



# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

**Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria**

Always Bears the Signature of

*Dr. J. C. Hatcher*  
In Use For Over Thirty Years  
**CASTORIA**

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

**EASY PAYMENTS**

**COOPER FURNITURE CO.**

## BACK OF OUR REPUTATION

We have a reputation for fine laundering that is known all over this state.

Back of it is years of perfect satisfactory work, a modern, well equipped plant, and an efficient and careful corps of employees.

These are reasons for our reputation—reasons that are worthy of your careful consideration when deciding the question of who shall get your laundry handled.

"There is none better than the best."

**Anderson Steam Laundry**  
PHONE 7.



## ROAST A NICE BIG ROAST

of Beef, Pork, or Mutton is really one of the best meats. For it is just as good cold as hot. So you can have several meals with only one cooking. Toss up and one for Sunday dinner. Make it a big one for our meats are so choice that only a big one will have enough left to eat up old.

PHONE 694.  
**The Lily White Market**  
2 N. LINDSAY, Proprietor.

**Biliousness and Constipation.**  
It is certainly surprising that any woman will endure the miserable feelings caused by biliousness and constipation, when relief is so easily had and at so little expense. Mrs. Chas. Peck, Gates, N. Y., writes: "About a year ago I used two bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets and they cured me of biliousness and constipation." For sale by all dealers.

**Many Complaints Healed.**  
This summer seems to have produced an unusual amount of sickness. Many complaints of headaches, lame backs, rheumatism, biliousness and of being "always tired." Aches, pains and ill caused by the kidneys failing to do their duty and thus the poisonous waste from the system build quickly to Foley's Kidney Pills. They help circulation, give sound sleep and make you feel well and strong. They are tonic in action. Sale everywhere.

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## FUTURE OF BELGIUM'S WOMEN LABORERS INTERESTS HISTORIANS

London, Aug. 31.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—"None of the war's changes in our social structure will prove so notable to the future historian as the wholesale introduction of woman labor into trades, occupations, and professions hitherto exclusively staffed by men," declared Sir George Croydon Marks, member of Parliament for Northeast Cornwall, in the first of a series of lectures on The New Woman. He added:

"The question which is of real importance today, however, is whether that future historian will regard the phenomenon as coincident with war conditions and to terminating with them, or whether it will mark the beginning of a social revolution and a new stage in the industrial and commercial cooperation of men and women."

"When the war is over shall we still see the milk-woman, the girl ticket-collector, the girl coalman, at their work, or will they automatically disappear before the returning men of the civilian armies?"

"We may well ask ourselves at this moment, for it is a question which must inevitably arise and a problem for which we cannot be too well prepared. What is to happen at the conclusion of the war to those women of every social grade and every shade of attainment who in the past year have slipped so readily into man's occupations?"

"In considering the question broadly the analogy of France may be taken into consideration. The capacity of affairs which the women of France, more than of any other nation, have shown themselves to possess has been traced, perhaps fancifully, to the frequent necessity with which they have been forced to take upon themselves the conduct of those affairs during the absence of their men on military duties."

"It is quite possible, indeed quite probable, that the introduction of wholesale introduction of women's labor of which we are at present witnessing may be to develop those qualities of resourcefulness and of ready efficiency which characterize and have characterized French women for many years."

"Considered more narrowly, the problem which will present itself to the business man soon as the war is over is, simply stated, how far it will be his duty to replace the patriotic woman who is taking the place of the soldier fighting his country's battles, by that soldier himself, when the time to lay down his arms arrives."

"At first sight it may seem no problem at all. Apart from actual promises given there remains a pledge of honor to reinstate the soldier in his position as the wage-earner. No consideration of economy, no consideration of efficiency rapidly acquired by the woman worker can be allowed for an instant to interfere with this."

"Undoubtedly many employers will feel a wrench in rejecting those women who, for the past year or more, have been doing their duties as simply and effectively, in favor of the soldier whose new life will probably have unfitted him to the extent for the office stool. The effect may be in many instances that employers will find a way of retaining the services permanently of those women in conjunction with the reinstated men."

"In the past, the jealousy which has been felt of women's employment in business has been founded entirely on the wages question. While men worked for a living wage, women worked for pocket-money, and were able to accept it because they were not dependent primarily on the wage-earner. It is obvious that in upon this question of wages that the whole problem must ultimately depend. The business man must realize that cheap woman's labor is at the best a temporary expedient in peace time from a personal standpoint."

