

THE CANDIDATES AT DALZELL

BITTER ATTACKS MADE ON EACH OTHER BY CLIFTON AND EPPS.

Audience Listens Attentively, but Gives Little Applause to Candidates, Who State Their Claims to Support of People.

The candidates for county offices spoke at Dalzell Friday, the largest precinct in the county outside of the city of Sumter, and were heard by the greatest number of voters which has attended any of the campaign meetings. The audience was not enthusiastic, as was the one at Rembert on the previous Tuesday, but it listened attentively to the candidates state their claims for the suffrage of the people.

The features of the meeting were the continued attacks on each other's record by Messrs. Clifton and Epps, and their defense of points where they had been attacked. The attacks were more comprehensive than at any previous meeting, but not quite so bitter as they were at Privateer and Shiloh. Mr. Epps brought out two new points on which he considered Mr. Clifton's record vulnerable, Clifton's voting to establish a steam heating plant at the colored college at Orangeburg and his voting against paying for work done by stenographers in the investigation of the State Insane Asylum. Mr. Epps denied a report that he had been seen at the Country Club.

Mr. Clifton denounced Mr. Epps' statement that he had voted against the race track bill, saying that if Mr. Epps could show where he had voted against this bill or opposed it, he would withdraw from the race. He stated that Mr. Epps had not done him justice in stating that he had voted for the steam heating plant, for he had not stated that thirty other members of the senate had voted for the bill, whereas only one had voted against it. Mr. Belsor in his speech called Mr. Clifton to task for not keeping the record straight, saying that Mr. Clifton had mixed his facts as to the commutation road tax bill, of which he was the author, with the tax collection bill of which Mr. Epps was the author.

The speaking took place in a grove and was presided over by Mr. M. L. Moore, president of the Dalzell Democratic Club.

The first speakers were Messrs. R. L. Burkett, who announced himself a candidate for re-election as magistrate, and W. R. DuBose, who told of his fitness for the office and promised faithful attention to its duties.

Messrs. R. E. Wilder, for auditor, E. C. Wallace, for treasurer, T. E. Richardson, for judge of probate, unopposed officers, made their usual talks.

W. J. Seale, candidate for coroner was the next speaker. He was followed by S. W. Raffield and D. W. Owens for the same office.

W. S. Thompson made his usual speech. Mr. Pitts made his plea for re-election as a business proposition. He stated that he had intended making improvements on the road to Dalzell, but had been called to make a new road to Shiloh so that tobacco could be brought over it to the Sumter tobacco market. He had done this at the request of citizens of that section and of the business men of Sumter, who were entitled to this consideration, as Sumter paid thirty-five per cent of the county taxes. He again demanded that Mr. Thompson prove his charge that Lee and Clarendon county roads were better than those of Sumter county or retract his charge.

L. E. White made his usual announcement.

Messrs. S. D. Cain, former superintendent of education, and Dr. J. H. Haynsworth, superintendent of education, made their customary speeches, asking the election of the best man to the office.

R. D. Epps was the first of the candidates for the senate to speak. He again went over his record in the house, referred to bills he had worked for, saying that every bill he had introduced during the past session went through successfully. He again referred to his anti-Bleese letters and declared that it was only the extremely ignorant who did not know that the Philippines were further from Africa than we were, this being in answer to a statement made by his opponent at a previous meeting that he had taught a negro school.

In opening his attack on Mr. Clifton's record he stated that he had examined the senate journal and had found that Mr. Clifton had voted on fifty measures and had not voted on thirty-two measures, which had come up for action in the senate during the past session. He did not see how Mr. Clifton could consistently attack him for not voting on two measures, when he was himself guilty. He stated his position against whiskey, denying a false report which he said had been circulated around Sumter that he had been seen at the "Country Club" with some friends of his drinking and carousing. He said any such

statement was "a malicious lie, and I dare any man to repeat it before my face." This statement was greeted with applause and someone in the audience cried "Hurrah, that's the way to talk." He said that some questions could not be answered "yes" or "no" and the Fortner bill was one of them, giving his reasons for not voting on the bill, as heretofore. He said this bill had been "pussy-footed" through the senate and there was no record as to how Senator Clifton had voted on it. He again charged that Clifton had opposed the anti-race track gambling bill and had voted against it and secured an amendment postponing the time for it to become effective. He did not believe that this represented the will of the people whom he represented.

