# THE BARNWELL PEOPLE.

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## FIRST GUN IS FIRED

### JUDGE JONES OPENS STATE CAMPAIGN AT HAMPTON

### FIRES SOME HOT SHOT

**Governor Blease Was Not Present But His Opponent Attacked Many of the Governor's Acts Since He Went Into Office, Which Was Well Received by the Large Crowd Present.**

"Hurrah for Blease"—three little words, uttered with no especial emphasis or degree of enthusiasm, were nevertheless sufficient to call forth from Judge Ira B. Jones, candidate for Governor of South Carolina, in his speech at the Hampton High School Wednesday, a ringing denunciation of the present administration of the State and a call for law-abiding and law-loving citizens to end the regime, which he termed nothing short of anarchy in its tendency, says the correspondent of The News and Courier. The correspondent goes on to say: Judge Jones, from all indications, would not have particularized, nor would he have been so specific in his charges against Governor Blease, had not the challenge been flung out by some one in the audience. He was in the midst of a disquisition on the principles of good government and had named the pillars upon which society and civilization must rest to be secure, when the call came. To say that the speaker came back at his challenger would put it but mildly. He came back with all the fire of [illegible] and for the pleasure of [illegible] appears to be an [illegible] of that [illegible]

Naming the Governor [illegible] one of the [illegible] society [illegible] Jones [illegible] sought [illegible] to [illegible] Court [illegible] to [illegible] city [illegible] Obviously [illegible] the attitude which [illegible] has assumed toward the Courts and particularly toward the Supreme Court of South Carolina and to what Judge Jones evidently considered an abuse of the pardon power of the Governor. Thereupon [illegible] from the audience [illegible] for Blease."

"It makes no difference to me," flashed back the speaker, [illegible] as though the [illegible] of Blease. I say hurrah for [illegible]. The audience applauded [illegible] "Hurrah for purity [illegible] private life [illegible] and the [illegible] vigorously. "Hurrah for law and order," and there was [illegible] cheering. "Down with the Anarchists," cried the speaker and his hearers applauded him again.

That Judge Jones has declared Bleaseism a tendency toward anarchy, which if continued for but a little while longer, will cause the people of South Carolina to hang their heads in [illegible] shame, cannot be doubted. Starting out to discuss governmental affairs and education in a general way, he was called, and he showed his hand. None who heard him can have any doubts as to what attitude he bears toward the present Governor of South Carolina and his policies, and none can fail to see the lines upon which the fight will be made this summer.

Judge Jones's opening special indicates clearly that he regards Bleaseism as anarchy and he has sounded the call to what he regards as the law-abiding respectability of the State to rally to his standards and wipe it out. Judge Jones has thrown down the gauntlet. Governor Blease was not present, having declined to attend at the last minute on account of his duties in Columbia. This is the excuse he gave for failing to be present, but some attribute his absence to other causes.

Judge Jones prefaced his remarks by the statement that he hardly knew what to do or say under the circumstances; that he had been invited to attend school dedication exercises; that he was informed that a discussion of political matters would not be amiss. "But," said the speaker, "I find that I have no antagonist in a political debate. However, I came down with both barrels loaded—to talk politics or education." He referred to Governor Blease's statement that "Judge Jones will be a statesman without a job," saying that he thanked the Governor for at least considering him a statesman, but that as for as a job, he was already out of a job.

"I have no job," declared Judge Jones, "except to beat Blease."

"If I am a statesman," said the speaker, "I hope to be able, like that great statesman of South Carolina, John C. Calhoun, to say a saving word at a critical time. But if I had but one word to say, that would be 'educate your children.'" Judge Jones declared that there were four pillars upon which society and civilization, to stand, must be founded; the home, the school, the church, and the Courts. "Teach your children to honor their fathers and mothers," advised the speaker, "not to honor them in a passive manner only, but teach them that they may do something and be something that will be an honor to their parents, to themselves and to their country. And in your school, teach the heart as well as the mind, for the educated mind without the educated heart is a danger accentuated." Judge Jones then entered into a brief but well put eulogy of the ministry, and the powerful influence of the church in the community.

In the discussion of the Courts, which he regarded as the safeguard of the people's rights and liberties, and protection for their properties, Judge Jones inveighed against any who would tear down the Court House or any influence that would [illegible] at naught the forces exerted by the Courts of the land. He referred in condemnatory terms to the policy as announced by Theodore Roosevelt of submitting the findings of a Court to the people. And, as to pardons, Judge Jones declared that the law states that the Chief Executive shall "faithfully execute the laws in mercy, laying emphasis on the word "faithfully." It was this implied charge that Governor Blease had not "faithfully" executed the laws in mercy that called forth the "Hurrah for Blease" from a person in the audience.

