

**THE RACE FOR CONGRESS.**

**TILLMAN'S SON HOPES LEVER WILL BE BEAT.**

**Timmerman's Attacks Especially Severe—Brantley's Letter About The Edisto Read—McLeod's Usual Speech.**

(Orangeburg Times and Democrat.) The third meeting of the congressional candidates in Orangeburg county last week was held at North Friday morning. The presiding officer was Mr. Robt. H. Jones, and the opening prayer was made by Rev. Belvin. The order maintained during the meeting was good, and with slight exceptions all speakers were allowed to present their claims without interruption. The crowd was favorable to Lever, although McLeod and Brantley had some friends present. Timmerman was also applauded some.

The speeches made at this meeting were the first made by opponents of Congressman Lever after he closed the meeting at Orangeburg with an answer to their attacks. Timmerman and Brantley preceded Lever, and McLeod followed. Timmerman's attack was the more biting, while McLeod followed his usual assault. Both Brantley and Lever got further away from the personal nature of the contest, Lever particularly devoting much time to cotton.

In his speech Congressman Lever referred slightly to Timmerman's speech, not at all to McLeod's and concentrated again on "showing up" about the Edisto River proposition.

A more detailed account of each speech is presented below:

**George Bell Timmerman.**

The first speaker was George Bell Timmerman, of Lexington. Mr. Lever had complained the night before that he had dealt in "insinuations and innuendoes" but "he hoped to make himself so plain that even Mr. Lever would understand." He was not responsible for Lever's acrobatics. The trouble was Lever couldn't "distinguish between where he wanted to be and the public good."

Lever had quoted a letter from Tillman saying no new man could take his place as chairman of the agriculture committee, "but Tillman hadn't said Gordon Lee of Georgia couldn't do it" or one of the other good Democrats in line. Lever had read the letter from Tillman because he said his opponents were trying to make the people think the late senator died hating him. "Nobody brought out such a charge," said the speaker, "and Mr. Lever was the only man to mention it."

Since it had been mentioned, however, he would quote the following from a letter written him on July 18, 1918, by B. R. Tillman, Jr.:

"I am not a fair judge of him (Lever) at the present time because I believe his pharisaical friendship for my father and his jumping into the race for the senate, produced a great deal of worry and irritation, which hastened his end. Pretending for twenty years to be a devoted admirer, riding from Washington to Columbia with me in my automobile last summer and expressing unbounded admiration and affection, using the expression, 'I had as soon think of running against my own father as against Senator Tillman,' etc. etc. He attempted to knife him in his old age, and finding himself beat, he has retreated to again offer for congress. I sincerely hope he will be beat. (Signed B. R. Tillman, Jr.)"

Lever said "I had read parts of the president's letter without 'guts' in it—I wonder if he thinks he's got them all?" Making known his disapproval of such references to a presidential letter, but "if he misrepresents me to get your votes he'll misrepresent you in congress." He then quoted from Tillman's letter to Burleson, where the senator said he "must fight the devil with fire" that they were "lying like the devil and claiming all sorts of things," referring to the Lever crowd.

Lever also charged his opponents with quoting only parts of a letter, the parts that suited them best. Lever did the same thing, only worse, because in reading the president's answer to the Jennings letter "he did not even finish a sentence, but stopped at a comma." The remainder reading, "but of course I have no right to intervene as between equally loyal and sincere supporters of the administration and I would be very sorry if anything I should say should cause any embarrassment to any candidate," and then asked that this be given publication. Yet, despite the president's request, Lever stopped at the comma.

As to Lever's statement that his opponents had spread the report that he wasn't coming to the campaign meetings, whereas Lever had written various chairmen that he couldn't be there "today," Timmerman said Lever had stated in an interview with P. H. McGowan that "I shall not stomp the district," it was "my duty to remain in Washington," and the "people understand." While declining to follow the congressional dates he had before in the senatorial race declared he would attend the dates as fixed by the party.

