

**An Only Daughter**  
**Relieved of Consumption**  
 When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The doctor now gives his recipe from only asking two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This her' also cures Night Sweats, Nerves at the stomach and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address Craddock & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., naming this paper.

**Keeps Your Coops Free from Germs**  
**NOX-IDE**  
 Conkey's Nox-Ido is absolutely unequalled as a non-poisonous deodorant and germ destroyer. It positively prevents all diseases in poultry houses, runs and brooders, etc. keeps stable, or from germs, stinks, drains, garbage pails, etc.  
**Conkey's Nox-Ido Saves Medicino Money**  
 Indispensable to poultrymen. Use it for cholera, roup, cancer, scabs, chicken pox, etc. A sure house destroyer. Sold in any quantity. Ask for special book.

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 Is often the result of poor blood. The glands that secrete the gastric juices do not get the right chemicals from poisoned blood, and undigested food gets into the intestine, causing indigestion, heartache, constipation, neuralgia and rheumatism, with a whole train of attendant disorders. These disorders make the blood worse. Until it is cleaned of poison there can be no relief. Clean the blood and most all ill are cured.

**Rheumatism**  
 has disappeared after the use of Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy for the blood. The stomach has regained its strength, and the digestive tract has been kept up to do its work well. Give Nature the chance she wants. She will repair the damage.  
**Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy Aids Nature**  
 That is one of the reasons it has been so successful for forty years in healing the sick, restoring strong muscles, steady nerves and good stomachs to the ill. Hundreds of your neighbors can do testify to this sterling remedy for blood diseases and woman's ailments.  
 Your druggist ought to have it. If he cannot supply you, send his name and a dollar to the manufacturers.  
**REMEDY SALES CORPORATION, Charlotte, North Carolina.**  
**Mrs. Joe Person's Wash** should be used in connection with the Remedy for the cure of sores and the relief of inflamed and congested surfaces. It is especially valuable to women, and should always be used for ulcerations.

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**TUBERCULOSIS**

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 This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Tuberculosis can be cured in your own home. If you are afflicted with any form of Tuberculosis, whether in the lungs, throat, or elsewhere, or if you are suffering from any of the symptoms of this disease, and feel there is no hope, it will tell you how to cure it. It is a complete treatise on all varieties of Tuberculosis, and why they believe their case hopeless.  
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**Fant's Book Store**

**BRYAN GOES TO ASHEVILLE**  
 Asheville, Sept. 17.—(Special to the Daily News.)—Secretary Bryan left for Asheville, N. C., to spend several days at his summer home, which until now Secretary Bryan has had time to be happy unless something happened. He will stay in Asheville until Wednesday unless something happens.

**ENGLAND TAKES SAME FIRM STAND**

**Belgian's Neutrality Must Be Observed By All of the Nations**

London, Sept. 15.—The official press bureau announced that the following statement is issued with the authority of Sir Edward Gray, secretary of state for foreign affairs, with regard to the communication made by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Imperial German chancellor, to the press: "Do not any one believe," asks the German chancellor, "that England would have interfered to protect the Belgians' freedom against France? The answer is that she would unquestionably have done so. Sir Edward Gray, as reported in the White paper, asked the French government whether it was prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as no other power violated it. "The French government replied that they were resolved to respect it. The assurance, it was added, had been given several times and had formed the subject of a conversation between President Poincare and the German chancellor, who entirely ignores the fact that England took the same line about Belgian neutrality in 1870 that she has taken.

"In 1870 Prince Bismark, when approached by England on the subject, admitted and respected the treaty obligations in relation to Belgium. "The British government stand in 1914 as it stood in 1870. It is Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg who refused to meet us in 1914, as Prince Bismark met us in 1870."

**SEVERAL NATIONS SIGN TREATIES**

**Government Believes Same Will Be a Preventive of War For Some Time**

(By Associated Press.)  
 Washington, Sept. 15.—Treaties between the United States and Great Britain, France, Spain, and China were signed today by Secretary Bryan and the British, French, Spanish and the Chinese ambassadors. These pacts "will make the armed conflict between the United States and these nations almost, if not entirely impossible." They provide that all disputes which cannot be settled by diplomacy shall be submitted to a permanent commission for investigation for one year. The four are similar in principle to the twenty-two treaties signed with Central and South American and a few American countries, 19 of which have been ratified by the senate.

