

PERSONAL MENTION.

People Visiting in This City and at Other Points.

—Miss Franke Folk is visiting friends in Estill.

—Mr. J. C. Folk spent the weekend with his parents at Ehrhardt.

—Misses Harridelle and Arrie Free are visiting friends in Hampton.

—Mr. Drayton McMillan spent Sunday in Charleston with his mother.

—Miss Eunice Hunter spent last week with friends in Edgefield county.

—Miss Bettie Bryan, of Charleston, is visiting Miss Mamie Hartzog.

—Mr. R. B. Still is spending this week on a camping trip near Blackville.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Free and children are visiting relatives at Govan.

—Mrs. J. F. Brickle, of Augusta, is visiting the family of Mr. J. B. Brickle.

—Miss Iris Ellzey, of Savannah, Ga., is visiting friends and relatives in town.

—Mrs. J. H. A. Carter, of the Ehrhardt section, was in the city on Tuesday.

—Mr. James H. McGowan is spending a week or two at Hendersonville, N. C.

—Mr. Lewis McConnell, of Georgetown, spent Tuesday in the city with Mr. J. W. Folk.

—Little Miss Lucile Folk has returned from Ehrhardt, where she spent some time.

—Mrs. Ray Baldwin and children, of Orangeburg, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Smoak.

—Messrs. J. W. Horger and David Horger, of Orangeburg, motored to Bamberg Sunday.

—Mrs. Jones A. Williams and children are spending some time at Hendersonville, N. C.

—Misses Willie and Mamie Bryant, of Allendale, are visiting Miss Margaret Easterling.

—Mrs. Amanda Miley and Miss Eileen Hunter spent last week with relatives at Williams.

—Mrs. B. S. Johns and little daughter are spending some time with relatives in Lodge.

—Masters John Francis and Ralph Folk spent last week with their grand-parents at Ehrhardt.

—Mrs. W. J. Faulkner, of Augusta, spent a few days in the city last week with Mrs. J. R. Owens.

—Miss Sallie Free has returned to the city after spending a week in the mountains of North Carolina.

—Prof. Hanna, of the Bailey Military Institute, Greenwood, spent a few days in the city this week.

—Messrs. F. M. Moye, A. M. Denbow, J. D. Copeland, Jr., and J. W. Folk spent Sunday in Columbia.

—Mrs. A. W. Knight spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Spearman, at Newberry.

—Mrs. C. E. Simmons, of Blackville, spent several days in the city this week with relatives and friends.

—Mr. H. W. Adams and Miss Rosa Adams left last week for Spartanburg and other points by automobile.

—Mrs. J. C. Folk and Miss Eula Harrison spent Sunday at Denmark with their sister, Miss Ottie Harrison.

—Mrs. J. W. Stokes and Master Wesley Stokes are spending some time in Atlanticville, Sullivan's Island.

—Auditor R. W. D. Rowell attended the meeting of county auditors and treasurers in Columbia last week.

—H. Jack Riley, Esq., of the Ben nettsville bar, is spending this week with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Riley.

—Misses Gladys Free and Inez Sandifer have returned to the city from Cottageville, where they spent some time.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Owens, Jr., of Charleston, spent a few days in the city this week with Col. and Mrs. J. R. Owens.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Simmons and children spent a few days this week with Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Whetstone at Branchville.

—Mrs. R. M. Hitt and children and Miss Lutie Strom have returned from Plum Branch, where they spent a few weeks with relatives.

—Misses Lee Delle and Meta Bessinger left Saturday for a visit to Miss Alethea and Lillie May Cooner at Farrell's Cross Roads.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. Bessinger and Masters Colonel and James Bessinger spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. A. Bessinger, in the country.

—Messrs. W. M. Brabham, J. A. J. Rice, John F. Folk and J. Frank Brabham left Tuesday for Jacksonboro, where they will spend a few days on a fishing trip.

