

The Manning Times.

VOL. XXVIII

MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1914

THE TOTAL VOTE

OFFICIAL FIGURES GIVE SENATOR SMITH ELECTION

RICHARDS VS. MANNING

Second Primary for Governor Will be Between John G. Richards of Kershaw and Richard I. Manning of Sumter—Cooper Ran Close to Manning.

Complete election returns from all counties, with the official figures from all counties except five, place John G. Richards and Richard I. Manning in the second primary for governor. The vote follows:

John G. Richards	26,695
Richard I. Manning	25,289
Robert A. Cooper	24,983
John G. Clinkscales	17,061
W. C. Irby	15,289
M. L. Smith	9,962
C. A. Smith	5,646
Chas. C. Simms	2,937
Lowndes J. Browning	1,521
John T. Duncan	884
J. B. A. Mullanly	679

Senator.
E. D. Smith 72,256
Cole L. Blease 56,680
L. D. Jennings 2,414
W. P. Pollock 1,680

Lieutenant-Governor.
Andrew J. Betshe, anti-Blease candidate for lieutenant governor, goes into the second race with a good lead over B. Frank Kelley, Blease candidate. The vote in this race stands as follows:

Betshe	50,295
Hamer	14,590
Hunter	20,659
Kelley	46,074

Comptroller-General.
Comptroller General A. W. Jones' renomination over his opponent, Mr. Summerson, is by a vote of 79,234 for Jones to 46,686 for Summerson.

Adjutant-General.
Adj. Gen. W. W. Moore has a majority of nearly thirty thousand. The vote in this race stands 80,131 for Moore to 51,597 for Willis.

Attorney-General.
Attorney-General Peoples received 67,960 votes, as against 61,990 for Mr. Brice, and is elected.

Railroad Commissioner.
The vote in the race for railroad commissioner was well split up. Frank W. Shealey and C. D. Fortner making the second race. The vote was as follows:

Candler	23,013
Fairley	10,570
Fortner	27,909
Shealey	32,227
Wharton	21,623
Witherspoon	16,681

The Vote for Senator.	
Blease	Smith.
Abbeville	921 1,596
Alken	2,016 1,816
Anderson	3,902 3,583
Bamberg	372 869
Barthwell	864 1,355
Barnwell	151 475
Berkeley	445 812
Calhoun	306 601
Charleston	2,653 2,932
*Charokey	1,568 1,445
Chester	806 1,264
Chesterfield	1,338 1,329
Clarendon	1,020 906
Colleton	995 1,342
Darlington	1,194 1,722
Dillon	791 1,208
Dorchester	625 896
Edgefield	522 1,302
*Fairfield	494 790
*Florence	1,583 2,135
Georgetown	756 704
Greenville	3,534 4,594
Greenwood	1,305 1,849
Hampton	429 1,079
Horry	1,066 1,717
Jasper	192 264
Kershaw	1,066 1,456
*Lancaster	971 1,687
Laurens	1,752 2,096
Lee	824 907
Lexington	1,687 2,337
Marion	706 1,202
*Marlboro	992 1,309
Newberry	1,472 1,618
Oconee	1,117 1,650
Orangeburg	1,264 2,827
Pickens	1,869 1,468
Richland	2,778 3,167
Saluda	1,079 1,091
Spartanburg	4,402 5,278
Sumter	714 1,043
Union	1,520 1,490
Williamsburg	685 1,436
*York	2,053 1,899

Totals 55,908 72,256
*Complete but unofficial.

ON THEIR JOBS.

South Carolina Delegates Return to Washington.

The first member of the South Carolina delegation to return to his post after the primary was Congressman Ragsdale, who attended Wednesday's session of the House, and was warmly welcomed after his victory. Messrs. Byrnes, Johnson and Lever were also in their seats Thursday. Great rejoicing over the result of the primary for the senatorship is heard in Washington on all hands.

Turkey Expected to Fight.

The allied armies are looking with suspicion upon the extensive preparations now going on in Turkey. It is expected that Turkey will join Germany and Austria.

Russian Advance Continues.

The advance of the Russians into East Prussia continues although the Austrians claim a great victory over an army of 200,000 Russians.

At Summer White House.

President Wilson left Washington Thursday for a short stay at Cornish, N. H.

WILL HELP MANNING

CLINKSCALES READY TO PUT HIS SHOULDER TO WHEEL.

