

LATEST NEWS FROM THE WAR

(Continued From Page One)

Telegraph's Brussel correspondent, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "The Belgian left wing has routed massed German cavalry, infantry and artillery in a fierce encounter."

BOMBARDING CITY.

Paris, August 12.—A German bombardment of Pont-A-Mousson, in the department of Meurthe and Moselle, commenced yesterday. A hundred big shells fell in the town, killing and wounding inhabitants and demolishing buildings.

ARE HOLDING FORTS.

Paris, August 12.—It is stated that forts around Liege still are holding out against the Germans and that troops which defended the city have reformed to the west and resumed the offensive. It is said the Belgians have blown up bridges and destroyed the railroad in the rear of the German forces, cutting off their supplies.

GRAIN FOR ENGLAND.

Boston, August 12.—The British steamer Sagamore of the Warren line left today for Liverpool with six cabin passengers and 168,000 bushels of grain. Prior to sailing her captain was notified officially that North Atlantic shipping was safe from attack by German warships.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD.

Mexico City, August 12.—A telephone message received here late tonight said there was a report at the village of San Pedro de Atzacapaco that there had been heavy cannonading and prolonged rifle firing in the vicinity of the federal outposts. It was feared here that the federal and constitutionalist advance guards had clashed.

IMMENSE ARMY.

London, August 13.—A St. Petersburg dispatch in the daily Mail says it is reported in the newspapers there that Germany has formed 25 reserve divisions each of 20,000 men and six battalions, 31 reserve cavalry regiments, which will constitute the main part of the German forces on the Russian border.

LONG TITLED COUNT LEAVES

London, August 12.—Arrangements have been made for the departure tomorrow of the Austro-Hungarian ambassador Count A. Nensdorff-Pouilly, Dietrichstein, who has been in England for 18 years as secretary, minister and ambassador, respectively, and who is one of the most intimate friends of the British royal family.

DOWAGER EMPRESS IS ILL

St. Petersburg, August 12.—The dowager empress, Maria Feodorovna, of Russia, has arrived here seriously ill and it is stated will undergo a surgical operation.

The dowager empress, who is the sister of Queen Mother Alexandra, was stopped in Berlin August 9, on her way to St. Petersburg. Eventually she was permitted to go to Stockholm. She expects to remain in Switzerland during the war.

PLENTY OF MONEY.

Geneva, August 12.—Via Paris, August 12.—Secretary of State Bryan today advised Pleasant A. Stovall, the American minister, that he had deposited \$50,000 in gold in a New York bank to help Americans. The Swiss International bank credited Mr. Stovall with that sum, and Americans now will be sent to Italian ports to take ships home.

NOT TIRED OF WAITING.

Paris, August 12.—Americans at Havre waiting for the French line steamers France and Chicago to sail for the United States are deserting the vessels and returning to Paris or going to England. Two thousand Americans have been living aboard the steamer of the company's expense, expecting daily that they would sail. The company now offers to repay the fares of the Americans.

EXTRAORDINARY PLAY.

Chicago, August 12.—While practicing over the Glen Oak golf course today for the open invitation tournament there tomorrow, Fred McLeod, of the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C., made the 117 yard fifth hole in one shot with a mashie. The ball landed within five feet of the cup and rolled in.

STEAMER SIGHTS WARSHIP.

New York, August 12.—The steamer Osage, which arrived here tonight, has the distinction of being the first vessel of any considerable size to navigate the Panama canal in both directions. She sighted the British cruiser Southall late today near the New York Harbor channel.

LINER ARRIVES.

New York, August 12.—The Lorraine, which left New York for Havre August 11, arrived here today. French reservists and messengers, arrived in Havre early today, according to arrangements by agents of the French line here.

GERMAN WAR DOG IN PORT.

A German war dog steamed into the harbor today.

Paris, August 13.—Official declaration of war against Austro-Hungary issued today by France.

