the receipt which he stated in his affidavit that Dr. Knowlton had given him and which he has now in his possession, W. R. Richey said that the receipt was "not now in Laurens."

According to the affidavit of the Laurens attorney, the receipt is in return for the fee, which was given Drs. Knowlton and McIntosh for services in the case of R. A. Richey.

Warburg to Go.

Banker Paul M. Warburg, who had refused to appear before the Senate committee when his name was sent in as a member of the Federal Reserve Board has decided to appear in person.

Lime Explodes Blinding Three.

A bucket of lime exploding in Spartanburg Tuesday will mean the loss of sight to two and probably four children.

END ERA OF SUSPICION

WILSON TRYING TO RESTORE FAITH IN BUSINESS.

President Tells Wholesalers That Administration is Moving as Wisely as It Can.

Defending the administration's anti-trust program, President Wilson Thursday told a large delegation of business men representing large wholesale organizations that he was seeking to end the era of suspicion and recrimination by putting into law what the moral judgment of the community has said ought to be there. He assured them the government was not "running amuck".

The wholesalers laid before the president a prepared argument against several features of the Clayton anti-trust bill and the trade commission bill but said they approved of the general purposes of the proposed legislation. Mr. Wilson promised to lay his callers' suggestions before the proper Senate committees.

The president also talked of business conditions and the anti-trust bill with Hugh Chalmers, a Detroit manufacturer, who agreed with the president's views and said prosperity would come as soon as the present uncertainty was relieved. In speaking to the wholesalers, the president said:

"We have had 10 or 15 years of ceaseless agitation about business. During that time we have read stories in the newspapers and in the magazines of the extravagantly wrong things that were going on, and an atmosphere of almost universal suspicion has been created; so that if a man become a business man in a big way he had the uncomfortable feeling that his fellow men probably looked upon him as not coming by his money in the right way.

"I think I am right in saying that the present administration has tried to bring all those question to a clearing house and settle up the balance of judgment. It may have seemed sudden to so many things in one congress; but wasn't it high time to just have a clearance and settle these things?

"I am not maintaining they are settled in the wisest way they could be settled, but certainly the men engaged have tried to settle them in the interest of the country and I think in the main they have succeeded.

"I want to leave the thought with you, that we are not running amuck. We are trying to close this era of suspicion and of recrimination by putting in the law what the moral judgement of the community has said ought to be there. And I honestly believe that when it is done—and I hope it will not be more than six weeks now when it is done—we can all take off our coats and get to work and look each other in the face and say: 'This is a nation of honest men and we are going to do business as such.'"

THINKS SOUTHERN SINCERE.

Tillman Believes Railways Will Build Pier at Charleston.

The announcement of A. P. Thom, general counsel for the Southern railway, that the company immediately would construct a coal pier at Charleston, came as a surprise to the subcommittee Friday and is regarded by Senator Tillman, who institued the present investigation, as an indication that the Southern railway is willing to grant concessions.

"The Clinchfield is already building a pier at Charleston," said Senator Tillman. "The Southern has made many promises heretofore. It has been in control of the Virginia coal fields for ten years without affording an outlet at Charleston, but I think the company is sincere in its promise for an immediate outlet. The Southern bought the Magnolia cemetery site for a pier just the day after the Senate passed the resolution for an investigation of Southern coal rates and I think the South is about to enjoy privileges it should have had long ago."

The coal rate from the Virginia coal fields to Charleston $2.05 a ton for coal to be transhipped. This is the same rate that Pennsylvania and West Virginia coal enjoy at tidewater in New York, Baltimore, Norfolk and other points north of Norfolk. Charleston is much nearer than New York to Cuba, which consumes a large amount of coal.

DEFENDS TREATY.

Bryan Answers Attack Made Upon Colombian Treaty.

A second formal statement in defense of the proposed Colombian treaty was issued Thursday by Secretary Bryan. Without mentioning Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan replied to arguments advanced by the former president in his attacks upon the administration's proposal to pay Colombia $25,000,000 in settlement of claims growing out the separation of Panama and acquisition of the canal zone by the United States.