"I want to know the ground upon which to grant pardons," asked the speaker. After answering the interruption, Judge Jones explained why he had given up the highest office in the State to become a candidate for Governor.

"What am I here for, you ask," he said. "I gave up the highest office in South Carolina to become a candidate for Governor. I have given the best years of my life to public service, having served as the head of both the legislative and judicial branches of your Government, and for a number of years in the Legislature as a representative from Lancaster County. But I have never been elected to an office by the whole people of the State, and that is my

(Continued on last page.)

## BLEASE NOT PRESENT

### GOVERNOR FAILED TO ATTEND HAMPTON MEETING.

**His Failure to Attend Causes Comment, and Some Thought It Would Hurt Him in County.**

Governor Blease did not attend the meeting at Hampton on Wednesday, as he had promised the committee he would do. The occasion of the meeting was the dedication of the handsome new school building at this place, and both Governor Blease and Judge Jones, together with State Superintendent of Education J. E. Swearingen had been invited to attend the exercises and deliver addresses upon subjects of their own choosing. It was significantly stated in the invitations that politics would not be barred.

In writing up the meeting the correspondent of The News and Courier says this attracted a great crowd, and had not the weather conditions been so disagreeable there would doubtless have been three thousand people in Hampton Wednesday. As it was, there were fully fifteen hundred, not all of whom, however, attended the exercises at the school house. The one question of the day was: "Why did Governor Blease not come?" Some time ago he accepted the invitation, with the reservation that if pressing work required his presence in Columbia he would not attend.

In a letter Tuesday to Mr. E. F. Hammond, editor of the Farmers' Review, a local newspaper, Governor Blease stated that he had important work in Columbia and would, though he regretted it, be forced to do [illegible] he [illegible] stating as a reason that since the Legislature had been [illegible] in session so long [illegible] all sides, there was [illegible] of the people. "If he could not be here today because of his [illegible] how could he come up to Hampton [illegible] as a question proposed by some [illegible] Another remark was [illegible] bill passed by the Legislature [illegible] all the appointments to be made [illegible] had to be done by Tuesday, and why [illegible] come?"

The people of Hampton and surrounding country wanted to hear Governor Blease of course there [illegible] no doubt. It is equally certain that these people are disappointed that he did not attend. Strenuous effort was made to get him, a long [illegible] call was made for him [illegible] in addition to the written invitation.

Another point that caused comment was that Governor Blease ought to have come to Hampton because it was one of his counties in the election of 1910, his vote there being 926 as against 729 for Featherstone. "His failure to attend the meeting today," said a prominent citizen of the county in talking with The News and Courier representative, "has hurt him a great deal, and it will surprise me if he carries the county in the coming election."

Without fear of contradiction it may be stated that this question of why Governor Blease gave Hampton the go-by was asked many, many times Wednesday, and the people appeared to attach a great deal of importance to it.

A commodious brick school building has been erected by the taxpayers of Hampton at a total cost, for the lot, and building furnishings included, of about $20,000. A bond issue of $10,000 was made, which with the sale of the old school property provided the funds.

A competent board of trustees is in charge of the school affairs, and for the instruction of the pupils are the following efficient teachers: Prof. A. P. Sites, principal, and Misses Anna Radcliffe, Sarah Kohn, Mayme McDaniel and Zula Stephenson.

Both Superintendent of Education Swearingen and Judge Jones, in their speeches, congratulated the progressive spirit of the town in thus handsomely providing facilities for the education of her children.

In his welcoming remarks, the Hon. George Warren, told of the efforts on the part of the citizens to bring about a realization of their hopes in the matter of adequate school equipment. Mayor W. A. Peckham presided at the meeting, Wednesday, and both he and Mr. Warren made happy speeches that assured all the visitors of a warm and hearty welcome.

Not the least of the day's pleasures was the magnificent barbecue and picnic dinner, served by the ladies of the town to all the visitors.

