

GERMAN-SWEDE PLOT OPENED.

Messages Transmitted to Germany Through Argentine Foreign Office.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Sweden as an aid to German intrigue was exposed to-day by the State Department. Documents in possession of the United States government show that the Scandinavian country has violated American neutrality and has had transactions with Germany that official Washington expects to lead to a declaration of war against Germany by the Argentine Republic. The latter has been almost on the verge of such a step for some time, but has been placated by Teutonic promises.

Messages were made public by the State Department to show that the Swedish government permitted Count Luxburg, the German charge d'affaires in Buenos Aires, to send communications to Germany through the foreign office at Stockholm.

These were passed as official Swedish messages. They were in code. While this form of communication is not questioned in time of peace, it is considered remarkable that Sweden allowed them to go through with assurance that they were harmless.

Murder of Crews Urged.

Three of these messages were given out. In two cases they advised Germany to pursue ruthless submarine warfare against the shipping of Argentina, a neutral nation to which Count Luxburg was accredited. He urged that Argentine ships be "sunk without a trace being left." In other words, he urged the destruction of the crews as well as of the vessels themselves.

The statement given out by the State Department containing the messages is as follows:

"The Department of State has obtained certain telegrams from Count Luxburg, German charge d'affaires to the foreign office at Berlin, which, I regret to say, were dispatched from Buenos Aires by the Swedish legation as their own official messages, addressed to the Stockholm foreign office.

"The following are English translations of the German text:

Translation of Messages.

"May 19, 1917.—No. 32.—This government has now released German and Austrian ships in which hitherto a guard has been placed. In consequence of the settlement of the Monte (Protogido) case, there has been a great change in public feeling. Government will in future only clear Argentine ships as far as Las Palmas. I beg that the small steamers Oran and Guabo, 31st January (meaning which sailed 31st), 300 tons, which are (now) nearing Bordeaux with a view to changing the flag, may be spared if possible or else sunk without a trace being left. (Spurio versenkt). Luxburg."

"July 3, 1917.—No. 59.—I learn from a reliable source that the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is a notorious ass and Anglophile, declared in a secret session of the Senate that Argentine would demand from Berlin a promise not to sink more Argentine ships. If not agreed to, relations would be broken off. I recommend refusal, and if necessary calling in the mediation of Spain. "Luxburg."

Urged Postponing Reply to Note.

"July 9, 1917.—No. 64.—Without showing any tendency to make concessions, postpone reply to Argentine note until receipt of further reports. A change of ministry is probable. As regards Argentine steamers, I recommend either compelling them to turn back, sinking them without leaving any traces or letting them through. They are all quite small. Luxburg."

Sweden, through her breach of faith and all international usage, herself is brought to the brink of war. Diplomats consider her offense inexcusable.

Not the First Offense.

More important still, it was hinted to-day in certain quarters that it is most probable that this attitude of Sweden was not confined to the legation at Buenos Aires, and that in its explanation might be found numerous "leaks" from the United States of military information to Germany. The "leak" of the sailing dates and routes of American transports bearing troops to France, which enabled German submarines to lie in wait and waylay them, was instantly recalled. It is understood that information has been before the government for some time that agents in this country have sent news of the movements of merchant vessels and some warships to the Mexican border, and that it has reached the German officials from there. Whether the connection can be made between Buenos Aires and the sending of these messages is so far only problematical. The exposure is hailed here as rivaled in importance only by the government's revelation of the Zimmerman plot to embroil Japan and Mexico against the United States. Its results are expected to be far-reaching.

An International Sensation.

London, Sept. 9.—The Washington

State Department's revelation of a Swedish diplomat in Argentina acting as an intermediary for transferring German messages to Berlin has created one of the greatest international sensations of the war. The development itself is not, however, a great surprise, the chief surprise being that the American officials are able to obtain the messages as they did the Zimmerman note of last winter regarding German overtures to Mexico.

The Swedish government, with the monarchy, the aristocracy and the army officers, has been rated strongly pro-German throughout the war, and Queen Victoria, in several public utterances, has proclaimed her German sentiments as strongly as any German could. The Swedish people, on the other hand, are reported as leaning strongly against Germany in the more recent stages of the war, particularly since the unrestricted submarine campaign began.