Secretary Bryan dispatched telegrams to the American ambassadors in London, Berlin, Madrid, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, notifying them of what had occurred and expressing the desire of the United States to sign similar treaties with those countries. Japan alone has not accepted the principle or entered into negotiations because of the desire of the Japanese there not to confuse the Japanese public while the alien land controversy is being adjusted.

One of the practical efforts of the treaties signed today is to make more remote than ever the possibility of the United States being drawn into the present European war over any delicate questions of neutrality which might arise with Great Britain or France.

Members of the cabinet and administration officials witnessed the signing ceremony in the office of the secretary of state.

Afterwards Mr. Bryan issued the following statement:

"The signing of the four treaties today with Great Britain, France, Spain and China bring under its obligations more than nine hundred millions of people. These, when added to the population of the United States and the population of the 23 countries with which similar treaties have heretofore been signed, bring under the influence of these treaties considerable majorities of the population of the globe. As these treaties provide for investigation of all matters in dispute before any declaration of war or commencement of hostilities, it is believed that they will make armed conflict between the contracting nations almost, if not entirely, impossible."

**"LUTE" BRENNERKE ILL**

**The Well Known Van Maker is Now in the Mountains.**  
 Knoxville Courier.

L. A. Brennecke is spending some time at Highlands, having gone there recently for the benefit of his health. He is at Dr. Leach's sanatorium and will join with others of his numerous friends in the hope that he may be completely restored to health. By means of his irrepressible wit and his propensity for comic drawing, he is, we are informed, making "life worth living" at the camp, where he uses his art of drawing to the amusement of other patients, illustrating current events in a most striking and humorous manner. He is a disposition to be envied. A constant sufferer for years, and for long periods unable to move except in a wheel chair, still possesses less of humor and merriment than the happiest of his companions.

**Germany Surrounds**  
 London, Sept. 17.—The German right wing is encircled by the allies, according to an Antwerp dispatch to the Daily News.  
**ROBERT CATHARIC TAKES**  
 London, Sept. 17.—The German right wing is encircled by the allies, according to an Antwerp dispatch to the Daily News.

**HEAVY RAINS CAUSE WRECK**

**PASSENGER TRAIN ON ST. L. AND S. ROAD PLUNGES INTO RAVINE**

**TWENTY-SEVEN DIE**

**Twelve Person Have Not Been Identified—Passengers Were Caught Like Rats In Trap**

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—Twenty seven persons were drowned early today when a St. Louis and San Francisco westbound passenger train plunged into a cloudburst two miles west of Lebanon, Mo., and two passenger cars toppled into a gully swollen with water.

Eighteen persons were injured, but not seriously. For several hours the train had been going carefully, as the engineer feared the heavy rains had weakened the track. Just as the locomotive hit a curve making the edge of the ravine ahead. Though going only 15 miles an hour, the train could not be stopped. The 12-foot embankment on which the track crossed the ravine had been swept away by the rush of water.

The locomotive crossed the sagging track, but the chair car and the smoking car rolled into the torrent. The locomotive and the mail and baggage car, forced by the momentum across the ravine, finally left the rails and toppled partly over on the structure three feet under water. The fireman was crushed to death, but the engineer escaped injury. The four sleeping cars remained on the track behind the stream.

The chair car and the smoking car sank deep in the rushing water. Many of the occupants were drowned, while they slept. Others climbed through the windows and swam to safety.

Miss Nora Campbell of St. Louis, a nurse, climbed to the upturned side of the chair car, and rescued five imprisoned passengers by pulling them through the window. Passengers in the sleeping cars, roused by the shock, went to the rescue of those who had not drowned. Immediately several passengers were pulled from the water exhausted.

The identified dead are: Henry Wagner, Harrison, Ark. W. A. Childers, Clover, Mo. Mrs. John Myers, Thayer, Mo. Lena Myers, Thayer, Mo. J. H. Stockstill, Springfield, Mo. (fireman). Vernon Calvin, Rumley, Ark. Ed. G. Gentry, Rumley, Ark. George Gentry, Green Forest, Ark. H. W. Newberry, Hannibal, Mo. C. Neal, Ketchum, Okla. Mrs. Elizabeth Rostetter, Alliance, Ohio. Mrs. George Brown, Bush, Ark. Daisy Perry. W. W. Taylor, Springfield, Mo. August Weitzer, St. Louis, Mo. The unidentified dead include seven women, two men and three children.

**HOPE FOR PEACE MAY BE REALIZED**

**Officials Hope Answer From Kaiser May Open Way for a Further Discussion**

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 15.—Officials of the Washington government and diplomats today expected that within another day or two Emperor William would reply to the informal peace inquiry made by the United States a week ago.

