

An August Clearance Sale that Means Something TO YOU.

When you come to a Clearance Sale here you will find Goods and Values worth your while. In style, quality and price we can please you. A lot of seasonable goods are reduced in price in order to make room for our Fall Lines. Read the cut prices below and come and get the goods while they last:

Dry Goods	Summer Parasols	Shirts	Silk Hosiery	Slippers
One piece Silk Brocaded Ratina, 50 cents per yard, reduced to 40 cents. 25c. and 30c. Ratinas at 20c. per yard. 30c. Crepe for 20c. 20c. Riplette reduced to 12 1/2c.	10c. and 12 1/2c. Colored Lawns only 7c. 15c. Linene Suiting reduced to 10c. yard. 20c. Poplin 12 1/2c. per yard. One piece 60c. Crepe reduced to 40c. per yard. 35c. Dress Linen, Blue and Tan, 25c. per yard. 10c. Percale, 8c. 6c. Calico, 4c.	\$1.25 kind for 95c. each. 75c. kind, 50c. each.	Large assortment of Shirts, \$1 kind for 75c.	60c. value, all colors, reduced to 45c. per pair. \$1 values for 90c.
To every girl under 10 years of age coming to our Store on Thursday, the 6th, between 2 and 2.30 o'clock, we will give a nice Fan Free.				
THE SAVINGS ON ALL SUMMER GOODS TO YOU IS LARGE				
J. S. CARTER, - - - WESTMINSTER, S. C.				

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

The Aspirants for Honors in Third District Spoke Thursday.

Congressman Wyatt Aiken and the three candidates who are seeking his job were in Walhalla last Thursday and addressed an audience of about 200 in the Court House. They were given splendid attention from start to finish, and no demonstration of any kind was made, those present being apparently intent upon hearing what each candidate had to say for himself or "agin" the other fellow.

The meeting was called to order by County Chairman Jas. M. Moss, who introduced the candidates and stated that each would be allowed 35 minutes in which to present his claims to the voters of Oconee.

Hon. Wyatt Aiken.

The first speaker, took occasion to thank the voters of Oconee for the hearty support they had always given him, and he hoped that they would give him their support in the present race. He did not care for as much time as 35 minutes, but since that much had been allowed him he would endeavor to consume the time in stating frankly and openly what he had been able to do for his constituents and hoped to do in the future. He stated that he had always acted upon conscience in all matters of legislation; that he would be attacked for his vote on the Panama Canal tolls bill, but the exemption of American ships from payment of tolls was fixed as a plank in the Democratic platform, and although President Wilson urged the passage of the bill abolishing exemption of tolls to American vessels he had felt it his duty to stand by the Democratic platform, had done so conscientiously, voting for the exemption, and would do so again if the same matters were yet to be considered. He paid a high tribute to President Wilson, referring to him as "that fearless and conscientious man" who would go down in history as one among the ablest Presidents this country had ever had. He gave a brief outline of the contemplated workings of the currency legislation and the anti-trust measures that sought to give relief to the consuming public from the grasping greed of the large corporations. "The money question," he said, "has been taken from the limited confines of Wall street, in New York city, and will hereafter be controlled by the government in the interests of the people." By means of the regional banks every section of the country will be provided for, and there will be always at hand money with which to move crops advantageously to the producers. He had supported both these measures in Congress. The banking system scheme is now law, and the beneficial effects will be seen in the moving of crops this year.

Mr. Aiken said that he was heartily in favor of large appropriations for the building and maintaining of post roads over the South as well as in other sections, and he has been lending much of his thought and energy to such matters. But, he said, the benefits from this source will of necessity be governed largely by the interest taken by the several States in securing aid from the General Government, as it will expect each State to do its part, and will not undertake to build roads unassisted.

Mr. Aiken had been criticised, he said, for drawing his salary. He had drawn a salary for a number of years from the government at Washington, was not ashamed of the fact, and expected to draw that salary in the future, for the people of the district were going to send him back to represent them. He had gotten the salary honestly, had worked always in the interest of those whom he represented, and he had spent and invested in South Carolina 75 per cent of all the money he had drawn as a Representative in Congress. He is a farmer, he said, appreciates and knows the needs of the farmer, and had worked untiringly for their interests along with the interests of all people in the Third District. "I don't swallow everything Mr. Wilson says, and everything Mr. Taft says, and don't follow any man blindly, and my opponents can't read me out of the Democratic party because I have seen fit to stand by the party platform, even though the President was opposed to the plank."