—Mr. Thomas Ducker spent Sunday in Cottageville.

—Rev. and Mrs. P. K. Rhoad and children, of Turbeville, are visiting relatives in the city.

—Miss Claire Weimar spent several days this and last week in Ehrhardt with relatives.

—Mrs. J. A. Murdaugh returned yesterday from Williamston, where she spent several weeks.

—Mr. Jack Mahoney, of Charleston, is visiting at the home of Capt. W. S. Bamberg, near the city.

—Mrs. J. M. Byrd, of Charleston, is spending some time in the city with her sister, Mrs. H. G. Delk.

—Mrs. J. M. Kinsey and children have returned from Williams and Walterboro, where they spent a few days.

—Mr. W. A. Lindsey has returned to the city from Ware Shoals, where he spent several days with relatives and friends.

—Mrs. A. P. Carter and children, of Lodge, who have been visiting Mrs. E. H. Dowling, returned to their home last Friday.

—Mr. Belton Hair returned Tuesday from the Baker Hospital, Charleston, where he recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

—Mrs. W. R. McMillan has returned to her home in the city from a sanitarium in Charleston, where she has been for several weeks.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Simmons and children and Miss Mallie Patrick are at home again. While away they visited Glenn Springs, Greenville, Tryon and Saluda, N. C.

—Mr. E. L. Chassereau, of Yonge's Island, is spending a vacation with relatives and friends in this county. Mr. Chassereau states that trucking was a fairly profitable business this year, and that cabbage was found to be especially a paying crop. Very little cotton is planted in his community, he stated.

Water Lilies.

Many of the smaller lakes of Indiana a few years ago floated an abundance of water lilies. As the years have gone by and the numbers of excursionists and summer guests at these places have increased the lilies have greatly decreased and from some lakes have almost disappeared. What a beautiful flower, beautiful in its mystical loveliness is the white water lily, which belongs to the same species as the lotus, which the ancient Egyptians held sacred! How lovely is our lily floating amid its great rounded leaves closing at night to reappear the next morning in all its unspotted purity. July and August are the months for this flower. An old writer in enthusiastic admiration of this lily says: "Ah, how lovely it looks, floating double, lily and shadow, with its broad leaves looking like green resting places for this queen of waters to sit upon while dipping her ivory sandals in the yielding silver; or, when rocked by a gentle breeze one may fancy they look like a moving fairy fleet with low green rills and white sails, slowly making for the shore!" But unless the vandal hand of the visitor to these lakes is stayed these lilies will soon be as rare as white blackbirds.—Indianapolis News.

A Great Scheme.

Explosions in powder mills are frequent, as every one knows, but they occur not nearly so often as formerly, owing to greater precautions, and when they do happen there is little or no direct liability on the part of the manufacturers in them, being purely accidental. Despite that fact, however, the powder companies assume the burden of paying for the damage done by the explosions to private property in the vicinity of the mills, which property, in New Jersey at least, by law can be no nearer than one mile to the powder mills. Naturally the articles most easily broken are glass ware and crockery, with an occasional breaking of plaster.

The leading powder company has the name of paying for such damage without delay and with considerable grace, which fact is taken advantage of by certain householders with a curious idea of thrift or with the idea of "putting one over on the corporation," who, according to agents of the powder makers store up all the household ware broken in ordinary domestic use until there is an explosion in the mill and then send the bill to the powder company. It is claimed that a few people, desirous of having the house newly plastered, have deliberately torn down a shaky part and then wait for the next explosion, which is duly blamed for the damage. Despite that knowledge, the agents say the powder company pays the bill. Recently the Aetna Explosives paid \$8,000 on account of one explosion for window breakage in the city of Gary, Ind., which is near its mills.—Wall Street Journal.

Glendale Springs water on sale by Mack's Drug Store and W. P. Herndon, 50c for 5-gallon jug.—adv.

