

**MR. MALONE RESIGNS**

**FAT JOB IN HUFF**

**Says Women Rejected President After He Had Promised to Use His Influence for Suffrage**

Washington, Sept. 7.—Dudley Field Malone, customs collector at New York, tendered his resignation to President Wilson today in protest against the failure of the president to advocate passage of the federal suffrage amendment and because he permitted the imprisonment of women who have been picketing the White House.

Mr. Malone, who as counsel de-

fended the first of the militants arraigned in police court here, told the president in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage States that he would exert all his energy to have the national democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendments, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that promise.

In quitting the office of collector of the port of New York Mr. Malone leaves one of the best paid positions in the government service. He is a son-in-law of Former Senator O'Gorman. His letter of resignation, after

reviewing his campaign in the suffrage States last fall, said:

**Promised to Use Influence**

"And if the women of the West voted to reject you I promised them I would spend all my energy, at any sacrifice to myself, to get the present democratic administration to pass the federal suffrage amendment. But the present policy of the administration, in permitting splendid American women to be sent to jail in Washington, not for carrying offensive banners nor for picketing, but on the technical charge of obstructing traffic, is a denial even of their constitutional right to petition and demand the passage of the federal suffrage amendment. It therefore becomes my profound obligation actively to keep my promise to the women of the West.

"In more than 20 States it is a practical impossibility to amend the State constitutions, so the women of those States can only be enfranchised by the passage of the federal suffrage amendment. Since England and Russia in the midst of the great war have assured the national enfranchisement of their women, should we not be jealous to maintain our democratic leadership in the world by the speedy national enfranchisement of American women? To me, Mr. President, as I urged upon you in Washington two months ago, this is not only a measure of justice and democracy, it is also an urgent war measure. The women of the nation are and always will be loyal to the country and the passage of the suffrage amendment is only the first step towards their national emancipation.

**Reflects on Conscription**

"But unless the government takes at least this first step towards their enfranchisement, how can the government ask millions of American women educated in our schools and colleges and millions of American women in our homes or toiling for the economic independence in every line of industry, to give up by conscription their men and happiness to a war for democracy in Europe, while these women citizens are denied the right to vote on the principles which demand of them such sacrifice?

"For this reason many of your most ardent friends and supporters feel that the passage of the federal suffrage amendment is a war measure which could appropriately be urged by you at this session of congress. . . . It will hearten the mothers of the nation, eliminate a just grievance and turn the devoted energies of brilliant women to a more hearty support of the government in this crisis."

Turning to his work as collector of the port, Mr. Malone continued:

"But now I wish to leave these finished tasks to return to my profession of the law and to give all my leisure time to fight as hard for the political freedom of women as I have always fought for your liberal leadership.

"It seems a long seven years, Mr. President, since I first campaigned with you when you were running for governor of New Jersey. In every circumstance throughout those years I have served you with the most respectful affection and unshadowed devotion. It is no small sacrifice now for me, as a member of your administration, to sever our political relationship. But I think it is high time that men in this generation at some cost to themselves stood up to battle for the national enfranchisement of American women. So in order to effectively keep my promises made in the West and more freely to go into this larger field of democratic effort, I hereby resign my office as collector of the port of New York, to take effect at once or at your earliest convenience."

**BUY YOUR CAR NOW SAYS STUDEBAKER MAN**

**Last Big Manufacturer to Announce Increase Gives Public One Day More in Which to Take Advantage of Present Low Prices**

"Right now is the most favorable time to buy a car that may exist for several years," says McHardy Mower, local distributor of Studebaker cars. And, considering Mr. McHardy Mower's close relationship with everything pertaining to the marketing of motor cars, there's every reason to believe that he speaks authoritatively.

"The low prices that purchasers have enjoyed during the last few years were made possible only by reason of enormous quantity manufacturing," continued Mr. McHardy Mower. "The future may not permit such vast quantities to continue. Present automobile prices are largely based on the costs of materials contracted for previous to the soaring increase in the price of raw materials.