He referred to the State park being 400 to 500 acres and not 30 acres as Clifton had stated. He charged that Clifton had voted \$7,500 for a steam heating plant in the State College at Orangeburg "so that Cuffee might comb his hair by steam heat," applause and laughter greeting this statement. He said \$500 a year would have been saved if the bill to rent to the State offices in the Union National Bank had been passed.

He wanted to know why Mr. Clifton had voted against paying the stenographers who took testimony in the investigation of the State Insane Asylum and asked Mr. Clifton to explain his reasons. In closing he said that he had always stood for law enforcement and asked that any reports which were being circulated be brought to him, so that he might have a chance to answer them.

Mr. Clifton stated that Mr. Epps was indeed a strange kind of politician, if he entered a race for office and did not expect to be bothered by such reports, but he denied that any of these reports had ever emanated from him, nor could Mr. Epps trace any of them to him.

He belittled the work of Mr. Epps in the house, making light of the importance of the bills Mr. Epps had introduced and worked for. He did not call Mr. Epps to account for not voting, but for asking to be excused from voting. He had never asked house to excuse him from voting and if Mr. Epps or anyone else could show where he had he would withdraw from the race. He said that he had never been to the country club except one time, when he was invited to a barbecue and Mr. Epps was present at this time also. He had not then gone into the club room proper.

He referred to a report which he said had been spread around Dalzell that he had made statements reflecting on the integrity of citizens of the community. He most emphatically denied that report and he wanted everybody to know that he denied it. He read a statement from L. D. Jennings, who was opposing him in this race, he said, in which Mr. Jennings stated that he was with Mr. Clifton at the time he was alleged to have made the statement and that he (Jennings) would have heard it had it been made, and that Mr. Clifton had made no such statement. At this point there was applause and someone called out "Hurrah for Clifton."

He most emphatically denied Mr. Epps' statement that he had voted against the anti-race track gambling bill and said that he would withdraw from the race, if Mr. Epps could prove that he had. He voted against an amendment to the bill, as had Senator Carlisle, the author, and numerous other senators.

He stated that the legislature had no legal authority for voting to rent offices in the city for State officers and he would vote against such a bill every time. In referring to this he expressed an opinion that he would be re-elected. He explained his vote for the steam heating plant for the negro college, saying that the committee which had investigated the matter had recommended the appropriation, as the college would go to pieces without it. He again referred to Mr. Epps' course on the Fortner bill, and his voting for the appropriation for the negro State fair. He brought out Mr. Epps' record on the dispensary bill, referring to his character as one of "vacillation, excuse and evasion." He again charged that Mr. Epps had voted to cut out the appropriation for the old soldiers home at Columbia, a bill which Bleese had vetoed, but realizing that he was wrong, had borrowed money for the same purpose.

R. B. Belsor was the first of the candidates for the house to speak. He referred to his trip to Washington, from which he had just returned, in behalf of the farmers in this crisis brought on by the European War. He told of what had been done and what the men at the conference were trying to do for the cotton raisers. He went over his record, pointing out bills he had worked for for the benefit of the county and of the State.

He called Mr. Clifton to task for not keeping his records straight, saying that the ways and means committee consisting of twenty-two men had

investigated the need of offices for State officers and had recommended the rental of the offices, at a saving to the State of \$8,000 a year, a saving which had been lost by the veto of the Governor and the refusal of the Senate to pass the bill over the Governor's veto. He had voted on the bill on the report of the committee and thought it good policy to save the State, if possible. He claimed to be the author of the commutation road tax, which Mr. Clifton belittled, but as this bill put from \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year in the county treasury for road building, he thought this a measure of importance. Mr. Epps, he explained, was the author of a tax collection bill. He said Mr. Clifton must keep his facts straight, before he attacked other members of the delegation not opposing him.

