

**KERENSKY ISSUES MANIFESTO**

**FIGHT ON BETWEEN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY PARTY.**

Gen. Korniloff's Attempt to Seize Dictatorial Power Precipitates Most Serious Crisis Russia Has Yet Faced.

Petrograd, Sept. 10.—Premier Kerensky has declared that a state of war exists in the town and district of Petrograd.

The premier has ordered Gen. Korniloff, commander in chief of the Russian armies, to resign in consequence of Gen. Korniloff's demand for supreme power. Gen. Klembovsky was appointed commander in chief.

An official statement says that Gen. Kerensky "also proved a traitor," refusing to take command of the armies in succession to Gen. Korniloff.

The soldiers' and workmen's body, the statement adds, has ordered all the army organizations to obey the provisional government against the conspiracy, stating that General Korniloff will be punished for treachery and that Gen. Klembovsky will be provisionally succeeded to the chief command.

Premier Kerensky has issued the following proclamation:

On September 8, a member of the Duma, M. Lvoff, arrived in Petrograd and called upon me in the name of General Korniloff to hand over all civil and military powers to the generalissimo, who would form a new government at his pleasure. The authenticity of this summons was afterwards confirmed by General Korniloff himself, who had a conversation with me over the direct telegraphic wire between Petrograd and main headquarters.

Considering this summons addressed through me to the provisional government as an attempt by certain quarters to profit by the difficult situation of the country and establish a state of things contrary to the conquests of the revolution, the provisional government has recognized the necessity of charging me, for the safety of the republican regime, to take the urgent, indispensable measures necessary to cut at the roots all attempts against the supreme power, and rights of the citizens won by the revolution.

I therefore, for the maintenance in the country of liberty and public order, am taking all measures, which I shall announce at the proper mo-

ment to the people. At the same time, I order General Korniloff to hand over his functions to Gen. Klembovsky as commander in chief of the armies on the northern front, which bar the way to Petrograd, and I order Gen. Klembovsky to assume provisionally the functions of generalissimo while remaining at Pskov.

"Secondly, I declare a state of war in the town and district of Petrograd.

I appeal to all citizens to remain calm, maintain the order necessary for the welfare of the fatherland and the army and navy and tranquility and faithfully fulfill their duty in the defense of the fatherland against the foreign enemy.

When M. Lvoff saw Premier Kerensky on Saturday and presented General Korniloff's demands, it developed today, he told the premier that an organization of Duma members, Moscow industrial interests and other conservatives who played the role of the opposition at the recent Moscow conference, were supporting Gen. Korniloff.

**RUSSIA MAY FALL PREY TO ROYALIST REACTION.**

Washington, Sept. 10.—The crisis precipitated by the forced resignation of General Korniloff as commander in chief of the Russian armies is regarded here as possibly the most serious of many that menace country's existence as a democracy.

The open fashion in which the deposed commander demanded from Premier Kerensky a virtual dictatorship and adherence of his plans of Deputy Lvoff with his following of the duma and the power of the members of the intellectual and military classes indicated that the Korniloff forces feel sure they can succeed. Unless the differences can be composed it is feared Russia may sink deeper into political disorganization and fall prey either to German conquerors or the threatened monarchical reaction.

With official dispatches explaining in full the tangible situation, it is understood here that the chief issue is the organization of the army along strict disciplinary lines, including the death penalty for soldiers violating orders, advocated persistently by General Korniloff. Although Premier Kerensky has declared himself for the Korniloff program, the provisional government has exercised a check on the sentence through government reviewing measures at the front.

Apparently General Korniloff despaired of improving the situation by carrying out his previous threats to resign and finally became satisfied

that his influence was sufficiently powerful to wrest the entire government from the provisional cabinet.

The provisional government's declaration of martial law in Petrograd and the substitution of General Klembovsky as commander in chief, is accepted as indicating that Kerensky does not count on compromise tactics against the revolt and is ready to apply his policy of "blood and iron" if necessary. A gleam of hope came from Foreign Minister Tereshtenko's statement in an interview today, that he believed the movement "not dangerous" and the "development partly due to a misunderstanding, which will probably be cleared up."

In this connection it is stated by persons familiar with the vicissitudes of Russian politics, that General Korniloff's demands had no connection with the recent disclosures of an attempt to restore the monarchy.

Officials here see in the appointment of General Klembovsky evidence that the government hopes to strengthen its northern position and hold the Germans against a further advance on Petrograd. Klembovsky will remain at his present post in the north, according to the premier's proclamation.

General Klembovsky is one of the younger Russian generals who heretofore has not played a spectacular part in the war.

It is thought possible he may modify the death penalty orders.

The Russian embassy received scant dispatches today of the crisis and official comment was limited to admitting that the situation seemed very serious.

**SWEDEN'S EXPLANATION RECEIVED.**

Will be Made Public in Washington When Presented to Secretary Lansing.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Sweden's explanation of the Buenos Aires revelations has reached the Swedish legation. It will be made public after presentation to Secretary Lansing.

Mr. G. T. Brooks, the official cotton grader stationed here by the United States Bureau of Markets, is kept busy and it is probable that he may have to obtain an assistant for the farmers are just beginning to appreciate the importance and value of having their cotton classed by a government grader. The headquarters of the Tri-County Cotton Marketing Association is becoming the busiest and most popular place in town.

