

From \$2 Up

**Q. C. Rings Are Quality All Through**

See them. Prove that similar values elsewhere would cost you much more. The makers' printed guarantee protects you always, against lost stones (except diamonds).

**SOLID GOLD**

Guaranteed Rings

Look for Q. C. stamp inside each ring. Over 2000 designs. Call and get free birthstone card.

**Lyon**

CASH JEWELER

**Deposit YOUR MONEY WITH US**

and then, we will lend you money when you need it.

Interest paid on deposits.

**Farmers and Merchants Bank and Farmers Loan & Trust Company.**

Anderson, S. C.

combined resources a little the rise of one million dollars.

**Reliable Remedies**

For every ache and pain is a reliable remedy. You can cure the difficulty if you only act in time and act with wisdom. A lazy, torpid, sluggish liver is, without a doubt, responsible for more aches and pains than any other thing, for it is the cause of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, etc.

**R. L. T.**

knocks all these out by going right to the bottom of the difficulty—the liver—and from there strengthens the entire system. A trial proves it.

50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at your druggists.

Manufactured and Guaranteed by

**Evans' Pharmacy**

Three Stores.

**HELD AS HOSTAGES**

Seventeen Prelates Held by Germans in City of Liege.

(By Associated Press.)

Rome, August 27.—Via Paris.—The Cardinals who met today in the seventh congregation preparatory to the conclave to elect a successor to Pope Pius, were perturbed over a report that seventeen prelates in Liege were held by the Germans as hostages against acts of hostility on the part of the population of the Belgian city.

**WOUNDED TO LEAVE**

Washington, Aug. 27.—Secretary Bryan today enabled all American embassies and legations in Europe to urge Americans to leave Europe without delay.

**EUROPEAN WAR UNAVOIDABLE**

ENGLISH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN MAKES SUCH A REPORT

**THE ONLY COURSE**

England Was Honor Bound To Defend Belgium's Neutrality Which Germany Ignored

London, Aug. 27.—10:40 p. m.—The British foreign office tonight issued the report of Sir William Goschen, former ambassador at Berlin, on the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany.

The report, dated August 8, says that the ambassador called on the German secretary of state, Gottlieb von Jagow, and inquired whether Germany would refrain from violating Belgian neutrality.

"Herr von Jagow," the report continues, "replied that he was sorry to say his answer must be 'no,' since German troops having crossed the frontier that morning, Belgian neutrality already had been violated. Herr von Jagow again went into the reasons why the imperial government had been obliged to take this step, namely, that they had to advance into France by the quickest and easiest way to get well ahead with their operations; and endeavor to strike a decisive blow as early as possible.

No Other Alternative.

"It was a matter of life or death for them, as if they had gone by the more southern route they could not have hoped, in view of the paucity of roads and the strength of the fortresses, to have got through without formidable opposition, entailing great loss of time.

"This loss of time would mean time gained by the Russians for the bringing up of their troops to the German frontier. Rapidity of action was the great asset, while that of Russia was the inexhaustible supply of troops.

"I pointed out to Herr von Jagow this fact accomplished of the violation of the Belgian frontier rendered, as he would readily understand, the situation exceedingly grave and I asked him whether there still was not time to draw back and avoid possible consequences which both he and I would deplore.

"He replied that for reasons he had given me it was now impossible for him to draw back."

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"Herr von Jagow," says the report, "replied that to his great regret he could give no other answer than that which he had given me earlier in the day, namely, that the safety of the empire rendered it necessary that the imperial troops should advance through Belgium.

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RICHARD IRVINE MANNING,

Distinguished Citizen of South Carolina, Who Will Be the Next Governor to Appear.

**FEDERAL BOARD OPPOSED TO PLAN**

No Reduction to \$15,000 Capital—Limit Will Be Made For Membership

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, August 27.—Bills were introduced today by Chairman Owens of the senate banking committee to amend the bank law so that:

National banks may issue circulation notes based on commercial papers up to 75 per cent of their unimpaired capital and surplus, instead of the present limitation of thirty per cent.

The federal reserve board may admit state banks having a capital of \$15,000 in towns of 3,000 or less. Federal reserve banks may discount acceptances with maturity at time of discount not more than three months and endorsed by at least one member bank, based on importation or exportation of goods or domestic sale or consignation of goods to be delivered to purchaser or consignee on or before maturity of such acceptance.