### Wants a Special Term.

**Solicitor Bonham of Anderson, has made a request of the governor for a special term of court to try William Reed, charged with attempting to criminally assault the wife of a prominent farmer near that place.**

## GAVE IT ALL AWAY

### FOUNDER AND SUPPORTER OF THE "HOLY JUMPERS"

### DONATES THEM BIG SUM

**Banker Farson Says It is Selfish to Hold on to Money When There Are So Many Heathens, and Gives to His Sect the Last of His Large Fortune.**

Duke M. Farson, a Chicago banker, founder and main support of the Holiness Association, better known as the "Holy Jumpers," stripped himself recently of the last of his fortune by giving to that sect $200,000 in banking. Every dollar of it has gone the same way. He says he will not try to make more money, but for the remainder of his life he will be "an humble pilgrim in the sight of the Lord, preaching the gospel in the highways and by-ways."

"Why shouldn't I give up everything?" he asks. "There are so many heathens in Chicago, in this country in the world that it is selfish for any man, especially for a man whose work has brought him wealth, to hang on to his possessions for his selfish enjoyment. All that I have even to the family jewels, has been given to the religious society with which I am working and I am happier in the gift than I ever could be with the money."

The lease for Mr. Farson's offices at No. 236 South La Salle street will [illegible] in May. It will not be renewed. Mr. Farson says that the [illegible] was practically closed out [illegible] of the year and [illegible] of a decade [illegible] to be [illegible] of. When he surrendered his keys he will have parted [illegible] an active churchman be[illegible] became a Holiness apostle [illegible] started the new sect [illegible] the old ones were too slow. [illegible] notions of the way to save [illegible] of the earliest of the [illegible] revival meetings about [illegible] years ago, while Andy Dobbins, the reformed prizefighter, was [illegible] Evangelistic Norberry [illegible] on the body of the church. [illegible]

[illegible] who is struck by the [illegible] will jump his own [illegible] Frequently several men [illegible] on board into the air [illegible] the pews toward the front [illegible] the feet of the pulpit. That [illegible] the sect the name "Holy Jumpers." At all the meetings [illegible] jumping was a disturbance [illegible] Farson bought for them [illegible] House at Waukesha, Wis., a hotel of [illegible] rooms [illegible] white and black, rich and poor, old and young, soon filled the [illegible] Waukesha had been a resort [illegible] They failed [illegible] of the newcomers and fled [illegible]

The Jumpers were once allowed [illegible] of the First Methodist [illegible] Farson stationed barkers in the doorways and in the aisles to call in people from the [illegible] with such cries as: "Right this way to the kingdom of heaven" [illegible] "Come and see the Lord."

They also claim the use on occasions not only in Chicago but in other cities, once as far [illegible] Boston. Their jumping in [illegible] always provoked the laughter of the crowds, and not infrequently handbills showered down with decayed eggs and vegetables, without abating at all the zeal of the sect or their physical method of displaying it.

## TEEDY'S BEST FRIEND

### PERKINS, BIG TRUST MAGNATE, PAYS HIM A VISIT.

**Harvester and Steel Trust Officials Are Among Roosevelt's Most Devoted Followers and Admirers.**

George W. Perkins, former partner of J. P. Morgan, paid a mysterious visit to Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay on Wednesday. Mr. Perkin's supposed activity in behalf of Col. Roosevelt and his connection with the International Harvester Company have furnished campaign material for the Colonel's opponents since he declared himself as willing to accept the Presidential nomination.

Mr. Parkins slipped inconspicuously into Oyster Bay late Wednesday afternoon. All that was seen in the village was a high powered Limousine, which sped through the snow at such a clip that no one could tell who was within. The New York financier remained only a short time at Sagamore Hill before starting on the return trip to New York.

All that Col. Roosevelt would say of the visit was that Mr. Perkins came as the bearer of a message from Senator Dixon, the Colonel's campaign manager. When he was seen in the afternoon the Colonel said he had received a telephone message from his secretary in New York, saying that Senator Dixon would pass through New York Wednesday evening and would like to see the Colonel. Senator Dixon could remain in the city only three hours, it was said.

Col. Roosevelt replied that he would be unable to go to town to see the Senator. He was then told, he said, that Senator Dixon might send a message to Oyster Bay, but the Colonel did not say whether he knew who the message bearer would be.

On March 2 dispatches from the West appeared in the newspapers alleging that LaFollette supporters in North Dakota were turning from Roosevelt and supporting Taft, because of the connection of Mr. Perkins and Medill McCormick, of Chicago, with the International Harvester Company.

Mr. McCormick has been one of the leaders in the Roosevelt movement, and managed the Roosevelt bureau at Washington before Senator Dixon took charge. Mr. Perkins is chairman of the finance committee of the International Harvester Company, and is regarded as one of the most important factors in the affairs of that corporation. He is also a director of the United States Steel Corporation.