DECLARE COTTON CONTRABAND.

This Step Agreed Upon by Great Britain, and Allies.

Washington, August 16.—The allies' intention to declare cotton contraband has been communicated unofficially, but authoritatively, to the State department. The department's advices are that the decision has been reached and the delay in making an announcement is due to the necessity of arranging uniform treatment of the subject by all of the allies.

The step has been agreed upon by Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Belgium, but Japan's attitude has not been defined and she may decide that no action is called for from her at this time, because of the elimination of the only German colony in the far East from the military problem and the absence of any reason for a blockade.

Ever since the application of the British orders in council to cotton among other American products, the entente allies have felt that some more effective and less burdensome method must be found for dealing with cotton and preventing its entry into Germany and Austria. The allies contend that American cotton shippers, in many cases alleged to be backed by German capital, have been shipping cotton to Germany through neutral ports.

Under the orders in council such a cargo, if captured, merely was taken into a British port and paid for by the British government. The allies contend that under these conditions a great deal of the cotton got through Sweden, Denmark and Holland into Germany. From the allies' point of view the orders in council were ineffective because they obliged the British government to buy cotton and at the same time offered an incentive to blockade runners.

According to advices reaching Washington, the pressure in England and France has compelled a change. The British government originally regarded cotton as non-contraband and expressed a desire to avoid inflicting hardship upon Southern planters and to avoid development of an anti-British feeling in this country.

The change to contraband will be defended as authorized by international law. Great Britain protested against the American blockade of outgoing cotton from the South during the civil war and had refused to recognize it as contraband during the Russo-Japanese war, but will now contend that radical changes in the conditions of warfare since that time justify a change in attitude.

The entente powers, according to advice here, expect that the State department will resist making cotton contraband and are preparing to base their action on American precedents. The advices reaching here indicate they intend to argue that both Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, in formal proclamations issued in April, May and June, 1865, went on record as maintaining as contraband of war "materials for the fabrication of ammunition."

That cotton has taken the place of saltpetre, always recognized as absolutely contraband, in the manufacture of gunpowder will be held to be an established fact. By way of convincing the State department to that effect, attention probably will be directed to a letter by Secretary Hay to W. W. Rockhill, American minister to China during the Russo-Japanese war, stating that the American ordnance officers, whom he had called into consultation regarding the Japanese blockade orders, had advised him that cotton was used in the manufacture of smokeless powder and so must properly be regarded as contraband of war.

It must be expected that some sort of arrangement will be proposed by which the allies will engage to allow cotton to travel unmolested to neutral countries in quantities in proportion to their normal consumption. What the effect will be on the American cotton growers is the subject of contention. The allied powers are prepared to argue that it will not be far-reaching.

The cotton interests have for some time been alarmed at the prospect, and it is known that the State department has been preparing to resist the new move with every means at the command of diplomacy.

Between and Betwixt.

"The hesitating, Hamlet type of man had best keep out of finance," said Mr. Lawson at a recent dinner, according to Everybody's Magazine. "I had a boyhood friend of the type I mean—a fellow named Grimes. He was a falterer, a doubter of the most exaggerated sort.