**Thos. F. Brantley.**

Thos. Brantley was the second speaker, and he said he felt sure that the voters would decide the race without any dictation from Richard I. Manning, A. F. Lever, or outside influences. He denounced any charge that he had assailed the president "as false and I stand ready to defend it." As a matter of fact his friendship with the president probably antedated that of Lever's. Brantley here quoted a friendly letter he received from Woodrow Wilson when he was governor of New Jersey, thanking him for a letter and expressing the hope to see him in Columbia later on during a visit. He had gotten in touch with the president through his previous association with the president's uncle at Carolina. "While I was supporting Wil-

son for the democratic nomination, I think Mr. Lever was looking to Champ Clark." Lever asked point blank as to this replied, "not on your life." Another congressional candidate said "Underwood" but neither Brantley nor Lever heard it.

In reading the Tillman letter Lever read only what he wanted to. He didn't read this: "Lever stated he would not run against me but would help me in any way." Lever tried to be the administration candidate when he was Governor Mann's candidate. Tillman had written, "if there are two persons in South Carolina who have more reason to be grateful to me than Governor Manning and A. F. Lever I do not know them." Lever tried to beat Tillman, yet claimed to love him. He had swung on to Tillman's coat and "loved him because he wants Tillman's friends to love him."

Lever had been paid \$100,000 in salary, but in time of war he had deserted his post, and "reminded me of a slacker." He doesn't know the first principles of patriotism. It was patriotism to run for the senate then patriotism to run for congress, and the speaker asked, "My God, Mr. Lever which is it?" Said he was going to run Blease off the stump, but beat him to the tall timbers.

Brantley was getting after Lever pretty sharply, and was having some effect. About this time Mr. Jake Craft, a cotton buyer and merchant of North, interrupted, "You have discussed Mr. Lever's record, now how about your own?" Brantley said he'd come to that later.

He next went into a discussion as to building highways. Taking up the proposition about the Edisto River Brantley said he had signed the petition only to drain lands not to run a steamboat up it. Irrigation in the west and drainage in the South were similar works of reclamation and should be adopted. He closed by discussing the financial and cotton situation.

**Congressman Lever.**

Congressman Lever spoke third, and in answer to a question, "Ain't you dead?" replied, he "was" a long ways from being dead either physically or politically. "No prosecuting attorney or two by four lawyer will ever destroy the confidence of the people of the district in little Frank Lever."

Lever then turned on Brantley, who said he signed the Edisto River petition for drainage only. I thought Tommy would walk in the trap, and I'm ready for him," he said as he produced a letter, and asked Brantley to identify the heading and signature, which Brantley did, attempting several times to make a statement to the audience which was laughing and hilarious in anticipation. Lever then read from Brantley's letter, which began by telling of four hundred acres of timber which would become available on Brantley's land if the Edisto was opened for navigation, which would also make some farm land available. The letter then went on to say that three benefits would come from the work on the Edisto: give the citizens traffic by water route to Charleston, drain the nearby lands, and make available much lumber.

At this time Brantley asked, "Well, have you done it?" Lever replied that he had provided for \$35,000 in the house, but the whole rivers and harbors bill was later killed. As to Brantley, however, Lever said "I caught him with the goods." The only issue anyway in this campaign was "Lever."

Lever then went into a discussion of the cotton situation. Brantley says fix the price, but "I know if I tried that the southern farmer would get the hot end of the poker." There were two bills before his committee now to fix the price—one by a North Carolina man fixing a minimum of forty cents, another by an Ohio man fixing a maximum of twenty cents. He knew the temper of congress "better than Brantley would if he stayed there thirty-two years" and with ninety-six representatives from cotton States out of four hundred thirty-five, he wouldn't run the risk of trying to fix the price, so he held the bills up in his committee, which only had five or six cotton men out of twenty-one.

However, Lever said he had a plan and had seen the president last Friday. He couldn't reveal the president's attitude because of the confidences involved, but here was the plan Lever had suggested: (1) increase the ships available to send cotton to the countries needing it; (2) urge the federal bank to pursue a liberal policy in rediscounting paper with cotton as collateral; (3) urge that the federal licensed warehouse system be used to the fullest extent; (4) ask the cotton farmers to retire one-third of the crop; (5) agree to sell cotton to other countries at a price fixed after investigation and also to loan them the money if necessary with which to buy; (6) regulate the price of manufactured products so that his profits would be reduced double as he reduced the price for the raw material.

