

## SENATOR BEN TILLMAN'S END CAME "IN HARNESS"

### WAS STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS LAST THURSDAY AND NO HOPE HAD BEEN ENTERTAINED FOR HIS ULTIMATE RECOVERY.

Washington, July 3.—Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, died this morning at 4:20 o'clock.

Washington, June 30.—Benjamin R. Tillman, the veteran democratic senator from South Carolina and chairman of the naval affairs committee, is seriously ill at his home here and his recovery is regarded by his physicians as doubtful. His left side is completely paralyzed and he has been suffering from a severe recurrent cerebral hemorrhage since last Thursday.

The seriousness of Senator Tillman's condition became known today when his physician issued this bulletin: "Senator Tillman is now suffering from



**Benjamin Ryan Tillman.** severe recurrent cerebral hemorrhage. There is complete paralysis of the left side. The attack came on Thursday afternoon at the senate and has been progressive. Because of the previous attacks and the age of the senator, the prognosis is unfavorable."

Senator Tillman was stricken with the hemorrhage—the second he has suffered—at the senate last Thursday. His condition since has become worse and he was unconscious almost all of day.

Members of the family have been summoned to the bedside and some already have arrived.

About 10 years ago Senator Tillman had a similar attack which paralyzed his right side, but he recovered to a great extent. The latest attack completely paralyzed his left side, and, with advanced years and less physical resistance, the outcome was said to be extremely doubtful.

As chairman of the senate naval committee, Mr. Tillman's work has been regarded as of the highest importance, especially in connection with the navy's part in the war. He has been one of the most active members of the senate during his 24 years of continuous service.

Senator Tillman, who is almost 71 years old, was elected governor of South Carolina in 1891 and again in 1892 and was elected to the United States senate in 1894. For more than a generation he has been one of the most picturesque and powerful figures in public and political life of the south. "Pitchfork Ben" was the name given him many years ago and one he himself did not resent—because of his vociferous style of attack upon political foes.

During recent years, Senator Tillman's bitter contest with former Governor Lee, a candidate against Mr. Tillman in the present senatorial primaries, has held him in the heat of political fray to an advanced age.

A year ago Senator Tillman announced his virtual retirement from politics, stating he would not be a candidate for reelection, but he later decided to again run for office because of the service he might do his country and state, during the war, by reason of his intimate knowledge of naval affairs.

Benjamin Ryan Tillman, industrial, educational and political reformer, and statesman, was born at Edgely, S. C., August 11, 1847. He was the youngest of eleven children and the son of Benjamin Ryan Tillman and Sophia (Haskell) Ryan. His father was a farmer, man of bright mind and nervous temperament, and a great reader; he died when his namesake was but 2 years of age.

Mr. Tillman's ancestors, both paternal and maternal, came to South Carolina from Virginia before the revolution. The paternal ancestors were German and Irish; the maternal, English.

As a boy, young Tillman was strong and healthy. He early developed a taste for good reading and was fond of outdoor sports. His early life was passed on the country. Brought up on a plantation of 80 slaves, he worked, as did other Southern boys similarly placed, only when he pleased. The striking traits which characterized this remarkable man were to be traced primarily to the influence of his mother. She was a woman of phenomenal strength; mentally,

## FRENCH AND BRITISH GAIN.

### Surprise Germans and Take Terrain and Many Prisoners.

The British troops in Flanders and the French forces further South apparently have anticipated the proposed German drive toward the English channel ports or Paris and struck first.

Although slight details of the maneuvers thus far have been revealed, the allied troops caught the enemy unawares at salient points and driving swiftly forward, took terrain which would have been of considerable value as the starting points of enemy attacks. In addition a comparatively large number of prisoners and machine guns were left in the hands of the allied troops.

