



CANDIDATES IN BAMBERG

SENATORIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL ASPIRANTS SOPKE HERE.

Blease Scored by Pollock, Benet and Dial. Byrnes Defends Record. Is Well Received.

The senatorial and congressional party visited Bamberg Wednesday and addressed the voters here. A splendid crowd greeted the candidates, estimated at four or five hundred. A very attentive hearing was given all candidates. For congress, the incumbent, Mr. Byrnes, received quite an ovation, and that it was a Byrnes crowd no one could doubt. The other candidates for congress were well received, and were the recipients of some applause during and at the close of their speeches. All of the senatorial candidates, with the exception of Mr. Rice, were applauded. Mr. Dial was easily the choice for the long term, and Messrs. Pollock and Benet both met with considerable applause.

The meeting was presided over by Chairman J. F. Carter, and the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. R. H. Jones.

The first speakers were the candidates for the short term to succeed the late Senator Tillman, Mr. Benet being first introduced. Mr. Peeples, candidate for the short term, and the former governor, candidate for the long term were, as usual, conspicuous by their absence.

Christie Benet.

Mr. Benet said that this meeting is being held at the same time that our boys are advancing so valiantly in France, something that probably may never occur again. He thinks it a wonderful opportunity for people to accomplish something. "Our children will look back to this time in after years, and will want to know what we did," said he. "Those of us who are kept at home have as important work to do as those at the front. The election is the voice of the people, and he pleaded with the people to elect only men who have valiantly supported the president. The honor of being a senator came to him unexpectedly, said Mr. Benet. He paid a tribute to Senator Tillman. He knew when Senator Tillman died there would be some who would try to side step and try to evade what they had said before.

Referring to Blease, he said that if Blease saw fit to ignore the campaign meetings, it was no fault of his, and it is not his lookout if Blease and Peeples will not come to the meetings and hear what he has to say.

Concerning himself, he said that he is known to many officials in Washington. When he went to the senate he was appointed a member of the appropriations committee and made chairman of the committee on national banks. He is a Democrat, all wool and a yard wide, said Mr. Benet, and he is a fighter. He is 38 years old, and has been a lawyer sixteen years; has been solicitor of his district, and is now city attorney. He was recently appointed alien property agent for this State. He complimented Mr. Pollock, and said that Pollock stood right with him in the fight, although he was a little surprised that he should have opposition at all.

He said that he had asked Tom Peeples if he endorsed the speeches of Blease; Peeples had side stepped and said he believed in Wilson, was loyal, etc., but he could never get Peeples to say whether or not he would vote for Blease. He urged the people not to vote for anybody unless he tells where he stands. He read extracts from the Charleston American and the Yorkville Enquirer of Blease's speeches, and confined his criticism of Blease to the records as printed by these papers. "You are either for Wilson and the United States or you are for the kaiser and Germany—there is no half way ground." Blease had said in Aiken county that if elected he would stand with the president, and urge him for a third term. "Do you think the president would care to receive him after what he has said?" He called on a sailor in the audience to say whether or not if he were killed he would charge his blood to President Wilson, and upon the sailor replying that he would not, there was uproarious applause.

Of course, he said, no one will backguard the president now. The people will not stand for it, but he has no use for anybody who has done it in the past. The most dangerous organ in the State today, he said, is the Charleston American, which had

been disbarred from the mails and only reinstated when Grace quit as editor, and a promise had been made that no more incendiary editorials would appear in it. John K. Aull he characterized as the go-between for the attempted expenditure of Republican money in this State, whether you believe McLaurin or Blease. Aull is connected with the American. The American had printed a letter from Blease commending it, but he challenged the newspaper to print a letter from the third assistant postmaster general.

Mr. Benet says he defies Blease to ask President Wilson what he thinks of Blease. There is no use for the president to interfere in this race, "we can take care of it ourselves."

Mr. Benet said his first vote in the senate was for national prohibition. He made a splendid patriotic speech and was well applauded.