VILLA AND CARRANZA AT CROSS PURPOSES

(Continued From Page One)

viously announced program. The entire plan as given out by close friends of Villa shows that the fighting general has drafted a scheme with which the present federal army and especially the generals now supporting the Carral movement are entirely in sympathy.

Officials, incidentally, have been advised that, while the federal army is evacuating Mexico City to allow a peaceful entrance of the constitutionalist armies without subjecting combatants in the capital to the dangers of a battle, the federal forces, estimated at 40,000 have not finally determined what to do. The federals want guarantees and General Velasco, minister of war to Carranza, has intimated in an official communication to Carranza that if guarantees are not given and amnesty declared a counter revolution undoubtedly will follow and an effort be made to join forces with Villa.

LESS MEAT IF BACK AND KIDNEYS HURT

Take a Glass of Salts to Flush Kidneys if Bladder Bothers You.

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish, clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly back-ache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.

GERMANS REPULSE BELGIAN LANCERS

Small Battle Fought Near Tirlemont Resulting Disastrously for Belgians

(By Associated Press) Brussels, August 12.—The German cavalry which on Monday and Tuesday spread itself out over a front extending from St. Trond to Hannut, at the same time sending detachments in the direction of Tirlemont, Hougaerde and Tondogne, has fallen back except at one point where they are keeping in contact with the Belgians.

A fight of importance occurred today near Tirlemont where a thousand German cavalry, with quick firing guns mounted on horses attacked a regiment of Belgian lancers. The latter retired. The Belgians lost two officers and a small number of men in killed and wounded.

The Germans are erecting fortifications in the streets of Liege with a view to resisting a possible Belgian attack on the right flank.

Belgian aviators made flights today as far as the German frontier. Belgian peasants accuse the Germans of shelling no quarter.

Baron von Zuluena de Iyvelt was shot by a gentry today while riding in an automobile along the Namur-Liege road.

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Dover, Aug. 13.—Heavy cannonading heard this morning from north-west. Firing lasted an hour.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—By direct wireless from Nauen, Germany, to Goldsmit wireless station, Tuskertown, N. J., Germans took 120 French officers, more than 1,000 soldiers prisoners in fighting at Muehlhausen. Captured four cannons. Took another thousand French officers and men at Lonwy. Germany is cleared of French troops.

Brussels, Aug. 13.—Fighting yesterday between Belgians and Germans near Diest, lasted all day. First great battle of war called battle of Haalen. Snails still falling around Diest last night.

Paris, Aug. 13.—Official announcement today said Belgian cavalry supported by infantry and artillery defeated similar German force near Diest fortress. Fighting extremely fierce. Germans thrown back toward Hasselt, Saint Trond.

London, Aug. 13.—Dispatch from French foreign minister to Brussels says French troops behind St. Julien victoriously resisted entire German army corps.

London, Aug. 13.—It is officially announced today that war has existed between England and Austro-Hungary since midnight.

London, Aug. 13.—News dispatch says terrible battle occurred near Muehlhausen. German dead 8,000 to 10,000.

EUROPEAN WAR BULLETINS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Troops Are Located
London, Aug. 12.—The official press bureau of the British war office says today:

"Of the 26 German army corps, the bulk has been located and it is evident that the mass of German troops is concentrated between Liege and Luxemburg.

"The number of German troops known to be on the Western side of that country proves that it is the eastern theatre of war, the Russo-German frontier, so far as Germany is concerned, is comparatively lightly guarded unless by reservists."

After Liege Again
Brussels, via London, Aug. 12.—The fight for the possession of the Liege forts has recommenced. The German army, erected a bridge at Lixhe for the transport of troops and heavy material and it is possible that simultaneously an attempt will be made to cross the river Meuse in front of Liege, for convoys have been sighted proceeding towards Engis.

Renewing the Fight
London, Aug. 12.—The struggle between the Belgians and the Germans for the Liege forts recommenced today. The forts are being fired upon and are returning the fire vigorously.