Sweden's leaning toward Germany was regarded as a natural complement to her old fear of the Russian autocracy, but the entente nations held the hope that when the cause for that distrust was removed by the revolution Swedish feelings might undergo a radical change.

The suspicion has been current in England throughout the war that Germany was obtaining much information of military moment which could not be secured through ordinary spies, the spy industry, in fact, having been pretty well stamped out here for more than a year past, after a few lessons taught by several executions in the Tower of London.

The belief that Lord Kitchener's death when the Hampshire went down was the result of information transmitted to Germany of his departure has been persistent with many, and it has at least the foundation that his plans were known and discussed at dinner tables in high society before he started.

Whitewater Local Notes.

Salem, R. F. D., Sept. 8.—Special: The farmers are enjoying a much-needed rest, waiting for the harvest, which will begin soon. The prospect is for a bumper crop of corn and vegetables. Looks as if the Western farmer will get to keep his corn as far as Whitewater is concerned.

The school at this place is progressing nicely under the supervision of Miss Cary Doyle, of Bounty Land. Miss Doyle is a very efficient teacher and is held in high esteem in our community. This is her third year.

Mr. P. E. Corbin, of Lake Tawassaw, N. C., is visiting friends and relatives of this section.

D. E. Nicholson and daughter, Miss Mollie, are on a business trip to Walhalla. This is the first time Mr. Nicholson has been out from home for some time, owing to an accident which confined him to his home.

W. H. Talley and E. C. Pickens, of Salem, were in this section hunting recently. They report squirrels plentiful.

J. L. Coward made a business trip to North Carolina this week.

Our efficient pastor, aided by Rev. Jones, of Six-Mile, conducted a series of meetings last week. Much interest was manifested. There were two additions to the church. The baptizing will take place at the old Whitewater church the first Sunday in October. The public is invited.

Many of the boys and girls will soon be going off to school. Miss May Corbin leaves this week for Rome, Ga., where she will enter Mount Berry Industrial School.

Miss Emily Corbin will attend the Seneca High School the coming session.

Misses Mollie and Sallie Nicholson left this week, Miss Sallie going to Salem Graded School, while Miss Mollie is attending the Clover High School. We join with many others in wishing these young ladies much success.

Mrs. Elias Hamilton is visiting her daughter at Jocassee. She was taken suddenly ill while there, but her many friends will be glad to know that she is improving.

Achie Harkins was visiting in these parts recently. He leaves Monday for Emmitsburg, Md., where he will enter college. Mr. Harkins has many friends here and elsewhere who will wish him success.

Nathan Rogers attended court at Asheville, N. C., last week. W. H. Hinkle returned with him, he also having attended court. Mr. Hinkle has accepted the position of foreman of the Guernsey Manufacturing Co., who are at work in this vicinity in the timber business.

Milton Nicholson, accompanied by Misses Cary Doyle, Mollie and Sallie Nicholson, visited homefolks of Miss Doyle recently.

We are glad to welcome as our neighbors Roe Smith and family, of Salem.

Killed in Action.

Ottawa, Ontario, Sept. 10.—T. M. Saunders, Maitland, Fla., is among the Americans reported "killed in action" in to-day's casualty list. M. P. Hare, Delray, Fla., was among the wounded.



Stomach Troubles Since Childhood PERUNA Made Me Well

I Now Enjoy The Best of Health

Mr. Wm. W. Everly, 3325 North Hancock Street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I have been troubled with stomach disorders since childhood, but after taking six bottles of your Peruna, I now enjoy the best of health. I also had catarrh in the head, which practically has disappeared, thanks to the Peruna Co. for their good work."

Those who object to liquid medicines can procure Peruna Tablets.

RUSSIAN SITUATION WORSE.

Korniloff to Strike at Petrograd—Kerensky Reported Killed.

New York, Sept. 11.—Russia seems rapidly to be working into a state of civil war. The internal situation which overshadows all the current military news appears to be going from bad to worse, with the opposing forces lining up for an armed conflict.

In Petrograd, the provisional government, with the socialists now constituting the dominant if not the sole element, still controls the situation. It is threatened from without, however, by the revolt of Gen. Korniloff, who in proclamations professes the highest patriotism in his action, declaring it due to the desire to save Russia from a government acting in the interest of the German general staff.