"Without making any attempt at prophecy it may not be unreasonable to suggest that while considerable numbers of women temporarily employed at present will be displaced by the return of the armistice, the effect of the existing situation will be to establish woman's labor on a far firmer footing in those industries where they can be obtained without injury to their health, and that the wastage of human life will be to a large extent repaired by those women who are now training themselves for new occupations."

**None Equal to Chamberlain's.**  
"I have tried most of all the cough cures and find that there is none that equal Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has never failed to give me prompt relief," writes W. V. Harner, Montpelier, Ind. When you have a cold give this remedy a trial and see for yourself what a splendid medicine it is. For sale by all dealers.

**The Kites and the Beans.**  
An American traveler, relates the following:  
"Once I dined with an English farmer. We had had—very delicious, and the farmer's son soon finished his portion and passed his plate again."  
"More 'em father, he said."  
"The father frowned. Don't say 'em, son, say 'im."  
"I did say 'im," the son protested in an injured tone.  
"You said 'am," cried the father fiercely.  
"Am's what it should be, not 'em."  
"In the middle of the squabble the farmer's wife turned to me, and with a friendly little laugh, explained: "The boy thinks they're saying 'am, sir,"—Mother's Magazine.

## WILD MOROCCO IS NOW TRANSFORMED

Casablanca, Morocco, August 31.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—An excursion into the interior of Morocco, an important and hazardous affair ten years ago, is now the simplest sort of a trip. Under the old regime the first necessity was to acquire the goodwill of the Caid, guides as honest as possible, a small force of cavalry and enough provisions to be able to share generously with the tribesmen encountered by the way.

Today a child of 13 years at the wheel of a wheezing automobile serves as a guide, caravan and guard. Except for the Mauresque towers that one sees in the distance and the Gourgis and the camps of the natives, the country of the Chaquia, where the French had so much unpleasantness with recalcitrant natives ten years ago, now resembles a vast wheatfield. It is possible to penetrate far into this country over concrete roads as fine as any in Europe. It is also possible to go farther following the trails at a speed of 25 miles an hour during the dry season.

On either side of the route and in every direction colonists, aided by natives, French reservists and German prisoners, are gathering the wheat sheaves in thick stacks. The crop breaks all records for Morocco, making more plausible the pretension that the black soil of the Moors will one day rival the steppes of southern Russia and the prairies of the United States in the production of wheat. The regions of the Rharb, Valley of the Sebou, the region of the Doukala, the Adha and the Haha-Chidama will be able to export this year two million bushels, while the Plain Inside that exported fifty million bushels of wheat and other grain to Tunis last winter, will nearly double its exportations this year.

Considering the comparatively high initial cost of colonizing Morocco the development of the agriculture in ten years has been marvelous. Round the camp Ben-Silmane, which is the new name for the old village of Ben-Silmane where the redoubtable Terns came often as late as 1910 to raid the meagre products then drawn from the soil, there is a prosperous village surrounded on all sides by the finest model farms. Further on, near the intersection of the roads from Casablanca, and from Bousnika on the left bank of the Qued Gherral, agricultural properties have been established rivaling the most perfectly equipped ranches of the west. On the right bank of the Qued Gherral the Terns who under the old regime refused the Sultan himself passage across their territory. They have acquired the habit of visiting the colonists' markets and a taste for the traffic that goes on there. The spectacle of the prosperity of regions just across the stream has had more civilizing influence upon them than all the powder and shot expended in the penetration of Morocco. They are gradually themselves becoming scientific farmers, and instead of their periodic visits to Ben-Silmane to raid the products of other tribes, they now bring their own products to a convenient market and seem astonished that after buying what they need with the proceeds, they have a balance left over to take home.

**Advice to Leader Kitchin.**  
(From The Philadelphia Record.)  
If Representative Kitchin, who is expected to be the Democratic leader in the next congress, has been correctly quoted he has been talking very foolishly about coming appropriations for the Army and Navy. These are not matters over which he will have personal control and his opposition to building battleships cannot be taken as the attitude of his party. In view of the comparatively small Democratic majority in the house of representatives no short-sighted policies can possibly prevail, for the opposition will be able to secure votes enough from the dominant party to defeat such tactics. It will be best to leave the shaping of National policy to President Wilson and his advisers and then to have congress act upon them in an entirely non-partisan manner.

