

ST. LOUIS GETS CONVENTION.

DEMOCRATS PICK CENTRAL CITY AS POINT FOR BIG POLITICAL MEET.

National Committee Strongly Endorses Woodrow Wilson for Re-election as President—Body to Gather June 14.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The Democratic national convention of 1916 will be held at St. Louis beginning Wednesday, June 14, at noon. The Democratic national committee tonight chose the convention city and adopted resolutions calling for the renomination and reelection of Woodrow Wilson as "the trusted leader of national Democracy."

Chicago and Dallas contested with St. Louis for the honor of the convention but St. Louis easily led from the start and won on the second ballot. When the trend of the voting was seen, Texas moved that the choice of St. Louis be made unanimous. Dallas held second place on the first ballot but was displaced by Chicago on the second roll call.

The result of the first ballot was: St. Louis, 25; Dallas, 14; Chicago, 13. On the second ballot the vote was St. Louis, 28; Chicago, 15; Dallas, 9. The majority for St. Louis was gained on this ballot, when John T. McGraw arose near the end of the call and changed West Virginia's vote from Chicago to the Missouri city. Then the choice was made unanimous. It has been customary heretofore for national conventions to begin work on Tuesday. The fact that Tuesday fell on the 13th next year may or may not have had something to do with the determination of the committee to begin the proceedings a day later. The official explanation, however, was to the effect that the convention would not require more than three or four days to complete its work and it would not be too late in the week to start on Wednesday.

Political leaders in Washington tonight regarded it as practically certain that Chicago would be selected for the Republican convention when the national committee of that party meets here next Tuesday. The date for this convention probably will be late in June. Each of the three cities contesting for the Democratic convention put in a bid of \$100,000. St. Louis placed in the hands of the chairman New York drafts for that amount. Dallas offered a certified check, while Chicago presented a pledge from the Association of Commerce to contribute \$100,000 on call of the treasurer of the Democratic committee. The advocates of St. Louis supplemented their financial inducements by a warning to the committee that the convention was needed in Missouri to keep the 18 electoral votes of that State in the Democratic column. The delegation from Dallas pleaded with the committee to reward the loyal Democracy of the South by sending the convention next year to a Southern State. The Texas speakers were greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the members of their delegation and the "rebel yell" several times interrupted the proceedings. Chicago based its appeal largely on its climate and its known ability to take care of convention crowds.

The national committee was in session almost continuously from 11:30 a. m. until late tonight completing details of convention arrangements, discussing financial ways and means for coming campaign and debating various subjects of party interest.

The opening of the session was given the atmosphere of a love feast when Thomas J. Pence of North Carolina, a protégé of Secretary Daniels, was elected secretary and in a speech of acceptance declared reports of differences between him and National Chairman McCombs were entirely without foundation. He said that he had worked harmoniously with Mr. McCombs in the past and purposed to work harmoniously with him in the future.

Chairman McCombs also arose to remark that the Democratic committee would continue to work indefatigably for the future success of the party. He declared there was not a cloud on the Democratic horizon and that it was the duty of the committee to see that none should gather.

The committee was confronted by two contests which threatened for a time to cause some feeling, but were settled in a comparatively short period and the atmosphere seemingly was cleared. Urey Woodson of Kentucky was seated in his contest with Gen. W. P. Haldeman of Louisville and Will R. King was seated from Oregon in a contest with W. H. Easterly.

A part of the day was taken up in hearing the cause of woman suffrage discussed by representatives of suffragist organizations and by a body of women in opposition. The committee applauded all the speakers, but there was no effort to place

OPIUM JOINT DISCOVERED.

C. H. THOMPSON, ORIENTAL, BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN RE-TAILING THE DRUG.

Constables Raid Place and Several Cartons and Tins Containing Opium Are Seized—Laundryman Makes Escape.

News and Courier.

A squad of State constables under Deputy Sheriff W. J. Leonard last night discovered what is believed to have been an opium joint in the place of C. H. Thompson, a Chinese laundry, No. 152 King street. Thompson, who was about to be arrested by the constables on a charge of storing opium in his place, made a sensational leap over his counter and escaped. An all-night search was inaugurated by the constables, but up to an early hour this morning he had not been arrested.

Five cartons of opium were found hidden in the place and a number of smaller tins containing opium already "cooked." These have been taken in charge by Sheriff Martin's men and are being held as evidence against him should his arrest be effected.

For several days Sheriff Martin had suspected Thompson's place as an opium joint, and last night a stool pigeon was employed as assist in the case. A woman was secured and was given marked money with which to make a purchase of opium. It is stated that Thompson sold her a small tin of opium.