The attack of the British was delivered about midway between Hazebrouck and Bethune on a front of nearly three and a half miles over territory which the Germans recently have been deluging with shells. Altogether the attack was productive of an average gain of ground to a depth of nearly a mile, and included the taking of several small hamlets. It is not improbable that the Germans in a proposed offensive in this region had set their hearts on the capture of St. Omer and the railway line running thence to Calais and Dunkirk.

The stroke of the French troops was over a still greater front—four and a half miles—and at points also penetrated enemy positions to a goodly depth, at some points a mile and a quarter. The evident intention was further to block the gateway to Paris through the Villers-Cotterets region.

From Amblemy to the east of Montgobert the French carried out their offensive and overwhelmed strongly fortified positions of the enemy along the entire front. Besides the beating back of the enemy, more than 1,000 Germans fell into the hands of the attacking force.

Although the points of attack were separated by about 100 miles the maneuvers seemingly had been well considered by General Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, as they were carried out synchronously. The strategy of the double stroke is apparent when it is realized that a successful German thrust where the British struck would have menaced the channel ports or a similar move in the south would have placed the French capital in jeopardy.

The Berlin official communication issued Friday evening made note of the allied thrusts by declaring that the Germans were busily engaged in attempts to repulse them.

That the allied forces are not to be caught napping by the Germans is indicated by the intensive aerial operations that are in progress over and behind the battle line. A British official communication says that in air fighting Thursday 29 enemy airplanes were accounted for, 20 of them having been destroyed and the others forced to descend out of the control of their pilots. Fourteen machines of the British failed to return to their bases.

There is considerable fighting between the Austrians and the Italians in the mountain regions of the Italian theater, but comparative quiet prevails along the Piave river, across which the enemy was driven by the Italians early in the week.

Unofficial reports are to the effect that troublous events again are in progress in Russia. The bolshevik government in Moscow is said to have been overthrown by forces under the leadership of Generals Korniloff and Kaledines. Moscow is said to have fallen and Trotsky and Lenin, the leaders of the bolshevik government, are declared to have fled across the gulf of Finland toward the Murman coast. Another report is that Grand Duke Nicholas has been proclaimed emperor.

The reports that former Emperor Nicholas has been put to death or assassinated persist, but there is still no official confirmation of them.

## Hartsville Man Brings Down Plane.

An American air squadron composed of nine machines had a thrilling half hour fight Tuesday morning north of Chateaufort with a German flight squadron of the same number. At least three of the German planes were driven down, plunging to the earth, and up to 6 o'clock tonight two Americans had not returned. The American pilots credited with the bringing down of the German planes are: William J. Hoover, of Hartsville, S. C.; Alfred A. Grant, Denton, Texas, and John McArthur, Buffalo, N. Y.

morally and physically, and, in every way and for good, she impressed herself powerfully upon her son. All he was attributed to his mother and his wife.

The son's schooling was obtained at Bethany Academy, under George Galphin. Much of his early education was received from reading. He had access to a good library, and from it dived at will. He read voraciously and omnivorously, especially works of fiction and poetry.

Mr. Tillman's active life began in 1890, when he assumed the management of his mother's farm at Edgely, S. C. Shortly after she bought a farm in Florida, to which her son removed in 1897; he was married the following year, but the climate disagreed with him; his health failed, and he returned to the South Carolina farm, and continued on it until the evolution of conditions in his state forced him, contrary to all his previous expectations, tastes and ambitions, into politics. The Republican cause crossed, however, he continued unintermittently in this absorbing pursuit.

## SUMMER TERM OF COURT ADJOURNED WEDNESDAY

### FIFTEEN CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED OF UP TO WEDNESDAY—CIVIL BUSINESS BEFORE THE COURT NEXT WEEK.

The first week of the summer term of court for Kershaw county came to a close Wednesday. No cases of importance were tried at this term. Judge Wm. H. Townsend, the newly elected judge, presided. The court will probably finish up its civil business within a couple of days next week. The following cases had been disposed of when court adjourned:

Inez McKinney and Albert Taylor were tried for violation of the prohibition law. Inez was found guilty and sentenced to three months. Sentence to be suspended upon the payment of a fine of \$50. Albert Taylor was acquitted.