**Newspaper Man Recommends It.**  
R. E. Wentworth of the St. James, (Mo.) News, writes: "Two months ago I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs and I had such pains in my lungs I feared pneumonia. I got a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and it straightened me up immediately. I can recover and it to be a genuine cough and lung medicine. Many mothers write this reliable medicine cured their children of croup. Hay fever and asthma sufferers say it gives quick relief. Sold everywhere."

**Fast Going.**  
A Welshman, an Irishman and an Englishman were arguing as to which of the three countries possessed the fastest trains. Said the Englishman: "There has been one of our trains and it was going so fast that the telegraph poles looked like a hedge." "I've seen some stones appear like grasshoppers," said the Irishman. "I was one day in a train in my country and we passed a field of carrots, a field of turnips and one of parsley and one of onions and then a pond of water and we were going so fast that I thought it was broth."—Cardiff Western Mail.

**Sage Tea Darkens Hair to Any Shade**  
Don't Stay Gray! Here's an Old-Time Recipe That Anybody Can Apply.

The use of Sage and Sulphur for restoring faded, gray hair to its natural color dates back to grandmother's time. She used it to keep her hair beautifully dark, glossy and abundant. Whenever her hair fell out or took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect.

But brewing at home is messy and out-of-date. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for a 50 cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get this famous old recipe which can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair and is splendid for dandruff, dry, feverish, itchy scalp and falling hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, it becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and abundant.

**State Raised Seed Oats for Sale**  
2300 Bu. Fulghum ..... 55c  
7800 Bu. Cokers Pedigreed ..... 62c  
3200 Bu. Appler ..... 55c

These Oats are Stained but Sound. Send for Samples. Prices are F. O. B. Blackville but will deliver at these prices to Carolina points in lots of 500 bushels or more.

J. M. FARRELL,  
Blackville, S. C.

## MUNICH'S NATIONAL MUSEUM IS MADE INTO BIG HOSPITAL

Munich, Germany, August 30.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—American tourists who have visited the Bavarian capital, and who have worshipped at the artistic shrines in the famous National Museum, probably would be shocked to find the former quarters of old masters now transformed into a huge orthopedic department for treating crippled limbs, and to see almost naked soldiers bathing in the fountains of the wonderful gardens, and taking sun baths and gymnastic exercises on the lawns.

The National Museum, however, is not the only Munich building to have undergone great changes. The magnificent new custom house is now a hospital. In the rooms where formerly baggage and freight were inspected hundreds of wounded soldiers now lie on cots. In the office of the collector of customs surgeons sleep, and in the transfer department there are rows upon rows of medicaments.

The availability of the custom house as a hospital, and especially as a sort of transfer station for wounded soldiers was apparent almost as soon as the wounded began to come back from the battlefields. Trains run right to one side of the huge buildings, and soldiers not only can be unloaded from them as easily as baggage but may also be transferred to other trains for other parts of Bavaria with a minimum amount of trouble, and to street cars for other hospitals in Munich.

The amount of customs inspection that is necessary in Munich is approximately nil, so that it was essentially a simple matter to transform the quarters of the building. None in the whole city has so perfectly fitted the requirements of a hospital, for in addition to the splendid facilities for taking patients right off hospital trains, the rooms are large and airy, and several of them are well lighted to serve as operating rooms.

Munich, like a dozen other German cities, has turned its largest industrial school into a vocational school for crippled soldiers. The building has a capacity of several hundred pupils, and all the necessary appliances for teaching soldiers new trades, or for teaching them how to continue their old trade notwithstanding impaired faculties.

The vocational school consists really of three departments. In the first wounded soldiers are, so far as it is possible, cured. At least, open wounds are closed, and they are given the regular hospital treatment until it is definitely established that a stiffened leg never will become limber, or a crushed or smashed arm better.

When his physical status has been definitely established the soldier moves on to the vocational or industrial department, where the capabilities and inclinations are studied. Then he goes into the bindery, or the print shop, the carpentry department or the school of mechanical arts. If for instance his arms and hands are unimpaired he may learn stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping.

The third department meantime becomes interested in him, and before he is ready to leave the institution, secures for him a position in which he may earn at least a portion of the wage that he was capable of before going into the war.