### BLINDED AND BEHEADED.

**Cruel Treatment of Chinese Christians by Troops.**

A letter from a missionary at Hwang-Hsien near Chi-Fu, states that the Imperial troops put out the eyes of forty Christian converts and then beheaded them, saying that they were [illegible] rebels. Heads still hung warmingly on tripods here and there in the streets of Peking, although some of the bodies have been removed and buried.

Ching Ting Fu, an important city on the railroad about 160 miles to the southwest of Peking, was added Monday to the list of places which have been looted and burned. No details have reached here, but it is thought there need be no fear for foreigners there because the mutineers everywhere are observing the same rule of not touching strangers.

Parties of mutineers returned here Tuesday, intending to resume looting. They were arrested and decapitated.

### LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON.

**Missouri Republicans Have a Monkey and Parrot Time.**

A dispatch from Excelsior Springs, Mo., says in a bedlam of uproar the Third District Republican convention convened at noon Thursday and immediately split into to conventions. The Roosevelt men organized under one set of officers, the Taft men under others. Both chose delegates and alternates to the Chicago convention and both claim to be regular. The meeting was one of wild disorder from start to finish, provoked by the operations of the steam roller engineered by E. L. Morse, the Third District boss. Barricaded doors, special police and men armed with baseball bats were a part of the tactics employed by the Morse machine to defeat the Roosevelt men.

### City Bars Jobless Men.

For the first time in the history of an American municipality, San Diago, Cal., has barred the unemployed. A camp has been established outside the city, where men seeking work are conducted. There are 300 penniless men, many of them professional men, in the camp. Most of them were taken West by land and railroad exploiters.

### Acquitted of Murder.

**Pleading as a defense that his 15-year-old daughter had been improperly approached, Patrolman J. K. Yates of Fort Worth was Tuesday found not guilty of the murder of Claude Styers, a Dallas accountant.**

## MEANS MORE FISH

### SEVERAL TOWNS BIDDING FOR THE FISH HATCHERY

### COMING TO THIS STATE

**The Appropriation Made Through the Efforts of Senator Tillman for the Establishment of the Hatchery Now Available and Investigations to Determine Location Conducted.**

The Appropriation Act approved March 4, 1911, carried the following item:

"For the establishment of a fish-cultural station, including purchase of site, construction of buildings and ponds, and equipment, at a point in the State of South Carolina to be selected by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, $25,000."

The Washington correspondent of The News and Courier says the history of that provision is that in February, 1911, when the sundry civil appropriation bill was before the appropriations committee of the Senate, and the matter of confirming a similar provision for a fish-hatchery in Minnesota was taken up, Senator Tillman said that he would not like to object to any measure in which his friend, Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, was interested, but that he could not let this provision go through without objection unless something of the same kind should be done for South Carolina.

The Senator explained that at several previous sessions a bill for the establishment of a fish-cultural station in South Carolina had been passed by either the House or the Senate, but that on each occasion the measure failed because there was not concurrent action. As a result of Senator Tillman's remarks, the paragraph just quoted was inserted in the Act by the Senate committee and became law. A number of States are still without fish-hatcheries, though they are in great demand.

According to custom the Secretary of Commerce and Labor has left the matter of recommending a site to the commissioner of the bureau of fisheries, the Hon. George M. Bowers, and an agent of the bureau is now in South Carolina investigating the subject. Georgetown, Camden, Cheraw, Orangeburg, Springfield and several other towns have made known their desire to get the station. In this connection it may be noted that hardly more than a half dozen expert men will be needed to look after the hatchery when it is established and that the prize of securing the location will not be of extensive industrial value to the community securing it.

The station will be a boon, however, to the fish industry of the whole State and to lovers of sport. It is the idea of Senator Tillman as well as of Fish Commissioners Bowers that both fresh and salt water fish shall be propagated at the station, and it is proposed to stock the large streams with shad, where conditions are suitable, and to propagate such fish as bass and trout for shipment to upland sections.

Regular fish cars, specially built, are used by the fish commission for carrying the fish long distances from the hatcheries, but where the fish are to be planted at points not very far from the hatcheries they are hauled in 10-gallon cans in the ordinary baggage cars under the supervision of agents of the fish commission and distributed in these cans to the parties making application for planting purposes.