Sam Alexander was acquitted of the charge of house breaking and larceny.

Wesley Peoples was convicted of the charge of non-support of his wife and child, and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment or a fine of \$100, or that he be required to give bond in the sum of \$300, for the support of his children. Case was appealed to Supreme Court, and he was released on bond of \$300.

Mannie White charged with non-support of wife and child was found guilty and sentenced to six months on chain gang or a fine of \$200. Case was appealed and he was released under two bonds of \$300 each—one for appearance and one for support of dependents.

Robert Shine charged with arson, was found guilty with recommendation to mercy and sentenced to five years on chain gang or in penitentiary.

Osteen Kelly pleaded guilty to larceny and received a sentence of one year.

Ned Major was tried in his absence for violation of prohibition law. A sealed verdict of guilty was returned and he was sentenced to three months imprisonment or a fine of \$100. Sentence to be suspended upon the payment of \$50 on account of fine.

Henry Watkins and Horace Atkinson were found guilty of petit larceny and sentenced to thirty days in Reformatory for white youths.

Jim Hollis pleaded guilty to larceny and was sent to the reformatory for white youths at Florence for a period of two years.

Wm. Kelly pleaded guilty to violating prohibition laws and received a sentence of three months on chain gang or in the "pen."

E. H. Bowers was found guilty in his absence for violation of prohibition law and received a sealed sentence.

John Mickle, white, was tried for storing liquor. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Joe Clark, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill and carrying concealed weapons. He has the choice of spending the next 12 months in the penitentiary or a like period on the gang.

Oliver Hall was tried for forgery, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty with recommendation to mercy, the sentence being "two years at hard labor on the chain gang or in the penitentiary and a fine of \$10." Bond was fixed at \$750 pending an appeal to the supreme court.

Arthur Tittle was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill. Arthur said he was guilty of "assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature" and the sentence of the court was that he should pay a fine of \$200, or spend six months on the chain gang or in the penitentiary.

## Grand Jury Presentment.

To His Honor, W. H. Townsend, presiding Judge Summer term of Court: We, the grand jury beg leave to make the following report to wit:

We have passed upon all bills handed us by the Solicitor.

We find the jail is in fair condition, and further suggest that the Jim Crow law be enforced, and also suggest that the front porch be extended across the front of the jail building, for the comfort of the jailer and his family, and would also add comfort to the prisoners.

We learn that the material is either here or on the way for the necessary repairs on the court house, which we hope will have attention before the next court.

We would suggest that all auto highways be made thirty feet wide. The highways are in fair condition, and some need work which we are sure will have attention soon. The following bridges have been reported as needing repairs: Blakeney's bridge on Lynchess river; Team bridge over Twenty Creek; bridge on Granny's Quarter creek; Pine Creek bridge near Camden; the bridge on Adam's Mill creek and the bridges on the Camden and Liberty Hill road. The Liberty Hill road needs attention which we recommend that it gets as soon as the authorities can arrange to attend to it.

We recommend that the farm at the County Infirmary be converted into a hay and grain farm, instead of renting it out, as we understand that there are some much needed repairs necessary on the houses, and the cost of repairs will exceed the rent, therefore we think the planting of the farm in hay and grain would be a much better proposition.

We will not make any report on the county books at this term, as we will make a full and complete report on all county matters at the last term. Thanking you and other court officials for your many courtesies, we beg to remain,

Yours truly,  
F. H. Arrants,  
Foreman Grand Jury Kershaw County.