The reserve board today discussed the proposal to admit state banks with capital of \$15,000 for several hours and decided against the plan. It was pointed out that in some instances chains of such small banks are owned by the same individual and it was argued that a reduction of the limit to \$15,000 might result finally in further reductions.

**GERMAN CRUISER SUNK BY BRITISH**

Destroyed Ship Had Participated In Thrilling Adventures in the Past

London, August 27.—Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, announced the sinking of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse in the House of Commons today. He said:

"The admiralty has just received intelligence that the German armed merchant cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of 14,000 tons and armed with a ten inch gun, had been sunk by the H. M. S. High Flyer off the western coast of Africa.

"This is the vessel which has been interfering with traffic between this country and the Cape and is one of the very few German armed auxiliary cruisers which succeeded in getting to sea. The survivors were landed before the vessel sunk. The High Flyer had one killed and one wounded."

More than once has the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse played an important part in thrilling adventures at sea, in New York harbor and foreign ports.

When the great fire swept the Hoboken water front in June, 1900, destroying the North German Lloyd liner and resulting in the loss of many lives, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse lay at dock in the pathway of the flames. She was hauled out by tugs to the middle of the Hudson and escaped serious injury. Only three of her men were lost—much less than the loss in men sustained by the other liners.

In November, 1906, she was in a collision off Cherbourg with the Royal Mail Steam Packet liner Orinoco. Thirteen steerage passengers and sailors met death in the crash.

Captain Polack, her commander, performed with her a feat of seamanship in October, 1907, that will long be remembered for its brilliance. When in mid-ocean the liner lost her rudder, Captain Polack brought her to Portland, Maine—a journey of several days—without a rudder, steering her with her propellers. He accomplished this by working her screws alternately and the feat was acclaimed as one of the most extraordinary ever performed on the high seas.

It was in August, 1910, that Mayor Gaynor was shot aboard the vessel as he was about to sail for Europe. In December of the same year she came year, she lost one of her propellers while on her way to New York, and she was long delayed in reaching port.

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"The chancellor," says the report, "began a harangue which lasted about twenty minutes. He said the step taken by Great Britain was terrible to a degree just for a word, 'neutrality' a word which in war time had been so often disregarded; just for a scrap of paper Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation, who did not do anything better than to be friends with her. And his efforts in that direction had been rendered useless by this last terrible step on the policy in which, I knew he had devoted himself since his accession to office, was tumbled down like a house of cards.

"What we had done was unthinkable. It was like striking a man from behind while he was fighting for his life against two assailants, the one Great Britain responsible for all the terrible events that might happen."

Protest Made.

"I protested strongly against this statement, and said that in the same

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The British ambassador went to the German foreign office again the same afternoon and informed the secretary of state that unless the imperial government could give assurances by which it would not proceed further with the violation of the Belgian frontier and stop their advance, he had been imperial government that his majesty's trust in Sir Edward Grey to demand his passports and to inform the government would have to take all steps in its power to uphold neutral Belgium and the observance of the treaty to which Germany was as much a part as Great Britain.

"Herr von Jagow," says the report, "replied that to his great regret he could give no other answer than that which he had given me earlier in the day, namely, that the safety of the empire rendered it necessary that the imperial troops should advance through Belgium.

Decision Was Final.

"I gave his excellency a written summary of your telegram, and pointing out that you had mentioned 12 o'clock as the time when his majesty's government would expect an answer asked him whether in view of the terrible consequences which would necessarily ensue, if it was not possible at the last moment that their answer should be reconsidered. He replied that if the time given were even 24 hours or more, his answer must be the same.

"I said that in that case I should have to demand my passports.

"The interview took place about 7 o'clock. In a short conversation which ensued Herr von Jagow expressed his poignant regret at the crumbling of his entire policy and that of the imperial chancellor, which had been to make friends with Great Britain, and then, through Great Britain, to get closer to France.

"I said that this sudden end to my work in Berlin was to me also a matter of deep regret and disappointment, but that the circumstances under which the rupture of relations had taken place, in view of our circumstances, his majesty's government could not have acted otherwise than it had done."

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