Fred H. Dominick.

of Newberry, was the second speaker, and he asserted that he was going to be elected on the first ballot. He had some criticisms to make about Congressman Aiken's record, but he had

not a word to say against him personally. He criticised his vote on the canal tolls bill, and said he had been drawing his salary, but did nothing for the people of his district; had no standing in Washington as a Congressman, as he had never been assigned to duty on any important committee, and ought to be read out of the Democratic party because he did not follow the lead of President Wilson in the matter of supporting the measure to repeal the tolls exemption clause in the Panama Canal bill.

Mr. Dominick read from what he called "Aiken's Obituary," this being the usual biographical sketch in the Congressional Directory, in which it was stated that Wyatt Aiken was 51 years of age, had been Court stenographer for 19 years, 12 years a Congressman, making 31 years in public life, during all of which time he had been drawing a fat salary from the public, or ever since he was 20 years of age, "and yet he says that he has been a farmer all his life." Mr. Dominick figured it out that Congressman Aiken had drawn \$105,440, or an average of \$3,410 a year ever since he was 20 years of age, and thought it was about time to give some other fellow a chance. Aiken had made a good stenographer, and the people of the district had spoiled a good stenographer and made a bum Congressman out of him.

He said that Congressman Aiken had introduced 313 bills in Congress, of which number only 64 had met with approval and 249 had been killed. Most of those approved, he said, were merely little private pension bills. Mr. Aiken's public life was, he said, a multiplication of little things, and the aggregate amounted to nothing. He criticised the rural credits bill, saying that if a farmer wanted to borrow money on his farm he would have to go through such a lot of red tape that, if he ever got his loan application approved it would be so long after the application had been made that he would have forgotten that he wanted the money, and said that he expected to introduce a better bill after March 4th next. "I am going to Congress to represent you, and I will go in on the first ballot, whether you want to believe it or not. I have got the other three candidates beat now, and I want you to put that in your pipe and smoke it."

Capt. F. S. Evans.

of Greenwood, was the third speaker, and opened by stating that he was glad to again stand before an Oconee audience. He thanked the people of the county for the support they gave him in the race two years ago, and he felt that he was going to receive a better vote here this time. He felt confident of winning in this race, and it was the choice of the people he promised them a clean, fair and square deal in all matters and close, conscientious attention to any matters that the people felt would be for the interest of the Third District or any section of the State. He had no political record, he said, though two of his opponents have, "and I am going to talk of those records, for they are public property."

Mr. Evans criticised the vote of Mr. Aiken on the canal tolls exemption bill and other matters, but gave particular attention to Mr. Dominick, who had made reference to Mr. Evans in his speech. He flayed the record of Mr. Dominick as recorded in the House Journals of South Carolina for the years 1901 and 1903. He referred the audience to the House Journal of 1903, page 663, which refers to a county government bill, on to which had been tacked a section with reference to the dispensary.

Mr. Evans characterized the rural credits bill as political thunder, saying that it really meant nothing to the farmers of the country because the whole thing was surrounded by intricacies that would practically prohibit the farmer getting money within any reasonable time, and it would be of but little benefit to the farming classes. He would if elected, devote much of his first service to the consideration of freight rates, whereby millions could be saved to the producers of all kinds of farm products, manufacturers of all kinds of goods, and the general public would reap the benefit. Good roads and better roads would also come in for immediate attention by him, and he felt that the question of roads embodied the greatest economic problems of the day.

Capt. Evans closed by saying that if elected he would serve the people of the Third District just as enthusiastically as he now sought their votes.