## UNFAVORABLE REPORT ON WATER AND LIGHTS

### COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS ESTIMATES ANNUAL LOSS TO BE \$4,000—MR. SAVAGE RESIGNS.

At the regular meeting of the City Council held last Monday evening quite a number of important matters came up for consideration but the attention of the council was centered on several questions pertaining to that part of our city government which has been foremost in the minds of our citizens for the past several weeks—the Camden Water and Light Commission. Rumor has had it for sometime that the finances of the Commission were at a very low ebb, due largely to the fact that the Commission is not being paid enough for water and light being used by private consumers, and the absence of business-like methods in the management of the water and light system, as was pointed out in the columns of this paper some time ago. That we were right in publishing this assertion is proven by the report of the committee appointed by Council to investigate the affairs of the commission which we are publishing below.

At a recent meeting of council, the commissioners appeared before that body and presented a bill for water and lights used by the city amounting to several hundred dollars, and included in this bill was an item of \$1,250 for interest on bonds which were issued for extending the water and light system. Before allowing this claim for \$1,250 the finance committee was asked for a report as to its correctness. That it was agreed between the former council and the water and light commission that the interest on bonds was to be paid out of the funds of the commission is explained in the report of the finance committee of the present council, and council very properly refused to pay this claim of the commission. The report of the finance committee is as follows:

Camden, S. C., July 1, 1918  
To the City Council of Camden, S. C.:

The Finance Committee of the City Council has considered the bill presented to the City Council by the Commissioners of Public Works, of the City of Camden, and recommend that the claim of \$1,250.00 by the said Commissioners of Public Works against the City Council, for the year 1917, as balance due for water and lights, be disallowed, for the reason that the Committee is satisfied that when the last bond issue for \$25,000.00 was made, that there was an understanding, entered into between the former City Council, and the Commissioners of Public Works; that \$1,250.00, interest on the new bond issue on \$25,000.00 should be deducted by the City Council from the amount then paid by the said Council to the Commissioners of Public Works, for water and lights.

Respectfully submitted,  
R. S. Williams, Chmn.  
G. A. Rhame,  
C. P. DuBose,  
Finance Committee.

At the same session of Council the Commission requested that the amount being paid by the city for water and lights be increased \$100 per month. It was this request that prompted the members of council in asking that an investigation be made into the affairs of the commission, for they could not see the justice of having to pay an increase of \$100 per month, when they believed there were so many private consumers of water and lights on a flat rate, and the commission had expressed no intention of raising any rates except those paid by the city. Whether council will grant the increase of \$100 is yet to be decided but we venture the assertion that it will not be paid unless existing conditions improve immediately. The report of the committee appointed to conduct the examination is as follows:

Camden, S. C., July 1, 1918.  
Hon. Mayor and City Council of Camden, S. C.

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned Committee appointed by you to investigate the condition of the Municipal Water and Light Plant of this city beg to submit the following report which is compiled from the month of May, 1918:

Uncollected accounts June 15th, 1918, \$2,735.07.

We find that 30 per cent of the consumers of lights in the city of Camden are on a flat rate. We also find that 60 per cent of the consumers of water in the city of Camden are on a flat rate.

For the month of May there were 428 subscribers to lights, the total amount charged against said subscribers being \$920.21. Of this amount 322 subscribers on meters amounted to \$814.22, or an average charge of \$2.53 each. Of the total of 106 subscribers on flat rate amounted to \$106.00, an average of \$2.53 as above calculations will show, the total charge for 428 subscribers for the month of May should be (provided they were all on meters) \$1,082.84, or a gain over amount charged of \$162.63.

We find that during the month of May county books at this term, as we will make a full and complete report on all county matters at the last term. Thanking you and other court officials for your many courtesies, we beg to remain,

Yours truly,  
F. H. Arrants,  
Foreman Grand Jury Kershaw County.