W. P. Pollock.

The next speaker introduced was W. P. Pollock, who was greeted in a very enthusiastic manner. He said his voice was very bad from frequent speaking, but by the help of God he was going to continue his work for his country. He paid a glowing tribute to the late Senator Tillman. Benet, he said, was a fine gentleman, and a 100 per cent. American, but he need not have been surprised at opposition. In fact, he had better get used to surprises, for he was going to be surprised again on election day. There are three reasons, he said, why he is in the race. The first was that from forty counties in the State he had received wires and letters urging him to make the race. His second reason is an ambition to represent his State in the senate, but he would never hold office if he had to dodge the issues in order to get it. His third reason was that the whole world is in war, and he has five nephews and over fifty kinsmen in the fight, and he wants to do his part in the mighty conflict, and he is going to use his powers against any man who wants to go to the senate who is for Germany and against America.

Mr. Pollock paid his respects to the Charleston American in no uncertain or vague terms. Its editor, John P. Grace, he said only a few years ago went over the State denouncing Blease in language more scathing than he could use, and was rotten egged for it. He is now supporting Blease and spreading pro-Germanism throughout the State through his newspaper, and is sucking the residue of the same rotten eggs. This is the same newspaper whose editorial writer, Paul Wierse, is now on the way to the penitentiary for conspiracy against the government.

He is sorry that Blease is so feather-legged as to stay away from the meetings, and he has many things he would like to say to him face to face. He dares Blease to meet him and repeat the words he uttered at Pomaria and Filbert. If he repeats them he will go to the penitentiary, and if he denies them the Charleston American is a liar and the truth is not in it. Blease says they are conducting a scurrilous campaign against him, but he is always certain to say this from a distance. Blease is now jumping from place to place, and he is keeping him jumping until he lands him where Blease said he would lead a regiment to. He said Blease had already led his followers to the place where if they take one more step they will be traitors to their country, but he does not believe that the good people of the State will take this step. Honest people have supported Blease, said Mr. Pollock, but he does not believe that they can honestly do so again.

One old man in the audience shouted to Pollock that Blease was as good as he was. Mr. Pollock interrupted his speech long enough to give the interrupter a very sober and logical lecture, winding up by telling him he hoped God would spare him long enough to get right, and if he were the intelligent man that he looked like he was he would not vote for Blease.

Mr. Pollock was asked how many votes he thought Blease would get in the State. He replied that he had covered fifteen counties and that in seven of these counties he had discovered three Bleaseites. He asked everybody in the crowd who endorsed Blease to hold up their hands. Not a hand was raised. He then asked all who believed that Bleaseism should be spued from the mouths of all South Carolinians to hold up their hands and practically, if not all, hands were raised. "Bleaseism is dead and buried so deep it will never be resurrected." He thought he had found two Bleaseites in Bamberg, and he wanted to get one, put

him in a cage and exhibit his over the State, charge twenty-five cents admission and give it to the Red Cross. Blease talked about raising a regiment, but Pollock said he did not believe there was a regiment of Bleaseites left in the State. "What would he look like leading a regiment?" As soon as he and Benet got behind Blease he tucked his tail and quit the party. Even the Bleaseites would not follow him to war, for they would want to stand and fight, while he was beating it to the rear. Asked how many would follow Blease to war, he said all who would not fight would go.

Mr. Pollock read a letter from Senator Tillman to C. L. Jones, of Ridge Spring, in which the senator said it would be a disgrace to the State to elect Blease, who he described as a traitor to his country and to his God. "If you want to help Germany, elect Blease." Pollock would like to see the kaiser and Blease handcuffed together and sent some place where they would not disturb the peace again.

J. F. Rice.

Mr. J. F. Rice, a candidate for the long term, was the next speaker. He said he was in full accord with the administration, and considers himself a suitable man for the job. He is acquainted with many public men in Washington and would not be a stranger if elected to the senate. Does not consider that he has but one competitor, as Blease had eliminated himself from the race. He was listened to with attention but with absolutely no enthusiasm. He spoke for thirty minutes, but to be utterly frank about it, he said but very little.

