

Classified Columns

Want Advertising Rates

Twenty-five words or less, One Time 25 cents, Three Times 50 cents, Six Times \$1.00.

All advertisement over twenty-five words prorate for each additional word. Rates on 1,000 words to be used in a month made on application.

No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents, cash in advance.

If your name appears in the telephone directory you can telephone your want ad to 321 and a bill will be mailed after its insertion for prompt payment.

FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—87 acres of good farming land, adjoining town of Iva. Has one 6-room dwelling, one tenant house 3-barns, six acres in good bottom, 30 acres of good oak timber land. Good well and spring; good orchard. I. E. Wiles, Iva, S. C. 8-412t

FOR SALE—180 acres 2 miles east of Iva, S. C. 5 room dwelling, barn, tenant houses Well timbered and watered. A bargain to a quick buyer. Address G. W. Belcher, Iva, S. C.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE—164 acre Oconee county, South Union road. High state of cultivation. Well watered. Good pastures. Fine orchard and superlative vine. Four tenant houses and large barn. A bargain for some man. A. T. Thompson, Westminster, S. C., R. F. D. 3.

FOR SALE—250 farms So. Ga., West Green and Denton, Ga., \$10.50 round trip. If you are interested write or see me at once. C. E. Key, County Clerk's Office, Anderson, S. C.

FOR SALE—Tin fruit cans in any quantity from 1000 to 10,000. Quarts \$2.50 per hundred; No 1, \$2.00 per hundred. Cash with order. John S. Carter, Phone 44, 927 W. Market street, Anderson, S. C.

STOCKS FOR SALE

We offer subject to previous sale or withdrawal, the following Stocks:

10 shares Calhoun Mills Common Stock, Calhoun Falls, S. C. at \$45.00 per share.

10 shares Williamston Mills Common Stock, Spartanburg, S. C., at \$90.00 per share.

10 shares Drayton Mills Common Stock, Spartanburg, S. C., at \$35.00 per share.

WANTS

WANTED POSITION—Stenographer with 5 years experience, 4 years legal work wishes position in up-country. Anderson preferred—"Stenographer" of The Morning Intelligencer.

WANTED—Orders for cypress poles. Can furnish any length and size desired in a good grade of black and red heart cypress. Prompt shipments. Write me your wants and I will name delivered prices. Address J. U. Watts, Branchville, S. C. 8 13 14 15 d

LOST

LOST—Between O. D. Anderson's store and the foundry, Tuesday afternoon 8 p. m., one 17 Jewel Howard watch with one link, Ala., millita job. Paul Bradshaw, Phone 243, if

LOST—One handle of rug between Anderson, S. C., and Mr. Maestri Richardson's. Finder return to J. A. Mullins and receive reward.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF ANDERSON WATER, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Anderson Water, Light & Power Company will be held at the office of the company at Anderson, S. C., on the 24th day of August, 1914, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of considering the expediency of liquidating and winding up the affairs and dissolution of the said Anderson Water, Light & Power Company.

H. A. ORR, President.

BOILERS, TANKS, STACKS, ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES, REPAIRS, PIPE, GALVANIZED ROOFING, LOMBARD IRON WORKS

London, Aug. 13.—A special dispatch from the Exchange Telegraph says the German fleet, including the German commandant-in-chief, the French commander-in-chief, and the British commander-in-chief, were all present at the meeting of the League of Nations in London, which was held at the Hotel de Ville, and that the British commander-in-chief, Admiral Jellicoe, was the only member of the band who was not present.

PERSONALS

J. E. Elliott and J. P. Hughes, of Ware Shoals, spent a few hours in Anderson yesterday.

G. H. Sloan, of Clemson College, spent a few hours in the city yesterday.

H. L. Allen, of Greenville, was among the visitors to spend yesterday in the city.

Raynor Wyatt, of Whitefield, was in the city yesterday for a few hours.

George Drummond, of Greenville, was among the visitors to spend yesterday in Anderson.

J. T. Foy, of Clemson College, was in the city yesterday for a few hours.

Capt. Land, of Williamston, spent part of yesterday in the city on business.

Frank Reed, a popular salesman traveling out of Anderson, is at home for a few weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. McClosky, of Pendleton, passed through the city yesterday, en route to Washington.

Mrs. Daisy E. Wilson is spending this week in Honea Path, where she is the guest of friends.

W. D. Garrison, of Charleston, is spending a few days in the county with his mother.

Mrs. James Prince has returned to her home in Salisbury, N. C., after a visit to friends and relatives in Anderson.

L. E. Martin, of Hopewell, was among the visitors to spend yesterday in Anderson.

Steve Fisher, of the Antreville section, was in the city yesterday on business.

Mrs. J. H. Cox and daughter, of Belton, were in the city yesterday for a few hours.

Doc Craig, of the Lebanon section, was among the visitors to spend yesterday in the city.

D. B. McPhail, of Hopewell, spent part of yesterday in the city on business.

Mrs. Alice Robinson, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, Mrs. W. L. Brisson and John Will Robinson have gone to Hendersonville and Asheville, N. C.

W. C. Merritt, of the Roberts section, spent yesterday in Anderson on business.

Magistrate W. P. Bell, of Iva, spent a few hours in the city yesterday.

Dr. W. W. Chisholm spent yesterday in Pelzer on professional business.

Mrs. J. H. Kinard and Mrs. Brison, of Augusta, Ga., are spending several days in the city. Mr. Kinard is expected to arrive in Anderson today. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Curtis.

J. Lawrence Maxwell, of Savannah, Ga., formerly a resident of this city, spent Wednesday night in the city. He was enroute to Caesar's Head, where Mrs. Maxwell is ill, but will later return to Anderson for a stay of several days.

