

NEWS IN NOTES

STATE SKETCHES.

Private Bradford Keel, Langley, and Private Sidney N. King, Bethune, are two more South Carolina soldiers to figure in the casualty lists. Both are wounded.

A third South Carolinian has been made a Rear Admiral. Captain Newton McCully, son of the late Newton A. McCully of Anderson, has just been promoted and made a Rear Admiral. He graduated from Annapolis about twenty-five years ago. The other two South Carolinians to hold that rank are Admiral Samuel McGowan and Admiral Edwin R. Stitt.

Rock Hill has adopted the practice of putting the lights out for a minute every night as a time for prayer. She is not as blasé as Abbeville, however, for her lights go at nine o'clock instead of ten.

One thousand English, French, Belgians, Russians, Swedes, and representatives of several other nationalities took the oath of allegiance Wednesday morning at Camp Jackson. All the proposed new citizens are at Camp Jackson learning to be soldiers, but before they go to the front they must be legal sons of Uncle Sam. The occasion was made an impressive one, General French attending and music of an appropriate nature being rendered.

Mr. M. G. Bowles, of Greenwood, has withdrawn from the race for legislature in that county. In a letter to The Index, he states that business obligations compel this action, he having accepted a position of greater responsibilities than the one held when he entered the race.

NATIONAL NARRATIVES.

The Huns are trying to bring German frightfulness to our very shores. Gas from oil discharged on the water by the German submarine operating off the Middle Atlantic coast overcame six men in the coast guard station and lighthouse on Smith's Island, N. C., Saturday evening. If the gas attack was deliberate, as most officials believe, it constituted a new and ingenious form of "frightfulness" and, so far as has been reported, was the first direct effort of the German raiders to harm persons or property on the American shores.

Approximately 4,000 garment workers who have been on strike for three weeks voted Tuesday to return to work tomorrow following an agreement by the war department at Washington to arbitrate the strike under a proposal submitted by the manufacturers. Strike officials had previously asked for arbitrations. The manufacturers in agreeing to a settlement by referees refused to recognize the garment workers' union or in any way treat with its officials. The strikers seek a thirty per cent. wage increase, better working conditions and a permanent arbitration board.

Another move to conserve capital in the United States is under consideration by the capital issues committee of the treasury department. Members of the committee favor complete supervision of all bank loans above \$100,000. While the proposition is still in formative stages, it was said frankly by officials that only through such a process will the government be able to control large expenditures. Millions of dollars worth of material has been consumed and much labor lost to war essentials as a result of private banking loans, officials declared. To reach these, it is believed careful surveillance of banking loans by the federal committee will eliminate scores of industrial extensions which are not regarded as absolutely necessary at this time.

NATIONAL NARRATIVES.

Proprietors of all businesses and professional men with only a few exceptions, will pay an annual federal license of \$10 and heads of wholesale concerns doing a yearly business of \$200,000 or more will

be required to pay an annual fee of \$25, according to a schedule inserted Tuesday in the draft of the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill by the house ways and means committee. Farmers, mechanics, ministers and teachers will be exempted from the \$10 occupational tax, as will concerns doing an annual business of less than \$2,000.

Hand knitting for the soldiers and sailors is to be checked until the war industries board can survey stocks and ascertain whether there is enough woolen and worsted in the country for winter uniforms and overcoats. The board has directed spinners to discontinue manufacturing woolen and worsted yarns for hand knitting and the shipment of yarns or wool until further notice.

Suffragists continue to get themselves in trouble in Washington. Last Monday, thirty-eight banner carriers and speakers were arrested as they assembled before the Lafayette statue in the square opposite the White House. When the women had been released at the police headquarters on their promise to appear Wednesday for trial, 36 of them marched back to the Lafayette statue and were rearrested. Upon being taken to the police station the second time, the woman again refused to give bail for appearance in answer to the charge of holding a public meeting in a park without a permit. The police took from them the banners and ribbons which they carried and after detaining the women about an hour, released them with instructions to appear in police court tomorrow.

Anna Held, one of the most famous actresses of the present day, died Monday evening at the Hotel Savoy in New York, after an illness of several months. She died a martyr to the eternal feminine desire to be slender and comely. For so long did she fast on tea and toast, refusing to eat nourishing food lest it molest her beauty, that she was attacked and succumbed to a rare malady known as myeloma, a disintegration of the spinal marrow. Her remains will be carried back to her native Paris at the conclusion of the war.