Reiterating his declaration that in considering the treaty it is not necessary to examine the merits of the controversy over the action of the United States in 1903, the secretary urged that even if the United States in acquiring the canal zone was exercising a right of liability for actual damages resulting to Columbia.

Ready for Caucus.

A dispatch from Columbia Thursday night said the anti-Blease forces were coming to attend the convention scheduled for Friday.

Belgium Getting Ready.

The Belgian cabinet Wednesday called out three classes of reserves, thus putting 100,000 men in the field.

ON A BUSINESS BASIS

DANIELS MAKES IMPORTANT REFORMS IN NAVY.

Secretary Abolishes Prison Sentence for Desertion From Navy in Times of Peace.

Abolition of imprisonment for desertion from the navy in times of peace was ordered Monday by Secretary Daniels. Blue jackets who now overstay their leave or commit similar breaches of discipline will be dismissed summarily instead of being sent to prison, while men who become dissatisfied and want to quit may have an honorable discharge by merely refunding certain enlistment allowances.

This radical reform has been under consideration by the secretary since he came into office. He announced that the navy now had practically a full quota, 51,348 enlisted men—compared with a shortage of more than 4,000 eighteen months ago, and that the time to take the step had come.

Secretary Daniels, in a statement announcing the new order, said: "Enlistments in the navy always have been for a definite period—at present four years—and it always has been difficult, at times imposible, for men to terminate their contract of enlistment by honorable discharge before the enlistment expired. Absence from his ship or duty after having been granted leave, made a man a deserter and conviction invoived a prison sentence.

"After thorough consideration and after a referendum in which the opinions of many of the highest naval officers were ordered, the secretary became convinced this situation was not in keeping with modern business ideas.

"The old plan involving imprisonment created among enlisted men a feeling that during their term of enlistment, if they desired to leave the navy, they were as if in bondage. Furthermore this feeling doubtless in a large measure, accounted for much absence over leave or absence without leave, and other offenses which would never be tolerated in any well organized business.

"The secretary recognizes that the navy is in time of peace a large business organization, that any feeling by enlisted men of compulsory detention or bondage is undesirable; that the service offers so many advantages, especially to those desiring to make of it a life work or secure a practical education, that it can be kept fully recruited with men who are willing to obey, and the department, therefore, holds that overstayed leave, drunkenness on shore and similar offenses indicate merely that the offender is unfit for the service.

"In order not to be too drastic, the order permits commanding officers, in their discretion, to hold a first offender on probation on reduced pay for periods of from six to twelve months, but on repetition of the offense he is to be discharged. The naval prisons and disciplinary barracks last year cost about one million dollars. Under the new plan this cost will be greatly reduced, and before a great while will be very small."

THREE ARE PARDONED.

Governor Extends Clemency to Three Sent Up for Crime.

The governor has granted a pardon to David Holcombe, who was convicted in Greenvilel in May of this year on the charge of housebreaking and larceny and sentenced to three months.

A pardon has been granted to W. L. Henderson, who was convicted in Saluda in August of 1907 on the charge of manslaughter and sentenced to 12 years in the State penitentiary. Henderson was paroled by the governor in 1911.

A pardon has been granted to Tom Kibler, who was convicted in Edgefield county on the charge of grand larceny and sentenced to one year. The pardon was granted to restore citizenship according to the papers filed in the offiec of the secretary of state.

Since assuming office the governor has extended clemency in 1,253 cases.

SHERIFF SHOOTS NEGRO.

Pickens County Officer Seriously Wounds Desperado.

Ed Gibbes, a negro, was shot and seriously wounded by Sheriff Roark of Pickens county early Sunday morning, when he attempted to resist arrest by reaching for his pistol. The shooting occurred about five miles from Pickens and the sheriff rushed the negro to the hospital. Gibbs escaped from the Pickens county chain gang last week and for several days the sheriff has been trailing him closely. He surprised the negro Sunday morning and when he attempted to place him under arrest he resisted and the shooting took place. A No. 45 Colt's pistol was found in the negro's pocket.

Drowned in North Edisto.

James Towles, 11-year-old son of a well known planter near Martin's Point, drowned Thursday while swimming in the North Edisto.

Horses Burned to Death.