Finds No Sting in Defeat—Is Ready to Talk Compulsory Education Whenever Opportunity Offers.

John G. Clinkscales put his first official utterance since the campaign in the form of the following letter to the editor of the Spartanburg Herald:

Editor of The Herald:

Permit me to speak a few words to the Democratic voters of South Carolina. First, I wish to thank you, my dear sir, and your entire staff for that splendid support and perfectly square deal you gave me during the strenuous campaign just ended. Your fidelity to me and to the cause I represented was a challenge to the best that was in me. Be assured that I am profoundly grateful. And to the 213,000 fellow citizens, who stood by me and fought with me to the last ditch, I know not how to express my appreciation. God bless them every one. I go down in defeat, but the principles for which they and I fought can never die.

I find no sting in this defeat. At the bar of my own conscience I stand acquitted of any unmanly word or deed during the whole campaign; and to-day I feel stronger for the further prosecution of the fight for the children of my beloved State. In the language of Paul Jones, "We have just begun to fight." Whatever powers I have I reconsecrate and rededicate to-day to the neglected boys and girls of South Carolina. With me it's not a question of political office, but the question of a square deal to the thousands of innocent children whose cry for light shall yet be heard.

To the thousands of friends, who believe in me and who believe in the righteousness of the cause for which I fought, but allowed themselves to be stamped at the critical moment, I wish to say that I have nothing but the kindest feelings. We disagreed in judgment, but I give them full credit for being just as patriotic as I claim to be. I have for many of them the deepest affection and shall endeavor to prove myself worthy of the confidence many of them assured me they had in me and the cause I represented.

The people of my city and county could not be shaken from me. They who know me best followed me to the last ditch and went in with me. God bless them. Here language fails me to express my thought and feelings. I shall show them.

And now, Mr. Editor, I'm not a sulker or quitter. I am ready to put my shoulder to the wheel and help roll up a big majority for Cooper or Manning. They are both my friends. At this writing it is not known whether Cooper or Manning will be in the second race with Richards.

After a rest of two days, I shall be ready to talk compulsory education wherever and whenever opportunity offers. With full confidence in the integrity of the people of my native State, and unshaken faith in the ultimate triumph of the cause for which I fight and to which I have rededicated all my powers, I beg to remain sincerely yours,
John G. Clinkscales,
The Children's Friend,
Wofford College, August 26, 1914.

PALMETTO SEA ISLAND IS BEST.

High Grades the Result of Care in Seed Selection.

"The best sea island cotton produced in the United States is grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina by planters who have, for many years, paid the most careful attention to seed selection," says a bulletin of the United States census bureau, received in Columbia Thursday. "The fiber produced is long and fine, and it is harvested and handled with such care that the cotton commands a very high price.

"Growers who raise sea island cotton in the interior must secure new seed from the coast region frequently in order to preserve the quality of the fiber, which degenerates rapidly into upland fiber when grown away from the coast. Aside from the difficulties presented by soil and climatic conditions, there are obstacles in the way of extending this culture beyond the present limits.

"Among these are: (1) Lack of proper experience in new territory in cultivating, harvesting and handling; (2) objection to the small and partially closed sea island bolls on the part of pickers accustomed to upland varieties, notwithstanding the fact that they receive more for picking upland cotton than for picking sea island cotton; (3) the necessity of using roller gins for sea island cotton, since saws injure the fiber; and (4) the disadvantage of selling sea island cotton in a market where the buyers are unaccustomed to it.

"The average quantity of sea island cotton produced each year is equivalent to about 75,000 bales of 500 pounds each. Of this amount, about 25,000 bales are exported and 50,000 bales are consumed in this country.

"The sea island cotton now being grown in the West Indies is said to surpass the average American product, and competes with the grown in South Carolina rather than with the less valuable varieties grown in Florida and Georgia; however, the total exports of sea island cotton from the British West Indies for the year ending September 30, 1913, were only 4,209 bales of 500 pounds each."

Young Banker Suicides.

J. L. Merriman, cashier of a bank at Hemingway, committed suicide Monday.

GO BACK TO HOUSE

SIX CONGRESSMEN REJECTED--AIKEN MUST RUN OVER

LEVER WAS UNOPPOSED

Byrnes, Johnson and Ragsdale Especially Pile up Big Majorities in Their Districts—Aiken Came Very Near Whipping His Three Opponents.