At once steps were taken to make his arrest. Armed with a warrant several constables visited the place about 9.30 o'clock. Two went to the rear of the laundry and began their search for the opium, while a third watched Thompson. In the meantime a man called for his laundry and Thompson was allowed to serve him. The constable, watching him, stood to one side.

With a catlike leap Thompson huddled the small counter and ran into the street. He was followed, but was lost in Clifford alley.

A dragnet was set last night by Sheriff Martin for the arrest of Thompson, and it is thought that if he attempts to leave the city he will be apprehended. All means of escape from Charleston are being carefully watched for the Chinaman.

The police received a call from some one stating that assistance be accorded the constables in their efforts to make the arrest. It was said Thompson was hiding in the Sam Sing Company's place, a Chinese grocery store on King street, opposite Reid. Officers Lafourcade, Dawson and Garbini were at once dispatched to the place, but no report of a raid on the building was made last night.

Thompson has conducted a laundry in Charleston for more than fifteen years. He is slightly more than five feet in height and speaks English fairly well.

It was stated that several women were seen coming from behind the counter of Thompson's place at different times and that this aroused suspicion.

The opium seized last night is stated to be worth more than \$200. In addition to the several small tins found packed with the stuff, there were a number of empty similar tins. It was stated that these tins retail at \$5 a piece.

While a general search was being made for Thompson a constable remained on guard at his store all night.

Be Practical.

Be doers rather than critics of the deeds that others do. Stand stoutly for your ideals; but keep in mind that they can only be realized, even partially, by practical methods of achievement.—Theodore Roosevelt.

the members on record. The resolution indorsing the Wilson administration and the Democratic members of the house and senate who have helped to carry forward his policies was adopted by a standing vote. It follows:

"We congratulate the country on the splendid administration of Woodrow Wilson. Under the most trying circumstances in our history he has steadfastly worked for the cause of peace and has averted war, without yielding one well recognized principle of international law, justice or humanity. He has vindicated the rights of neutrals on the sea. He has upheld the best traditions of his high office and has discharged his trust with such signal fidelity, firmness and efficiency that he has won the confidence and affection of the American people, regardless of political affiliations. His masterly handling of both national and international questions demands his renomination and reelection as the trusted leader of the national Democracy in 1916.

"We heartily commend the effective service of those distinguished senators and representatives in congress who have tirelessly and successfully endeavored to assist the president in the work of his administration."

THE ISENHOWER TRIAL.

FIVE WITNESSES SWEAR PRISONER FIRED FATAL SHOT.

Many Spectators at Fairfield Trial—Most Witnesses Declare Policeman Did Not Draw Pistol During the Fray.

York, Dec. 8.—Five witnesses testified here today in the trial of Ernest Isenhower that they saw him shoot Raleigh Boulware, a Fairfield county rural policeman, on the court house steps at Winnsboro June 14 last, at the time Sheriff Adam Hood, Clyde Isenhower and a negro prisoner, Jules Smith, the latter about to be tried for alleged criminal assault, were killed.

Rapid progress has been made in the trial. The State closed after examining fifteen witnesses. The defence had put up three witnesses when court adjourned for the night, and it is understood the defence will offer two or three witnesses, including the defendant, tomorrow. It is likely the case will go to the jury tomorrow afternoon. Nothing of a sensational character has developed so far.

It has been practically plain sailing throughout, except for an occasional tilt of counsel over admission of some testimony. Particularly did the defence try to keep out testimony by O. C. Cauthen that Boulware told him almost immediately after being shot that Ernest Isenhower shot him. Judge Rice admitted this over protest.

The five witnesses who declared they saw Isenhower shoot Boulware were A. Lee Scruggs, county treasurer; W. W. Turner, superintendent of education; S. Y. Rose, Geo. M. Clowney and A. W. Brice all of Fairfield county. The testimony of these and other witnesses was substantially in agreement as to the circumstances surrounding the alleged shooting of Boulware by Isenhower, therefore a synopsis only of Mr. Scruggs' testimony is given here:

Mr. Scruggs gave his version of the tragedy from the time Sheriff Hood and his deputies entered the court house yard with the prisoner, Jules Smith, whom they had just brought from the State penitentiary by automobile, to the last shot, which witness said he saw Ernest Isenhower fire at Boulware. According to the witness, Sheriff Hood, his prisoner and Clyde Isenhower, the latter a brother of the defendant, had already been shot. Hood's deputies and Smith had gone on up the steps into the court house when Officer Boulware, who had been in the sheriff's party, was seen coming down the steps. When Boulware was part of the way down, said witness, Isenhower, who was on the ground, stepped toward the steps and fired point-blank at Boulware, who stopped suddenly, turned around and went rapidly up the steps and into the court room.

Dr. J. E. Douglass, of Winnsboro, testified that Boulware was shot about the middle of the abdomen; that the bullet, which never was located, had necessarily come from below where Boulware was when shot. The defence sighted several alleged discrepancies between the testimony of W. W. Turner and S. Y. Rose given at the inquest and that given on the stand today.