When the Lockhart stables at Gaffney were burned at Gaffney Wednesday five horses and two autos were burned up.

Oriental Power May be Involved.

Considerable speculation is expressed as to whether the Anglo-Japanese treaty may not draw Japan into the European war.

MARKET HAS SLUMP

WAR CLOUDS CAUSE DROPS ON NEW YORK EXCHANGE

WILL AFFECT OUR TRADE

General Hostilities in Europe Would Probably Cause Terrific Drop in Prices of Cotton and Wheat in This Country—Think There Would be Very Small Exports.

The New York stock exchange bore the brunt Thursday of tremendous world-wide liquidation of securities, inspired solely by the war clouds which, more ominous than ever, hung over all Europe. It centered at New York because there is no other primary security market in the world which is not either closed or under restriction.

Prices broke for 6 to 17 points under an overturn of 1,300,000 shares of stocks, a large part of which represented the "dumping" by foreign holders of American securities and selling of foreign speculators.

While this was the most drastic decline since the domestic panic of 1907 and recalled the exciting scenes that attended those days, international bankers expressed pride in the fact that the American market had so well withstood the avalanche of selling.

There was talk of following the lead of the foreign bourses and closing the exchange, but the sentiment against this appeared to be strong and no action in tha direction was taken. Clearing house bankers declared that the financial situation was absolutely sound and this was reiterated by financiers who called to discuss the situation informally in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

In this connection the clearing house committee decided to postpone, for fear it would be misconstrued, a meeting for transaction of routine business. Though values tumbled precipitously, one of the features of trading pointed to as significant of the domestic situation, was the large amount of investment buying at the record low prices to which many of the standard securities dropped. It was further pointed out that there already had been a long period of liquidation in this country so that the onslaught from abroad could have not come at a more favorable time.

The local market was prepared in a measure before the opening for what was to come. Early advices pointed to crises in all European centres. The action of the Banks of England and France and the Netherlands in advancing their discounts testified to the increasing severity of the finacial strain. This was augmented by the suspension of business at all minor European exchanges and commodity markets and a number of failures in London.

Opening prices were down 2 to 3 per cent., in some instances even more. From the outset the market manifested its inability to stand up under the enormous offerings. Selling for London alone was estimated at over 50,000 shares and conservative estimate placed the total foreign selling at 200,000.

There were intermittent rallies of two or three points, but these gains were lost in the final hour, when the cables told of Germany's representation to Russia. From that stage until the close the selling gathered greater impetus, though a few issues made some recovery from the lowest.

COTTON HAS BIG DROP.

New York and New Orleans Report Break of $5 a Bale.

Cotton broke $3.50 to $5 a bale in New York Thursday in one of the most sensational markets since the Sully campaign. In two months the price has declined $8 to $12 a bale. The collapse was due to the fact that in the event of a general European war, domestic markets would have to absorb and finance most of this year's cotton crop.

Not in recent years has the New Orleans cotton market broken as badly as it did Thursday on reports from Europe portraying a more menacing situation as the day wore on. At the lowest prices were 82 to 91 points below the close Wednesday, but in the last few minutes the market took a slight brace on profit taking sales and closed 77 to 80 points down, or at an average of about $4 a bale.

First sales were at a dollar a bale less than the closing Wednesday. The decline from the level was gradual until at noon the market was 51 to 53 points down. The decline then seemed to be checked for a time, but no material advance could be made. Within a few minutes after it was announced that Germany had demanded of Russia an explanation of her intentions, prices went 20 points farther down.

WHEAT TUMBLES.

Chicago Reports Heavy Depression as War Rumors Grow.

Contrary to previous experiences, wheat prices in the final dealings at Chicago Thursday were being driven not up but downward by prospects that the Austro-Austrian war would spread. After a rise of 9 cents a bushel, values shrunk as much as 3 cents in 30 minutes, largely on account of bold assertions that the bulk of the surplus crop of the United States, instead of being rushed to Europe, might be held in this country as a result of general war disrupting all ocean trade.

Leading exporters were quoted by name as declaring that export business in wheat from the United States already had been paralyzed. To a lesser degree, the same statement applied to all dealings in wheat, especially speculative transactions. One of the consequences was the action of prominent firms on the board of trade in giving their pit agents orders "to take a furlough".