Changing Tactics
Brussels, Aug. 12.—via Paris.—The German army has moved north of Liege and is advancing into the heart of Belgium. It is difficult to determine the objective. There is a screen of cavalry in extraordinary forces along the whole front of the alleged armies.

A new army corps is investing Liege. The French cavalry is engaged in sharp fighting. Both the German and allied armies are feeling their way.

Repulsed With Heavy Loss
St. Petersburg, via London. An attempt by Germans to occupy Eydukhnen, East Prussia, one of the points to which Russian troops were despatched early in the war, has failed.

The Germans, comprising a detachment of infantry with artillery were repulsed with loss.

Servians to the Front
London, Aug. 12.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's Nish Servia, correspondent says that a combined Servian and Montenegrin invasion of Bosnia from Pleylje (Tashlija), northwest of Novibazar, has begun in three columns. General Radamir Patnik, chief of the Servian general's staff and General Jankovitch of the Servian army has taken supreme command of the forces

ized by act to advance, say three-fourths of the value of the cotton on a basis of 12c per pound for middling and grades above middling, so far as advances under the act is concerned, or at the discretion of the distributing bank as to the amounts to be advanced on grades under middling cotton.

Fourth. All loans made by the regional bank to the distributing banks shall be subject to call when the price of cotton shall be 10c and over and the distributing bank shall be allowed 30 days to meet such call in order that the farmer may have sufficient time to sell his cotton and meet his obligation or sell the cotton for reasons caused by location or the want of demand then other correspondents to be permitted to supply the cotton from other localities, thereby regulating the sale and movement of cotton in the respective localities operating under the act of congress authorizing above loan.

LOCAL MAN SUGGESTS A NEW COTTON PLAN

J. J. FRETWELL OUTLINES METHOD

GOVERNMENT LOAN

Have Government to Lend Cotton States Sum of Four Hundred Million to Move Crops

Realizing that it is the duty of every southern man to attempt some solution of the problem now confronting the entire south in regard to the marketing of the cotton crop, J. J. Fretwell, of this city, has studied out a plan which he believes to be feasible and by which he believes that the south can be safely tided over the approaching financial stringency. Mr. Fretwell's plan, according to those who have given it study, says that it can be done and that if put into practice the farmers will be saved thousands and thousands of dollars. Mr. Fretwell seems to have given the matter deep study and it appears that he has struck on one of the best plans to be devised. An outline of his suggestion follows:

First. Congress to authorize the secretary of the treasury to loan through the regional banks of the cotton states, say four hundred million dollars, to be secured by standard warehouse receipts or other satisfactory evidence of the storage of cotton covered, and pledge of such loan, and all such loans to be guaranteed by the distributing bank upon the basis of the cotton crop of 1913-14, approximately fourteen million bales, the amounts to be apportioned to each state would be upon a basis of about: 30,000 Per Bale as Follows:

South Carolina 1,200,000 37,500
North Carolina 825,000 25,000
Georgia 1,800,000 55,000
Tennessee 280,000 8,700
Mississippi 1,650,000 50,000
Louisiana 390,000 11,700
Arkansas 800,000 24,000
Texas 4,400,000 132,000
Oklahoma 1,600,000 48,000
Alabama 1,400,000 42,000
Florida 100,000 3,000
Virginia 100,000 3,000

13,975,000 419,250

The warehouse receipts to be loaned under the system are to be acceptable to the Southeastern Insurance companies or to the Mill Mutual Insurance companies operating within said cotton states.

Second. Require the regional banks to advance these sums of money to the banks of each cotton state to be apportioned to each county or group of counties, in proportion to the amount of cotton grown in their counties, based upon the cotton bureau report of September 1st, 1914.

All loans to be made at 4 per cent to the farmer or cotton grower, by the distributing banks, and the distributing banks to pay to the regional bank 3 per cent allowing to the distributing banks the margin of 1 per cent for their guarantee for the payment of said loan.

Third. The regional banks authorized

An Address to The Voters of The Third Congressional District

By F. S. EVANS.