"Studebaker is the last big manufacturer to announce an increase in prices. Due to huge purchases of raw materials, over a year ago, and long-term contracts, Studebaker has been able to maintain present low prices.

Practically every other automobile maker has raised prices since January the first. Some manufacturers have announced a second increase since the first of July and a majority of them are now preparing to make further advances.

"Take the six-cylinder Studebaker for instance. This car now sells for \$1,325—but it is not a \$1,325 car. All you need to do, to prove the accuracy of this statement, is to compare the Studebaker "Six" with any other six-cylinder car that equals it in power, size, quality or any other essential necessary to motoring satisfaction.

"Studebaker occupies an unique position in the industry. Due to over 65 years of successful business experience, Studebaker prepared for just such an emergency as now exists and made abnormally large purchase of raw materials. As long as cars could be produced from those materials, Studebaker has been able to maintain really sensationally low prices. Now, however, with their huge reserve stocks of materials becoming exhausted, even Studebaker will be forced to make new contracts at the higher prices. Hence it is obvious that Studebaker must advance prices of all cars.

"Today's motors and designs are practically perfect. Few and only minor improvements are likely to appear. Present engineers are the best in the world—they have made the American car the magnificent piece of mechanism it is today, and many of them may be withdrawn from automobile designing to do more important national work here and abroad.

"The car that you buy today is sure to be selling at a higher price in the future—not only saving you money on the purchase made now, but making it worth more as a used car, after you have had it for a year or more.

"Until September 15th we can sell a Studebaker four cylinder touring car for \$1,045, and six-cylinder touring car for \$1,325. After the fifteenth of next month this same "Four" will be increased to \$1,110 and the "Six" to \$1,460. So, if you buy your Studebaker car now you'll not only enjoy it this Fall and save a goodly portion of the price that it will cost you after September 15th, but you'll save a mighty big part of the price it is likely to cost you next year."

**SEE WAY TO END CONFLICT SOONER**

**With No Supplies Going to Duobitil Neutral Officials Expect Peace in Six Months**

Washington, Sept. 10.—While the American government awaited developments today, following Secretary Lansing's disclosure regarding the transmission of official German dispatches by the Swedish charge at Buenos Ayres, White House officials and foreign diplomats turned their attention to the study of the possible significance.

Two facts stood out clearly in the minds of most observers: Sweden will be compelled to make definite her position as a neutral and the exposure may be taken as indicating more exactly the intention of the allies to see that Germany shall cease receiving aid from all the Northern European neutral countries.

Publication of the facts reveals to the public that this government is fully cognizant of aid Sweden has been rendering the central powers and tends to cement opinion in support of the absolute embargo put into effect against Sweden, along with the other neutrals, six weeks ago.

**May End Soon**

Some American officials say the war would be ended within six months! Sweden iron exports to Germany were stopped. The Swedes, it is declared, have drained their country of foodstuffs, by taking from the food producing industries vast numbers of men and placing them in the iron mines and the munitions factories.

Another phase of the situation that is given careful attention here is the possible effect if Argentina breaks relations with Germany or declares war. Argentina this winter will have large quantities of wheat for export and as a neutral she might send much of it to the European neutrals under the operation of the British blockade. As a belligerent or with diplomatic relations broken, however, the Argentina government probably would take control of its exports and carefully supervise all shipments to the neutrals to prevent any foodstuffs from reaching Germany.

Argentina is the only one of the big food exporting nations now at peace with Germany. The Argentina wheat crop this year promises a surplus of 200,000,000 bushels.

It was learned today that Secretary Lansing sent the copies of the intercepted messages to the American representatives at Stockholm, London and Paris for their information.

**Will Demand Peace**

Officials believe that the Argentina

government will demand soon, if it has not already done so, the withdrawal of the German diplomat who advised the sinking of Argentine ships with all on board. Confidence was displayed that Sweden would offer explanation to Argentine, even without waiting for the South American country to demand it.