Korniloff's troops already are far advanced in a march on Petrograd. He is said to have ordered them to detain at Dno, 120 miles from the capital, whence they would march to besiege the city. Another detachment is reported only 36 miles from the capital.

Petrograd is likewise in danger of being cut off from Moscow by action of the Cossacks, whose commander threatens to cut the railway if the government continues to hold out.

The government believes it has a trump card, however, in retaining the support of the railway employees, while the Baltic fleet has pledged its loyalty, and some of the armies, notably those in Southern Russia, have been ordered by their commanders to hold aloof from the conflict or give the provisional government their support. No clashes between the two groups of forces have so far been reported. On the other hand, Gen. Korniloff has a formidable array on his side, including, it is said, the commander of the Russian armies on the southwestern front, Gen. Denikin, while the non-socialist elements in the nation, according to indications, are not actively on Gen. Korniloff's side, are in sympathy with the elements opposed to the present government.

Kerensky himself is now virtually the sole government power, the cabinet members having resigned, but placing their services at his disposal. A permanent national assembly on the lines of the recent Moscow conference is suggested as either a complement of or a substitute for the directory which has been proposed as the supreme directing power.

Rumored Kerensky Murdered.

London, Sept. 11.—The Swedish Aftonbladet says the correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Company publishes a rumor emanating from persons who arrived at the Danish capital from Petrograd that Premier Kerensky has been killed by a member of the Bolsheviks. The rumor could not be confirmed.

South Union Locals.

South Union, Sept. 10.—Special: The meetings are all over and fodder pulling and picking cotton seem to be occupying the attention of our farmers.

Mr. Ballenger, of Chattanoga, Tenn., was a guest at the home of W. P. Casey last week.

Mr. Loftis, one of Spartanburg's successful farmers, was a guest of friends here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bethel Thomas spent the week-end with relatives at Martin, Ga.

Joe S. Thomas, of Georgia, is visiting his son and daughter, Bethel Thomas and Mrs. Ottilie Burriss.

Miss Annie Lou Hutson, of Easley, was a recent guest of Misses Georgia Belle and Birdie Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allen and son Clyde visited J. L. Burriss in Anderson Sunday.

Mrs. Earle Maret is quite sick with fever at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe H. Allen entertained the young people at a lawn party last Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Ottilie Burriss have recently moved into their handsome new home. This is one of the prettiest homes in Oconee. Mr. Burriss is also enjoying a new Overland car.

Hon. Jas. H. Brown is building a large and commodious barn.

George Harris is at home from the officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Mrs. Monroe Glymph is quite sick at this writing.

RED CROSS WORK AT SENECA.

Departmental Chairmen Appointed—Need of Workers Urgent.

Seneca, Sept. 11.—Special: An executive committee meeting of the Seneca Red Cross Chapter was held this morning in their work room over the Citizens' Bank. Material and patterns for hospital supplies were ready and this work will begin at once. The following chairmen of committees have been appointed to look after the cutting, making and inspecting of the various garments:

Operating gowns for physicians and nurses—Mrs. Lillie Tribble.

Parajamas—Mrs. M. A. Wood, Mrs. Wood Whitmore.

Operating Leggings—Mrs. S. K. Dendy, Mrs. T. L. Stribling.

Convalescent Robes—Mrs. Frank Alexander.

Convalescent capes and bed socks—Mrs. G. W. Ballenger.

Sheets and towels—Mrs. W. O. Hamilton.

Hospital Sheets—Mrs. R. D. Neill.

Coverlets—Mrs. E. C. Doyle.

Knitting—Mrs. Mary Clarkson.

The work room of the chapter will be opened every Tuesday and Friday morning for the present. There will be samples of the above garments finished this week, and a large amount of material is on hand ready for use. The ladies of the town and surrounding community are invited to visit the work room and see what is going on there toward helping in the great work of the Red Cross organization. Sewing can be done there, or, where one prefers, it can be taken to the homes. The need is urgent. What we do, let it be done quickly.

Two Bales Sold at Seneca.

The first cotton sales for Oconee were reported to us yesterday, September 11th, from Seneca. The first bale was sold by Monroe Parks, colored, of the farms on lands of J. P. Ledbetter, in the Townville section. The bale weighed 231 pounds, the cotton bringing 21 cents per pound. The second bale brought in was 247 1/2 lbs.—509 pounds. It was grown and sold by A. H. Bowie, who farmed on the A. S. Farm place. This also brought 21 cents per pound.

