400 PEOPLE WERE FED BY SALVATION ARMY

94 BASKETS WERE DISTRIBUTED ON FRIDAY EVENING

CHRISTMAS TREE

Will Be Had on New Year's Eve, That Time Is More Suitable to All.

The Salvation Army of this city fed 400 people with Christmas dinners on Christmas Day, a report being made to this effect yesterday by Capts. Knox and Guess. On Friday afternoon 94 baskets were distributed, feeding the above number of people.

In addition to the Christmas dinners, the Army was able to distribute $10 worth of coal through the kindness of a friend. Five loads of wood were also given, 10 pairs of shoes and 50 garments.

Capts. Knox and Guess are extremely grateful to the people of Anderson for their support and stated yesterday that they were ready to say that the people of this city were more considerate of the poor than those of any other city where they had been stationed.

On New Year's Eve the regular Christmas tree for the children will be had in the Army's hall on East Whitner street. At this time 200 children will receive candy, nuts, fruits and toys.

Probably nothing bores a man more than to have another man begin an explanation of something she or he himself was just going to explain.—Houston Post.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Calhoun Falls Investment Company will be held in the offices of The Bank of Anderson on Wednesday, January 12, 1916 at four o'clock P. M.

P. E. Clinkscales, President.
W. F. Cox, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Bank of Anderson, Anderson, S. C., will be held at it's Banking House on Tuesday, January 4, 1916 at noon.

P. E. Clinkscales, President.
B. F. Mauldin, Cashier.

PROBATE JUDGE SALE

SOUTH CAROLINA,
ANDERSON COUNTY.

Court of Common Pleas.

Border States Savings Bank of Baltimore, a corporation, etc., Plaintiff,
vs
C. D. Hudson, Anderson Investment Company, a corporation etc., and others, Defendants.

Pursuant to an order of sale granted herein I will sell on Saleday in Jan. 1916, in front of the Court House, in the City of Anderson, S. C., during usual hours of sale, the real estate described as follows, to wit:

All that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate within the City of Anderson, S. C., lying and being in the northwestern intersection of Ella and Roberts Streets, bounding on said Roberts Street eighty (80) feet and running back along said Ella Street one hundred (100) feet, more or less, being rectangular in form, bounded on the east by Ella Street; on the south by Roberts Street; on the north and west by lands now or formerly of the said C. D. Hudson, the residence situate on said land being known as No. 216 Roberts Street, and being a portion of a lot of land conveyed to C. D. Hudson by J. S. Roberts, Jan. 3rd, 1907, recorded in clerks office for Anderson County, S. C., in Book [illegible], page 248.

Terms: Cash. Purchaser to pay extra for papers and stamps.

W. P. Nicholson,
Probate Judge.
23 Special Reference.

JUDGE OF PROBATE SALE

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ANDERSON COUNTY.

In the Probate Court.

Burdett Bryant, as administrator of the estate of M. [illegible] deceased, and individually, Plaintiff,

John O. Bryant, William J. Bryant, Thomas Turner Bryant, T. Sloan Bryant, Vienna V. Sloan, Rosa Sullivan, Georgia Curtis Bryant, Lester Bryant, Fulton Johnson, D. Burdett Bryant, as Bryant and [illegible]

OPENING EXERCISES WHITE PLAINS SCHOOL

BIG NEW BUILDING HAS NOW BEEN FINISHED.. COST $4,000.

PATRONS INVITED

To Be Present Monday Morning at 9:40--State Supt. to Make an Address.

The new school building at White Plains has been completed and the opening exercises will be held on next Monday morning, beginning at 9:40 o'clock. Mr. J. E. Swearingen, state superintendent of education, will be present and will christen the new building. In addition to his address, Mr. J. S. Felton, county superintendent, will also speak. All of the patrons of the school are invited to be present for the exercises.

The White Plains section now has one of the best rural school buildings in Anderson county. It is a frame structure, with four rooms downstairs and an auditorium upstairs, which can be converted into two class rooms. The building was erected at a cost of about $4,000 which was raised by a bond issue.