With final returns in from the various congressional races in South Carolina, it develops that Wyatt Aiken, representative from the Third congressional district, must make a second race September 8, with F. H. Dominick of Newberry as his opponent. Mr. Aiken lacked 510 votes of going in on the first ballot. He is the only congressman who will have to make a second race, all the others having secured the nomination in the first primary.

Joseph T. Johnson, incumbent in the Fourth and J. W. Ragsdale, incumbent in the Sixth, easily swept their fields, each having two opponents, and James F. Byrnes, in the Second, easily won over R. M. Mixson. Richard S. Whaley, incumbent in the First, and D. E. Finley, incumbent in the Fifth, were also renominated by substantial majorities.

A. F. Lever, incumbent in the Seventh, was unopposed for renomination. The vote in the various districts follows:

First District.	
Dennis. Whaley.	
Berkeley	787 326
Charleston	2,246 3,577
Clarendon	988 966
Colleton	1,263 1,234
Dorchester	566 978
Total	5,941 7,081
Second District.	
Byrnes. Mixson.	
Aiken	2,912 958
Bamberg	1,146 121
Barnwell	1,799 431
Beaufort	612 49
Edgefield	1,408 373
Hampton	1,425 215
Jasper	465 32
Saluda	1,753 442
Totals	11,520 2,627
Third District.	
Dominick. Evans. ton.	
Abbeville	1,495 671 87 248
Anderson	3,216 3,333 51 1,032
Newberry	1,170 968 571 212
Oconee	1,178 1,494 29 58
Orangeburg	1,912 549 75 848
Pickens	1,788 1,164 54 469
Totals	11,079 8,170 867 2,648
Fourth District.	
Duncan. Johnson. Nicholls.	
Greenville	95 5,480 2,542
Laurens	99 2,524 1,153
Spartanburg	141 5,973 3,624
Union	865 1,328 875
Totals	1,200 15,215 8,194
Fifth District.	
Finley. Stevenson.	
Charokey	1,450 1,592
Chester	938 1,120
Chesterfield	1,498 1,736
Fairfield	732 599
Kershaw	1,244 1,220
Lancaster	1,277 1,413
York	2,076 1,028
Totals	10,005 8,700
Sixth District.	
Ragsdale. Hamer. Dale.	
Darlington	1,232 176 1,569
Dillon	713 282 1,021
Florence	770 165 2,826
Georgetown	713 615
Horry	771 325 1,739
Marion	806 215 939
Marlboro	236 870 1,233
Williamsburg	692 214 1,055
Totals	5,933 2,247 11,077

WAR STILL FRENCH SPINDLES.

United States Consuls Cable Reports on Foreign Mills.

Textile operators in South Carolina are showing much interest in dispatches from American consular officers abroad regarding the effect of the European war upon English and continental mills. A. M. Thackarn, consul general of the United States at Paris, cables as follows: "French cotton textile industry (7,400,000 spindles) is chiefly located in Vosges district around Lille, and, to a smaller extent, in Normandy. Vosges factories have largely ceased working; Epinal stopped immediately; similar action in other large fortified cotton manufacturing cities. Work in nonfortified towns and villages is seriously affected for Vosges and eastern France; only 25 per cent of spindles running. Further decrease is probable and resumption of work is doubtful until after declaration of peace. In districts along Belgian frontier work in large fortified towns is less completely stopped than in Vosges, but successful advances of German army via Belgium would result in similar action and conditions in fortified towns. Northern cotton textile industry in northeastern districts is operating about half-producing capacity. Most of the output is for the army.

"Most Roubaix district mills are running half, owing to lack of workmen, raw material and money. Output is already less than half, with prospect during the war of quarter normal production resuming. French cotton textile production is now 25 to 35 per cent capacity, with prospects of further reduction and complete stoppage, if war is prolonged. Improved conditions are unlikely within six months, therefore prolonged reduction of European consumption of raw cotton is probable."

ART OF BOMB DROPPING.

How a Zeppelin Dirigible Handles Death Shells Aloft.

How a Zeppelin airship drops bombs is thus described by a refugee from Belgium: "The dirigible hovers over its objective at an altitude out of the range of the enemy's guns and lowers a steel cage attached to a steel wire rope 2,000 or 3,000 feet long. This cage carries one or more who duty it is to throw down the bombs. The cage is sufficiently strong to make rifle fire against it ineffective and because of its small size and the fact that it is kept constantly in motion it is very difficult for heavy guns to hit it."