Ambassador Naon had received no advices from Buenos Ayres and the Swedish legation was silent, both the minister and the charge being out of the city.

It was made clear at the state department that while a serious situation had been presented by the discovery of the uses to which the Swedish foreign service has been put there was no occasion to assume that it was one calling for a break in the relations of the two countries.

**IRON FINE FOR BLEEDING GUMS**

**If Troubled With Sore, Bleeding Gums, Use This Mouth Wash the Dentist Uses**

**GOOD FOR CUTS AND OLD SORES**

Any person troubled with sore, bleeding gums, which oftentimes are almost too sensitive to touch, will be elated after rinsing the mouth with a half-and-half solution of water and natural iron known as "Acid Iron Mineral" which may be secured at most every drug store.

Dentists use it to stop bleeding and as a mouthwash when extracting teeth and it is perfectly harmless. It acts a germicide and antiseptic as well as a splendid healing agent.

For cuts, this same natural iron is fine. Pouring a little on the spot stops bleeding prevents soreness and fasters. Thousands of people troubled with old sores never healing have found the solution in Acid Iron Mineral, which being a highly concentrated form of natural iron makes a superb external remedy.

Go to the nearest drug store and ask for a bottle of Acid Iron Mineral. If druggist hasn't it, send \$1 to the Ferrodine Chemical Corp., Roanoke, Va., for a large bottle.

NOTE: For piles, ulcers, sores and skin affections, the Ferrodine Chemical Corp. has perfected an ointment consisting of this highly concentrated natural iron and soothing medicinal elements, which combined makes the ointment unexcelled. Ask your druggist for a fifty cent jar of "A-I-M Ointment" or send direct. For sale in Newberry by P. E. Way, Druggist.

**Pays 25c a Month for Perfect Health**

For 15 years, E. A. Little, Bessemer, Ala., has paid 25c a month to keep in perfect health. Read what he says:

"I desire to add my endorsement of Granger Liver Regulator. I have not used any other medicine for fifteen years. I know it is the best for all liver complaints, and will cure any case of indigestion, headache, and liver complaints. To take your Granger Liver Regulator the Program-Paton Drug Co. was buying it by the dozen. Now I am told they sell it by the gross. I use one for each month and would not be without it for anything."

**Granger Liver Regulator**

is strictly vegetable, non-alcoholic preparation, and is highly recommended for sick headache, indigestion, biliousness and all stomach and liver complaints. Your druggist can supply you—25c a box. Granger Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**COULD HARDLY STAND ALONE**

**Terrible Suffering From Headache, Sideache, Backache, and Weakness, Relieved by Cardui, Says This Texas Lady.**

Gonzales, Tex.—Mrs. Minnie Philpot, of this place, writes: "Five years ago I was taken with a pain in my left side. It was right under my left rib. It would commence with an aching and extend up into my left shoulder and on down into my back. By that time the pain would be so severe I would have to take to bed, and suffered usually about three days. . . . I suffered this way for three years, and got to be a mere skeleton and was so weak I could hardly stand alone. Was not able to go anywhere and had to let my house work go. . . . I suffered awful with a pain in my back and I had the headache all the time. I just was unable to do a thing. My life was a misery, my stomach got in an awful condition, caused from taking so much medicine. I suffered so much pain. I had just about given up all hopes of our getting anything to help me.

One day a Birthday Almanac was thrown in my yard. After reading its testimonial I decided to try Cardui, and am so thankful that I did, for I began to improve when on the second bottle. . . . I am now a well woman and feeling fine and the cure has been permanent for it has been two years since my awful bad health. I will always praise and recommend Cardui." Try Cardui today. E 78

**WANTED BY SIGNAL CORPS, SALARY \$2,000.00**

(A) First Lieutenants, Officers Reserve Corps, age 19 to 40; qualifications,—high school education and a theoretical knowledge of electricity.

(B) First Lieutenants, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, Aviation section, but non-flying.