Fellow Citizens:
From the opening of the campaign for congress from this district I have endeavored to be fair and have succeeded in making my campaign on a high plane, refusing to indulge in personalities and discussing throughout the district those questions of National importance which I consider of interest to the citizens of this congressional district.

I consider that the public record of many who offers himself as a candidate for office is a public issue because there is no surer way to show a public man will conduct himself in the future than to refer to his conduct as shown by his public record in the past. Two candidates who have asked you for your votes, to-wit: Messrs. Alken and Dominick, have public records. The other two of us, to-wit: Mr. Horton and myself, have never held public office, I feel therefore, that in the beginning I should tell you something of who or what I am, before I discuss what I conceive to be the issues of the campaign. I live at Greenwood, S. C., and my interests in life have been there for the past twenty-three years. There has never been an enterprise of any kind launched in this community that I did not actively support and without boasting I think that I can claim my share of the credit for the wonderful growth of my home city. My business is the Cotton Oil Mill business, having worked myself up to the top in that business from a humble beginning. I am a graduate of the University of Hard Knocks and the only degree of which I can boast is the Degree of Common Sense, which experience has conferred upon me in the years of my life. If you send me to represent you in the halls of congress, the same energy and loyalty and common sense which have been given to the upbuilding of my community will be as freely spent in your interest as the national capital. Politically I am a novice. Two years ago I ran for congress against Mr. Alken and although unknown in the political field seven thousand of my fellow citizens in this district showed their confidence in me by voting for me and from the expressions which I have heard over the district I feel confident that thousands of others have been added to give me on the 25th of August.

Enough of myself. My platform is brief, I stand in absolute accord with the national administration under the wonderful leadership of Woodrow Wilson. In addition I pledge myself to be ever on the alert to advance the interest of my district at large and to further those objects and principles which will go to the upbuilding, materially, socially and morally of our beloved South.

It is to be presumed that Mr. Alken is asking re-election at your hands because of his record in congress. A perusal of that record, therefore, becomes important. Mr. Alken has made so little a record that it is difficult for me to find it. But the chief feature that needs attention is the fact that although Mr. Alken by reason of long service should have been entitled to recognition of any of the big committees of the house, nor has he been made chairman of any of the committees of the house. It has been brought out on the stump in this campaign that Mr. Alken was in line for the chairmanship of the committee on the District of Columbia, a very important chairmanship and that his Democratic brethren of the ways and means committee did not give him that chairmanship because he had been so lax in his attendance on that committee that he did not feel himself capable of performing its important duties.

Mr. Alken by his vote on the Panama Canal Toll Bill has allied himself with that division of the democratic party, which is largely controlled by the most contemptible American, William Randolph Hearst. He attempts to justify his betrayal of that principle of the democratic party which has existed for a century, to-wit: "Equal rights to all and special privilege to none," by saying that he was following the leadership of Mr. Clark and Mr. Underwood, and he holds these gentlemen up as the great spectacles of human political perfection. At the same time the senatorry of this country in no uncertain terms rebuked Mr. Clark for his unholly alliance with Tammany Hall whereby he sought the presidency at the expense which is largely controlled by within the party. And that Mr. Underwood's campaign expenses, when he was a candidate for the democratic