This school has four teachers: Miss Elizabeth Allgood, principal; and Misses Bernice Allgood, Pallie Spearman and Helen Arnold, assistants.

MUST FIGHT SCALE

Only Successful Way to Control the Greene Orchard Enemy is by Cold Weather Spray.

Clemson College, Dec. 28.—So far as present knowledge goes, the only practical method of successfully fighting San Jose scale is to apply a strong spray during winter, when trees are dormant. This scale is one of the worst orchard pests of this and many other states and many inquiries as to its control come to Clemson college. Winter spraying is always recommended for at that time it is possible to use a spray sufficiently strong to kill the scale, without injury to the tree. Summer spraying has been tried for San Jose scale, but it is not effective.

Lime-sulfur and oil are the two types of scale washes in use. Both are effective, but lime-sulfur possesses fungicidal properties which the oils lack. In a neglected orchard where not only scale but other insects and diseases as well have to be controlled, lime-sulfur will give better returns.

For spraying use one gallon of commercial lime-sulfur to nine gallons of water. Be sure to spray before the buds swell.

Chicago is always seeking new attachments for his motorcar.

"He has one now that will hold him for a while."

"What kind is it?"

"The furnished by the sheriff."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

For Better Biscuits

And baking that is a simple pleasure in the preparation and a delightful enjoyment in eating use that good

Rising Sun Flour

That is self rising—requiring no baking powder, salt or soda.

LARGE INDEMNITIES AS TERMS OF PEACE IS OUT OF THE QUESTION

London, Dec. 28.—"The exaction of a large indemnity as a part of the terms of peace in the present war is, I believe, out of the question," declares Joseph Kaz, member of parliament from Somerset, who has figured in the house of commons for the past five years as an expert on economic questions. The question as put to him was, at the close of the war, will it be possible, and if possible, will it be good policy, for the victors to impose a heavy money indemnity on the vanquished?

In his reply, Mr. King naturally assumes that the Entente powers will be the victors, but he insists that they have little to gain from an effort to extract indemnity from Germany and her allies.

"Of course," he says, "we hear many Englishmen remark: 'Certainly, we shall make Germany pay every penny we can get out of her, and we shall go on fighting until we can get terms including a big sum in money.' That sounds very simple, but is it possible? The imposition of an indemnity is a very complicated and difficult question to decide.

"Take, for example, the huge indemnity paid after 1871 by France to Germany. As a consequence of this, the prosperity and trade of France was recuperative and progressive, while Germany was depressed and suffering. Bismarck himself acknowledged this, and economists in both France and Germany attributed to the way in which Germany received her French indemnity payments.

"In subsequent wars, notably the Russo-Japanese war, claims for indemnities in money, even when made by the victors, have not been pressed, because of the immense difficulties which were present.

"Any indemnity commensurate with the range and losses of this war must be taken at a huge figure. Five billion dollars, a sum less than the British parliament has already voted for the war, may be taken as the lowest figure likely to be named. Now to pay five billion dollars from one side to another is impossible in gold. Even if gold payments could be made, the immediate result would only be to immensely inflate prices in the country receiving the gold. Prices being raised enormously with the increase in the volume of trade, manufacturers or commodities, would mean intense privation to the poor and a complete upset of commerce.

"The French government surprised the world when in September 1873, just 27 months after the first indemnity payment, she paid to Germany the last installment, making a total of a billion dollars. France was able to do this by buying credit bills in London, Amsterdam and elsewhere. One-third of a billion dollars worth of bills were bought in London, for England's trade had been brisk while Germany and France were fighting, and London bankers had been lending large sums and had been receiving interest on them. The neutrality and activity of England made the indemnity easy. In the circumstances of the present war, no such neutral trading and banking countries exist.