**Means More Fish.**

After the South Carolina fish cultural station is established and gets into working condition, the number of fish planted in the State will be thousands of times as great as it has been under the present condition, when the State is without a central distributing and hatching station of its own.

The amount of $25,000 for the establishment of the station will be supplemented as necessary from time to time for the continuance and development of the work.

The following table furnished by the commissioner of fisheries at Senator Tillman's request shows the number of species of fish distributed by the bureau in South Carolina in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Rainbow Trout.** | |
| Greenville— | |
| Douthit's Creek | 450 |
| Laurel Creek | 450 |
| McJunkin's Creek | 450 |
| Mathias Creek | 1,350 |
| Middle Saluda River | 900 |
| South Saluda River | 900 |
| Marietta— | |
| Middle Saluda River | 600 |
| North Saluda River | 750 |
| South Saluda River | 900 |
| Pickens— | |
| Green's Creek | 450 |
| **Brook Trout.** | |
| Pickens— | |
| Cane Creek | 7,200 |
| Carrick's Creek | 2,700 |
| Estatoe Creek, Raven's Fork | 4,500 |
| Rocky Bottom Creek | 4,500 |
| **Rock Bass.** | |
| Yorkville— | |
| Catawba River | 800 |
| Crouder's Creek | 400 |
| Mill Creek | 1,600 |
| **Sunfish.** | |
| Belton— | |
| Epps' Pond | 150 |
| Columbia— | |
| Browning's Mill Pond | 200 |
| Messer's Mill Pond | 200 |
| Romanstine's Pond | 200 |
| Fountain Inn— | |
| Reedy Fork Pond | 150 |
| Greenville— | |
| Reedy River Pond | 600 |
| Greer— | |
| Neves Pond | 150 |
| Hamburg— | |
| Hammond's Pond | 200 |
| Leesville— | |
| Brodie's Pond | 400 |
| McColl— | |
| Hatch Pond | 200 |
| Manning— | |
| Black River, Fork of | 200 |
| Pickens— | |
| Glassy Mountain Pond | 150 |
| Holder's Pond | 150 |
| Simmons' Pond | 150 |
| Stewart's Pond | 150 |
| Town Creek | 500 |
| Ridge Spring— | |
| Peters' Creek Pond | 200 |
| Wilson— | |
| Brewington Creek | 200 |
| Yorkville— | |
| York Cotton Mill Pond | 150 |

## DOING A GREAT WORK

### CONDUCTING CAMPAIGN TO FIGHT BOLL WEEVIL.

**President Finley Tells of Cotton Culture Work by the Southern Railway in the South.**

The Southern Railway is conducting a campaign in the South to enable the farmers of the cotton belt to overcome the boll weevil. The campaign is educational in its nature and it is planned to introduce improved cultural methods. President Finley, discussing the work recently, said:

The primary purpose of the organization of the county culture department by the railway companies which contribute to its support was to cooperate with farmers along the lines of those companies in the territory along the advance of the Mexican cotton boll weevil for the adoption of those cultural methods recommended by the late Dr. S. A. Knapp of the United States agricultural department, for growing cotton under boll weevil conditions. Dr. Knapp also advised that it would be advantageous to adopt those methods independently of the presence of the weevil. The results of the first year's work of our cotton culture department have demonstrated the soundness of his advice in all respects.

"In a circular, under date of February 12, 1912, prepared by Dr. W. D. Hunter, the boll weevil expert of the bureau of entomology, and issued by Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of that bureau, with the approval of the secretary of agriculture, it is pointed out that the weevils were less numerous in 1911, owing to adverse weather conditions, and that the insect was exterminated in an area covering about 23,000 square miles in the northwestern portion of Texas and the portion of Oklahoma, where conditions were particularly unfavorable. Dr. Hunter shows that, notwithstanding these conditions, the insect continued to spread to the northsissippi an d Alabama. He says the reduction in numbers in 1911 was due to a combination of climatic influences which can only be expected to recur at infrequent intervals, and that, with the return of favorable seasons, the weevil will again multiply. He urges, therefore, that it is necessary for planters to continue their fight against the weevil according to the methods that have been recommended by the agricultural department. These are the methods advised by the Southern railway cotton culture department.