With one or two exceptions the witnesses stated that Boulware had no weapon in his hand at any time during the shooting. Turner testified that Boulware, after being shot, reached for his pistol, but did not draw it.

A. W. Brice testified that Boulware drew a pistol after he was shot by Isenhower and Isenhower ran behind a column. No witness testified that Boulware drew a pistol or had one in his hand before he was shot. Other witnesses besides those mentioned said they saw Isenhower shoot toward the steps, but could not tell at whom he shot.

W. C. Cathcart, former police chief of Columbia, and until recently connected with the dispensary raiding squad in Charleston, was the first witness for the defence. His testimony had no direct bearing on this case. Judge Rice would not permit witness to say whether or not Jules Smith made a statement to Cathcart and Hood at the penitentiary where the negro was confined a while for safe-keeping. Cathcart was chief in Columbia at the time.

F. L. Lathan's story of the tragedy was substantially that of other witnesses, except that he testified after the shooting that Boulware pointed a pistol at Isenhower, who dodged around a post.

G. E. Hagood, last witness of the day for the defence, said he saw Ernest Isenhower "dodging around."

The examinations today were conducted by Messrs. Henry, Hill and McDow for the State and Hanahan, Elmore, Hart and Gaston for the defence.

Judge Rice has been firm in his rulings and is not permitting either side to waste time.

Large crowds, many from Fairfield county, are attending the trial.

DISCUSSES PELLAGRA CAUSE.

Dr. W. T. Edmunds of Eau Claire Thinks Potassium Poison Begets Disease.

Dr. W. T. Edmunds of Eau Claire in a letter to The State sets forth the following causes and cure for pellagra:

Time and time again there have appeared in your paper articles in regard to the disease pellagra, so-called. Now in one of your late issues is one under the caption, "The Cause and Treatment of Pellagra. Discovered by Dr. Goldberger."

From its first diagnosis by Dr. Babcock, superintendent then of the State hospital, the cause was thought to be Indian maize or corn, but why? No one inquired.

Far and near pathologists have vainly sought for some germ in order to institute the proper treatment.

One writer attributed it to a certain "fly," others to certain zymotic changes, during fermentation, etc. After reading all the various causes advanced, I think that Dr. M. H. Evans of Joplin, Mo., is correct in stating that pellagra is a chemical disease. His conclusion is based upon premises which are so sound and reasonable that it can hardly be refuted.

Bouchard, an eminent French chemist, says potassium is 30 times more poisonous than sodium. Dr. Evans, knowing that one of the principal elements in corn and starch foods was potassium, compared the symptoms of poisoning by potassium with those of pellagra and found them identical. We find in carbohydrate starch foods a large percentage of potash, corn ash containing as high as 35.92 per cent. of carbonate of potash. All hog meat is treated with nitrate of potash, salt petre as a preservative. Baking powders are largely composed of bicarbonate of potash, cream, tartar. In bacon we have about 20 grains of potash to the pound, therefore in every meal of ham or bacon we get at least 29 grains potash and about the same quantity, 29 grains, in cornbread and bread which contains baking powder, not counting sodium, magnesium, etc. Thus you see that where corn is eaten and other starch food we are likely to get poisoned.

Here are the symptoms of poisoning in both pellagra and potassium: Stomatitis, sore mouth, gastritis, inflammation of the stomach, diarrhoea, vomiting diminished, coagulability of the blood, disintegrating of the red cells of the blood, dermatitis, inflammation of the skin, physical exhaustion, mental depression and insanity.

I have seen cases of poisoning by concentrated lye, which is hydrate of potash, drunk by mistake, present all the above symptoms. Again according to Dr. Evans, we can readily account for every symptom of pellagra. The acid phosphates of the brain is acted on by the potassium, changing them into alkaline phosphates, and thus dissolved out of the brain, nerve tissue and muscles, thus weakening the individual. Nerves break down, the brain gives way, the patient becomes insane and dies. The dermatitis is accounted for by the air and light on the exposed parts changes the potash into potassium hydrate, and as this is a violent caustic irritates and inflames the skin, this being due to the skin fat being changed into soap by the lye or potash hydrate. That this really takes place is evident by the peculiar soap odor which is easily detected in the exudates from the sores.

Dr. Evans also says that the perspiration of a pellagrin turns litmus paper blue and that the excretions of sores are also intensely alkaline.

In the insane hospitals pellagra is frequently seen, as the diet is principally "hog and hominy," containing, as previously stated, much potash, beside the bromides of potash are largely used.