nomination for president, were borne almost entirely by the large interest of Wall Street and elsewhere in the country, who have been praying for fifty years upon the poor people of this nation with unremitting fury and viciousness. Had Mr. Underwood's opponent in Alabama been other than Capt. Hobson it is not at all certain but what the people of Alabama would have rebuked him just as the democratic party had rebuked Mr. Clark. If Mr. Alken makes it a question of leaders I would call your attention to the fact that there were opposed to Mr. Clark and Mr. Underwood on this issue, two men whose loyalty to the interests of the common people cannot be questioned. I refer to Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, and William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, if Mr. Alken wishes to explain his vote on the ground of his pledge it would be well for you to remember that he pledged himself to work in harmony with his democratic colleagues in congress and not with any one or two of them. Upon the Panama Canal Toll Bill the democratic members of the house of representatives preferred the side of Wilson and Bryan to the side of Clark and Underwood by a vote of some five or six to one. In the face of the fact that almost every district convention in this district, and the state convention in Columbia put themselves on record in no uncertain terms as being opposed to this vicious grant of the people's money to special interest, Mr. Alken still tells you that if he had the vote to go over again he would vote the same way. He no longer recognizes you as the master and himself as the servant, but has put himself up as the only interly owned and controlled by the Steel cannot defend, any vote for a subsidy principle. The American people built the Panama Canal and they should be allowed to use it all alike. The shipping industry which is largely owned and controlled by the Steel Trust should not be granted a special grant in that public owned utility. It would be just as fair to say to the cotton farmer of the South that he could ship his cotton through for nothing as it would be to say to the American Steel Companies that they could send their steamships through for nothing. It would be just as righteous to say to the cotton mills of the South that they need pay no taxes as it would be to say to the ship owning interests that they need pay no tolls. If Mr. Alken wants to vote for subsidies and can make a sufficient compromise with his conscience to do so, it does seem that his loyalty to you people would limit that vote to a subsidy on something that would benefit you instead of a subsidy on something that would benefit you instead of a subsidy on something that would enrich the Steel Trust.

Mr. Alken is also in favor of removing from the operation of civil service all of the rural carriers and assistant postmasters in this country. The scheme in this is one that strikes at the very foundation of the rock upon which your liberties are built. It means a substitution of political preferment in government service for merit. It means that if Mr. Alken so desires under the operation of this bill he could dictate to the rural carriers and assistant postmasters in his district and that would mean that those of our fellow citizens who have by their meritorious conduct and examinations obtained these positions must give up their right of free speech and free thought and support the congressman who is in or lose their jobs. That may be Mr. Alken's idea of politics in a democracy, but I want to tell you this. If Frank Evans ever has to obtain or retain an office by such methods as this he will never be your representative in congress. I want you rural carriers and other employees of the government to vote for the man you think is the best man to serve the interest of your district in the halls of congress. As a large employer of men, it has always been my policy to recognize merit and I see no reason at this late date for changing my plan.

Mr. Dominick, of Newberry county, is the other one of my opponents who has a public record. He is now assistant attorney general of South Carolina, and was for a short time a representative from Newberry county in the state legislature. Unfortunately for Mr. Dominick, the people of Newberry county saw fit at the end of his service to re-appoint him to private life that he has had to wait a decade before he could get up enough courage to ask the people for votes. Mr. Dominick has made his campaign almost entirely to my fellow citizens at the cotton mills, and still the record is that Mr. Dominick while in the legislature was an opportunity to vote for a bill decreasing the hours of labor in the mills and he voted against it. In the House Journal of 1902, page 512, I quote the following: "On motion of Mr. Ashley the following Bill was indefinitely postponed. House 425.—Mr. Webb. A Bill to limit the hours of labor in factories. Mr. Webb demanded the yeas and nays which resulted as follows:

Among those voting in the affirmative were W. F. Stevenson, Dominick and others.

Among those who voted in the negative were E. L. Brooks, Coggeshall and others.

On page 663 and 664 of the House Journal for the same year concerning House Bill 1021 and Senate Bill 531, which was an act amended so as to increase the salary of the sheriff of Orangeburg county, the conference committee consisting of three members of the senate and three of the

house of which Fred H. Dominick was one, submitted a report in which it was recommended that the harmless little bill be stricken out and have the following bill substituted in lieu thereof: "A bill to authorize and empower the board of directors of the State Dispensary to grant permits the establishment and operation for the sale of beer by retail or otherwise in cities of over 20,000 population, etc." Section two of this proposition reads as follows: "That said permits be continued and be of force for a term of four years unless revoked for cause by the state board of directors and the holders thereof shall have the power to manufacture, bottle and sell, by retail or otherwise now provided by law."