He went over his work for the water power tax bill, which had failed of passage in the Senate, and his efforts to get a direct school levy tax back into the county. He then went over other bills he had worked for.

Mr. A. K. Sanders would represent the agriculturists of the county, not a single representative having been elected from the county since the separation of Lee County.

He referred to his previous experience in the house. He stated in reference to a report, that had been circulated, that he had at one time gotten registration certificates for negroes in order that they might vote, that it was untrue. He had always destroyed these certificates when they came into his hands.

Mr. D. D. Moise asked his hearers to investigate his private life, as he had no public record, and see if he was not worthy and if he was, he asked their votes on election day. He had always striven to be a builder and not a destroyer. He claimed credit for starting the tobacco growing movement around Sumter. He favored a simplified land registration system and the teaching of domestic science and agriculture in the public schools. Mr. Moise seemed to be very popular with his audience and received liberal applause.

Mr. J. C. Dunbar went over his platform of rural credit system, land title registration, fish protection laws, a cotton warehouse system and compulsory education.

Dr. Geo. W. Dick referred to his first election and his work in the House since then, until he was now chairman of the leading committee of the House. He did not seek anybody else's place, but he wished to recall his own place, referring to the possibility that he might be chosen

JAPAN SENDS ULTIMATUM.

WITHDRAWAL OF ALL ARMED VESSELS IS DEMAND MADE.

Considered Highly Important to Remove Causes of All Disturbances in the Far East—Must Safeguard Alliance With Great Britain.

Toyko, Aug. 18.—Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany Saturday night, demanding withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiau Chau and giving Germany until Sunday, August 23, to comply with the demand. Otherwise, the ultimatum states, Japan will take action.

The general expectation here is that the ultimatum will be followed by war. Takaaki Kato, Japanese foreign minister, simultaneously with the dispatch of the ultimatum, conferred with George W. Guthrie, American ambassador, and made to him a broad statement calculated to assure the United States that American interests in the Far East would be safeguarded and the integrity of China upheld.

Owing to doubts whether communication with Berlin were assured, Japan to insure the arrival of the ultimatum forwarded to Berlin by six channels, including Washington, London and Stockholm. The government also notified Count von Rex, German ambassador to Japan, and likewise retarded the time limit for a reply until August 23.

Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, today invited the peers, newspaper men and leading business men of Tokyo to come to his office at noon, at 4 and at 6 o'clock, respectively, when he made known to them the terms of the ultimatum and announced that he would give the negotiations in connection with the alliance.

Speaker of the house, if re-elected, which office, he said, would be an honor to Sumter County more than to him personally. He always favored appropriations for rural schools and had worked for the establishment of a rural police system.

He also advocated the employment of a rural nurse, to care for and aid those in the country, who needed such assistance. He asked the support of all who thought that he had done his duty and done well for Sumter County.

A recess was taken for a barbecue dinner at about 1.30 o'clock. The dinner was served for the benefit of

INQUIRY INTO FOOD COST.

STATE AND FEDERAL AUTHORITIES AT WORK.

If Dealers are Found to Be Artificially Increasing Prices, Courts May Proceed to Prosecute.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Legal forces, State and federal, all over the country got into action today, carrying out President Wilson's suggestion for an investigation of whether food prices are being increased on the pretext of the European war and for criminal prosecution if that is found to be the case.

The national capital led the campaign with a grand jury investigation to which commission merchants, wholesalers and retailers, buyers for hotels and restaurants were subpoenaed and citizens having evidence were invited.

Reports of other inquiries beginning in many localities by United States attorneys and State and county authorities poured into the attorney general's office. Special agents of the department began their search for evidence of manipulations or other methods of price fixing and Secretary Redfield sent detailed instructions to agents of the department of commerce on carrying out their part of the investigation.

