



"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY: THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

By STECK, SHELOR & SCHRODER.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1916.

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Feed Stuffs.

We have in stock a great quantity of Feed Stuffs, consisting of CORN, HAY, OATS, BRAN, CHOPS, COTTON SEED MEAL, SHORTS, Etc., all of which we are offering at prices that will cause you to buy.

C. W. & J. E. BAUKNIGHT,
WALHALLA, S. C.

"IT PAYS TO BUY FOR CASH."

BIG NAVAL BATTLE AT LAST.

Results Appear Very Disastrous for the British Fleet

Washington, June 2.—An official report came from London to the Navy Department this afternoon stating that the British losses in the sea battle with the German fleet were eleven destroyers, three battle cruisers and three armored cruisers—total, seventeen. The official report, the source of which was not given, stated that the British war fleet was surprised by the Germans, who were guided to the enemy ships by Zeppelins.

London, June 2.—Ten British warships were sunk and another abandoned in an engagement with the German high seas fleet off Jutland on Wednesday. The British admiralty gave out a statement this afternoon reporting the sea action.

The battle cruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible and the cruisers Defence and Black Prince were destroyed.

The cruiser Warrior was disabled and had to be abandoned by her crew.

The destroyers Tipperary, Turbulent, Fortune, Sparrow Hawk and Ardent were sunk.

The battle took place in the North Sea, not far from the Skaggerak. The admiralty, in announcing the engagement, stated that the German losses were not known, but certainly must have been heavy.

This was the first great sea battle of the war.

The main force of the British fleet put back to port after the battle to report the engagement. The British fleet was composed of battle cruisers, fast battleships and cruisers.

The German fleet was badly damaged by the heavy gun fire of the English men-of-war and fled to avoid a prolonged engagement.

Two German warships, one a battle cruiser and the other a battleship, were sunk, and two German light cruisers were disabled and are believed to have been sunk.

The battleships in the British fleet all returned to port, the losses falling among the battle cruisers, the cruisers and destroyers.

Berlin Reports the Fight.

Berlin, June 2.—The destruction of more than nine British warships by a German fleet in the biggest naval battle fought since the war began was announced to-day by the German admiralty.

The battle began on the morning of May 31 and raged for 24 hours.

During the day the German cruiser Wisbaden was sunk by gunfire and during the night following the battleship Pommeran was torpedoed. The German warship Frau Enlob is missing, and is believed to have been sunk. The balance of the fleet, except some torpedo boats, has returned to port.

This is the first time the German high seas fleet has been engaged. It went forth to give battle as soon as scouts reported the presence of the British fleet.

Admiralty Makes Report.

Skaggerak, near which body of water the engagement was fought, lies at the southern extremity of Norway and Sweden. The following is the text of the official report of the admiralty:

"During an enterprise directed northward our high seas fleet on May 31 encountered the main part of the British fighting fleet, which was considerably superior to our forces. During the afternoon, between Skaggerak and Horn Riff, a heavy engagement occurred, which was successful for us. It continued throughout the whole night. In this engagement, so far as known by us at present, we destroyed the large British warship Warspite, the battle cruisers Queen Mary and Indefatigable, two armored cruisers apparently of the Achilles type, one small cruiser, the Turbulent, Nestor, Alcester, a large number of torpedo boat destroyers and one submarine.

"By observations which were free and clear, it was stated that a large number of English battleships suffered damage from our ships and attacks of our torpedo boat flotilla during the day's engagement and during the night.

Many of Crews Rescued.

"Among others was the large battleship Marlborough. That it was hit

KITCHENER AND STAFF PERISH.

British Cruiser Sunk Off Orkney Islands—First Chief Aboard.

London, June 6.—Great Britain to-day mourns the loss of her most noted military chieftain, Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, head of the British war office.

Earl Kitchener, with members of his staff, were on the British cruiser Hampshire, sunk last night off the Orkney Islands, and it seems certain that all on board have been lost.

By Mine or Torpedo.

Admiral Jellicoe reports the Hampshire was sent to the bottom "either by a mine or a torpedo." Only some bodies and a capsized boat had been found, the admiral announced. While four boats were reported to have got away, he expressed little hope that there were any survivors.

Lord Kitchener and his staff were on their way to Russia, probably making for the port of Archangel. Supposedly they intended to consult the Russian military authorities regarding the Russian offensive expected to relieve the Teutonic pressure on Verdun and the Italian front.