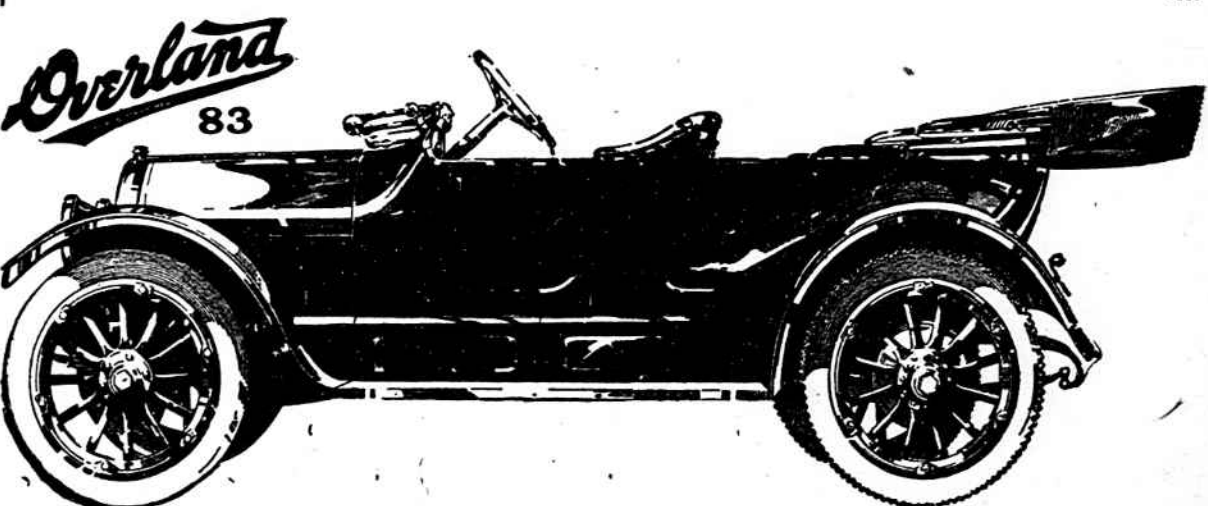
"One evening I stopped to call on him and found him in a deep study, bent over a white waistcoat lying on a table.

"'Hello, Grimes,' I said. 'What's the trouble?'

"'This waistcoat,' he replied, holding the garment up to view. 'It's too dirty to wear, and not dirty enough to send to the laundry. I don't know what to do about it.'"

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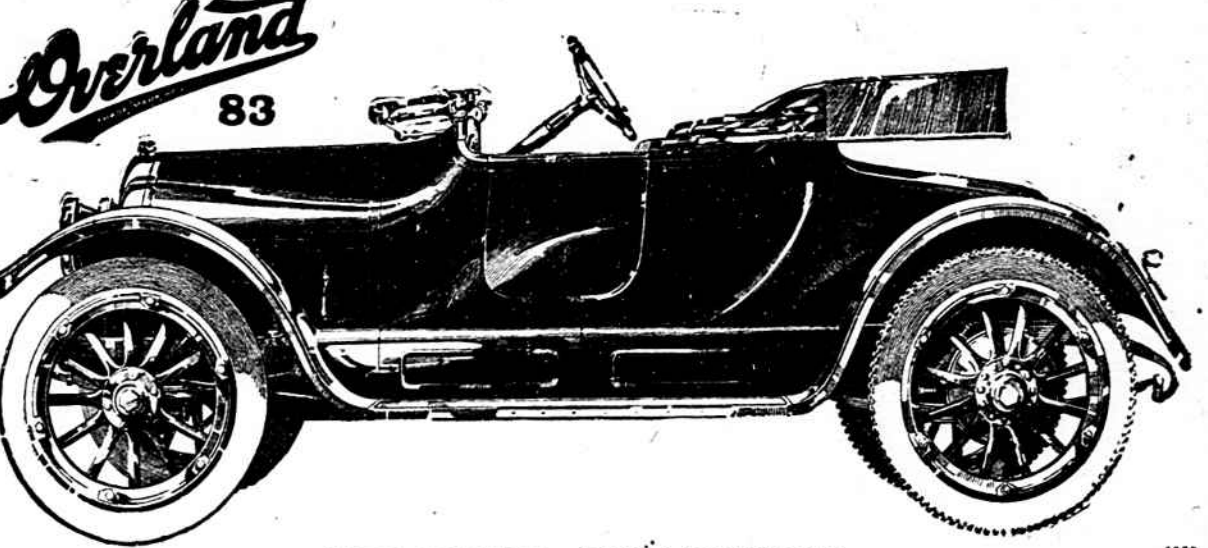
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