

CLASSIFIED COLUMN

WANT ADVERTISING RATES

Twenty-five words or less, One Time 25 cents, Three Times 50 cents, Six Times \$1.00.

All advertisements over twenty-five words pay for each additional word. Rates on 1,000 words to be used in a month made on application.

No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents, cash in advance.

If your name appears in the telephone directory you can telephone your want ad to 321 and a bill will be mailed after its insertion for prompt payment.

WANTS

WANTED—White girl or woman as working house-keeper. Board, room and wages. Apply or address "House-keeper," 191 South Main street, Anderson, S. C. 11-5-11

WANTED—Thirty home loving people to read our daily ads in this paper. We have something that you want, and our proposition is splendid. Linley & Watson, Phone 647. 10-24-11

WHEAT MEAL—A breakfast food. Health restoring. Recommended by physicians. Made from native grain. Has a fine flavor. Serve as other cereals. Burriss Milling Co.

WANTED—A good farm for one of our customers. If you have a farm for sale we will be glad to consider it. Linley & Watson, (Jno. Linley—W. E. Watson.)

WANTED—Position by experienced stenographer; one who has had several years experience. Apply to Stenographer, care Intelligencer. 10-30-11.

TO MERCHANT TRADE—One car Texas Red Rust Proof Cats, car pure shorts, and all kinds of feed. See G. E. Turner at P. & N. Depot.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—English Peas. Plant between now and the fifteenth; Alaska and Morning Star varieties. Don't let this ideal planting season get away from you. Furman Smith, Seedsman, Phone 464.

FOR SALE—Forty acres of land in Hopewell Township, 3 room house, new two small houses on public road. Land fairly level and is offered for one thousand dollars. W. N. Walker.

FOR SALE—Onion sets; White Pearl, Bermuda, Prize Taker, Silver, Skin, Yellow Danvers, and Multipliers. This is planting season. Furman Smith, Seedsman.

FOR SALE—A farm of 131 acres within one mile of Little River church, in Abbeville county. Has a good four room house and new barn, 20 acres in bottom land and 30 acres in good cotton land. Also, 98 3-4 acres in another place with a house and barn, 60 acres in cultivation. Will sell either place for \$200.00 an acre on easy terms. Address W. W. Clinkcales, Belton, S. C.

FOR SALE—Everything in the line of fresh fruits that are in season: pears, apples, bananas, grapes, oranges, lemons, coconuts, nuts of all kinds, and candies that make your mouth water, and at prices that don't make you sick either. J. K. Manos.

BUY YOUR gasoline and motor oil from the man that needs your patronage. Caudle, Corner of Main and Earl streets.

WILL ARRIVE about November 1st a car of good mules; best to be had, prices and terms right. Will pay you 75 cents as if in need of it. The Fretwell Co. 10-24-11.

TYPEWRITERS—300 new, rebuilt, shop-worn and second hand typewriters, all makes \$10.00 up. Easy terms if desired. Tell us what you want. J. E. Crayton & Co., Charlotte, N. C. C. C. Dargan, Local Representative. 10-7-15t

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—One furnished front room down stairs within block of the public square. Will rent to one or two young men. Apply to Intelligencer Office. 10-8-11.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE—We buy and sell all kinds of second hand furniture—repairing and upholstering, neatly done at reasonable prices. Bell Furniture Co., 213 E. Whitner St. 11-4-11.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRING—Best equipped typewriter rebuilding in the south. Factory experts for all makes machines; your old machine can be made as good as new for a small amount. J. E. Crayton & Co., Charlotte, N. C. C. C. Dargan, local representative. 10-20-11.

WE ARE PAYING \$28 per ton for cotton seed and collecting hulls at fourteen dollars per ton; coal \$4 to \$5 per ton. These prices at our yards. Martin Coal & Wood Co.

AUSTRIAN NOTE TO UNCLE SAM

Document Dealing With Question of Shipment of Munitions is Received.

New York, Oct. 31.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—The full text of Austria-Hungary's second note to the United States on the subject of shipments of munitions by American firms to Great Britain and her allies is contained in Austro-Hungarian newspapers which have been received here. The note was received by the state department at Washington on October 29, when it was announced that the state department would not make public the full text. It was explained, and it was said that a reply probably would not be sent to Austria by the United States government, as the officials at Washington did not believe from the tenor of the communication that Austria expected a reply.

