

# SULPHUR DRIES UP ECZEMA AND STOPS ITCHING

This old time skin healer is used just like any cold cream.

Sulphur, says a renowned dermatologist, just common bold-sulphur made into a thick cream, will soothe and heal the skin when irritated and broken out with eczema or any form of eruption. The moment it is applied all itching ceases and after two or three applications the eczema disappears, leaving the skin clear and smooth.

He tells Eczema sufferers to get from any good pharmacy an ounce of bold-sulphur and apply it to the irritated parts the same as you would any cold cream.

For many years common bold-sulphur has occupied a secure position in the practice of dermatology and cutaneous affections, by reason of its parasite-destroying property. It is not only parasiticidal, but also antipruritic, antiseptic and remarkably healing in all irritable and inflammatory conditions of the skin. While not always effecting a permanent cure it never fails to instantly subside the angry itching and irritation and heal the Eczema right up and it is often years later before any eruption again appears on the skin.



When the thermometer starts climbing—when nothing seems to refresh or taste good and there seems no hope of cooling off—

Try one of our Refreshing and Thirst-Quenching Sodas. Their thoroughly cooling effects are supremely satisfying.

Your Pure, Wholesome, Keep-Cool Drink is here waiting for you.

Ice Cream of the very highest quality. Several different flavors. These are the acme of perfection in purity, quality and taste. Our store is twenty degrees cooler than it is outside. Drop in and see us.

Come in today and satisfy your thirst.

## ATKINSON'S

"In Business for Your Health"

PIEDMONT & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY ANDERSON:



Condensed Passenger Schedule. Effective June 6, 1915.

Arrivals	
No. 31	7:35 A. M.
No. 33	9:35 A. M.
No. 35	11:40 A. M.
No. 37	1:10 P. M.
No. 39	3:40 P. M.
No. 41	6:00 P. M.
No. 43	8:50 P. M.
No. 45	10:20 P. M.
Departures	
No. 30	6:25 A. M.
No. 32	8:25 A. M.
No. 34	10:30 A. M.
No. 36	12:10 P. M.
No. 38	2:30 P. M.
No. 40	4:50 P. M.
No. 42	5:40 P. M.
No. 44	8:15 P. M.

C. S. ALLEN, Traffic Manager

"Oh, doctor, I'm so glad you've come! We just had such a scare. We thought at first that the baby had swallowed a 35 gold piece." "And you found out that he hasn't?" "Yes, thank goodness, it's only a quarter."—Boston Transcript.

FOLEY'S... ANDERSON

# FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND PLAYS BIG PART IN WAR

London, Aug. 9.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—The French ambassador to the Court of St. John, M. Paul Cambon, is one of the most interesting and important figures in London during these war days, the alliance by which England, France and Russia are jointly prosecuting the memorable convention establishing the entente cordiale completely reconstructing the relations between England and France and leading straight to the present compact by which the three entente allies are fighting together today.

When M. Cambon was seen at the French embassy by a representative of The Associated Press he was preparing to leave for Paris to meet his brother, M. Jules Cambon, who as French Ambassador at Washington, signed with President McKinley the protocol reestablishing peace between the United States and Spain, after arranging the memorable preliminaries with Madrid by which Spain was to retire from Cuba, Porto Rico was to be ceded to the United States and the Philippines were to pass under American control by purchase.

The brothers are that notable Cambon family, all distinguished in diplomacy, who at times have represented Paris simultaneously at London, Berlin and Constantinople, three of the vital spots of French international contact. Just now the brothers were meeting in Paris to see their sons, fighting at the front, who in the lull of operations had been granted leave for this family reunion. The visit to Paris, too, gave the ambassador opportunity to consult with the chief French officials on the many questions of joint policy constantly arising under the existing alliance.

The French embassy is one of the massive piles of gray stone at Albert Gates, leading from the busy traffic of Knightsbridge and Piccadilly to the calm and beauty of Hyde Park. Here M. Cambon has presided since 1898, and here was nurtured the entente cordiale, which is having such a momentous sequel today in the war alliance. The ambassador much resembles his brother Jules—of middle height, lithe and athletic frame, with iron gray hair and beard, and a keenness of manner which combined cordiality and unflinching tact—diplomatic tact, which has been the keynote to the notable Cambon careers. The ambassador never speaks for publication, yet certain impressions were gathered during the visit which indicate the role of the principal figures in the negotiation of the entente cordiale and the great events leading up to the present war drama.