Business which three days ago was counted in millions of bushels dwindled at times to almost the vanishing point. Hazard of being whipsawed out of a fortune by the chance of a moment proved too much for even the most seasoned traders. The principal efforts seemed to be directed to keeping would-be investors out of the market.

It was pointed out that practically all the ocean-carrying tonnage was owned by foreign capital, was subject to government use for army transports and that grain laden vessels in the case of a general war would be the most keenly sought prey of hostile fleets. In other words, it was said, the United States largely would lose its foreign outlet, and be powerless to prevent the piling up of wheat at terminal markets, the possible blockading of railway tracks or the glutting of storage facilities.

EXPECT PEACE SOON

MEXICAN FACTIONS WILL GET TOGETHER SHORTLY.

President Wilson is Hopeful of Peaceful Solution Between Carranza and Carbajal.

Referring to the Mexican situation generally President Wilson Thursday described the outlook for peace as "entirely encouraging'.' Advices from every quarter to the Washington government show a trend toward the restoration of tranquality throughout the republic. The Zapata faction now is working in harmony with the Constitutionalists.

With the arrival at Saltillo of President Carbajal's peace delegates it is expected Gen Carranza will order an armistice. Washington government officials believe the peace parleys will be concluded to the satisfaction of all concerned within a few days.

Direct word from Gen. Venustiano Carranza, announcing that "if Carbajal offers to surrender conditionally I believe the present situation in Mexico will soon be satisfactorily solved", came Thursday night to the Constitutional junta in Washington.

Carranza's message—date Tampico—directed Rafael Zubaran, head of the agency, to deny any reports that he was endeavoring to place difficulties in the way of establishing peace. Members of the Constitutionalist agency said they interpreted the reference to "unconditional surrender" as a reiteration of Carranza's insistence that he would not recognize the Carbajal government as legally established.

They predicted that the question of amnesty and guarantees for the Federals would not be a stumbling-block during the forthcoming parleys over the transfer of government because, they said, people in the territory once controlled by Huerta now placed confidence in Carranza's assurances that he would atend no wholesale reprisals when he entered the City of Mexico.

Efforts were made by the United States to influence Gen. Carranza to bring about an immediate armistice in Mexico. This action followed an appeal from Provisional President Carbajal to the effect that further fighting not only was "unnecessary but inhumane in view of the certain success of the peace negotiations."

Secretary Bryan telegraphed John R. Silliman, personal representative of President Wilson with Carranza, urging a suspension of hostilities. The situation from the viewpoint of Carbajal was outlined in the following statement:

"Provisional President Carbajal is fully resolved to carry out negotiations on the general basis already agreed upon. His delegates should arrive in Saltillo to-morrow and begin conferences immediately with Gen. Carranza. It is the unalterable purpose of Mr. Carbajal to turn over the government in a peaceful and dignified way."

NEGRO IS KILLED.

Farmer Shoots Colored Workman Near Ware Shoals.

James Pressley, a negro farm hand, was shot and instantly killed by Wister Higgins Wednesday morning. The shooting occurred about two miles from Ware Shoals in Abebville county and is said to have been caused by an altercation between the two men over some rents due Higgins by the negro. Higgins went to Abbeville to deliver himself to the sheriff. Higgins is said to have stated that the negro was threatening him with a shot gun and that he used his pistol in self-defense. The only witnesses were a brother of Higgins and some grandchildren of the negro.

Cant' Withdraw Money.

The French government has issued a decree limiting the withdrawals from savings bank to $10, which can not only be secured after two weeks' notice.

Bandits in Yellowstone Park.

Stage coaches of the four largest transportation companies operating in Yellowstone National park were held up and robbed of $3,000 Wednesday.

Electrocuted at Bishopville.

W. N. Freeman, an electrician of Bishopville, went out Wednesday to fix an arc light, and was electrocuted when he caught hold of a wire.

SPEAK AT AIKEN

LARGE CROWD HEARS THE SENATORIAL CANDIDATES

PERFECT ORDER PREVAILS

Jennings and Pollock Assail the Record of Blease, Who in Turn Assails Smith, Who Had Spoken Before Him in Explanation of His Work for Farmers.