While the text of the note does not disclose any new phase of the situation, it has value as part of the documentary history of the relations between the United States and the European belligerents. The note, as translated from the Austro-Hungarian papers is as follows.

From the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador of the United States of America in Vienna, Vienna, Sept. 24, 1915.

The undersigned has had the honor

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Dr. HENRY R. WELLS
DENTIST
Office F. & M. Building
Office 527—Phones—Residence 68

Dr. C. Mack Sanders
DENTIST
Office 394-5-6 Bleckley Building.
Office Phone 429 Residence Phone 149

Chisholm, Trowbridge & Suggs
DENTISTS
New Theatre Building
W. Whitner St.

C. GADSDEN SAYRE
Architect
405-406 Bleckley Building
Anderson, S. C.

PIEDMONT & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

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..... 8:25 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..... 7:20 P. M.
No. 44..... 9:15 P. M.

COME TO The Luncheonette when you are hungry. We cook anything that is in season, and we cook it right. Ask the man who eats here. Short orders served quickly. Oysters any style. Next door to Union Station.

IN PLACING your fire insurance, remember that Frank & DeCamp Realty Company represents only strong, old line companies. Your business will be appreciated. 10-7-11.

IF YOU'VE MONEY TO BURN don't read our "Want" ad in this paper; but if you haven't, you will do well to read the ad of Wyatt, the \$5 Coal Man.

ESTRAYED

STRAYED—From 1015 Ella street Thursday night one white Jersey cow with one damaged horn. Finder please notify owner at above address.

STRAYED—Black horse mule, weight about eight hundred pounds, rather old. Phone 371, or write E. C. West, Box 264, City. 11-4-11.

to receive the note of August 16th number 2785, in which his Excellency the Ambassador of the United States of America, Mr. Frederic Courtland Penfield was pleased to define the stand taken by the government of the United States and Royal government toward the supply of war materials to Great Britain and her allies.

The arguments set forth by the Washington cabinet disclose the various viewpoints that actuate the federal government in this connection and, in its opinion, prevent it from taking into account the views expressed by the Imperial and Royal government. Although the Imperial and Royal government has laid stress upon investigating most minutely the contentions of the Washington cabinet, their most careful examination cannot move it to depart from the point of view which it has made clear in its note number 59,465 of June 29th.

The remarks of the federal government are mostly based upon the erroneous premises that the Imperial and Royal Government had essentially denied the right conceded by Article 7 of the 5th and XIIIth conventions of the Hague to nationals of neutral powers to supply contraband to belligerent governments, whereas the Imperial and Royal government had expressly stated—and the noting only—of the clause referred to formally warranted the sufferance by the federal government of the trade in war materials as at present pursued by citizens of the United States of America. The Imperial and Royal government naturally never sought to prevail upon the Washington cabinet to depart from an existing treaty, it only pointed out that, in its opinion, an interpretation of said clause should be avoided that would be contrary to the fundamental idea and the highest principles of the laws of neutrality. A certain danger attached to the gradual codification of international law, inasmuch as the wording of the conventions governing the laws of the nations might be considered as more important than the elementary principles underlying these laws when they have not been specifically formulated in international treaties. Such a limited interpretation should be avoided, particularly with respect to the laws of neutrality; for this very reason the preamble of the XIIIth convention of the Hague (2nd and 3rd paragraphs) emphasizes that the stipulations of this agreement represent merely fragments that do not apply to all the circumstances which may arise in practice, and that therefore these stipulations will have to be amended or completed according to the general principles of international law.

The Imperial and Royal government has accordingly confined its arguments to the question whether the interpretation of the already quoted clause would not be limited by these principles; when, in support of its assertion that this would be so, it referred to the opinion expressed in international law. It naturally had in mind the authorities on the subject who have specially examined whether the exportation of war materials, against which no objection can be raised under normal circumstances, would not at times imply a breach of neutrality. The assertion to the effect that the authors unanimously agreed that the exportation of contraband is contrary to neutrality is not to be found in any paragraph of the note of June 29th.