Administration officials hope the answer may open the way for further discussion of peace terms with Great Britain, France and Russia.

Since President Wilson's tender of good offices was acknowledged in a noncommittal way by Germany along with the other belligerent American diplomats have been watchful for the slightest indication of a readiness to talk peace. Ambassador Gerard advised the American government early last week—before the inquiry was addressed to him—that peace overtures were at that moment inadvisable. On the other hand, the American government had before it the reported willingness of the emperor to make peace as related by Oscar Strauss after a conversation with Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador.

Mr. Gerard then was instructed to ascertain if the German emperor desired to confirm these reports.

President Wilson tomorrow will receive the Belgian committee here to lay before him their complaint against alleged violations of civilized warfare by the German invasion. It generally is understood that the president will make a statement after the Belgians have been heard reiterating the neutrality of the United States.

The commission arrived here today. It will call on Secretary Bryan and be escorted by him to the White House.

**Opposed to Neutrality**  
 Rome, Sept. 15.—Despite its most energetic measures taken by the government, demonstrations in opposition to Italy's attitude of neutrality continue today in the larger towns. The police being insufficient, troops are being employed extensively to repress the demonstrations. Several Belgian orders and protest foreign emissaries and consuls.

**A NATION'S ENDURANCE.**  
**Matchless Demonstration in South During Civil War.**

(From The Philadelphia News Bureau.)

The endurance of nations in war time is beyond human understanding. There are already predictions of famine in Germany and other belligerent states which have little means of communicating with the outside world, but it can be said that it will be a long time before there is anything more than inconvenience with consequent suffering to the German people, the Austrians, the French, the English, or to their armies in the field.

During the Civil War the Southern States were almost wholly isolated from the outside world, the Atlantic and Gulf points having been blockaded by the union fleets from the opening of the conflict. After the early part of 1863 the Confederacy was cut in two by Grant's operations at Vicksburg which gave the North the possession of the Mississippi river. General Lee's army was in the habit of going through the Shenandoah Valley into Maryland and on one occasion into Pennsylvania for rations and supplies, but the battle of Gettysburg ended these incursions north of the Potomac, and a little later General Sheridan descended the Shenandoah Valley to the extent that "a crow flying over it would find it necessary to carry its rations."

Occasionally a blockade runner succeeded in entering some Southern port with outside supplies, but these vessels were of small tonnage and their cargoes, after the first year of the war, were so valuable that only a few wealthy people were able to enjoy the luxuries in the way of coffee, salt, wines and spices, which they were able to carry. As a consequence, the people of the South did without the most common and ordinary articles of the table. Sherman's forage parties always expected to furnish the women and children with coffee and salt in small quantities as partial recompense for bacon and corn meal and other supplies which they were compelled to take to feed the army in Georgia and North and South Carolina.

It can be said confidently that no household in the interior of the South on the line of march was more known to have coffee or salt. With millions of dollars worth of cotton all over the land the Southern people were without leather, cloth and metals manufactures and other articles of necessity for three or four years, yet they lived through it.

The women were even deprived of their men. Sherman's army marched more than 500 miles through the South cutting a swath of 60 miles front without encountering any able-bodied white civilians under 20 years of age. Possibly there were some in hiding but the only human beings the Northern soldier came in contact with were white women, children and patriots, and colored people. In the spring of '65 these people were living fairly comfortably after forty-four years of war. They had not only been without the luxuries and many of the necessities of life, but they had had no money during most of the time that was worth anything and practically no credit.

These facts, as to the conditions of the Southern interior life indicate what the capacity of a patriotic people is for privation in war. If the European countries show any such qualities as the people of our Southern States did and as their armies did, it would be useless to speculate as to when exhaustion will end the war.

**SOUTHERN RAILWAY DIRECTORS WILL BE ELECTED BY THE STOCKHOLDERS AT MEETING IN OCTOBER**

Capt. Jno. R. Anderson, superintendent of the Blue Ridge railway, yesterday received the following dispatch from H. W. Miller, assistant to the president of the Southern Railway.

"The next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway will be held at the principal office of the company in the Times Dispatch building in Richmond on October 13th, at 10 a. m., will mark a new era in the history of the company, as it will be the first meeting at which the 12,000 stockholders have had the opportunity to vote directly, the voting trust in existence since the organization in 1894, now being in process of dissolution.