London dispatches indicate the probability that Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial army staff, will become the new Secretary of War.

by a torpedo was confirmed by prisoners.

"Several of our ships rescued many of the sunken English ships' crews. There were only two survivors of the indefatigable.

"On our side, the small cruiser Wisbaden was sunk by hostile fire during the day's engagement and his majesty's ship Pommeran during the night by a torpedo.

"The fate of his majesty's ship Frau Enlob and some of our torpedo boats which have not returned is unknown.

"The high seas fleet to-day returned to our ports."

Britain's Losses Over 4,000.

London, June 3.—The latest reports from the British fleet, from neutral vessels which witnessed parts of the great naval battle in the North Sea and from survivors, cause the British public to believe that the engagement was not so near a defeat as it first appeared and in no wise a disaster. The British losses, with all the craft engaged accounted for, were three battle cruisers, three cruisers and eight destroyers.

The German losses are believed to have been about the same number of ships, although a much less aggregate of tonnage.

British naval experts maintain that Great Britain continues to hold the supremacy of the sea by a safe margin, and that her enormous navy could better afford the losses it suffered than could the smaller German establishment. The first reports of the heavy loss of life, unhappily, have not been revised. Great Britain mourns for more than 4,000 of her best seamen, and the whole nation is oppressed with sadness, which is reflected in the faces of all the people of London.

There were some 6,000 men on the ships which sank, and only a few hundred have been saved. The horrors of modern naval warfare far exceeding those when wooden ships fought and continued to float even when they ceased to be fighting units, were realized to their utmost. From five of the largest ships which went under, with a complement of more than 4,000 men, only seven junior officers and a few seamen were rescued.

Rear Admiral Horace L. Hood, second in command to Vice Admiral David Beatty, and Capt. Sowerby, Cay and Prowse were lost with many others. There were no surrenders, and the ships which went down carried with them virtually their whole crews. Only the Warrior, which was towed part way from the scene of battle to a British port, was an exception.

Of some thousand men on the Queen Mary only a corporal's guard is accounted for. The same is true of the Invincible, while there are no survivors reported from the Indefatigable, the Defense or the Black Prince.

(No statement of the German losses in officers and men have been given out. London, however, voices the opinion that they will be found to have been "exceedingly heavy.")

333 British Officers Lost.

London, June 5.—A total of 333 officers were killed in the Jutland battle, according to a list issued by the admiralty to-day. This list shows that practically all the officers of the cruisers Queen Mary, Invincible, Indefatigable, Defense and Black Prince, and from the destroyers Tipperary, Turbulent, Fortune, Ardent, Nomad, Nestor and Shark perished. All the officers except one from the cruiser Warrior were saved, and all the officers from the destroyer Sparrow Hawk. On the other ships 23 officers were killed and 22 wounded.

Virtue may be its own reward, but vice gets more free advertising.

REV. J. E. FOGARTIE DEAD.

Lost Life in Kentucky Town by Automobile Accident

There are many in Walhalla and Oconee who will regret to learn of the death, by accident, of Rev. J. E. Fogartie, who was at one time pastor of the Walhalla Presbyterian church. Rev. Mr. Fogartie was one of those unassuming gentlemen whose daily life gave forth abundant evidence of a close walk with God. He was greatly loved by all who knew him in this section, and the news of his death will bring deep sorrow to many. We clip the following notice from the Christian Observer:

Rev. James E. Fogartie.

"Rev. James E. Fogartie, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian church at Hawesville, Ky., died in that city on May 18th as a result of injuries received in an automobile accident. Dr. Fogartie came to the Hawesville pastorate about one year ago from New Orleans, La., but owing to ill health he had recently resigned his charge and was preparing to go away for treatment.

"He had a long and honorable career in the Southern Presbyterian Church as pastor and educator. He was born in Charleston, S. C., and received the degree of B. A. from Davidson College, (North Carolina,) in 1874. In 1877 he was graduated from Columbia Theological Seminary, (South Carolina,) and was licensed and ordained in the same year by the Presbytery of Charleston. Besides the Hawesville pastorate, Dr. Fogartie had also been pastor of the following churches: Edisto Island, S. C., 1877 to 1882; Highlands, N. C., 1882 to 1886; Walhalla, S. C., 1886 to 1890; Chapel Hill, N. C., 1890 to 1896. In the latter year he became professor of philosophy and practical theology in the Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn. He was president of Davidson College for a time, and also held chairs in the Presbyterian College at Thomasville, Ga., and in the Alabama Presbyterian College for Men, Anniston, Ala. Dr. Fogartie is survived by several children, one of whom is the wife of Rev. W. H. Hill, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Brookhaven, Miss. In his death the Presbyterian church loses one of her influential and scholarly ministers."