John A. Horton.

of Belton, opened his remarks by stating that he was glad to have opportunity to address an Oconee audience, though he was no speaker, and had never before sought the votes of any people for public office, save in his home town of Belton, where the voters had honored him twice with the office of mayor, and he had voluntarily declined to serve longer, though he had been besought to do so. He was born, he said, within eight miles of the county seat of Anderson, and had worked on his father's farm until he was old enough to go out into the world. When he said that he had worked on the farm, he said, he meant work—not owning a farm and letting others do the work. He had always gone to the field and worked side by side with the hands, and he did this until he was 21 years of age, when he sought work and found it in the city of Anderson, where he was identified with business interests, afterwards going to Belton and establishing himself in business. He knew the farmers' needs and was familiar with the farmers' trials, and he felt that he had the information necessary and at hand to make a proper representative in Congress for the people of his district.

Mr. Horton stated that he favored Federal aid to good roads. We are spending millions annually on our navy and millions on other items of public expense, but we are neglecting the public highways, and this matter represents the greatest economic principle of the day. He belied also in Federal aid to public schools to supplement the State aid now given. We need more schools and better schools, he said. "God speed the day when every community can have a good school whose doors shall be open nine months in every year." Favored extension of rural mail service so that delivery of mails daily might be the blessing of the agricultural masses. We are spending millions to deliver mail to the doors of town people. Why not deliver it to the doors of the people in the rural districts?

Mr. Horton eulogized President Wilson, endorsed his stand on the canal tolls matter, praised the canal as the greatest piece of engineering work that the world had ever known, saying that he would have voted in accord with Mr. Wilson's wishes had he been in Congress, "and not with the Republicans and in the interests of the shipping combine, as Mr. Aiken did."

Mr. Horton charged that Mr. Aiken had voted against the pure food law, and stated that he had gone against the most vital interests of the people when he did so. As he closed his remarks Mr. Aiken asked Chairman Moss to allow him just one minute in which to explain his position on the pure food law. He said that there were several matters included in the original bill which he could not support, as they were against the interests of the people of the country; that these features were eliminated by amendments, and that his vote would be found recorded in favor of the bill as it finally passed.

The Meeting Closed

with Mr. Horton's speech and Mr. Aiken's remarks. Aside from one or two instances where the clapping of hands indicated approval on the part of the audience there was no demonstration throughout the meeting, and it would be difficult to give an estimate of the division of the assembly. We believe, however, that Mr. Aiken was the favorite candidate here, judging by the general facial expressions of apparent approval while speaking. A watch of the faces of those present was the only means of judging the thoughts of the audience, so far as any visible tokens of approval or disapproval were concerned.

Death of Mrs. Lillie Trammell.

After suffering for about three months with pellagra, Mrs. Lillie Trammell died Friday afternoon last about 2.30 o'clock, at her home near Greenville. She was about 23 years of age.

Mrs. Trammell was the youngest daughter of J. T. Davis, of this county, and was a young woman of many Christian virtues and was loved by all who knew her. Her death caused great sorrow to her friends and relatives here and elsewhere.

Besides her father, husband, one brother and one sister, the deceased is survived by three small children. We extend deep sympathy to the bereaved family.

COUNTY CANDIDATES AT SENECA

First Meeting Fairly Well Attended. Only House Candidates Speak.

(Seneca Farm and Factory.)

The opening of the county campaign Saturday was marked by the absence of any heckling of the candidates. A large crowd was in the city and about 300 voters heard the candidates speak in the park.

Only the eight candidates for the House of Representatives spoke. Each and every candidate discussed good roads and better educational facilities for the county, promising to do all in their power to better conditions. All were given a respectful hearing and no attempt was made on the part of the crowd to draw out the speakers' sympathies in State politics. The meeting was called to order by County Chairman Moss and prayer was offered by Mr. Morgan, after which the candidates spoke in alphabetical order.

J. H. Barneta.

The first speaker was J. H. Barneta, of Westminster, who gave the voters his platform in a business-like way. He expressed himself as not being in favor of compulsory education, but he did want more money for rural schools. His stand in favor of better roads and a two-cent railroad fare met with the approval of the crowd.

J. H. Brown.

He followed, and began his talk by stating that the campaign would hinge on the question of good roads and education. Mr. Brown made a good speech, in which he endorsed good roads and favored compulsory education, subject to local option. Better rural schools are the proper solution of educational problems in our State to-day, according to Mr. Brown.

Elmas Earle

was the next speaker, and in his speech he gave the people to understand that if he was elected he would be their servant in every way possible. Mr. Earle stated that if the people of Oconee want compulsory education he would do everything in his power to give it to them, but unless they did want it he would fight such a bill to the very last. Good roads came in for a good share of his speech.