INTERNATIONAL IDEATIONS.

The Russian situation is beginning to look much brighter for the allies. Premier Lenine and Leon Trotzky, the men who have been in power since the overthrow of the Kerensky cabinet last November and the ones who negotiated the Brest-Litovsk peace, have fled to Kronstadt, the naval base near Petrograd and a place from which they can easily flee into Germany. The weakness of the Bolshevik government can also be inferred from the fact that Dr. Helfferich, the German ambassador to Russia, has informed the Soviet government that he will move the embassy from Moscow to Pskov, because he fears for the personal safety of his staff. Referring to the shifting of the German diplomatic base at Russia the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says: "The removal of the German embassy from Moscow to Pskov sheds a lurid light on the seriousness of the political situation on our eastern front. Ambassador Helfferich left before the embassy staff because he feared for his life."

The Austrians, as well as the Germans, are now beginning to realize how formidable is the American-British, French offensive.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is now in Italy. The Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, in speaking at a luncheon given in his honor at Rome Friday evening by Admiral Del Bono minister of the navy, gave assurances that additional American troops would be sent to Italy. One of the purposes of his visit to seek means of preventing enemy submarines from leaving the Adriatic, while it was also desired to find ways for keeping the Austrian fleet from operating against the Italians.

Four hundred and forty-two men are missing as a result of the torpedoing of the French steamer, Djemnah in the Mediterranean the night of July 14-15, while bound from Bizerta to Alexandria with troops on board, according to an official announcement Tuesday night. Four days later the French steamer Australian also was torpedoed in the Mediterranean.

Neutral press reports that Vienna citizens paid as high as 40 crowns for leaflets dropped by Italian aviators in their recent flight over the Austrian capital in giant Caproni planes are causing great satisfaction in Rome. An official dispatch says the cabinet has congratulated the air service on the feat.

FARMERS' MEETING

There will be a farmers' meeting in the court house Monday, Aug. 19, beginning at 10 o'clock. Dr. W. W. Long, director of Extension Work in South Carolina will be present. Dr. Long is an influential speaker and those who hear him will be well pleased.

The purpose of the meeting is twofold. First, Dr. Long will take up the wheat question and plans will be made to hold about 15 meetings in the county, urging the farmers to sow wheat this fall. The war is not yet won and we must not slacken our efforts to win this war until Germany is defeated (and she must admit it before we believe she is defeated) and peace is signed. Everybody should sow wheat this fall, and it is my desire to hold an extensive wheat campaign in the county in the first week in September, and this meeting will be the beginning of the campaign.

Also, we are organizing a Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Association at Greenwood for Abbeville and McCormick counties. The Association will be established at a capital of \$5,000, shares will be sold to the farmers at \$25 each. McCormick has been allotted \$1,500 worth of shares and Abbeville county will take \$1,000 worth. This is one of the most needy steps that should be taken up by the farmers—we need a market for our surplus products. A similar organization in Orangeburg county has been in operation since January and has sold over \$40,000 worth of farm products for the farmers and will do at least \$100,000 worth of business this year.

Mr. J. S. Stark was elected temporary director for Abbeville county at this meeting held in Greenwood on August 8.

It is necessary that as many farmers come to this meeting as possible can on Monday, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock.

(Signed) J. S. Stark,
W. A. Rowell.

DOMINICK'S RECORD GIVEN BY AIKEN

Shows by Congressional Record Where Congressman From This District Has Voted Against Administration. (Political Advertisement.)

The address of Hon. Wyatt Aiken, candidate for congress, at the senatorial campaign meeting in Greenwood yesterday was delivered too late for an extended account in yesterday's issue of the Journal. Mr. Aiken spoke about 15 minutes and confined his remarks entirely to the public record of Congressman Dominick.

He showed by the Congressional Record that Mr. Dominick opposed the following measures favored by the administration:

Against the resolution declaring that a state of war exists between this country and Germany.

Against the draft act.

Against national prohibition.

Against the espionage, or spy act.

Against the act non-exempting divinity students from compulsory military service.

Against the soldier (volunteer) vote to give the States credit for volunteers.

Against the censor bill.

Against the President's determination NOT to send Roosevelt to France.

Against the day-light saving bill.