**GREAT TAX BILL.**

**SENATE ADOPTS MEASURE LEVYING OVER TWO BILLION.**

Senators Borah, Gronna, La Follette and Norris Vote Against It—Goes to House Today.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The war tax bill—the largest single tax measure in American history—was passed tonight by the senate. It provides for a levy somewhat under \$2,400,000,000 as compared with the \$1,867,870,000 proposed in the bill as it passed the house May 23.

The vote was 69 to 4, Senators Borah, Gronna, La Follette and Norris having recorded in opposition.

The great bill, nearly four months in the making, will be returned to the house tomorrow and then goes to conference.

Senators Simmons, Stone and Williams, Democrats, and Penrose and Lodge, Republicans, of the finance committee, were appointed the senate conferees.

Awaiting the senate in the final struggle over war financial policies is the \$11,500,000,000 credits bill, which passed the house unanimously and upon which work will be begun tomorrow by the senate finance committee.

Of the \$2,400,000,000 new taxes provided in the tax bill for the duration of the war, \$482,200,000 is to be taken from incomes, corporate and individual, and \$1,060,000,000 from war profits. Most of the remainder is levied on liquor, tobacco and public utilities.

In tonight's cleanup the principal hour actions of the senate were elimination of all provisions for taxing publishers and increasing second class postage rates and all consumption taxes on sugar, tea, coffee and cocoa, the later reducing the bill \$86,000,000. The senate also struck out the clause proposing repeal of the "drawback" re-export allowance on sugar refiners and defeated proposals to add inheritance taxes.

As the last effort of the high tax group to increase taxes, the senate rejected the La Follette substitute bill to raise \$4,500,000,000 more taxes.

A parliamentary snarl and a determined fight on the second class postage provision furnished the most excitement. After the McKellar zone postage increase amendment had been disposed of Senator Hardwick's substitute plan applicable to advertising portions only was beaten 48 to 20

Senator McKellar attempted to offer another substitute but Senator Sausbury, presiding, held that the house zone provisions had never been formally eliminated. Then the senate made sure to eliminate all postage increases and special levies on publishers by adopting Senator Quick's motion to strike out the entire house clause, 59 to 9.

The only postage feature left in the bill are provisions for free transportation of letters from American soldiers abroad and for a one cent stamp on parcel post packages, raising about \$4,000,000.

The consumption taxes of half cent a pound on sugar, two cents on coffee, five cents on tea, three cents on cocoa and from one to two cents a gallon on molasses went out by overwhelming majorities. A final vote on Senator Broussard's motion to eliminate them all was 52 to 28.

**SWEDEN ISSUES STATEMENT.**

**Foreign Office Has Not Received Report on Buenos Ayres Incident.**

London, Sept. 11.—According to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company, the Swedish foreign office has issued a statement saying the foreign office had "not" received a report regarding the Buenos Aires incident made public by the United States and is unable at this time to determine what its position should be. It says, however, that soon after the war started the Swedish foreign minister stated that he felt he ought to transmit a German telegram concerning the civil population at Kiaow Chow.

The statement says the message referred to by the United States was written in code. Sweden's first duty is to ascertain if it was properly translated by the United States. The next action must be to get explanation from Germany and if as represented, without regard to the reference made to her, Sweden will take measures to prevent a repetition.

**May Use Turpentine.**

Washington, Sept. 13.—The navy may again use turpentine paint. Senator Fletcher headed a delegation of Southeastern members of congress urging Secretary Daniels to use it. Navy substituted mineral oils when turpentine advanced in price. The war caused a severe drop in price.

Mr. A. A. Brearley, Jr., of St. Charles, spent the day in town.

**ACCUSED YORK MEN TO APPLY FOR BAIL.**

**Attorneys for Defendants in Sims Lynching Case Serve Notice of Their Intention.**

York, Sept. 11.—Application for bail for the defendants in the Sims lynching case who were presented for murder Monday by the York County grand jury will be made before Associate Justice R. C. Watts in Cheraw Saturday, according to notice served today on Solicitor J. K. Henry by Thos. F. McDow and John R. Hart, counsel for the defendants. Application will be made on testimony taken at the coroner's inquest and upon affidavits of the defendants. All seven defendants are in jail with the exception of Dick Norman.

**DR. JACOBS DEAD.**

Clinton, Sept. 10.—After a long life, full of good works, the Rev. William Plumer Jacobs, D. D., "Father of Clinton," is dead. He died suddenly this morning shortly before 6 o'clock. He was 75 years of age. His death was a shock to the community for he had not been ill. Yesterday he preached twice at his church, the Thornwell Memorial, and had not complained of being ill. Early this morning he called the young lady in the adjoining room and complained of a severe headache. The family physician was summoned at once and upon his arrival found him in an unconscious condition, only living a few moments. The members of the family were immediately notified and are expected today and tomorrow.

**SIX SUBMARINES SUNK.**

Washington, Sept. 11.—Six hostile submarines are believed to have been destroyed off the coast of France on Sept. 5th, when they attacked a fleet of merchantment, of which the American steamer Westwego was one. Two merchantment were sunk. The navy department has received a report from Paris of the battle.

As the vessels were enroute to Europe when attacked they were probably convoyed by United States destroyers. If later details of the battle bear out the first reports, this is the most notable success against the submersibles. Never before was there such wholesale destruction, and it marks a signal victory for the American navy. American warships have been equipped with depth bombs which are very deadly.

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