Account of the Accident.

The following account of the distressing accident which caused the death of Rev. J. E. Fogartie is from the Hancock Clarion, published in Hawesville, Ky., where Dr. Fogartie was killed:

"Rev. J. E. Fogartie, pastor of the local Presbyterian church, died in this city Thursday morning at 4 o'clock as the result of being struck and run over by an automobile driven by Miss Gertrude Stephens Wednesday afternoon. In the car at the time with Miss Stephens were T. D. Hale, agent for the Ford Automobile Company, who was teaching Miss Stephens how to manage the car, and her father, Judge M. Stephens.

"The minister was crossing the street on his way to the post office when the auto came around the corner. As to the exact actions of Rev. Fogartie when he noticed the approach of the automobile, accounts differ according to several onlookers. Some say that he apparently became excited and stepped backward two or three steps and made an effort as if to catch hold of the front of the car, and, in so doing, placed himself directly in front of the car, which struck him with considerable force and hurled him to the ground in such a position that two of the wheels passed over his body. Others are of the opinion that the minister stood perfectly still, only raising his hands as if warning the occupants of his presence, when the machine struck him. All agree that heroic efforts were made by both Miss Stephens and Mr. Hale to stop the car when the minister's presence was noticed. The first to reach the scene were Lester Wilson and L. C. Kelly, and to them he spoke the only words uttered. He said, "Raise me up," three times, and "I am dying" three times. Dr. Crosby was called, and all that was possible was done for him, but with no avail. After a short time he was carried to the home of Misses Nannie and Kate Jackson, where he died.

"Dr. Fogartie was 66 years of age and was most highly esteemed. He

CO. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Met Monday Last—Preparing for Campaign and Elections.

The Oconee County Democratic Executive Committee met in the Court House last Monday and transacted matters of business preparatory to the campaign for county candidates, etc. The candidates' assessments were also fixed, these being as follows:

Assessments of Candidates.

For State Senate	\$10.00
For House of Reps.	5.00
For Clerk of Court	15.00
For Sheriff	10.00
For Treasurer	7.50
For Auditor	7.50
For Supt. of Education	7.50
For Master	5.00
For Supervisor	10.00
For Supervisor of Registration	2.50
For Coroner	2.50

Motion was made and carried that the appointive offices of the county—namely, Treasurer, Auditor, Master and Supervisors of Registration—be put into the primary election.

Motion was also carried that the office of Magistrate should not be put into primary election.

A new departure was made by the body when a motion was carried providing that each club be given the sum of \$3, this amount to be expended as compensation to those who act as managers of election in the primaries. Heretofore primary managers have had to serve with no compensation. This sum of \$3 will be paid to the messenger bringing in the returns of the last primary.

Campaign Opens August 1st.

A motion was carried providing that the first campaign meeting for county officers should be held at Oakes on Tuesday, August 1st.

This was the only campaign date fixed at the present time. A committee of three, consisting of J. H. Hunt, of Oconee Creek section; J. H. Cole, of Westminster; R. F. D., and M. C. Long, of Walhalla, was appointed to arrange the other campaign meeting places and fix the dates of such meetings.

Managers of election will be appointed by a committee of two gentlemen from the County Executive Committee, to act in conjunction with the County Chairman. The two gentlemen chosen for this duty are James Bates, of the Cross Roads section, and the Executive Committeeman from Salem.

A motion was carried authorizing the executive committeeman and secretary of each club to name an enrollment committee. The enrollment books are now ready for the enrolling of voters' names. Each voter must enroll himself on the books of his natural voting place, and on no other.

The time for filing pledges was fixed as the 31st day of July at 12 o'clock m. Pledges can be filed at any time before this, but this is the latest date.

Enrollment books were opened on Tuesday, June 6th, throughout the county. They will remain open until the last Tuesday in July.