N. B. Dial.

Mr. N. B. Dial began his speech by relating a joke about the negro, who said Wilson was the greatest man in the world because he had made the days one hour longer and had taken all the railroads and gave them to his son-in-law. The speaker also considers him the greatest man in the world, but not for the same reasons. He made himself clear concerning Senator Tillman, by saying that he had not always agreed with the veteran senator, but he had never for an instant questioned his loyalty, and no one else can do so. It is the duty of all candidates, he said, to attend the campaign meetings. Blease had attended one or two and then quit.

In regard to the assertion in the Charleston American that he had bolted the party and voted for Haskell in the nineties, Mr. Dial stated that this was an untruth. He had wired Haskell urging him not to run on an independent ticket, and did not vote for him. He had formed a partnership with John C. Haskell, a brother of Alex Haskell, and named his eldest son for his partner, whom he described as being a valiant Confederate soldier, and man high in esteem. He denied ever having voted an independent ticket of any sort. He also denied having voted for Pope or Palmer and Buckner.

He is in the race for two reasons, he said: Trying to win the war is one reason, and the other is he is in the undertaking business burying muckrakers and some others. "If you want a hobo to represent you in the senate, don't elect me." He said he is a man of business and he tries to do things.

Mr. Dial took a strong fling at Blease also. Blease, he said, had charged that the election was stolen from him, and yet he had never presented the proof to the executive committee or resorted to the courts to right the alleged wrong. "There is no straddling or halfway ground now. You are either for Wilson or the kaiser," he said, "and you have never heard of Blease saying anything about the kaiser."

He has stood for the best interests of his country, and while he does not consider himself the best business man in the State, he is the best one in the race, he said. He had succeeded in bringing to his county millions of dollars. Many new questions will arise after the war, and it will require active and qualified men to handle the affairs of the government. He is a great believer in economy, and believes that taxes will be very high for a number of years to come, and wants to see the tax money placed where it will do the most good.

Before the war, he said, 14 per cent. of the people in the United States were idlers. This has now been greatly reduced, but there should be no idleness at all. He discussed the educational question and promised if elected to do what he could to take South Carolina from the foot of the list in point of ignorance.

(Continued on page 8, column 4.)

RICHARDS SCORED PRESIDENT.

Bethea Reads Affidavit Signed By Heath Springs Men.

Lancaster, July 25.—Andrew J. Bethea, candidate for Governor, at the State campaign meeting here today read an affidavit signed by prominent citizens of Heath Springs, Lancaster county, which alleged that Major John G. Richards, the Reform gubernatorial aspirant, during the trouble the United States was having with Mexico and before this country's entrance into the great war had bitterly criticized President Wilson, saying among other things, that Woodrow Wilson will go down in history as the weakest president the United States has ever had.

The meeting, the twenty-fourth since the canvass opened, was attended by between 800 and 1,000 Lancaster county voters.

Major Richards, who preceded Mr. Bethea, anticipating the reading of the affidavit, neither denied nor affirmed that he had made the statement credited to him, stating he could not recall the words. "I may have made it," he said, "I do not know, but since the opening of this war no man living or dead can say I have struck our president. If I had any such opinion it has been expelled by the magnificent leadership and wonderful generalship of our great president since the war began." Major Richards then paid a tribute to Woodrow Wilson and his associates in the conduct of the war.

The Affidavit.

The affidavit read by Mr. Bethea follows:

"State of South Carolina, Lancaster County: Personally appeared before me the men whose names are signed below, who, being duly sworn, say that they are citizens of the town of Heath Springs, are personally acquainted with Mr. John G. Richards, who lives near here at Liberty Hill, that at the time the United States was having trouble with Mexico and had her troops on the border, also about the time Villa was making his raids into New Mexico, the said John G. Richards passed through here (Heath Springs) on his way home and that during a conversation with a crowd of men here in reference to war matters he bitterly criticized President Wilson, saying among other things that Woodrow Wilson will go down in history as the weakest president the United States has ever had. (Signed)

"C. E. Williams, J. A. Rutledge, M. D., J. T. Crenshaw, Ed. F. Hammond, E. W. Croxson, J. A. Bridges. "Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of July, 1918.