Furthermore, the Imperial and Royal government has in no way pleaded in favor of the principle of "equalization." As a matter of fact it did not base its suggestion concerning the exportation of war materials on the fact that it was not in a position itself to import war materials from the United States of America; even if both groups of belligerents were to share in the supply of war materials from the United States of America, the Imperial and Royal government would nevertheless maintain that the excessive exportation of war materials would be objectionable. The Imperial and Royal government never thought of suggesting that, because Austria-Hungary cannot procure war materials from the territories of one neutral power, this disadvantage should be balanced by prohibiting the citizens of that neutral power to carry on a normal trade in contraband with the enemies of the Dual Monarchy. It, however, did protest against the creation of law and the extension of existing plants for the purpose of manufacturing and exporting war materials to such an extent that the economic life of the United States has practically, so to say, become militarized—it can use a word that has been of ten wrongly applied.

The concentration of a large part of the American working power toward the goal, namely: the supply of munitions of war, constitutes a "fait nouveau" which invalidates any reference to allegedly similar cases in other wars; whether intended or not this concentration of the national working power constitutes a one-sided and effective support of one group of belligerents, all the more conspicuous since not even non-contraband goods are supplied from the United States to the other group of belligerents, a comparison with the form wars is all the more out place since those wars were waged between two single powers or at least between groups of a few powers only. When munitions of war from one neutral country were supplied to one belligerent only it was then possible for the latter's enemies to apply to other neutral countries. In the present war, however, the United States of America is the only power that can be effectively considered for such supplies. This circumstance further contributes to

the concentration of a large part of the American working power toward the goal, namely: the supply of munitions of war, constitutes a "fait nouveau" which invalidates any reference to allegedly similar cases in other wars; whether intended or not this concentration of the national working power constitutes a one-sided and effective support of one group of belligerents, all the more conspicuous since not even non-contraband goods are supplied from the United States to the other group of belligerents, a comparison with the form wars is all the more out place since those wars were waged between two single powers or at least between groups of a few powers only. When munitions of war from one neutral country were supplied to one belligerent only it was then possible for the latter's enemies to apply to other neutral countries. In the present war, however, the United States of America is the only power that can be effectively considered for such supplies. This circumstance further contributes to

the concentration of a large part of the American working power toward the goal, namely: the supply of munitions of war, constitutes a "fait nouveau" which invalidates any reference to allegedly similar cases in other wars; whether intended or not this concentration of the national working power constitutes a one-sided and effective support of one group of belligerents, all the more conspicuous since not even non-contraband goods are supplied from the United States to the other group of belligerents, a comparison with the form wars is all the more out place since those wars were waged between two single powers or at least between groups of a few powers only. When munitions of war from one neutral country were supplied to one belligerent only it was then possible for the latter's enemies to apply to other neutral countries. In the present war, however, the United States of America is the only power that can be effectively considered for such supplies. This circumstance further contributes to

the concentration of a large part of the American working power toward the goal, namely: the supply of munitions of war, constitutes a "fait nouveau" which invalidates any reference to allegedly similar cases in other wars; whether intended or not this concentration of the national working power constitutes a one-sided and effective support of one group of belligerents, all the more conspicuous since not even non-contraband goods are supplied from the United States to the other group of belligerents, a comparison with the form wars is all the more out place since those wars were waged between two single powers or at least between groups of a few powers only. When munitions of war from one neutral country were supplied to one belligerent only it was then possible for the latter's enemies to apply to other neutral countries. In the present war, however, the United States of America is the only power that can be effectively considered for such supplies. This circumstance further contributes to

the concentration of a large part of the American working power toward the goal, namely: the supply of munitions of war, constitutes a "fait nouveau" which invalidates any reference to allegedly similar cases in other wars; whether intended or not this concentration of the national working power constitutes a one-sided and effective support of one group of belligerents, all the more conspicuous since not even non-contraband goods are supplied from the United States to the other group of belligerents, a comparison with the form wars is all the more out place since those wars were waged between two single powers or at least between groups of a few powers only. When munitions of war from one neutral country were supplied to one belligerent only it was then possible for the latter's enemies to apply to other neutral countries. In the present war, however, the United States of America is the only power that can be effectively considered for such supplies. This circumstance further contributes to