Lever then turned to Timmerman a minute, and made the charge again that Timmerman wasn't sure of election and held on to his solicitors' job while making the campaign. A voice asked, "how about McLeod, hit him?" and Lever replied, "Oh, Tom is back here fat and saucy," and McLeod answered, "Just wait, you'll hear him."

Lever then repeated his characterization of the Jennings question, whether it was disloyal to oppose Lever, as "puerile, foolish, assume," and said he had never claimed that the president said elect Lever, but that "the interests of the country render it highly desirable" that he be re-elected. If the president's opinion is worth anything to help them make up their minds, "well and good," if not "well and good," Lever said he had heard of no friend of his who claimed he was the administration's candidate because as a matter of fact he stood "in my own shoes."

Lever said he cared not for what "young Ben Tillman" said. The question was "not what happened between Tillman and me, but who can serve you best in congress." It was "not what Wilson, or Tillman, or I

have said, but who can best serve the interest of your boys at the front." He re-read, however, Tillman's letter saying he hoped he'd be re-elected, and paid tributes to Solicitor Mann, Solicitor Cobb and Mr. H. P. Fulmer, congressional candidates who withdrew when Lever re-entered.

Lever stated he didn't question the loyalty of Timmerman, Brantley, or McLeod, "they are all good loyal men," but the question was one of ability to render service.

He had known Tillman's health and had told him that he would rather have his right arm cut off than interfere with his desire to come back, but he'd rather cut off both arms than see a man take his place who would have to explain his disloyalty—referring to Blease, but calling no names. Lever closed by asking why his opponent's didn't point out the weak spots in his record in congress if they thought him unfit.

**Thos. G. McLeod.**

The last speaker was Thos. G. McLeod, who was inconvenienced slightly in his opening by some departures. It was long after dinner time, but the large majority of the audience waited to hear his speech also. He followed mainly his usual speech, which arraigns Lever's actions, and charges him with misrepresentation to the president. It was practically the same speech he has made elsewhere. The reporter asked one of McLeod's friends why he used the same speech, and the reply was given by his friend, "I asked McLeod the same thing, and he told me he didn't change because the charges he made against Lever in it were unanswerable, that Lever had not even tried to answer, and he was going to keep hammering on them until Lever tried to answer them." Because of the similarity of the speeches only the comparatively new elements in it are reported again.

Referring to Lever's praise of Solicitor Mann for withdrawing, McLeod said he could take a licking but would not back down. As for Mann he had been at every campaign meeting. He went on to tell of Lever breaking his word to Tillman, and said "every man in this audience who breaks his word should vote for Lever."

After Lever realized he was beat for the senate, he "apparently put in motion the machinery for reaching the resident" and directly or indirectly exerted influence on the president to get a basis to reenter the congressional race. The president's letter to Lever began, "Having been assured" (as to certain political conditions in S. C.) and McLeod wanted to know who had "assured" him? Was it some friend of Mr. Lever's?

McLeod said he would perform any service the president requested of him, but as much as he admired him, "he would not cast a ballot at anybody's dictation," and he was glad that the president hadn't asked such a thing. His letter to Tillman showed that clearly. As a matter of fact, Wilson was misled, when Lever failed to tell him there were six other good Democrats running for congress. "If congress got along without the great Calhoun, Clay and now Tillman, it would seem that it could get along without Frank Lever."

McLeod closed his speech by a discussion of the cotton situation and an advocacy of restricted immigration.

**WEEKLY CROP REPORT.**

**Synopsis of Weather and Crop Conditions in South Carolina for the Week Ending July 30.**

Columbia, July 31.—The weather has been more or less cloudy, with intermittent showers and deficient sunshine. However, some isolated sections are still needing rain. General improvement in crops continues, and field truck, gardens, pastures and forage have developed vigorous growth. Tobacco is ripening slowly, with fair to good results. Cotton continues in good to excellent condition, but there is complaint locally of spiders and rust. Early corn is considerably improved; the crop is practically made in the central and southern counties, where fodder pulling will begin during the coming week; the intermediate and late crops, in common with other vegetation, are much improved. Large shipments of watermelons were made during the week. Peaches, apples and cantaloupes are plentiful. The soil is in fine condition generally for late summer plowing, and fall bean, white potato and turnip planting is progressing.