Against the Crompton resolution of inquiry as to the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

Against his party on the vote to purge from the Record the speech of Hoflin, of Alabama, in which he blistered Mason and Britton, Repub-

licans, of Illinois, who were against the administration.

Mr. Aiken said that Mr. Dominick did not vote on the resolution making Guam and the Hawaiian Islands dry and that he was also against the administration on the matter of taxing the third issue of bonds.

On the last proposition Mr. Aiken spoke as follows:

Mr. Dominick has claimed credit for having Congress reverse itself on the measure proposing to exempt banks from state taxes to the extent of the investment of their capital stock in liberty bonds.

I am perfectly willing to concede him all credit due, but it should be borne in mind that Congress did not reverse itself on this issue until after that Democratic House Leader, Mr. Kitchin, had reversed himself.

Now, as to the issue itself a few side lights will show that Mr. Dominick's attitude on this, as on every other question touching the vigorous prosecution of the war, was hostile to the administration.

I need not remind you with what patriotism the people of this country have responded to the first, second and third Liberty Loans. Nor need I remind you that in every instance a major portion of these bonds have been floated directly or indirectly through the banks. If an individual subscribed, in most cases he paid down ten or twenty per cent., and the banks carried the balance. It is an incontrovertible fact that not one of these loans could have been floated but for the patriotic aid of the banks and with all the support they could possibly give, the bonds time and again have dropped below par. If the arder of the banks is chilled then to that extent is the floating of the bonds chilled? Whatever else may be said of bankers, by those who would make capital out of abusing them, nobody will say of them as a class that they are fools. Then nobody could honestly say that they would invest their capital in bonds in a market that is glutted, at a low fixed rate purely as an investment. On the contrary every dollar they invest in bonds is at a sacrifice, and nobly have they made and will they continue to make the sacrifice. There is not the slightest danger that they will retain the investment longer than a return to healthy and normal conditions will enable them to dispose of the bonds without injury to the government.

Government bonds were issued before this war, and only in one instance, in this state, a trust company doing an inactive business, was there

a large investment of banking capital. This case was carried to the Supreme Court by Mr. Dominick, as assistant attorney general, the principles of which he embodied in his speech against the amendment (or section) proposing to exempt so much of a bank's capital from taxation as is invested in Liberty Bonds.

The United States government does not tax State bonds. It does not tax the salaries of State officers even of the smallest sub-division. Then in the name of humanity; in the name of world freedom; in justice to our sons and to our brothers who are bearing the way of the Hun whose slimy trail bears in its wake the blood of the old and the rape and the wanton destruction of the oung, why should any one who calls himself an American citizen undertake to block this government in its efforts to save itself from vassalage and the human race from a damnable tyranny that hell itself cannot equal.

What are a few year's taxes on a few thousand dollars in a few banks in South Carolina, or the Nation, as compared with the importance of raising the sinews of war to support your boy and mine in battling against the lust and fury of the most powerful and brutal nation that ever cursed this earth?

Mr. McAdoo plainly stated that he asked for the passage of this amendment as some little acknowledgement of the patriotic services of the banks in floating the several liberty loans. And in the fact of this appeal from a man whose unselfish devotion to the cause of his country, whose wisdom and herculean undertakings in behalf of bleeding humanity have been the wonder of the world, your Congressman spoke against and cast his vote against the amendment.

The little wooden crosses that mark the resting places of our boys 'over yonder' cry to heaven for shame that one who assumes to represent this nation should attempt to debase its principles as to cavil over a few dollars of taxes for the States when the nation's very existence hangs in the balance.

Surely the states are not less interested than the nation in the cause of world freedom, and to try to make political capital out of the saving of a pittance of taxes to the States, in opposition to the effects of the nation to stem the tide of blood that is deluging the world, is unworthy of a Representative of the United States Congress. Then let the gentlemen have credit for it if his conscience will justify it. But God forbid that

the people who are disinterestedly supporting the President and the nation should ever take such a sordid view of the responsibility that is resting upon us and our duty to meet it.

BE PRETTY! TURN GRAY HAIR DARK

Try Grandmother's Old Favorite Recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, at a small cost.

Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy and attractive. Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire dark hair and a youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

EAT LESS MEAT IF BACK HURTS

Take a glass of Salts to flush Kidneys if Bladder bothers you—Drink lots of water.

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 backache 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 salts 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.

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