The enrollment books for the following precincts can be found at the places named:

Walhalla—At office of Clerk of Court.
West Union—C. W. Wickliffe's store.

Sixty Killed in Storm.

Memphis, Tenn., June 6.—Reports to-day of the tornado that swept parts of Mississippi and Arkansas indicate that 60 persons were killed and nearly 200 injured, while enormous property damage was done. Casualties are reported as follows:

Jackson, Miss.—Two white, eight negroes killed; more than 50 injured.

Cabot, Ark.—Three killed, all white.

Heber Springs, Ark.—Twenty-five white persons reported killed; more than 50 injured.

Judsonia, Ark.—Eight negroes dead, 50 negroes and whites injured.

Cabot, Ark.—Three dead, a dozen injured.

Greenland, Ark.—One dead; six injured.

Fordyce, Ark.—Five whites killed.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Four killed; eight injured.

Newport, Ark.—Two dead.

Dalark, Ark.—Two dead; six injured.

Forest City—Four dead; 35 injured.

Russellville—One dead.

Truman, Ark.—Two negroes killed; 13 others injured.

Dexter, Mo.—Three negroes killed.

was a native of Charleston, S. C., and had been pastor of many Presbyterian churches throughout the South. His wife died several years ago and was buried at Thomasville, Ga., where he also was laid to rest."

Laughter is the sunny side of a man's existence.

The most difficult thing for some people to remember is the poor.

June 7, 1916.
140 Years Ago To-day
Resolutions declaring American Colonies free and independent were introduced in Continental Congress by Richard Henry Lee.

These resolutions, in which we may take a justifiable pride, were the forerunners of our independence. The strong, masterful minds of these men clearly perceived the advantages to be derived from a free and independent country. Do as your forefathers: resolve to be independent. There is no better way than by starting to save with this Bank, in this manner laying your foundation to success.

WESTMINSTER BANK
When You Think of Banking Think of THE WESTMINSTER BANK.

SOME BRIEF WAR DISPATCHES.

Fighting on Verdun Front Continues. Russians Claim Many Captures.

Petrograd, June 5.—Russian forces have won a great success along the front from the Pripet marshes to the Russian frontier, according to an official announcement, which says:

"The German artillery has bombarded the Ikskull bridgehead. In the Dvinsk region, north of the Ponevesch railway, the enemy, following gusts of fire, attempted an offensive, but was repulsed.

"Sunday morning an engagement began on the front from the Pripet to the Rumanian frontier, supported by artillery. Our troops obtained successes on many important sectors and took 13,000 prisoners and a number of guns and machine guns. In the development of the engagement our artillery destroyed successive enemy shelter works, enabling our infantry to capture enemy positions. In the course of the fighting one of our brave commanders, Col. Lourie, was killed, and another, Col. Vontsigier, was seriously wounded."

Say Carnage Fearful.

Paris, June 5.—In their repeated attacks on Fort Vaux, one of the outlying defenses of Verdun, along the front east of the Meuse, the Germans are hurling forward their infantry in masses so compact that the first ranks are obliged to advance to certain death.

The assaulting columns debouch from the village of Damloup, below the fort and separated from it by a ravine which they are obliged to

cross has been the scene of carnage which has saturated the ground with blood.

One German column advanced no farther than the bottom of the ravine. The front ranks, pushed on by those behind, fell as fast as they reached the dead line swept by the French quick-firers. As they toppled over others came on to take their places and fall in turn.

Returning French officers declare the butchery at Verdun surpasses imagination.

With undiminished violence the Germans continued their attacks last night along the Verdun front east of the Meuse. The war office report of this afternoon says these assaults were unsuccessful.

Austrians Report Advances.

Vienna, June 5.—Notwithstanding staunch resistance by the Italians the Austro-Hungarian troops have made further gains. The announcement follows:

"The Italians are offering stubborn resistance with strong forces along the main ridge south of the Posina Valley and before the Austro-Hungarian front, between Monte Congo and Asiago. Accordingly, violent engagements were begun in this district. The Austrians drew nearer the Bostelide positions and gained considerable terrain east of Monte Congo. The town of Celsana already is within the Austro-Hungarian lines. The enemy was repulsed wherever he made counter-attacks.

"Yesterday 5,600 Italians were made prisoner. Among them are 78 officers. We also captured three cannons, 11 machine guns and 126 mine throwers."

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