Richard H. Sullivan.

**General Gaillaumat.**

Paris, July 31.—Major General Marie Louis Adolphe Gaillaumat, recently appointed military governor of Paris, achieved fame by his historic defense of Verdun against the stupendous German onslaught of 1916, by his cleverness in a French offensive on the Somme in which the forces under his command took 4,000 prisoners, 23 heavy guns and 270 machine guns, and by his sagacity in the maneuvering of French troops in the Near East.

He received his first commission in 1884. He was made captain in 1893 and in this rank served in the Indo-China campaign in which he was severely wounded. He received the rank of general of division in 1914 after the outbreak of the war.

He was placed in command of the Second Army Corps and charged with the defense of Verdun in 1916. On December 25, 1917, he was transferred to the command of the French armies of the Orient, replacing General Sarrail. He is 55 years old.

666 cures Headaches, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, or that tired aching feeling, due to Malaria or Colic. Fine Tonic.—Advt.

**GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN,**  
Lexington, S. C.  
CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

**Fair Price List For Week of August 6.**

Commodity	Wholesale	Retail
Plain flour . . . . .	\$12.40 to 13.10 24 lb. basis . . .	\$1.70 to \$1.75 24 lb.
Self-rising flour . . . . .	\$12.65 to 13.40 24 lb. basis . . .	\$1.70 to 1.80 24 lb. basis.
Corn meal . . . . .	\$4.60 to \$4.75 sack . . . . .	.50 to 5 1-2c lb.
Grist . . . . .	\$5.30 to 5.75 sack . . . . .	.6 to 6 1-2c lb.
Blue rose rice . . . . .	\$9.50 to 10.50 . . . . .	.10c to 12 1-2c lb.
Sugar . . . . .	\$8.35 to 8.50 . . . . .	.9 to 9 1-2c lb.
Dried beans . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . 20c
Lard—pure . . . . .	.27 1-2 to 28 1-2c lb. . . . .	.30 to 32 1-2c lb.
Lard—Compound . . . . .	.23 3-4 to 24 1-4c . . . . .	.27 to 29c
Evaporated milk (small) . . . . .	.325 . . . . .	.5 to 6 1-4c
Evaporated milk (large) . . . . .	\$.50 to \$.60 . . . . .	.12 1-2 to 15c
Canned Corn No. 2 . . . . .	.195 . . . . .	.17 1-2 to 20c
Canned Tomatoes No. 2 . . . . .	.150 . . . . .	.15c
Canned tomatoes No. 3 . . . . .	.185 to 2.00 . . . . .	.20 to 22 1-2c
Canned peas No. 2 . . . . .	.185 to 2.00 . . . . .	.20c
Canned pork & beans No. 2 . . . . .	.175 to 1.90 . . . . .	.17 1-2 to 20c
Cheese . . . . .	.27 to 29 . . . . .	.32 1-2 to 35c lb.
Butter . . . . .	.49 to 51 . . . . .	.55 to 60c lb.
Ham . . . . .	.31 1-2 to 35c . . . . .	.33 to 37 1-2c
Bacon, side . . . . .	.27 1-2c . . . . .	.30 to 33 1-2c

Retail stores should sell meal, grits and rice by the pound. Fair price ice list. Retail. Consumers have right to demand ice weighed from wagons or other places of delivery.

7 1-2 pounds . . . . .	.5 cents
15 pounds . . . . .	.10 cents
25 pounds . . . . .	.15 cents
50 pounds . . . . .	.30 cents
100 pounds . . . . .	.50 cents

Abe Ryttenberg, representing the wholesale dealers.  
D. G. F. Bultman, representing the retail dealers.  
Mrs. I. A. Ryttenberg, representing the consumers.  
Mrs. H. G. Osteen, Mrs. E. H. Moses, statisticians. U. S. Food Administration; E. I. Reardon, Assistant Food Administrator, chairman. Sumter Price Interpreting Board, U. S. Food Administration.