After a conference between President Wilson, Attorney General McReynolds and Secretary Redfield, the attorney general said he was considering the conspiracy section of the Sherman anti-trust law as the only existing statute to cover the situation and that he would not be able to report whether additional legislation were necessary until after receiving detailed reports from his agents.

President Wilson, officials said, aroused by what he considers wholly unjustifiable increases in the cost of food, is giving his personal attention and encouragement to the investigation.

Consideration of several congressional resolutions for inquiry was blocked in the house today by parliamentary tactics.

Miss Allen Bradham is visiting relatives and friends in Winnsboro.

the school house by the people of the neighborhood.

After dinner a collection was taken up for a sick lady of the neighborhood, something over thirty dollars being raised.

MILLIONS TO FIGHT.

GERMANS TO MEET ALLIES FROM BASLE TO MAASTRICHT.

Battle Front 226 Miles and Operations Would Have Varying Fortunes, Experts Say.

Paris, Aug. 15.—Conditions under which the great battle between the Germans and the allied forces probably will be fought are made the subject of an official communication issued by the French minister of war today. By its development and the nature of the ground over which the battle will be waged, the communication says, this vast engagement will differ profoundly from battles of other times.

"By reason of the abandonment of the attack which the Germans planned against Nancy," says the communication, "our concentration has been carried out with regularity and in its entirety, and thus the whole of the French army will battle with whole of the German forces with the exception of those German troops concentrated on the eastern frontier of the Empire."

"The violation of the neutrality of Belgium has extended the Belgian and French lines to the frontier of Holland. The next battle, therefore, will be from Basle to Maastricht with several millions of men on each side."

"It is this enormous extension of the effectives and of front which will characterize the battle and it will be profoundly different from all other battles."

"When two adversaries engage in a battle along a front of from twenty to thirty kilometres (13 to 20 miles) the engagement is characterized by two features—it is rapid and immediately decisive. With a front extending over 400 kilometres (226 miles) it is not likely to be the same."

"It would appear impossible from all the evidence that one of the adversaries would be able to gain decisive advantage upon this front of 400 kilometres."

"The operations along so great a line would have varying fortunes. We will have an advantage at one or several points; the Germans will have an advantage at other points and the line of battle will continue to be modified until one of the adversaries succeeds by co-ordination of movements and mass of effort in gaining some point, the superiority of which will dislodge the adversary's front and mark the end of the first battle."

BAGGING AND TIES 1914

The tillers of the soil are to be congratulated upon the magnificent prospects for all crops, which we sincerely hope will continue, so that our agricultural friends may reap a rich reward as the result of their year's labor.

Our business is largely dependent upon the farming class, when they prosper, we prosper, and we feel very grateful to them for the loyal manner in which they have stood by us for many years past.

You will soon be looking around for the wherewith to cover your cotton, as the indications point to a reasonably early crop and as usual, we are well prepared to take care of your wants in this respect.

We have all grades of bagging up to 3 lbs. per yard. Our Globe brand is a re woven fabric, but free from holes or any imperfections whatever. It will make an ideal bagging for persons running public gins, as it will serve the purpose equally as well as the new goods and costs very much less. Our Dundee brand

is doubtless familiar to you, as we have been selling it for many years. In Sugar Sack bagging we handle nothing but standard goods, which we have in 3 and 3 lbs.

Our experience has taught us that second hand ties are unprofitable as well as undesirable, so we are offering nothing but standard new goods. We carry a stock of both bagging and ties in our warehouse in Charleston, from which we can ship you direct, thereby saving the local freight from Sumter to those for whom hauling would be inconvenient. We are prepared to make shipments August 1st, payable October 1st without interest and you can depend on our prices being right. If you have any doubt as to that, it will be a pleasure to quote you. Soliciting your inquiries for this or any thing else in our line.

O'Donnell & Co.,