COME TO SAVE THEIR "BACON."

Prospects of Losing Pay Bring Abseentees to Congress.

Prospects of losing a day's pay for each day's absence brought congressman trooping back to the House Thursday and the roll showed 267 of the 355 in their seats, the greatest number in weeks. "This is the second line of reserves arriving," announced the leader of one returning party, "the third line is on the way."

War Closes Fort Mill Mills.

Unable to secure dyes two mills of Fort Mill, operating on colored goods alone, have been forced to close down.

Lever Comes to Vote.

Congressman Lever has been able to leave Washington with his official duties long enough to cast his vote in the election yesterday.

THANKFUL FOR HIS VOTE

SMITH GOING BACK TO WORK FOR THE FARMERS.

Senator Says He Believes Factionalism Does Not Stand a Ghost of a Show Any Longer.

In an interview with Senator E. D. Smith at Bishopville Thursday where he addressed about five hundred farmers in the Court House, and urged them to organize and get ready to hold their cotton, he said regarding the recent election, in which it appears that he is returned to the United States Senate by a handsome majority, that he would wait until the official count and announcement to make a full statement, but that he did not wish at this time to thank the people of the State generally who supported him for re-election, and especially the farmers of the State for their support.

Mr. Smith said that he has talked and planned and dreamed for the farmers of South Carolina and the South, and has endeavored to in every way look after and protect them, and that he is deeply grateful to them for the confidence displayed by their returning him to represent them in the Senate.

He said that as his opponents charge that he has done nothing but talk cotton and work for cotton for the five and one-half years he had been in the Senate, he reads guilty to the charge and serves notice now that he is going back to do just as he has always done, and that having more experience than during his first term, expects to be able to accomplish more for the farmers, and thus for the whole people of the State and the South.

He said that cotton being the basis of their wealth, that which raised the price of cotton and raised the standard of living of the Southern people as a whole would benefit not only the farmers of South Carolina and of the South, but that it would benefit the whole nation, in that the money coming from Europe to pay for cotton kept the balance of trade in our favor.

The senator declared that this is not Smith's victory, but the farmers' victory, and that he believed this will demonstrate to the people generally, and to politicians in particular, that factionalism does not stand a ghost of a show any longer, especially the factionalism that depends upon the support of farmers to keep going. He said that by this election the farmers, all of them, rich and poor, high and low, had served notice to all selfish and scheming politicians that they were no longer a bunch of "rubes" to be caught by the nose and led to any trough that suited the politician and made to drink whether they wanted or not.

He stated that the farmers, who all had agreed for many years as the foundation and backbone of the nation, have arisen and asserted that they have manhood enough to prescribe for themselves and take their own medicine and not the concoctions of some schemer. He believes that factionalism is dead forever in South Carolina.

WAR STILL FRENCH SPINDLES.

United States Consuls Cable Reports on Foreign Mills.

Textile operators in South Carolina are showing much interest in dispatches from American consular officers abroad regarding the effect of the European war upon English and continental mills. A. M. Thackarn, consul general of the United States at Paris, cables as follows: "French cotton textile industry (7,400,000 spindles) is chiefly located in Vosges district around Lille, and, to a smaller extent, in Normandy. Vosges factories have largely ceased working; Epinal stopped immediately; similar action in other large fortified cotton manufacturing cities. Work in nonfortified towns and villages is seriously affected for Vosges and eastern France; only 25 per cent of spindles running. Further decrease is probable and resumption of work is doubtful until after declaration of peace. In districts along Belgian frontier work in large fortified towns is less completely stopped than in Vosges, but successful advances of German army via Belgium would result in similar action and conditions in fortified towns. Northern cotton textile industry in northeastern districts is operating about half-producing capacity. Most of the output is for the army.

"Most Roubaix district mills are running half, owing to lack of workmen, raw material and money. Output is already less than half, with prospect during the war of quarter normal production resuming. French cotton textile production is now 25 to 35 per cent capacity, with prospects of further reduction and complete stoppage, if war is prolonged. Improved conditions are unlikely within six months, therefore prolonged reduction of European consumption of raw cotton is probable."

CALLS CONFERENCE.

McAdoo to Meet Cotton Producers, Manufacturers and Bankers.