**How I Select My Seed Corn in The Field.**

Clemson College, July 30.—James W. Draffin, of Leslie, York county, has made a remarkable record in club work. He has been a member of the York County Boys' Corn Club for four years, and has been a county prize winner each year. Twice he has been a second State prize winner. His article on "How I Select My Seed Corn in the Field," which is given below, makes very interesting reading:

"One of the essentials of profitable corn growing is proper selection of seed. Stalks of the predominating type in the row or field should be chosen, if equally resistant and well-eared as others. Get the form of the ideal stalk well fixed in your mind, and look for it. Remember the type from year to year and don't change unless you should change to a different strain or seed variety."

"I don't wait until all the corn is in the crib to select my seed for next year's planting. If you do, you will fall in the crop. The standing plant will answer the question as to whether the selected ears have come from good stalks. I always try to be sure to get plants that grow not less than two or not more than three good ears to the stalk, and not more than half-way up the stalk. I select the well-filled ears, not too large nor too small, but medium size, and sound. The shuck should be loose on the grain and should have a wholesome look. I always try to select my seed corn from the stalks standing where they grow, as soon as ripe, and before the first hard freeze. I select ears from the stalks that have produced the most corn without having any special advantages, such as space, moisture or fertility. The most important consideration is to select seed from those plants which have the ability to furnish the largest quantity of dry shelled corn. Early maturity is a desirable quality, and so are short, thick, wind-firm stalks; top-heavy ones with ears borne too high are likely to mean losses."

"I collect my plants that bear my seed ears and cut off the top and bottom and hang the part on which the ears are fastened, in some convenient place in the crib or barn. This will keep in mind how the plants looked in the field."

"I go through my corn and cut the diseased and stunted stalks about July first or August first, so as to prevent crossing with the good stalks that are to furnish my seed. Now, if I am going to plant on upland, I do not use seed that has been long grown on lowland, and if I am going to plant on lowland, I use my field selected seed that has given best results on that kind of land as far as possible. I plant seed that grew on the same type of soil that I am going to cultivate. I always try to procure my seed from corn that is known to produce large yields. It has been pretty well demonstrated that the prolific corns are the best varieties for the South. They do not make the largest and best show ears, but they do make the largest yields, and the greatest money value per acre. I prefer Goodman's Prolific Variety."

**Company Inspection.**  
The Sumter Light Infantry Reserve, Capt. A. C. Phelps commanding, which was organized and mustered into service four months ago was inspected by Adjutant and Inspector General W. W. More Monday afternoon. The company assembled at the armory and marched to the graded school square where it was inspected by Gen. Moore. It was put through the manual of arms and field movements in company and squad formation, the exercises lasting altogether nearly an hour.

At the conclusion of the inspection the company hiked out to Pocalla, where a chicken stew and fish supper was served. After supper Gen. Moore made a brief address to the company in which he stated that the organization had passed a most creditable inspection and that he felt it a duty, as well as a pleasure to compliment both the officers and men on the fine showing that had been made by the company, especially in view of the fact that the company had been organized only four months, in which short time a great deal had been accomplished in developing an efficient military organization.

Capt. Phelps responded in a short talk expressing his appreciation of the complimentary remarks of Gen. Moore and pledging himself and the company to merit by future performances the good opinions of Gen. Moore.

Capt. Phelps also called on Maj. C. B. Yeaton, a former captain of the Sumter Light Infantry, Capt. Hutcheson, Lieut. Geo. C. Warren, Lieut. R. K. Wilder, Dr. H. M. Stuckey, H. G. Osteen and Sergt. Pat Gallagher for talks. All of whom responded in an appropriate manner. The company has seventy-seven men on the roll and sixty-five were in ranks for inspection.

**Registration Notice.**

The County Board of Registration will be in their office at the Court House, continuously from July 1st to August 31st, excepting July 4th, for the purpose of registering all qualified voters of the county of Sumter, as the law requires.