It was Lord Salisbury who first perceived the need of reconciling the differences long existing between England and France. The main reasons had been the slow but sure to make this need apparent. First both England and France had embarked on extensive colonial policies, and these colonies were so situated that they were a continual source of discord and misunderstanding of the world over—in Siam where the British interests were on one side and the French interests of Indo-China on the other; in Africa, with Egypt in the northeast, Morocco, Algiers and Tunis in the northwest, and the Congo and Nile country in the center; the Newfoundland fisheries, a source of controversy for two hundred years, with Madagascar, New Hebrides and many other points affording points for misunderstanding in colonial development. Some of these had become acute, notably the Siam crisis, and the Fashoda incident, when the French expedition under Capt. Marchand reached the Nile simultaneously with the arrival of Gen. Kitchener, two weeks after his capture of Khartoum. These and like incidents had aroused such feeling on both sides of the channel, and had caused such grave misunderstandings that they gave the first real impetus to his view, both in England and France, that some broad policy of reconciliation was essential between France and England.

The second reason for such a reconciliation had impressed itself rather slowly on British statesmen—the need of a counterpoise to the ambition of Germany, which, it was now apparent, by its alliance in General Europe was seeking to build up a predominant influence on the course of European affairs. When Germany after the war of 1870-71 was ready to crush France, England was not averse to such a course might affect not only France, but the equilibrium of Europe, in advancing the imperial design of a paramount influence of the Central powers over the affairs of Europe. But later events made this motive clear to English statesmanship, and it was the second and decisive factor leading to the reconciliation of France and England as all its trains of momentous consequences down to the present hour.

Singularly, however, Lord Salisbury's early conviction that the time had come for this reconciliation, was not satisfied because of a peculiar obstacle. He had seen many French ministries come and go for some of them were of brief duration, and these frequent falls of ministries impressed Lord Salisbury with an idea that there was a lack of stability and continuity in the French policy. For that reason the first hopes of a reconciliation were not realized, halted because of the feeling that it might not be enduring.

It was in these circumstances that the reconciliation moved slowly, until the decisive action of Bismarck clearly showed the design of a dominating central influence, and even negotiations did not take a definite form until shortly before the actual signing of the Anglo-French convention. M. Cambon had arrived here a few years before, having had exceptional opportunities, as private secretary of President Jules Ferry of France, for observing the development of international forces at work in Europe. With Lord Lansdowne at the head of foreign affairs in France, and M. Cambon as the intermediary between the two ministers, the negotiations took a new life, and although at first considered futile they at last eventuated in the convention signed in London by Lord Lansdowne and M. Cambon at noon on April 8, 1914.

## Famous Men Learning to Be Soldiers.



The camp of professional and business men inaugurated at Plattsburg, N. Y., under the direction of General Leonard Wood of the United States army, has attracted many prominent men who think they ought to learn something about the rudiments of military affairs against the time they may be called to war. No more enthusiastic members of the camp have been found than R. H. Post, former governor of Porto Rico; Robert Bacon, once partner in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. and after that ambassador to France; Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who as charge d'affaires at Mexico City carried the United States through trying times in Mexico, and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. These men have been required by Captain Hall-Edwards Dorey, United States army officer in command at the camp, to perform the tasks of ordinary privates in the army. Of course, they have not been driven like privates, because they have gone about their work with more intelligence and enthusiasm. No. 1—R. H. Post, former governor of Porto Rico. No. 2—Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France. No. 3—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, former charge in Mexico City. No. 4—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

## APPEAL BRINGS FURTHER RESPONSE

Washington, Aug. 19.—Further responses to the Pan-American appeal for a peace conference among the Mexican factions, were received by the state department today. They included General Villa's answer which was said to be favorable. With the presentation of Enrique C. Lora, Villa agent of Villa's answer together with his own, three responses have been received. The other from General Cantu, the Villa governor of lower California, is also said to be favorable.