This bill raised such a furor that the members of the free conference committee felt it necessary to sign the statement to be found on page 680 and 681 of the House Journal of 1902 in which they stated that they signed this free conference report, "when brought to us by Mr. Dominick of said committee, with the understanding that it was to correct a defect or supply an omission in a law, which was passed by the last session of the legislature." This explanation was given by Messrs. Hough, Douglas, Tatum and Butler, who all stated that they did not read the report but took Mr. Dominick's word for it. It appears from the record that the offense was so grave that a concurrent resolution was introduced which stated "that the report of the committee on free conference on said bill was signed under misapprehension, induced by... representation made to them by one of the conferees on the part of the house of representatives," and committee was appointed to inquire into and investigate, but when the people of Newberry got through with Mr. Dominick and left him out of the next legislature it showed plainly enough that they had investigated and inquired into the situation sufficient for their purpose. Surely the people of this district do not want it to go on record in Washington that on account of the misrepresentation of a representative from this proud old state it would be necessary to have a joint investigation by the senate and house of representatives.

The question for the people of this district is, do we want Alken with his misrepresentation of democratic principles to suit himself and the party of the house of representatives," and committee was appointed to inquire into and investigate, but when the people of Newberry got through with Mr. Dominick and left him out of the next legislature it showed plainly enough that they had investigated and inquired into the situation sufficient for their purpose. Surely the people of this district do not want it to go on record in Washington that on account of the misrepresentation of a representative from this proud old state it would be necessary to have a joint investigation by the senate and house of representatives.

"The question must be answered by the voters of this district on the 25th day of August and I await their verdict in perfect confidence that the people's judgment will be in favor of me and I pledge you, in advance that all of my time and talents shall be given to the advancement and true representation of my people."

(Signed) F. S. EVANS.
(Political Advertisement)

BAPTISTS BUY AN INFIRMARY

Knowlton's Hospital Sold to the Baptists, Purchase Price Unknown

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 12.—The South Carolina Baptists have bought the Knowlton hospital in this city and will take charge at an early date, according to announcement made here today by a member of the Baptist hospital committee. The purchase price was not announced.

It has been known for some time that negotiations were pending between the Baptist trustees, and Mrs. Augustus B. Knowlton, widow of the late Augustus B. Knowlton, M. D., founder of the hospital, a definite announcement was not made until today, however. The transfer of the Knowlton property will be the beginning of hospital work of the Baptists. Several weeks ago it was announced that the Baptist trustees had bought the Colonial Hotel property. The Colonial will be continued as a hotel, it was learned today, as it is the intention of the trustees not to develop a hospital there at this time. The Colonial has operated as a family hotel for about two years, at which time there will be no change for the present.

The Knowlton hospital, on Marlow street between Hampton and Taylor streets, is reputed to be one of the best equipped institutions of its kind in the South. It is the purpose of the South Carolina Baptists to develop in Columbia one of the largest hospitals in this section of the country and possessing the Knowlton and Colonial properties. The project is well under way.

Cuba Canal
A wedding of quite a lot of interest and surprise to their friends was that of Miss Mittle Cann, of this city, and Mr. C. P. Cann, of Atlanta, Ga. They were married in Roscoe, Ga., July 29. Rev. Ernest Anderson, Miss Cann is one of Anderson's most prominent young ladies. Mr. C. P. Cann is a prosperous merchant of Atlanta. After a trip they will be at home to their friends, Atlanta, Ga.

house of which Fred H. Dominick was one, submitted a report in which it was recommended that the harmless little bill be stricken out and have the following bill substituted in lieu thereof: "A bill to authorize and empower the board of directors of the State Dispensary to grant permits the establishment and operation for the sale of beer by retail or otherwise in cities of over 20,000 population, etc." Section two of this proposition reads as follows: "That said permits be continued and be of force for a term of four years unless revoked for cause by the state board of directors and the holders thereof shall have the power to manufacture, bottle and sell, by retail or otherwise now provided by law."

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