T. D. DUBOSE,  
J. M. N. WILDER,  
J. A. REAMES,  
Supervisors of Registration.

**Acknowledging The Light.**

We can not see why Mr. Blease wants to criticize or speak disparagingly of the Manning boys who have enlisted in the army. They are to be commended, and Gov. Manning has a right to be proud of them. If they have secured offices so much the better for them. We do not blame any of the boys for getting an office if he can in the army. Of course there have to be privates in order to make up an army, but there is no just right for the criticism of any boy for securing an office if he can. He is rather to be commended, and an office does not mean that he is immune from danger, because if he is an officer worthy the name of an officer he should lead his men, and if he does not we imagine that he will not long hold the office. We try to be fair and just always, and to give every one credit for what he deserves. And we can't help saying this about the Manning boys. We do not know them but it is a great privilege to have five or six boys to respond voluntarily when the country calls and we congratulate Mr. Manning because we believe this is a race to be run by twos and twos and not by ones and ones.

The foregoing is an editorial from the Newberry Herald and News. That paper is edited by Col. Elbert H. Aull, who has always been a faithful friend and supporter of Cole L. Blease. One of his sons is Blease's publicity manager, by reason of his connection with the Charleston American, while one son and two sons-in-law are in the United States army. Probably Col. Aull thought rather of his sons in the service of his country than of his son in the service of Blease when he wrote his editorial.

Mr. Aull's sense of fairness and decency, as a man and as the father of a son in the service, would not permit him to remain silent in the face of the cruel, vulgar and vicious assault made by Blease on Governor Manning's sons. We do not believe, either that Mr. Aull would endorse the Pomaria and Filbert speeches.

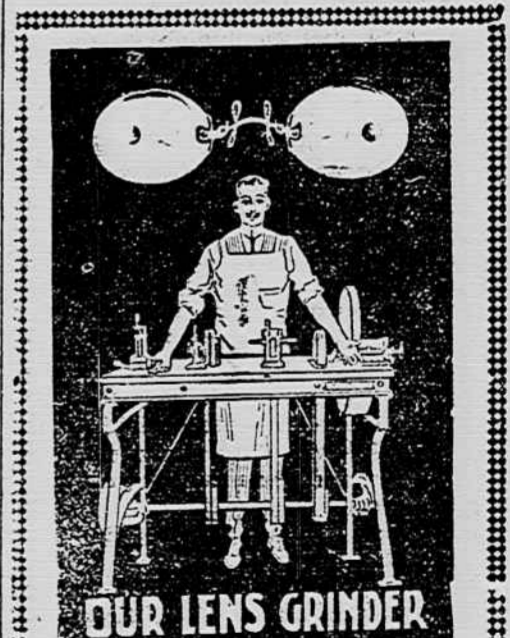
This rebuke to Blease, this repudiation of the fundamental bestiality of the man, which he cannot long conceal or keep in the background, however much he affects to purr on occasion, though mild in its terms, takes added force from the circumstance that it is administered by one of his most ardent supporters. There have been numerous defections from Blease's ranks, of men who were once his staunchest aides, but who, sensing eventually the manner of man he is inwardly, have left him.

As Mr. Aull says, "it is a great privilege to have five or six boys to respond voluntarily when the country calls, and we congratulate Mr. Manning, because we believe it is a race to be run by twos and twos and not by ones and ones."

Not so Blease. Out of the foulness of his stomach he spews insult at the man who has six sons with the soul and urge of loyalty in them to fly to the support of this righteous war which Blease opposed until he saw plainly that the people whom he attempts to boss and lead around by the nose would not stand for his obnoxious doctrines.

For we are well assured that the great majority of the plain people of the State, including those to whom Blease looks for support, will take the view taken by Mr. Aull. We are well assured that by far the great majority of them do not deserve the stigma and the stain that are involved in the name "Bleasite." They are loyal people, standing by the nation, to whom, if one proposed the sentiments of Blease as expressed at Pomaria and Filbert, they would spit them out of their mouths. They are merely deceived in Blease. Once they could see the real inwardness of the man they would cast him aside with scorn and disgust.—Columbia Record.

Mrs. Charles Paine and children, of Waycross, Ga., are visiting Mrs. M. C. Smith.



**OUR LENS GRINDER.**

We Grind Lenses, examine the eyes scientifically and fit eyeglasses perfectly. Let us work for you.

We have all prescriptions on file. Broken lenses replaced promptly. Graduate Optometrist and Optician in charge.

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