the concentration of a large part of the American working power toward the goal, namely: the supply of munitions of war, constitutes a "fait nouveau" which invalidates any reference to allegedly similar cases in other wars; whether intended or not this concentration of the national working power constitutes a one-sided and effective support of one group of belligerents, all the more conspicuous since not even non-contraband goods are supplied from the United States to the other group of belligerents, a comparison with the form wars is all the more out place since those wars were waged between two single powers or at least between groups of a few powers only. When munitions of war from one neutral country were supplied to one belligerent only it was then possible for the latter's enemies to apply to other neutral countries. In the present war, however, the United States of America is the only power that can be effectively considered for such supplies. This circumstance further contributes to

give to the exportation of munitions of war from the union a different and far more serious character than the exportation of contraband has ever had in the past. Since these various facts, unforeseen before, have become clearly manifest in the course of the present war only, the Austro-Hungarian government thinks it justified to hold the opinion that, in accordance with the last paragraph of the preamble of the XIIIth convention they should constitute a sufficient reason for modifying the regulations that govern the trade in contraband in the United States. The absolute and strict impartiality which the Washington cabinet is anxious to observe, and therefore the abstaining of any direct or indirect assistance and support of one belligerent are undoubtedly the right of a neutral power. If experience should teach that an embargo in any direction should in the course of the war become necessary to that end, when the power concerned is justified to modify its former policy of applying neutrality. On the other hand the present case is wholly different from all preceding ones. It is a "novum" which, as pointed out above, does not come under the already quoted Article 7 and therefore has to be considered as a "cas non prévu" (unforeseen case) which in accordance with the preamble of the XIIIth convention (paragraph 3), has to be dealt with under the general principles of international law, as has already been explained.

Among the precedents invoked by the Washington government, which, as has already been mentioned, cannot be accepted as such, the federal government lays stress on the conditions existing at the time of the Peace war, during which one of the belligerents was cut off from international trade in a way similar to that created during the present war. Such an analogy cannot possibly be detected, because Great Britain did not then decree a stoppage of trade comparable with the unlawful measures now taken by the London cabinet; the prevention of the supply of arms and ammunition referred to by the federal government does certainly not amount to a commercial isolation.

The federal government undoubtedly will have learned that Herr Einicke has publicly protested against the interpretation of one sentence taken from his treaties on neutrality in naval warfare for the purpose of justifying the duty of the Washington government; this invalidates the reference made by the Washington cabinet to German jurists and the conclusions deduced therefrom. Furthermore, the Imperial and Royal government naturally holds that a neutral government cannot issue an embargo with the intention of jeopardizing the interests of one of the belligerents. Just as naturally an embargo issued by the government for the purpose of protecting its neutrality could never be described as a measure taken with the intent of injuring one of the belligerents.

Finally, the remarks of the federal government concerning the vitiating of men-of-war are apparently based upon a misunderstanding. The references made by the Imperial and Royal government to the prohibition of supplying men-of-war, and to the prohibition of making certain supplies to men-of-war, was not aimed at a concrete case; it was simply intended to quote the prohibitions embodied in Articles 8, 19 and 20 of the XIIIth convention of the Hague.

The undersigned has the honor to request his excellency the American ambassador to convey by wire to the Washington cabinet the above friendly communications which are solely made in order to complete the line of the legal status defined in the note of June 29th after a careful examination of the views expressed in the note of the federal government. The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his excellency the American ambassador the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Burlan.

Distress in his Stomach.
There are many people who have a distress in the stomach after meals. It is due to indigestion and easily remedied by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets after meals. Mrs. Henry Padgham, Victor, N. Y., writes: "For some time I was troubled with headache and distress in my stomach after eating, also with constipation. About six months ago I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets. They regulated the action of my bowels and the headache and other annoyances ceased in a short time." For sale by all dealers.

GRANDMA NEVER LET HER HAIR GET GRAY

Kept Her Locks Dark, Thick, Glossy, with Sage Tea and Sulphur.

When you darken your hair with Sage Tea and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it's done so naturally, so evenly. Preparing this mixture, though, at home is messy and troublesome. For 50 cents you can buy at any drug store the ready-to-use tonic called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning all gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully darkened, glossy and luxuriant. You will also discover dandruff is gone and hair has stopped falling.

Gray, faded hair, though no disgrace, is a sign of old age, and as we all desire a youthful and attractive appearance, get busy at once with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur and look years younger.