"H. A. Horton, "Notary Public for South Carolina."

Mr. Bethea said that the affidavit was given to him unsolicited by citizens of Lancaster county.

Thanks Newspapers.

To the Publishers of America: On behalf of the American Red Cross may we express our deep appreciation and indebtedness for the splendid cooperation and practical support, in both the editorial and news columns, which you have given to every effort of the War Council, and especially to the Second War Fund Campaign?

Our subscriptions went over the top by more than seventy per cent., and this splendid achievement is due in no small part to the advertising, news and editorial help of the newspapers, magazines, farm press and trade papers throughout the entire United States.

Your cooperation was invaluable. We want you to know that you are entitled to feel a sense of the keenest satisfaction for the patriotic service you have rendered and the help you have given. You will be interested to know that the total amount reported as having been subscribed up to July 1st was \$170,036,394. Very truly yours, AMERICAN RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL.

Blind Barber Gives Close Shaves.

London, July 10.—Rock Ferry, Cheshire, has a blind barber, Leonard Jackson, who before going to the front had a little shop in Rock Ferry, and knew everyone in town.

Recently Jackson returned from the battlefields of France blind. Some of his former customers suggested that he try to shave them. He did so and found that he could use a razor with almost as much skill as when he had his sight. Mrs. Jackson does the hair cutting.

Women are employed as coal miners in West Virginia.

DIAL NOT A HASKELLITE.

Columbia State Corrects Statement That Dial Voted for Haskell.

While the assertion that one was a "Haskellite" has long ago lost interest to the Democrats of South Carolina and has ceased to be employed, except by desperate office-seekers when they are beaten and know they are beaten, the fact is that N. B. Dial, candidate for United States senate, did not support Judge A. C. Haskell for governor in 1890. Indeed, nearly all of the people of Laurens supported Captain Tillman for governor in the general election. Very few people in the up-country counties voted for Judge Haskell.

Mr. Dial, in his early professional career, had a law partnership with the late Col. John C. Haskell, of Columbia, and named his son, born four or five years before Judge A. C. Haskell ran for governor, "Haskell," in compliment to his partner. The men who voted for Judge Haskell have certainly never been ashamed of it, and so far from apologizing for it, they boast of it. Nevertheless, many very good citizens differed about the wisdom of Judge Haskell's candidacy and it happens to be the fact that N. B. Dial was one of those who, after the nomination of Captain Tillman, openly supported him.—The State.

Another Star for Sims.

Washington seems to be under the impression that legislation is required in order to give to Vice Admiral Sims the promotion to the grade of admiral which he so well deserves, and which the responsibilities he now shoulders so well warrant. We do not so understand it. Under the law the secretary of the navy is permitted to designate three officers to hold the grade of admiral at sea. At present the commanders-in-chief of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets and the chief of the bureau of operations are the three officers thus designated. It should be simple enough for the department to designate Vice Admiral Sims as admiral in the place of one of the three officers named.

As our Washington correspondent, in a recent letter emphasized, Sims is today doing the work which for the army is performed by two generals—Pershing and Bliss. He is not only supreme in command of all our naval forces in European waters, but he represents us on the Allied naval conferences. Nothing could be better than the way he is performing his every duty. He has proved himself not only a great commander but a most effective co-ordinator, and the British and French share the admiration of his abilities which is strong throughout the navy and strongest of all among the officers of his own command. Congress could well afford to promote him directly to the grade of admiral, but for him to reach that grade all that is required is an order of the secretary of the navy so designating him. Has Secretary Daniels any good reason for delay in issuing such an order?—Boston Evening Transcript.

An Amusing Camouflage.