Two classes of men wanted under this heading:

First class—First lieutenant and adjutant—Age 31 to 40 inclusive. (must be 31 and cannot be 42). Qualifications, high school education and valuable military experience gained by service in the Regular Army or in the National Guard while it was on the Mexican border or in Volunteers while in active campaign.

Second class—First Lieutenant and supply officer—Age 31 to 40. Qualifications, high school education and must have made conspicuous success in business.

Applicants should state that they graduated from such high school or college and should give such additional information as will clearly show that they belong to one or more of the above named classes.

Each man must be physically fit for field service and must expect to serve in the field with troops.

Address: Department Signal Officers, Headquarters, Southeastern Department, Charleston, South Carolina.

**In Court of Common Pleas STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Newberry.**

A. J. Holt, Plaintiff, vs Monroe Rice, Defendant.

**Complaint**

The plaintiff would respectfully show unto the Court:

1. That the plaintiff and defendant own and possess, as tenants in common, the following described premises, to-wit: that certain lot or parcel of land, together with the improvements thereon, containing eighty-six (86) acres more or less, and bounded by the lands of Albert Anderson, C. Thomas and other lands of the plaintiff, and others; and that the plaintiff is desirous of a partition of the same.

2. That the plaintiff has an estate of inheritance therein of one undivided one-half interest in the fee thereof.

3. That the defendant has a similar estate of one undivided one-half interest in the same.

4. That the above described lands are all the lands in this State in which the parties to this action own any estate, either jointly or in common, and that the plaintiff is informed and believes, no other persons have any interest or estate in the lands hereinbefore described.

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment: (1) for the partition of the said premises, according to the respective rights of the parties interested therein; (2) for a sale thereof, if it shall appear that a partition thereof cannot be made without injury to the owners thereof, and that the proceeds of such sale may be brought into Court and divided among the parties, according to their respective rights and interests; (3) for the costs of this action, including a proper fee for the plaintiff's counsel; (4) for such other relief as may be equitable.

H. H. BLEASE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Newberry.**

Personally appeared before me A. J. Holt, who being duly sworn says: That he is the plaintiff in the foregoing case; that he has read said complaint; and that the facts contained therein are true, except as to those matters stated upon information and belief, and as to these he believes it to be true.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 20th day of August, 1917.

R. M. AUGHTRY (L. S.) Magistrate for Newberry County.

A. J. HOLT, To the Above Named Defendant, Monroe Rice:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in this action, which was on the first day of September, 1917, filed in the office of the Clerk of Court of Common Pleas for said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said Complaint on the subscriber hereto at his office in Newberry, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, (which will be after the publication of this Notice for three consecutive weeks), exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for relief demanded in the Complaint.

This the first day of September, 1917.

H. H. BLEASE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

J. B. MANN, Deputy C. C. P.

**GRAIN SOWING**

The United States Government guarantees a minimum price of \$2.00 a bushel of wheat harvested in 1918.

It ought not to be a very difficult matter to induce a patriotic farmer to raise wheat at \$2.00 a bushel. South Carolina farmers are asked to increase their wheat acreage 47 per cent this year. This also should be easy to accomplish.

Two dollar wheat means high flour, for when you pay \$2.00 for wheat and then pay the miller's toll, railroad freight and the dealer's profit, your flour will cost you a pretty stiff price. It takes six bushels of wheat to make the kind of flour the most of you buy—mills and railroads and dealers have their profit, they won't work for nothing and board themselves. The result is you can make your flour cheaper than you can buy it.

And besides it will pay a man to sow wheat for the stubble. There has been considerable trouble the last few years to get an early stand of cotton, but there has been no trouble to get an early stand of cotton when it is planted after stubble. An early stand is going to be exceedingly important when the boll weevil strikes you and it is going to strike you and when it does the early cotton is all you will have to pick. When the boll weevil comes it will be July crop or no crop. And your July crop will not be very heavy on cotton that comes up in June. It will be the early cotton that you will pick and stubble might nearly guarantees a quick stand. You can't sow down all your land at once and it is a good year to begin when you are guaranteed \$2.00 bushel for your wheat.