Chamberlain's Tablets. This is a medicine intended especially for stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation. It is meeting with much success and rapidly gaining in favor and popularity. For sale by all dealers.

GRAINS OF SAND!

The \$500,000,000.00 Anglo-French Loan recently negotiated was broken up and offered in sums of \$100.00—Moral: Small savings are the basis of the country's wealth.

Deposit your savings in the The Savings Department of The Bank of Anderson The Strongest Bank in the County.

Lily White Market

is headquarters for good things to eat. Try some of our Old Time

Pork Sausage, Nice Juicy Steak, Lean Pork Chops, Fine Fat Veal.

We are all ready getting oysters in. If you can't decide what you want phone 694 and we will help you to decide.

LILY WHITE MARKET, J. W. Lindsay, Proprietor.

WHEATESTER'S PILLS

WHEATESTER'S PILLS. The only safe and reliable laxative. Sold by druggists everywhere.

WHEATESTER'S PILLS. The only safe and reliable laxative. Sold by druggists everywhere.

WHEATESTER'S PILLS. The only safe and reliable laxative. Sold by druggists everywhere.



A Cup of Coffee

made in the UNIVERSAL Coffee Percolator

have a Patented Pumping Device which circulates the water through the coffee so thoroughly that all of the delicious flavor of the coffee bean is extracted before the water boils. Consequently there is no bitter taste of Tannin.

There's a treat in store for you when you drink coffee made by the UNIVERSAL method.

Look for the UNIVERSAL logo.

SULLIVAN HARDWARE COMPANY

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Final Dividend Saves Insurance

FROM time to time the unique final dividend feature of The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company has been the means of protecting beneficiaries under lapsed policies. In June, 1915, the Mutual Benefit paid a claim under a policy issued in 1910 to Mr. James Hale, of Newburyport, Mass. (Harvard, '92.)

This was a 20-Payment 35-Year Endowment on the Accelerative Endowment plan for \$10,000. On several occasions the insured had paid premiums by means of premium notes until when the regular premium came due on May 2, 1915, he had secured loans up to the limit of his equity. The premium due was not paid in cash during the month of grace, so the policy lapsed. It was subject to a loan of \$1,420.55 with interest of \$21.31, making the total indebtedness \$1,441.86. The loan value of the original policy was \$1,237.37, which, by reason of the Accelerative Endowment feature, was increased to \$1,441.86, the exact amount of the total indebtedness. Under the Mutual Benefit's equitable system of apportioning surplus, however, there was a final dividend amounting to \$44.54, which sum was applied to reduce the indebtedness, thus recreating a net value, which, under the terms of the policy, was applied to extend the insurance. This recreated net value of \$44.54 was sufficient to insure the insurance under the extension feature for 168 days in the amount of \$8,603.58 (the difference between \$10,000 and the loan and interest), or until October 17, 1915.

Newburyport, Mass., June 26, 1915.

Mr. Walter H. Balch, 30 State St., Boston, Mass. My Dear Mr. Balch:

The check for \$8,603.58 has been received in payment for policy on the life of my late husband, Joshua Hale. I want to thank you personally, and likewise to express my appreciation of the extraordinary liberality of Mutual Benefit policies. My husband had borrowed upon the policy to the limit secured by the cash surrender value. By some chance he failed to meet the premium due May 2nd, or within the month's grace which the policy affords, and on June 15th he was killed by an automobile backing over him near the railroad station here in Newburyport.

Now I was greatly surprised and pleased to know that notwithstanding the cash value of the policy had been exhausted and the grace had expired, the company would nevertheless pay the claim, simply because the dividend available had been applied to reduce the loan so that there would still be an extension. I am told that this practice is peculiar to your company. Certainly it is of great value to me under the circumstances.

Yours truly, FLORENCE G. HALE.

Send for Leaflet, "Unexpected Legacies." The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company NEWARK, N. J.

Always Purely Mutual M. M. MATTISON, GENERAL AGENT C. W. Webb, District Agent J. J. Trowbridge, C. E. Tribble, W. R. Osborne, Special Agents, Anderson, S. C.

Bleckley Building.

FIRESTONE TIRES

Represent the utmost service, safety, mileage and pleasure obtainable from an Auto-Vacation trip. TODD AUTO SHOP Opposite The Palmetto N. Main.