Both bales were bought by G. W. Girardin & Son.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

All persons who have any criticisms to make, or objections to the actions of the Local Board in granting discharges or exemptions from the Selective Draft Act, are hereby notified to submit affidavits in duplicate to the undersigned, setting forth the facts upon which their criticisms or objections to the action of the local board are based.

By order of the District Board:
E. L. HERNON,
Government Agent.
Walhalla, S. C., Sept. 1, 1917.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

All persons indebted to the Estate of MILTON NICHOLSON, deceased, are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons owing claims against said estate will present the same, duly attested within the time prescribed by law of be barred.

D. E. NICHOLSON,
Executor of the Estate of Milton Nicholson, deceased.
Sept. 12, 1917. 37-40

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to V. P. Martin, Judge of Probate for Oconee County, in the State of South Carolina, at his office at Walhalla Court House, on Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as said application can be heard, for leave to make final settlement of the estate of Milton Nicholson, deceased, and obtain final discharge as Executor of said estate.

D. E. NICHOLSON,
Executor of the Estate of Milton Nicholson, deceased.
Sept. 12, 1917. 37-40

Grain Sowing.

The United States Government guarantees a minimum price of \$2.00 a bushel for 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 millers' toll, railroad freight and the dealers' 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—millers 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 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 a 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 by test 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. It isn't our winning ways that sells the goods, at least we have been reliably informed that our winning 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.

FERTILIZING 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 on the profitability of fertilizing the wheat is abundant. In 1916 L. M. Waggoner, of St. Joseph county, applied 200 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, 12.5 bushels to the acre—a gain of 9.9 bushels, due to fertilizing.

This year 200 pounds of Acid Phosphate will cost about \$2.25, and wheat is worth \$2.00 per bushel. On this basis the increase secured by Mr. Waggoner would be worth \$19.80, 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.

JUST COMMON SENSE.

A good acreage in grain, well fertilized, is the best solution of the labor problem.

If wheat and oat seed are high, and they probably will be, it will pay to prepare your ground well and fertilize well and make all you can on three or four or five acres.

The bread you get from the flour you make from the wheat you grow is better and purer than any you get from the flour you buy. There is very little appendicitis in a section of the country which produces its own corn and wheat and meat. And there is a reason.

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

Anderson Phosphate & Oil Company,

Anderson, S. C.

W. F. Farmer, Sec.

Advertised Mail.

The following is a list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Walhalla post office for the week ending September 11, 1917:
Ernest Ramsey.
Mrs. M. L. Watkins.
When calling for the above please say they are advertised.
N. Fant, P. M.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

On Salesday in OCTOBER (Monday, the 1st,) we will offer for sale, for Cash, to the highest bidder, at public outcry, in front of the Court House door, in WALHALLA, S. C., at 11 o'clock a. m., the property described below belonging to the Estate of J. M. Hunnicutt, deceased:

Tract No. 1—Situated on Crooked Creek, in the Fairview section of Oconee county, containing seventy-three (73) acres. On this tract there is a tenant house and double stalls.

Tract No. 2—Adjoining No. 3, in

the same neighborhood, and containing one hundred and three (103) acres. On this tract there is a six-room dwelling house and good barn.

Tract No. 3—Adjoining No. 2, in the same neighborhood, containing one hundred and fifteen (115) acres. This tract lies on two public roads and could be divided to advantage.

These tracts of land are situated four miles from Nowry, five miles from Seneca, one and a half miles from New Hope church, one mile from Fairview church, and two miles from Phinney's Station. The Fairview school house is located on part of this tract of land.

A Rural Route passes through each one of these places.

Plats of these tracts can be seen at the office of the Judge of Probate of Oconee County, at Walhalla, S. C. Purchaser to pay extra for papers.

S. M. HUNNICUTT,
C. C. HUNNICUTT,
Executors of the Estate of J. M. Hunnicutt, deceased.
Sept. 5, 1917. 36-39

For the Farmer!

A Complete Line of Buggies, Buggy Harness, Wagons, Mowers and Rakes AT RIGHT PRICES.

Will Sell for Cash or Terms.

R. K. NIMMONS, Seneca.