"If Germany has to pay a huge indemnity, she cannot do it by shipments of gold, not by transferring debts due her, nor by creating fresh debts. She will pay in commodities or products. The energies of her manufacturing and shipping and trading houses could be started at once in full swing, immediately the war ceased. But her mines will be gone, her credit wrecked, her system [illegible]. The possibility of paying under these conditions seems remote.

"If Germany's wonderful productivity and trading enterprises are to be revived after the war in order to pay indemnities to her enemies, it means that her enemies will have to trade with her far more than they did before the war. If the impoverished workers of Germany are to be customers for their work. These can only be found among the allies. Will they want to encourage trade with a [illegible] while their own millions are [illegible]

Get the Habit of Drinking Hot Water Before Breakfast

Says we don't look or feel right with the system full of poisons.

Millions of folks bathe internally instead of loading their system. What's an inside bath?" It is guaranteed to perform miracles. If you could believe these hot water enthusiasts.

There are vast numbers of men and women who immediately upon arising in the morning, drink a glass of water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This is a splendid health measure. It is to flush the stomach, liver, kidneys and the thirty feet of intestines of the previous day's waste, sour fermenting material and poisons in the body which if not eliminated, may become food for the germs or bacteria which infest the human body. The result is poisons and toxins which are then absorbed into the blood, causing headache, biliousness, foul breath, bad taste, coated tongue, stomach trouble, kidney misery, sleeplessness, impure blood and many other ailments.

Those who feel good one day and miserable the next, but who simply can not be well and right are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate at the drug store. This inexpensive salt is sufficient to make a real cleanser and sweetener of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It is vastly superior to bathing on the inside, because the skin does not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do.

See the Window of ROSES and CARNATIONS at FLOWER SHOP

HUNGARY'S POSITION DURING PRESENT WAR

Budapest, Dec. 28.—An interesting review of Hungary's economic position during the present war, was given today by Count Stephan Tisza, the prime minister, before a meeting of members of the Hungarian diet who have been formed into a committee that is to inquire into the Hungarian diet who have been formed into a committee that is to inquire into the high cost of living problem.

In commenting upon the memorandum which the committee submitted to him for suitable action, Count Tisza, speaking of references made to the satisfactory economic position of Germany living is cheaper than here "It is not my intention to doubt at all that conditions in Germany are not so bad as with us. Germany has not alone the needed economic factors and organizations to present this, but it is also on so high a social plane that the solution of a question like this becomes much easier. We must also take consideration that in GeGrmany living is cheaper than here even in times of peace. Germany for instance, has so greatly developed her kitchen gardening that now she has been able to meet many wants with its products. But if we keep in mind the difference in the cost of living in Germany and Hungary, as it exists in times of peace, it will be found that the war prices here and there are almost the same relation."

Count Tisza denied that he had favored the producer as against the consumer. If such a state of affairs existed then he was not to blame, he said. It was known that the Agrarians had never loved him, and every effort had been made by him to guard against the reproach that he favored one class at the expense of another. Nothing what the Hungarian government could have done would have resulted in bringing more food and other necessities into Hungary from neutral countries, said the prime minister. An earlier suspension of import duties would not have helped, because Hungarian importers had been willing to pay this duty themselves, and meat could not be brought from neutral countries, because the enemy was proceeding against neutral shipping in the most merciless fashion, and was now regulating the quantities of food that could be imported by such neutral countries from which Hungary in her turn would obtain supplies.

The application of maximum prices had been made too late, said Count Tisza. But for this two good reasons could be given. In the first place last year's crop had been badly over-estimated, so that final returns showed a shortage. Secondly, the government had been disinclined to meddle with economic affairs of the country.

Count Tisza said that the value of the labor done by prisoners of war was not very high, had, in fact, been a disappointment. The cost of a prisoner of war working on a farm was from two to three crowns a day, but it had been found that it did not pay. On his own properties no prisoners of war had been employed but he had been obliged, in common with others, to pay extravagantly high prices for the labor of old men, women and children. This was one reason why the cost of living in Hungary had gone up. The agriculturist had not made the money many people believed, and as the memorandum claimed. The fact was, that though the Hungarian property owners had usually enough money they could not plow their acres with it. The soil, owing to the absence of trained farm-laborers, had not been as well cultivated as it was in other times. Crop returns had been less, therefore, though owners had paid a higher price for the work done on the land.