Harry R. Hughes

came next, and began by saying that he hoped there would be no mud-slinging during the campaign. However, if the other candidates started fighting him he wants it understood that he is able to defend himself. In no unmistakable terms he gave the voters his stand in regard to issues at stake and favored compulsory education with the referendum. He also favors a vehicle tax based on horsepower—25 cents per horsepower. He would reduce the commutation tax to one dollar. He drew scattered applause when he declared for fewer and cheaper school books and a two-cent railroad fare.

W. P. Mason

gave his reasons for being in politics and told the voters the things he would do if elected. He said he would not favor an auto tax by horsepower if elected. The law, he claimed, would be unjust. He is not in favor of exempting any class from taxation. He also wanted better roads and schools.

M. R. McDonald.

candidate for re-election to the House, stood on his past record and defended the measures he has been instrumental in passing. He was attacked by one of the candidates for abolishing the rural police of this county. Governor Blease was not in favor of the law, and Mr. McDonald could not get the Governor to confirm the man recommended. The Governor said "d—n if he'd appoint the man recommended as rural officer; I don't like the law now." Several magistrates were turned off by Mr. McDonald and the other members of the delegation. He said the sheriff is paid to travel over the county and take the place of the constables fired. He has not prepared a "platform," for they are useless. Unless Senator Verner favors a measure it is impossible for the other members to do anything.

J. W. Shelor

told of his early experiences in Seneca and paid the city a high compliment. His address was mostly a mass of figures purporting to show that the expenses of the government were steadily increasing. The same work could be done if economy was practiced more. Better roads could be built with the money now spent in

THE CANTRELLS MEET DEATH.

Gainesville Men Speak to Crowd Just Before Trap is Sprung.

Gainesville, Ga., July 31.—Jim and Bartow Cantrell were hung here this morning for the murder of Arthur Hawkins, a prominent planter of near this place, April a year ago. They were unshaken until the last and plead with their mother and their friends not to worry.

The younger boy said that he would like to be hung first, and the request was granted.

The mother and sister of the boys were admitted to the jail at 10.30 o'clock and were permitted to remain until just before the execution. At 11.30 o'clock the younger boy was hung. The body remained on the gallows for 15 minutes after the trigger was sprung. After the body was taken from the trap Jim Cantrell, the oldest brother and accessory before the fact, was brought from his cell. He spoke for about 30 minutes to the crowd awaiting outside the cell, dealing at length upon the way they should live and expressing the hope that he would meet all in a better land. It was 20 minutes from the drop until the physicians pronounced him dead.

The most pathetic scene was that of removing the mother and the sisters of the boys just before the execution, it taking three men each for the mother and the two sisters to get them from the jail.

The boys walked to the gallows without emotion and until the trap was sprung under each there was absolutely no fear shown.

Girl Killed by Lightning.

Greenville, Aug. 2.—Myrtle Lunsford, 12 years old, daughter of H. Lunsford, was killed by lightning this afternoon in the Woodside cotton mill village. The little girl was at a neighbor's home and had just remarked that "she was going home if lightning did not strike her" when she was struck down. The electricity from the bolt ran through the house and tore up furniture, besides wrecking the interior.

the effort. The Blue Ridge road's charter was bought by the Southern Railway under the promise that the road would be built through to Knoxville. Mr. Shelor would work for a bill to take the charter away from the Southern or make them build the road on to Knoxville. The State has spent two million dollars on the road and received no returns. Mr. Shelor's actions would be governed by the people's wishes. He asked for support on August 25th and promised an economical administration.

Frank H. Shirley

is seeking re-election to the Legislature and is standing upon his record. He reviewed at length the automobile tax law and read a decision from a Circuit Judge in which the law was upheld after a strenuous fight by lawyers and automobile owners. Read manuscripts showing that bills introduced and worked for by him had meant a great saving to the taxpayers.

All Low-Cut Shoes Must Go!

SO MUST ALL SUITS, HATS, EXTRA PANTS, Etc.

Our Special Price Reductions will Move Them.

COME IN.

Lowry & Holloway, Seneca, S. C.