Aiken furnished a model meeting Thursday. There was no heckling and every one of the four candidates for United States Senator was given a respectful hearing. Mayor Gyles had announced that perfect order would prevail and policemen scattered throughout the crowd were sufficient warning that any unsuly display would be checked.

The sheriff sat on the stand and the chief of police was there also, and a signal from these was enough to stop any unnecessary disturbance. The mayor made a splendid presiding officer, and Aiken gained many compliments on the fine spirit displayed ,the 3,000 people hearing every one attentively.

Possibly the most cosmopolitan crowd that has heard the senatorial candidates during the summer was mobilized at Aiken. Every hamlet from Lexington to Augusta contributed its quota of political forces.

The Charleston train brought in others equally partisan from towns between Williston and Bamberg, and from Salley to Allendale. In the aggregate there were between 2,500 and 3,000 voters in attendance, which was possibly the largest crowd of the campaign, with the exception of that at the Laurens meeting.

L. D. Jennings was the first in the lists. He deplored the fact that there were two factions in the State. Of one of these, the governor was the leader, he said, whether consciously or unconsciously. On this side were all the blind tigers in the State, not vote of which he expected to change. It was his purpose, he averred, to open the eyes of the good people who had been unwillingly lined up with these.

Mr. Jennings answered the governor's statement made Wednesday that he had saved the State $92,000 by virtue of vetoes in the appropriation bill at the recent session of the legislature. One of the big items in this, the speaker said, was the salaries of two stenographers at the asylum investigation last winter, "the whole record of which the governor would have liked to veto and send down to Hades."

In painting the governor as the "pretended protector of woman's virtue," the mayor of Sumter cited the Emerson case in Anderson, where the father was slain in defense of his daughter's honor, and told of the procedure of the trial of Dr. Eleanora B. Saunders.

After his lambasting of the governor on his pardon record Mr. Jennings severely arraigned him for his actions in the Dr. Eleanora B. Saunders case, telling the governor's followers "To take this thing home with you and ask yourselves if you would like to have such letters written about your daughter as the governor wrote about Dr. Saunders."

"I don't believe there is a man in this audience with a white skin, though his heart be as black as hell, will holler for Blease after hearing the record in this case," said Mr. Jennings, going on to say the Saunders "trial" was worse than that of Christ before Pilate.

Received with cheers, W. P. Pollock told of his entering the fight to stop lawlessness and enthrone order in South Carolina, citing his service in the general assembly and as presidential elector in voting for William J. Bryan for president. He said he could guarantee that Mr. Jennings and Smith would live up to their pledges, but "I can't say as much for Blease, for when you people nominated him along with a man for Master here he violated his oath and appointed Oliver as master over another man who had won over two opponents," this causing the audience to cheer Mr. Pollock.

He praised President Wilson and said Gov. Blease was antagonistic to the national administration, was criticising the national leaders, opposing Senator Tillman and "out of joint with everything but his own magnified ego." He told the Blease men that "the scales were falling from their eyes" and to those who were cheering "Hurrah for Blease," Mr. Pollock said: "Don't cheer, boys, the poor devil is dying."

Mr. Pollock bemoaned the fact that the Mexican war didn't materialize. If it had, the speaker explained, the governor would have led the South Carolina troops into Mexico. The troops, he said, could then have dropped back, leaving the governor and his little "Dago colonel" to the tender mercies of the Mexicans.

"They may have thought they would close Dr. McIntosh's mouth by an assassin's bullet, but he was saved to deny he signed the Richey certificate," exclaimed the Cheraw man, saying the truth could not be kept from the people. He again referred to the demonstrations for Gov. Blease at Saluda and elsewhere as funeral processions.

"Blease has pardoned every crime in the decalogue," began Mr. Pollock, in his merciless arraignment of Gov. Blease. "It's treading on dangerous ground," he continued, "of granting pardons on petitions, saying it was a menace to the poor man as a rich malefactor could easily enough get signatures for his pardon when he kills a poor man. He told the crowd that the governor was whis-

(Continued on last page.)