## CALLED FOR EXAMINATION.

### List of Registrants to Report at Court House, Sunday, July 14th.

The following Registrants have been called for examination for Sunday, July 14th, 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m., the examination to take place at the Court House in Camden:

- Samuel W. West, Mussell Shoals, Ala.
- Ollie Cook, Blaney.
- John R. Blackwell, Camden
- Edward F. Bell, Camden
- Nathan H. Bowers, Kershaw
- Tillman Boone, Camden
- John Franklin Davis, Columbia
- Henry Young, Westville.
- Judson Hancock, Camden
- Eugene C. Drakeford, Liberty Hill
- Henry H. Holland, Cautey
- Mendel Hall Drakeford, Cautey
- Benjamin T. Jordan, Bethune
- Harry De Gregory, Camden
- Stephen G. Langley, Kershaw
- Leonard C. Paschal, Blaney
- Louis David Raley, Kershaw
- Louis Moseley, Kershaw
- James Ray, Jr., Camden
- Samuel O. Yarborough, Bethune
- George Cleveland Wilson, Pontiac
- James Thomas Threant, Angelus
- James G. Thompson, Camden

## CHARLESTONIAN DIED HERE.

### Mr. M. W. Wilson Passed Away at Age of Eighty-Six Years.

Friends throughout the state will be grieved to hear of the death of Mr. Morton W. Wilson, which occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Clarke, on North Fair Street in this city, Tuesday, July 2nd.

Mr. Wilson was a life-long and prominent citizen of Charleston, and at the time of his death, was vice President and cashier of the Bank of Charleston. He was 86 years of age. He was married several years ago to Miss Sallie Boykin, youngest daughter of the late Dr. E. M. Boykin, and sister of Messrs. John and Edward Boykin of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson came to Camden a few days ago, hoping that the change would prove beneficial to his impaired health.

The funeral services were held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Boykin Clarke on Thursday afternoon at 6 o'clock, and the burial was in the old Quaker cemetery. The services were conducted by the Rev. F. H. Harding of Grace Episcopal church.

there were 400 subscribers to water and the total amount charged against said subscribers being \$487.21. Of this amount 170 subscribers on meters amounted to \$372.21, or an average charge of \$2.18 each. Of the total 230 on flat rate amounted to \$115.00. Based on the average of \$2.18 as above calculations will show, the total charge for the 400 subscribers for the month of May should be \$872.00.

According to the above figures, by not having sufficient meters, the Water and Light Plant, appears to be losing over \$4,000 each year.

We think that meters should be placed wherever water or light is used. If this cannot be done just at this time we would suggest that the flat rate on water and light be increased.

(Signed)  
W. R. Hough,  
C. P. DuBose,  
R. S. Williams,  
Committee.

As will be seen by the above report it is estimated that the commission is losing more than \$4,000 per year, and in addition to this there was on the books on June 15, 1918, \$2,735.07 in uncollected accounts. They are losing more than \$4,000 per year by allowing consumers a flat rate which in many instances as low as fifty cents per month, and at that same time can afford to let these accounts accumulate to the extent of nearly three thousand dollars. And in the face of these facts, they ask council to pay \$1,250 which they agreed to pay themselves, and in addition they want the city to pay \$1,200 per year increased rentals, altogether \$3,700 more than the original agreement calls for. At the meeting Monday evening the commissioners also asked that the bill for water and lights for the month of July amounting to \$250 be paid in advance. This request was granted.

At this meeting the following letter of resignation written at Fredericksburg, Va., from Mr. Henry Savage, chairman of the Commission was read and accepted:

"Mayor Brasington:  
"Dear Sir: This is to notify you and your council that I resign as Commissioner of Public Works."  
"Henry Savage."

Mr. R. B. Pitts was unanimously elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Savage.

Other matters which came before the council was the election of a member of the Board of Health to succeed Mr. W. G. Wilson, whose term expired this month, and the fixing of the salary of the health officer. Capt. W. M. Shannon was elected a member of the Board of Health. At its last meeting the Board of Health named Mr. Jno. W. Wilson as health officer and requested that the salary be increased to \$75 per month. The increase in salary was refused by Council and the salary will remain at \$50 per month. The office of Inspector of Sewerage was taken from the Health Officer, and this duty together with the salary of \$5 per month will be added to the duties of the Street Commissioner.