"An effort will be made to make of this meeting more than the conventional routine which current criticism holds to be characteristic of the meetings of the stockholders of American railway companies," says President Fairfax Harrison, in a letter addressed to all stockholders, and the operation of the stockholders is necessary to that end.

"The principal officers will be in attendance to answer questions directed to the policy of the management or to any detail of its business and the report of the operation during the past year will be before the stockholders for discussion.

"This special meeting will be held at the election of five directors, four to fill vacancies due to the expiration of terms of directors of the 1914 class, among them Messrs. Finley and Palmstock, who have died during the past year, and one to fill the vacancy in the 1912 class due to resignation.

"It is expected that this meeting will be largely attended and that the gathering of the stockholders of Southern Railway company will become an annual event of great importance in Richmond."

A gentleman from Sunnyside said yesterday that he considered the financial picture is about the best picture in the state. And a man from Sunnyside must be truthful.

**Not a Remedy Alone But a Cure is Needed**

**Extraordinary Times Demand Big Work To Save South's Money**  
**—Mr. Mauldin's Plan To Take Care of the Surplus**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Editor The Intelligencer:  
 Extraordinary times call for extraordinary measures; war times demand war measures. Happy for this country we are at peace with all the world, and happily for us we have a president who is wise enough, courageous enough and diplomatic enough to keep us out of war if it is possible to do so.

But, as we know, the great nations of Europe are engaged in a war unparalleled in its magnitude and its direful consequences, and so closely linked together are we with these nations in business interests that the effects of this war have almost paralyzed our business life for the time being, falling with heaviest weight upon the south. For our principal crop is cotton and the markets of Europe and of the east by reason of this terrible war are closed against this commodity, and the price is depressed to a point that seems ruinous, and unless a remedy is found the danger is that this price will be still further depressed, for we are confronted by the undeniable fact that we are making from four to five million bales more of cotton than the world can consume in the next twelve months.

Government aid to the banks' plan is helpful. The "Buy-a-bale" plan will also contribute some relief but neither of them is far reaching enough. We need not only a remedy but a cure for a very unusual and unfortunate situation and this situation, as intimated in the beginning of this article, demands quick and drastic action.

I therefore, venture to suggest that the cotton growing states of the south call extra sessions of their respective legislatures and pass first a bill authorizing the purchase by the states of say forty per cent of the cotton produced in each state at ten cents per pound, paying for it in half cash and the other half in state scrip, payable next fall, taking the crop grown in 1913 as a basis; and provide that this cotton shall be withdrawn from the market for at least twelve months.

The pass a second bill restricting cotton acreage for the year 1915 to 50 per cent, taking the crop of 1914 as a basis. The purchase of the cotton by the states will, of course, necessitate the borrowing of a very large sum of money, and if I thought this would add to the burdens of our already overburdened creditors, the merchants and the banks, in New York and other business centers, I could not advocate it, but this money will have to be provided, not all at once but gradually, as the cotton is purchased and will go right back to our creditors, and thus it would be practically but a shifting of credit on a more perfect security basis.

For what could be better security than cotton warehoused and insured on a low price basis? I do not know that either of the bills suggested for relief would stand the test of the courts, as I am not a lawyer, but the matter is of so much importance that this should be investigated.

The writer is not in favor of state paternalism nor class legislation, but the calamity which has come upon the south when the people least expected it and when they were least prepared for it calls for state protection, and we believe that every citizen and every business interest in the state would be benefitted, directly or indirectly.

Anderson, S. C. Sept. 16, 1914.

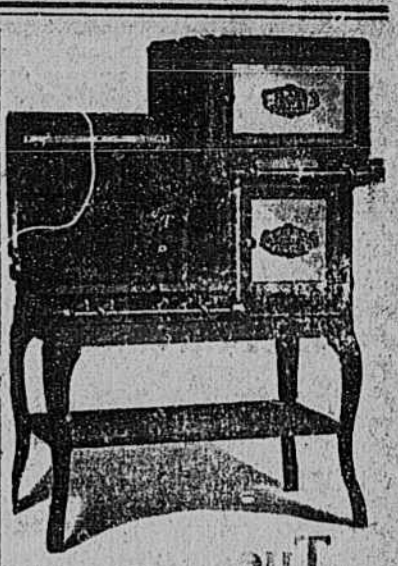
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 I make gold crowns at \$4.00  
 Silver fillings, 50c and up.  
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 Is better than a dozen Cats.  
 No matter whether you have one Rat or a thousand RATS, CORN will do the trick.  
 Ask your dealer for booklet "How to Destroy Rats. For sale at all stores. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00.  
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