Munich, as the capital and largest city in Bavaria, has quite naturally the largest percentage of Bavarian wounded to care for. With every resource, financial, social and economical, she set out at the start of the war to see to it that no German citizen should surpass her in the excellence of the care accorded the wounded.

**To the Public.**  
"I feel that I owe the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy a word of gratitude," writes Mrs. T. W. Witherall, Gowanda, N. Y. "When I began taking this medicine I was in great pain and feeling terribly sick, due to an attack of summer complaint. After taking a dose of it I had not long to wait for relief as it benefited me almost immediately." For sale by all dealers.

**MAULDIN ELECTRIC CO.**  
Electric Supplies and Contractors, 311 Main St., Phone 317.

**ANDERSON FLORAL CO.**  
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants, 533 Marshall Ave., Phone 911.

**ANDERSON GAS CO.**  
412 N. Main, Phone 644.

**B. B. HULLO.**  
Grist Mill and Groceries, 301 E. Whitner St., Phone 112.

**EVANS PHARMACY.**  
Main Store, Phone 522 and 528.  
Store No. 2, Phone 255.  
Store No. 3, Phone 330.

**JOHN A. AUSTIN.**  
China, Crockery, Glassware, East Benson St., Phone 531.

**JOHN M. M'COWN.**  
Fancy and Staple Groceries, Feeds, 306 S. Main St., Phone 22.

## A Telephone Directory Of Business Concerns of Anderson

CALL THESE FIRMS BY PHONE FOR QUICK AND EFFICIENT SERVICE

Cut This Out and Paste Near Your Phone.

**AUTO REPAIRS**  
**CENTRAL GARAGE.**—Tires and Repairs, 216 S. Peoples St. Phone 418.

**BAKERS**  
**C. H. E. ORTMANN.**—City Bakery, 308 S. Main St., Phone 40.

**BOOKS AND STATIONERS**  
**COX STATIONERY CO.**—Stationers and Printers, N. Main St., Phone 268.

**BUGGIES, WAGONS AND HARNESS**  
**J. S. FOWLER & CO.**—W. Benson St., Phone 534.

**CAFE'S AND RESTAURANTS**  
**THE LUNCHONETTE CAFE.**—Lunches, Short Orders and Meals, Next to Blue Ridge Depot; Phone 323.

**CLOTHES, CLEANERS AND TAILORS**  
**ANDERSON CLEANING AND PRESSING CO.**—Clothes Cleaners and Pressers, Tailors, 212-2 S. Main St., Phone 767.

**COAL AND WOOD**  
**MARTIN WOOD & COAL CO.**—Coal, Wood, Cotton Seed Meal, and Hulls. Blue Ridge Ry. Yards, Phone 173.

**CROCKERY**  
**JOHN A. AUSTIN.**—China, Crockery, Glassware, East Benson St., Phone 531.

**DRUG STORES**  
**EVANS PHARMACY.**—Main Store, Phone 522 and 528.  
Store No. 2, Phone 255.  
Store No. 3, Phone 330.

**ELECTRIC SUPPLIES**  
**MAULDIN ELECTRIC CO.**  
Electric Supplies and Contractors, 311 Main St., Phone 317.

**FLORISTS**  
**ANDERSON FLORAL CO.**  
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants, 533 Marshall Ave., Phone 911.

**GAS CO'S**  
**ANDERSON GAS CO.**  
412 N. Main, Phone 644.

**GRIST MILLS**  
**B. B. HULLO.**  
Grist Mill and Groceries, 301 E. Whitner St., Phone 112.

**LAUNDRIES**  
**ANDERSON STEAM LAUNDRY.**  
—Launders and Dry Cleaners, 120 Earle St., Phone 7.

**MEAT MARKETS**  
**FRANK DOBBINS SANITARY MARKET.**—Fresh Meats, Fish and Oysters, 134 E. Whitner St., Phone 755.

**READY-TO-WEAR**  
**D. GEISBERG.**—Ladies Ready-to-Wear Clothing, Millinery and Dry Goods, 113 E. Whitner St., Phone 676.

**SHOE STORES**  
**THOMPSON SHOE STORE.**—Mens, Boys, Ladies, Misses and Childrens Shoes, 103 S. Main St., Phone 881.

**VULCANIZING**  
**TEMPLETON VULCANIZING WORKS.**—Auto Tires and Tire Repairing, 108 N. McDuffie St., Phone 270.

**STATE RAISED SEED OATS FOR SALE**  
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