"In the hospital for the insane in Peoria, Ill., there were 80 or 90 pellagrins. A commission spent a month investigating the cause without finding it, though during that period 10,000 pounds of hominy had been consumed by the inmates, while of those who ate other diet none had pellagra. Thus the cause was overlooked.

Dr. Goldberger was right as far as he went, only he did not go far enough.

Being a chemical disease, pellagra is not a contagious disease, but due to being confined to articles of food in which much potash abounds.

Why all who do live on hog and hominy are not pellagrins is because we are all not equally susceptible to the poison. For instance, quinine is a veritable poison to certain people, causing an eruption like measles. Again, it takes twice as much opium to affect some persons as others.

Dr. Goldberger is correct about the treatment. Vary the diet frequently or, with one who has the disease, make a complete change of what has been the diet.

To recapitulate, if we have two patients, one known to be suffering from "chronic potassium poisoning," hav-

ing ingested a poisonous amount of the chemical; the other, a case of pellagra: If both present the same characteristic symptoms, both having had an excess of potassium, is it not reasonably conclusive that both are suffering from the same cause?

W. T. Edmunds, M. D.
Eau Claire.

TO REDUCE EMERGENCY TAX.

Federal Impost Will Likely be Lowered.

Columbia, Dec. 9.—According to letters received in Columbia, the emergency tax levied by the federal government upon dealers in tobacco, brokers and proprietors of theatres, pool rooms and bowling alleys will be reduced this season from last year's figures. The act creating the tax expires December 31. Expectations are that the law will be continued, with certain modifications.

The annual tax collected as an emergency fund by the national government is: Brokers, \$30; pawnbrokers, \$50; theatre proprietors, from \$25 to \$100, according to seating capacity of the house; billiard rooms or bowling alleys, \$5 for each table or alley; with a graduated scale for dealers in tobaccos and for manufacturers of cigars and cigarettes.

DISCUSS PREPAREDNESS PLANS.

Ford Peace Delegates Divided on Wilson's Policy.

Aboard Peace Ship, Oscar II, Dec. 8.—The members of the Ford expedition are divided into two camps. One favors the president's preparedness program while the other is opposed. Wilson's message was debated last night, when the issue was sharply drawn. Ford refrained from expression of an opinion. The opposition has a majority.

VISIT STATE FARM.

Charities and Correction Board Members Go by Auto to Hagood.

Messrs. A. D. Oliphant, assistant secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections; L. E. Carrigan of the Board and his son came here this morning from Columbia and took automobile to visit the State farm near Hagood. The board members will inspect the premises today, returning to Sumter this afternoon.

DUKES PURCHASE FAIRFIELD LAND.

Plan to Erect Factories and Promoters Will also Undertake Colonization Scheme in Connection With Plants.

Winnsboro, Dec. 2.—The largest real estate deal in the history of Fairfield, and one that will materially affect the prosperity of the county in various ways, was consummated today, according to authoritative reports, by the Dukes, of Durham, N. C.

The big tobacco magnates are reported to have purchased great tracts of land reaching from Great Falls, along the Wateree River, to a point below Longtown, being in close proximity to the water rights already occupied by a company in which the Dukes are said to be interested.

A colonization scheme will be undertaken by the promoters along with the contemplated erection of several factories. The property will be divided into parcels and sold to white settlers with modern farm houses erected thereon. No definite date was given out as to when the actual development of the enterprise would begin.

Entries for Cross Country Run.

Director White of the Y. M. C. A. has issued a call for entries in the cross country run which will be given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. on New Years. Several of the Y. M. C. A. members have already announced their intention to compete for the handsome bronze cup which will be awarded the best runner and much interest is being shown. Some of those who have announced their intention to participate have already gone into training and others expect to begin training in the immediate future.

Geo. H. Hurst,
Undertaker and Embalmer.
Prompt Attention to Day or Night Calls
AT J. D. Croig Old Stand, N. Main
Phones Day 590 Night 201

12 Photographs for Christmas
will appropriately show your appreciation of twelve friends. You will show your appreciation of good photography by having these photographs taken at
WINBURN'S STUDIO,
Over Stubbs Brothers.
10 1-2 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

The Bailey-Lebby Company
Machinery, Mill and Plumbing Supplies,
AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND ACCESSORIES.
AGENTS FOR
THE U. S. TIRE COMPANY'S **CELEBRATED G. & J. TIRES.**
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THIS and THAT
Where one man gets rich through hazardous speculation, a hundred get POOR.
Where one man stays poor through the slow methods of saving, a hundred get RICH.
The wise man chooses the better part, and places his money in our bank.

The First National Bank
1905 1915
The National Bank of South Carolina.
RESOURCES \$825,000.00
Largest Bank in Eastern South Carolina
See our last report. Your neighbor's bank. Why not yours. It pays to patronize.
C. G. ROWLAND, President G. L. WARREN, Cashier