"It should be borne in mind that the cultural methods recommended by the late Dr. Knapp, and advised by our cotton culture department involve intensive farming. This is important not only as to cotton, but also as to other crops, and we are urging farmers to produce all of the grain, fruits, vegetables, meats, dairy products, and poultry used on the farm so that they may not have to sell cotton regardless of market conditions in order to buy these things, but may be able to market their crop when there is an economic demand for it. It will thus be seen that the agents of the cotton culture department are giving advice as to farm operations generally. Their success in this is shown by the records made in thirty fields of corn grown in accordance with their advice. The average yield obtained under improved cultural methods was 47½ bushels per acre, as compared with an estimated average of 14 bushels per acre on similar lands in the same general localities. The best corn yield reported by our cotton culture department was 82 bushels per acre on a field of 65 acres.

"I desire again to call attention to the fact that the services of the field agents of this department are given free of charge to all farmers along the lines of the participating companies. Farmers residing along the lines of these companies in localities where a field agent has not yet been stationed may obtain literature descriptive of the methods recommended by addressing T. O. Plunkett, general agent, Chattanooga, Tenn."

## IS AGAINST WILSON

### OTHER CANDIDATES SAID TO BE IN COMBINATION

### SIGNS INDICATE BASIS

**Alliance Said to be Backed by New York Cash, and That Underwood, Clark and Harmon Are in the Frame Up to Defeat the New Jersey Executive.**

A Washington dispatch says Woodrow Wilson is playing a lone hand in the democratic presidential nomination fight, according to his managers, against a combination of the Clark, Underwood and Harmon candidates. It is charged by democratic congressmen friendly to the New Jersey governor,

That the candidacies of Clark, Underwood and Harmon are financed from New York by the same interests.

That a division of territory has been made whereby Underwood is to enjoy a free hand in the South, as against Wilson; Clark a free hand in states west of the Mississippi, as against Wilson, and Harmon a free hand in the northern and New England states, as against Wilson.

The object of the combination is to get enough delegates to prevent Mr. Wilson from controlling two-thirds of the Democratic convention. Lacking two-thirds, he cannot be nominated. The Wilson managers realize that to win they must make the most determined kind of a fight for ironclad instructions.

In addition, it is their desire to prove to the convention when it shall assemble that there is such an overwhelming popular sentiment for the New Jersey governor that his nomination will increase Democratic chances of success in the election, while failure to nominate him will result in Democratic defeat.

The boomers for Clark, Underwood and Harmon believe, whoever may be the Democratic nominee, he will be elected, provided that President Taft be the Republican standard bearer. They realize, however, that with Mr. Taft as the Republican candidate, Governor Wilson in probability will be the choice of the Democratic convention.

If Colonel Roosevelt should be nominated, it is their belief in order to attract the conservatives in the Republican party, the convention will discard Wilson, and Clark or Underwood or Harmon will get the nomination. They are not relying, however, for the eventuality of this possibility. They want to see the New Jersey executive before the convention shall meet his party, enough delegates instructed for the other, and thus prevent a Wilson walkover.

It is denied by the Clark men, and by those championing the cause of Underwood and of Harmon, than any combination exists as is alleged by the Wilson managers. Yet there are circumstances which would seem to give some basis to the Wilson charges. In the South the Underwood managers are displaying great activity without much counter activity being manifested for either the Clark or Harmon men. In the states west of the Mississippi the line-up seems to be principally between Clark and Wilson.

It will be recalled that in the contest for the Oklahoma delegation the names of Underwood or Harmon did not figure and that the fight was concentrated upon Wilson by the representatives of the speaker of the house. That William Jennings Bryan believes there is an understanding as to division of territory between the candidates referred to, is shown by the warning to Mr. Clark published in the Commoner last week that an apparent alliance between the speaker and Harmon in the states of the middle west would injure rather than aid the former's aspirations.

The division of territory is a natural result of the geographical location of the anti-Wilson candidates. Underwood's home is in Alabama and he is expected to have a large following in the South. Clark resides in Missouri, and it is believed that his candidacy will appeal to the West. Harmon, hailing from Ohio, is regarded as strong in the middle west and also to have a following in the East, which likes his conservatism.

A campaign such as is being conducted can get nowhere without funds. It is charged that the money raised in New York $150,000 has been apportioned to the Underwood candidacy. It is not known how much has been assigned to Clark or Harmon. That the Underwood managers do not lack for means is shown by a general plan [illegible] time ago to buy newspapers in localities favorable to Underwood in the entire weekly press of the [illegible] states.

### Four People Are Killed.

Four persons were killed when a Reading locomotive [illegible] freight blew up in front of [illegible] tion at Muncy, Pa., about [illegible] Monday night. All the [illegible] blocked and the [illegible] wrecked.