Miss Grace Spencer and Miss Felicia Murray have returned from a stay in Asheville, N. C.

Mrs. Flem Smith and Mrs. J. S. Fisher, of Toccoa, Ga., are in the city, the guests of Mrs. Templin, on Whitner street. Mrs. Smith will return to Georgia today but Mrs. Fisher will remain in the city for several days.

Mr. J. L. E. Jones left Wednesday for a two-week's stay in New York, Washington and other northern points.

Miss Hattie Diver, of Greenville, S. C., is visiting her cousin, Miss Jessie Jones, on North Fant street.

Mr. Furman Jones and sister have returned home from Greenville, S. C., where they have been visiting relatives and friends.

LARGE ESTATE.

Will of Famous Singer Filed and Bequests Stated.
(By Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 13.—A copy of the will of Lillian Nordica, the singer, who died in Java last May, filed today, provides that her entire estate, valued at \$38,000, be divided among her three sisters, To E. Romano, described as "having been with her for 16 years," is bequeathed \$30,000.

A petition by one of the executors that George W. Young, Madame Nordica's husband, declines to file the original will. The petition prays that he be forced to do so.

"In the distribution of my property," reads the will, "I am not forgetful of my husband, George W. Young, to whom I have advanced over \$400,000 in cash, which I estimate as his full or more than full share to which he might be entitled in my estate. It is, however, my desire that my husband, George W. Young, shall receive his legal portion.

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 of our office holders as a candidate for office is a public issue because there is no surer way to tell how a public man will conduct himself in the future than to refer to his conduct in the past.



CAPT. F. S. EVANS.

Two candidates who have asked you for your votes, to-wit: Messrs. Aiken 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 that 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 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 at the national capital. Politically I am a novice. Two years ago I ran for congress against Mr. Aiken 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 these friends are still loyal and that thousands of others have been added to help swell the vote which you will 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. Aiken is asking re-election at your hands because of his record in congress. A perusal of that record, therefore, becomes important. Mr. Aiken has made so little a record that it is difficult for one to find it. But the chief feature that needs attention is the fact that although Mr. Aiken by reason of long service should have been entitled to recognition on 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. Aiken 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. Aiken 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 Baltimore the democracy of this country in no uncertain terms rebuked Mr. Clark for his unholy alliance with Tammany Hall whereby he sought the presidency at the expense of 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. Aiken 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. Aiken 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 Tolls 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 county 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. Aiken 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 Trust should not be granted a special graft 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. Aiken 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 enrich the Steel Trust.

Mr. Aiken 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 preference in government service for merit. It means that if Mr. Aiken 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. Aiken'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 retire him to private life by such an overwhelming majority 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 will the record is that Mr. Dominick while in the legislature has 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 612 I quote the following: "On motion of Mr. Ashley the following Bill was indefinitely postponed."

House 455.—Mr. Webb. A Bill to limit the hours of labor in factories.

Mr. Webb demanded the yeas and nays which register as follows:

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

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

On page 663 and 664 of the House Journal for the same year concerning House Bill 7021 and Senate Bill 591, 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 permission 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 monstrous read 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, Douglass, 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 misrepresentation made to them by one of the conferees on the part of the house of representatives," and a 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 Aiken with his misinterpretation of democratic principles to suit himself and the steel corporation and his lack of harmony with Wilson and Bryan? Do we want Dominick whose record shows that he was a better friend in 1892 to the citizens of Columbia and Charleston, who wanted to manufacture and sell beer, than to the people in Newberry county and who when opportunity came to help the mill people, voted against them? Or do we want Evans who has made of himself what he is today, who has stood at the forefront of progress in his community and county, who has studied the issues before the American congress and mastered them, and who will be a representative of the plain honest people of the third congressional district if he is elected.

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

Special to The Intelligencer.

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 an 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 and it is said that there will be no change for the present.

The Knowlton hospital, on Marion 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.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

The stockholders of the Anderson Development Company will meet at the Chamber of Commerce in Anderson, S. C., on Wednesday, Sept. 8th, 1914 at 5 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of authorizing a mortgage of the property of the company to the Old Dominion Trust Company.

J. S. FOWLER, President.

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 lifted 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:

State	Bales	Value
South Carolina	1,200,000	37,500
North Carolina	950,000	28,500
Georgia	1,900,000	57,000
Tennessee	290,000	8,700
Mississippi	1,000,000	30,000
Louisiana	350,000	11,700
Arkansas	800,000	24,000
Texas	4,900,000	147,000
Oklahoma	1,000,000	30,000
Alabama	1,300,000	39,000
Florida	100,000	3,000
Virginia	100,000	3,000
Total	13,975,000	419,250

The warehouse receipts to be issued under the system are to be acceptable to the Southeastern Insurance companies doing business in the cotton states 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 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 to sell his cotton and meet his obligation or sell the cotton for reasons caused by location or 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.

Pay Bill Was The Biggest Ever.
As announced in yesterday's issue of the Intelligencer, The Palmetto Theatre gave to every person attending the performance an envelope containing a coin, ranging in value from one penny, to one dollar. The manager of the theatre was kept busy all of the afternoon and until a late hour last night "paying off" a record crowd attended both afternoon and evening performances. The company playing at the Palmetto this week is one of the best ever seen in Anderson, and that the public appreciates good, clean performances is evidenced by the patronage; accorded this popular theatre.

GALLANTRY REWARDED.

French Officer Receives the Cross of the Legion of Honor.
(By Associated Press.)
Paris, Aug. 13.—5:45 p. m.—The first officer to be decorated for gallantry in the war is Second Lieutenant H. J. Bryant, of the 38th Central Postal Directory, who was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor on Thursday. Bryant, said the officer with seven of his men had charged thirty miles and that Bryant had killed the officer of the Germans with his own hands while the other members of the band were routed.