Three acres of wheat and three acres of oats to the plow on land that is well prepared and well fertilized will turn the trick and make enough for your farm needs and if it is a good year will leave some to sell.

When you sow with a three disc grain drill you can fertilize when you sow and you have about as safe a crop, as you can plant. We are not selling three disc grain drills but there are people here who do. You can get the grain drills—but we are selling fertilizer, and the best that is made; the very best put in sacks; the best bytest of result. And that is what you want—the best by test of results. We could not supply the demand last spring nor the spring of 1916. Sold out and swept the floors. It must be a pretty good fertilizer for there to be such a demand for it. We sell the goods, at least we have been reliably informed that our winners ways did not add to the sales to speak of. It is just the natural inherent virtue of the goods that makes the crops and that creates the demand.

We have it now fine and dry. See us for prices. Cash December first.

If you can use it in bulk (unsacked) we can save you the cost of the bags which is higher this year than we have ever known and the cost of the labor of bagging it, which is also more than it has been heretofore.

See us and get the best. When it is all the same price, get the best. A great many people will use 16 per cent acid by itself when sowing and will top dress in the spring, if needed.

The Virginia farmers use 16 per cent acid by itself when sowing and do not top dress in the spring, and Virginia farmers make fine grain crops.

We can supply you with acid and mixed goods, just as you prefer. Come to see us.

**Anderson Phosphate and Oil Company**  
W. F. FARMER, Secretary

**Fertilization of Wheat**

The following statement concerning the fertilization of wheat this fall was issued by the department of agricultural extension at Purdue University, July 31, 1917:

The fertilization of the wheat crop was never more important than it will be this fall. From every part of Indiana come reports of the excellent results secured from fertilization and the very poor yields of wheat secured from unfertilized soil. By fertilizing, the farmer swaps dollars for eagles.

"Evidence in the profitability of fertilizing the wheat is abundant." "In 1916, L. W. Waggoner, of St. Joseph county, applied two hundred pounds of acid phosphate to the acre, on all but a small part of a field sown in wheat. From the fertilized part he secured 22.4 bushels of wheat to the acre, and on the unfertilized, 11.5 bushels to the acre—a gain of 9.9 bushels, due to fertilizing."

This year two hundred pounds of a 16 phosphate will cost about \$2.25, and wheat is worth \$2 per bushel. On this basis the increase secured by Mr. Waggoner would be worth 19.30 and the profit after counting expenses of applying fertilizer and paying for harvesting and marketing the increased crop would be more than \$5.00 an acre. If this isn't a case of swapping dollars for eagles it comes very near to it.

The Ohio experiment station of Wooster, as an average for the last twenty-two years, has secured an increase of 8.0 bushels of wheat to the acre from an application of 160 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre. The unphosphated yield has been 11.2 bushels and the phosphated 19.2 bushels. Where 1,000 pounds of potash has been added to the phosphate, the yield has been 20.4 bushels to the acre, or an increase of 1.2 bushels more than was secured from phosphate alone. Even at present prices for wheat and before-war prices for potash the increase in the wheat crop was not sufficient to pay the cost of the potash. The addition of potash to fertilizer containing phosphorus and nitrogen will not be profitable when applied to clay and loam soils.

Nine farmers out of ten should fertilize wheat this fall. Fertilizer not only increases the yield directly, but the greater supply of available plant food makes stronger plants that withstand the attack of fungus diseases and insects better than those unfertilized. At present prices the farmer may expect a return of at least five dollars for every dollar spent for wheat fertilizer this fall.

The importance of ordering early cannot be too strongly emphasized. Those who order early will get what they want, while those who order late will be compelled to take what is left, or do without.

**Anderson Phosphate & Oil Co.**  
W. F. FARMER, Secretary  
ANDERSON, S. C.