## ALLIES PLAN TO PROTECT GROWERS

Washington, Aug. 19.—This statement is authorized by the British embassy: The allied governments have agreed that in principle cotton is contraband of war. The exact date when this announcement will be made is still under consideration as well as other details connected with the proclamation. "As soon as official announcement is made it will be disclosed that the allied governments have prepared to stand behind the market to prevent ruinous depression of prices and minimize the hardships to planters."

## WORTH HARD HIT

(London Dispatch to New York Sun.) Jacques Worth, the widely known French dressmaker, is going to close his London branch at the end of August in consequence of the slump in business caused by the war. He says he foresaw at the outset that certain economies on the part of buyers were likely, but the lack of business has far surpassed his expectations. The loss of American business following the Lusitania disaster also caused a serious loss in his business. The last straw was the organization of the Women's Dress Economy League among fashionable women. The firm thinks that the economy practised in England is surpassing reasonable limits, and that the people are forgetting the number of employes thus made idle. In the case of the Worth firm this is especially serious because most of the employes are French and do not speak English. They have their homes and families in London and are incapable of other work.

## BRUSSELS IS TAKING CENSUS OF UNEMPLOYED

Brussels, Aug. 15.—The City Council of Brussels has begun taking a census of all unemployed workers within the city limits, and the National Relief Committee will extend the plan to all parts of Belgium in German occupation. The object is to provide suitable employment wherever possible and to prevent skilled workmen losing touch with trade conditions.

The German authorities have given their permission to the census, which will include all unemployed persons between the ages of 14 and 40. According to officials of the Relief Committee, there are at present 57,000 employes of the National Railways out of work, while 73 per cent of workmen in metal industries, clothing, carpentering and building trades are without jobs. It is expected that the census of these people will be of great value at the end of the war.

As the census progresses, steps are to be taken to send the unemployed who cannot be otherwise placed to schools elementary schools being provided for the illiterate and technical schools for those prepared for instruction of this character. Teachers for the schools will be largely provided from the upper class of workmen.

In all Belgium it is stated that there are about 700,000 men and women out of work who formerly had steady employment. German Socialists have taken the lead in urging the provision of relief for these people.

## Victory for Bare Legs

Women and girls of Chicago won great victory for bare legs. The rules and regulations which for years have governed the beaches decreed that the female sex shall wear stockings. The cruel rule was abrogated with one swipe of the pen by Alderman Eugene Block, chairman of the special parks commission. He substituted this one: "Women and girls must wear skirts or bloomers suits. Stockings are not obligatory, and for cleanliness, comfort and ease in swimming may better be dispensed with."

**\$3 and \$3.50**  
Mary Jane Pumps at **\$2.50**

Growing Girls low heel Colonial Pumps \$3.50 and \$4.00  
Grades at **\$2.85**

\$2.00 Mary Jane and plain white canvas Pumps at **\$1.50**

**Thompson's**  
THE ONE PRICE SHOE STORE  
WE SELL FOR CASH ONLY

**Opportunity**

We still have 140 acres of that beautiful Seybt Property for sale. This property is just one mile out of town. You can buy it in any size tract you wish—from 10 acres up, and from \$125.00 to \$175.00 an acre.

Let us show it to you.

**LINLEY & WATSON**  
Phones 647, 906, 310.

**Now 50c Now 50c**  
"MISS MINERVA AND WILLIAM GREEN HILL"

One hundred and seventy thousand copies were sold at \$1.00; now you can get it for **50c**

**FANT'S BOOK STORE**

*I chatter, chatter, as I flow,  
To join the brimming river;  
For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on forever.*

**Drink Coca-Cola**

The Standard Beverage

Imitations of COCA-COLA come and go—none last more than a few seasons. This has been going on for 20 years—yet COCA-COLA, unchanged in name or self, keeps its old friends and makes new ones.

Demand the genuine by the full name that has inspired so many imitations.

THE COCA-COLA CO. ATLANTA, GA.

COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY ANDERSON, S. C. 122 W. Earl St. Phone 137.