To establish close co-operation between cotton producers and manufacturers and banking interests of the country in the present emergency, Secretary McAdoo has called a conference to be held at the treasury department Monday. Members of the federal reserve board, Secretaries McAdoo and Houston, Postmaster General Burleson and delegations representative of all branches of the cotton industry will take part. Cotton producers told Secretary McAdoo they estimated that out of this crop there would be 3,000,000 bales of cotton for which they could see no market.

"I have called a conference," said Secretary McAdoo, "to consider the cotton situation, to be held at the treasury department August 24 at 11 a. m., to which representative men in the different sections of the country interested in the producing, manufacturing and marketing of cotton will be invited. The names of those who will be asked to attend are now under advisement and a list will be furnished in a few days.

Japanese Begin Bombardment.

A prominent Japanese newspaper Monday announced that the Japanese fleet had commenced the bombardment of Tsin-Tau.

German Report Victories.

The Germans have reported several decisive victories over detached portions of the French army in and around Alsace and Lorraine.

Negro Killed in Barnwell.

John Washington, a negro of Barnwell, was killed by Leonard Miles, a white man, Sunday. The verdict was in self-defense.

VOTE TWO YEARS AGO

BLEASE CARRIED 26 COUNTIES AGAINST JONES 16.

Largest Majority Against Blease Was in Orangeburg and Charleston—Greatest for Him in Anderson.

We print to-day how the gubernatorial vote stood two years ago, after the balloting. As will be seen from a comparison of the facts Blease carried twenty-seven counties, while Jones carried sixteen. In Chester county the vote was absolutely tie as to Blease and Jones. The largest majorities for Blease were obtained in Anderson, Pickens, Horry and Spartanburg counties, all giving him over six hundred leads. For Jones, Charleston, Orangeburg and Edgfield gave a majority of over six hundred.

The counties carried by Blease two years ago, with his majorities were as follows: Abbeville 53, Aiken 268, Anderson, 2,376, Barnwell 122, Berkeley 195, Cherokee 538, Chesterfield 407, Clarendon 538, Colleton 394, Dillon 133, Dorchester 92, Florence 112, Hampton 36, Horry 662, Jasper 26, Kershaw 461, Laurens 570, Lee 241, Lexington 343, Newberry 206, Oconee 442, Pickens 962, Richland 105, Saluda 184, Spartanburg 660, Union 422, York 447.

The counties carried by Jones with his majority over Blease: Bamberg 109, Beaufort 307, Calhoun 174, Charleston 805, Darlington 59, Edgefield 671, Fairfield 56, Georgetown 372, Greenville 476, Greenwood 159, Lancaster 287, Marion 278, Marlboro 106, Orangeburg 789, Sumter 471, Williamsburg 192.

Chester county gave both Blease and Jones the same number. In all figures above Duncan's vote is not counted in at all, and the majorities are simply those against the other principal contestant. The exact vote by counties was as follows:

Blease Jones Duncan	
Abbeville	1,392 1,339 41
Aiken	2,190 1,926 87
Anderson	5,155 2,779 77
Bamberg	575 684 22
Barnwell	1,235 1,113 212
Beaufort	187 494 11
Berkeley	665 470 15
Calhoun	407 581 16
Charleston	2,670 3,475 31
Cherokee	1,841 1,255 33
Chester	1,148 1,148 28
Chesterfield	1,708 1,299 123
Clarendon	1,284 746 20
Colleton	1,480 1,086 40
Darlington	1,507 1,566 33
Dillon	1,135 1,097 78
Dorchester	873 781 25
Edgefield	638 1,309 26
Fairfield	731 787 45
Florence	2,024 1,912 71
Georgetown	596 968 18
Greenville	4,139 4,615 149
Greenwood	1,429 1,588 24
Hampton	655 619 29
Horry	2,172 1,510 116
Jasper	272 246 26
Kershaw	1,487 1,028 31
Lancaster	1,261 1,546 58
Laurens	2,203 1,773 87
Lee	1,000 759 29
Lexington	2,304 1,961 73
Marion	909 1,177 27
Marlboro	1,147 1,253 19
Newberry	1,643 1,437 48
Oconee	1,987 1,545 83
Orangeburg	1,763 2,552 41
Pickens	2,259 1,297 97
Richland	3,011 2,906 77
Saluda	1,158 974 50
Spartanburg	5,564 4,904 125
Sumter	890 1,361 20
Union	1,689 1,267 44
Williamsburg	908