Anything which will take the invalid's mind off his or her sufferings is indeed a welcome gift. Bear this in mind if you are planning to send over to the sick neighbor a bottle of grape juice or your homemade wild cherry cordial. By just a little work and some patches you can camouflage that bottle into a comical doll. Tie a petticoat or dress around the neck of the bottle and a shorter cape over that.

Tie a piece of kid or cloth over the top of the bottle and mark out features on it with ink. Then top the bottle with a little pasteboard toque and you will have a doll calculated to bring a smile to the bluest invalid of your acquaintance.

Other things can be hidden in the same way, even bottles of medicine for children will be better received than if allowed to stand uncovered on the bedside table. Imagine how a little toil will wait for medicine time to come around if the bottle is a little Red Cross nurse and her head comes off in a fascinating manner when the cork is removed.—Philadelphia North American.

Johnny Knew.

Teacher—What is the third letter of the alphabet, Johnny?
Johnny—Don't know.
Teacher—What do you do with your eyes?
Johnny—Sleep.—Tit-Bits.

CAPTURED GERMAN BASE

FRENCH AND AMERICANS MAKE BIG ADVANCE.

Rheims-Soissons "Pocket" Decreasing in Size Every Day.—Germans in Full Retreat.

July 29.—The Franco-American troops, continuing their pressure on the Germans in retreat from the Marne, have reached and crossed the Ourcq river and penetrated the town of Fere-en-Tardenois, one of the great German supply bases for the enemy troops inside the Soissons-Rheims salient.

Meantime, on the center of the allied right wing southwest of Rheims, violent attacks by the French have forced the enemy to give further ground and enabled the French to capture several towns of strategic value and to draw their front appreciably nearer the high road which runs northward from Dormans to Rheims.

On the extreme wing of the gradually decreasing pocket—near Soissons and Rheims—the enemy, heavily reinforced is holding tenaciously to his ground, realizing that success there would result in a general crumbling of his plans of defense against the locking up of his entire army inside the big bag.

Using Long Range Guns.

In addition to the large number of troops for reinforcements that have been thrown on these two sectors the German long range guns from the region north of Soissons and north and northeast of Rheims are keeping both wings of the salient under a heavy enfilading fire.

Under the battering tactics of the Americans and Frenchmen the German line on the south has now been driven back more than 12 miles from the point south of Chateau-Thierry where the allied troops locked the door to Paris against the enemy July 18 and themselves became the aggressors in what has turned out to be one of the greatest battles of the war.

The crossing of the Ourcq, even if only by advanced elements of the allied forces, presage a general crossing later on. The French official communications thus far during the battle have been remarkably conservative in their estimates of the gains that daily have been made and it is indicated in unofficial dispatches that allied troops are constantly in advance of the line as announced officially.

Where the Germans are in retreat from the south, the cavalry has been brought into the fighting and numerous tanks and machine guns are everywhere harassing the enemy, whose losses are heavy.

Meantime, airplanes are flying over the retreating hordes dropping bombs, while the big allied guns from the sides of the salient are keeping up their intensive firing from all along the line in the densely congested area.

Expects to Make Stand.

The retreat of the enemy has by no means become a rout and so long as the picked troops around Soissons and Rheims are able to keep well open the mouth of the bag through which the Germans are falling back, it is expected that the greater portion of the armies of the Crown Prince will be successful in reaching in order the line where it is intended for them to turn and make a stand.

Just where this stand will be made is problematical. More than half the pocket has been recaptured by the American, French, British and Italian troops opposing the enemy, and there have as yet been no signs of a let-up in the retrograde movement. If, as some of the military critics have suggested, Crown Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, purposes to start an offensive against the British in France and Flanders, as a diversion against the big battle now in progress, no signs of it are apparent at present. What little fighting has been going on in this region has been in the nature of patrol raids in which the British have taken a number of prisoners and machine guns.

For canning and preserving sugar can be obtained up to 25 pounds per month, upon the signing of pledges, which the dealers have, that the sugar will be used for this purpose only; but rich jellies and preserves should not be attempted this summer in view of the acuteness of the sugar shortage, says the food administration.

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