In conclusion Count Tisza said that the government was giving full heed to the various economic problems of the war, but was meeting many obstacles inherent to the minute regulation which seemed advisable. How to regulate the consumption of meat was a question of overwhelming proportions, but one, nevertheless, which the government hoped to solve soon. The Hungarian government was not alone obliged to look after the needs of its own population, but the imports in meat and cereals which had to be made into Austria had also to be kept in mind constantly, he said. He advised that everybody be patient and economical, because these virtues were needed to defend the design of the enemy to starve Austria-Hungary and their allies into submission.

Hard Words.

"Dangling diplomacy," Mrs. Marian Wentworth, the noted dentist, said in Los Angeles, is largely responsible for this cruel war. Nations deliver themselves into the hands of diplomats often incapable of such delicate work. The result is disaster.

"Diplomatic talks is a 'gift,'" Mrs. Wentworth continued, "and therefore a man who receives a responsible diplomatic post solely because for thirty years he has successfully manufactured elevators and accumulated a big hand.

"We have been married twelve years," their heroes said sentimentally to her husband, and not once have I missed baking for you with my own hands a birthday cake. Have I not?"

"No my darling childbearer, and I look back on those cakes as milestones in my life."—Exchange.

Breezy.

Riley—So Casey was killed entirely by th' explosion. Who broke the news to the widdy?

Rooney—That big Tom Hoolihan he did it.

Riley—Did he go it gintly, ad by degrees?

Rooney—Faith, he did thot. He began by asking her to marry him.

"Metric Shirts"

Are No. 1 Custom drafted, No. 2 Custom Tailored like a Fifth avenue coat, No. 3 Color everlasting, No. 4 Buttons sewed on by hand. No better Shirts than "METRIC" can be made, for Shirts can be made no better.

SPEAKING OF HATS, WE SELL JNO. B. STETSON'S HATS AND THERE ARE NONE BETTER.

T. L. Cely Co.

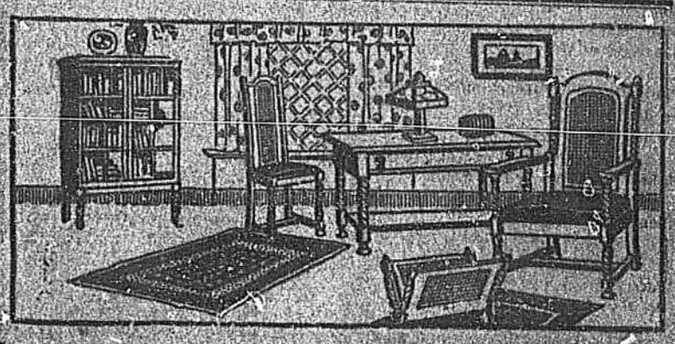
Why British Soldiers Like France

It is saying so that hardly a British soldier in France will shave himself any more. There has come along their line a new kind of barber, the pretty French girl barber. This photograph shows one Tommy being shaved while the other is having his hair cut, and neither minds the operation.

Federal Farming Experts.

"There are now employed an average of a score of county agents for each of the forty-eight states of the union," says Farm and Fireside.

"As time passes, it is found that most farmers are quite willing to hear what these scientific fellows have to say about farm improvement, even though many of their recommendations cannot be carried out 'right off the bat' without prohibitive expense being incurred. The county agent is making good."



Furniture of Every Kind At the Peoples Prices

While we had a remarkable trade all through the Fall and especially during the Holidays, we are now prepared to sell and deliver almost anything that you might need in the Furniture or House furnishing line.

And please remember: "It's Easy to Pay The Peoples Way."

Peoples New Furniture Co.

"It's Easy To Pay The Peoples Way"