## OVER ONE MILLION MEN HAVE GONE TO FRANCE

### AMERICAN TROOP MOVEMENT IS NOW SIX MONTHS IN ADVANCE OF ORIGINAL PROGRAM. SAYS SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER.

Washington, July 2.—American troops sent overseas numbered 1,019,115 on the first of July.

This was made known tonight by President Wilson, who gave to the public a letter from Secretary Baker discussing a record of achievement which the President said "must cause universal satisfaction," and which "will give additional zest to our national celebration of the Fourth of July."

The first unit—non-combatant—left American shores on May 8, 1917. General Pershing followed 12 days later and at the end of the month 1,718 men had started for the battlefields of France. June saw this number increase by 12,204 and thereafter khaki-clad "crusaders" from the western republic flowed overseas in a steady stream until upwards of 300,000 had departed when the great German thrust began last March.

President Wilson's determination to meet Germany's supreme efforts with the utmost of America's available manpower to assist the desperately resisting French and British armies is sharply reflected in the movement of troops during the last three months. The March sailing of 8,811 were increased in April to 117,212. May saw another 224,345 men embark and last month 248,372 were sent away, making a total for the three months of 637,929. This, Secretary Baker said later, put the troop movement six months ahead of the original program.

Substantially 30 divisions are now in France ready to meet whatever move the German staff has in preparation. Some of these divisions, already have been formed into the first field army under Major General Liggett, others are holding trench sectors at important points along the battle line and still others have been broken up and brigaded with the French and British troops. And so, when the German thrust comes the Americans will be called upon to play no small part in meeting it.

Secretary Baker wrote the President that the supplies and equipment in France for the million men who have gone is shown by latest reports to be adequate and added that "the output of our war industries in this country is showing marked improvement in practically all lines of necessary equipment and supply."

The accelerated troop movements to France has been designed to meet the emergency created by the German effort to achieve victory before America's manpower could exert its full force. How long the present rate of transportation will be maintained depends upon developments in France and the length of time the surplus ship tonnage furnished by Great Britain can be employed for this work.

In this connection, Secretary Baker said tonight that he disapproved of speculation as to the future records in troop movements, declaring that he did not desire to have "past performances made the basis of speculations for the future."

## New Announcements.

Messrs. D. T. Blackmon and F. G. Perry announce themselves as candidates for the House of Representatives in this issue of The Chronicle. Mr. J. Copeland Massey, an attorney of Kershaw, is also announced this week as a candidate for the State senate from Kershaw county.

The Chronicle this week received an announcement of a citizen as a candidate for magistrate for DeKalb township. The announcement was merely signed by "many friends" and we cannot print it in our columns. The would-be candidate may have many friends, but in order to get it in this paper it will have to be accompanied by \$3 and the name of the sender.

## Mrs. Burdell Thanks Her Friends.

Mrs. W. J. Burdell, who is at present visiting her mother in Detroit, wishes to thank the many friends who so kindly wrote her and who have been so solicitous of Dr. Burdell's welfare since the news of his injury and to state that the Doctor is now in a British Red Cross hospital in France. He was in company with ten other officers watching an air raid, hoping to see one of the Boche planes brought down, when the Bochs dropped a bomb in their midst. Six were severely wounded. Dr. Burdell was hit in the right thigh. A severe injury but they hope the bone is not injured. He was also struck on the right hand and had to have the index finger amputated at the first joint. He writes that he will probably be off duty for three months and will probably be sent to England to recuperate. In a letter written June 1st he says: "Have no fever now, am feeling fine and eating fine, am having the very best care and only hate to have to stay in bed so long. Want to get up and help again."

Mrs. Burdell wishes to express through The Chronicle her sincere thanks for all the comforting letters and kind inquiries from friends in dear old Dixie.

## Paper Late This Week.

The Chronicle is several hours late reaching its readers this week due to the force observing the Fourth as a holiday.