

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Dr. HENRY R. WELLS

DENTIST

Office F. & M. Building
Office 527—Phones—Residence 66

Dr. C. Mack Sanders

DENTIST

Office 304-5-6 Bleckley Building.
Office Phone 429 Residence Phone 149

Dr. Lillian L. Carter

Osteopath

212 Bleckley Bldg.
Phone 168. Residence 318.

Dr. L. Carl Sanders

(Associated With Dr. J. O. Sanders)

Office Bleckley Bldg.

Phone 329.

Residence Phone 149.

Dr. C. Singleton Brechin

Office in St. Mary's Hospital

North Anderson.

Hours: 8 to 10, 12 to 3 and 6 to 9.

Chisholm, Trowbridge & Suggs

DENTISTS

New Theatre Building

W. Whitner St.

C. GADSDEN SAYRE

Architect

405-406 Bleckley Building

Anderson, S. C.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS



Anderson Hardware Co

Wholesale Prices

to the Retail Trade

In all sorts of supplies for everybody in the city as well as in the country. We can supply your home with the necessary Heavy, Fancy and Staple Groceries.

Also any kind of Hardware you may need for building or farm purposes and if you need a cook stove we can fit you up there too. Our lines are complete and our Prices are Right.

Come in and let us show you. Make yourselves at home in our store. We will sure save you money if you give us the opportunity. Plumbing and Heating one of our Specialties.

Anderson Hardware Co.

LLOYD GEORGE'S PET INSURANCE PLAN FAILS

London, Oct. 17.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—The partial breakdown of the machinery of Lloyd George's famous insurance act for protecting the working classes against illness and unemployment in one of the incidents of the upheaval of financial conditions caused by the war. This scheme, with the old age pensions act, also linked with the name of the former chancellor of the exchequer, constituted the most important part of the program for social reform fathered by the liberal party. Both schemes were patterned upon the German system. The insurance act came into effect on the first of May, 1912, and the organization for its working had hardly been perfected when the war began.

Hostile critics of the plan predicted from the beginning that it would prove a failure. They now declare that the war has only hastened the inevitable development, while the supporters lay the blame upon war conditions. Handel Booth, M. P., presiding at a meeting of insurance experts this week, declared that the position of the act is critical, and others urged that parliament pass an emergency bill to amend it. Prospective beneficiaries fear that this will mean a reduction of the benefits they were promised in return for their compulsory contributions.

The employment of a great host of officials, and a huge staff of doctors, together with complications caused by the participation of benefit societies and industrial insurance companies, are held to be the principal causes for the failure of contributions and promised benefits to balance. Four separate commissions, one for each of the four kingdoms and each with a clerical staff, and a cumbersome joint committee, were created for the administration of the act. The salaries of officials alone consumed \$2,500,000 per year; office rentals and stationary expenses also have eaten up a considerable percentage of income. Retrenchment in these items is the first measure of reform considered, and the amalgamation of the English, Scottish and Welsh commissions is proposed.

On its payment side the insurance act provided for contributions of eighteen cents per week for all persons earning \$3.75 or less. Of this the workman, or woman, paid eight cents, the employer six cents and the state four cents. Free medical attendance at all times, an allowance during sickness of \$2.50 per week for men and \$1.75 for women for the first three months, and five shillings for permanent disablement were the principal benefits, while a maternity allowance of thirty shillings for the mother of each child born was a popular feature.

The simple reason for the failure of the great enterprise to meet the expectations of its sanguine promoters is that expenses have far exceeded the original estimates. The building of sanatoria for consumptives at a cost of \$7,500,000, was an important feature which has not been realized because of lack of funds to build. The doctors of the United Kingdom have profited greatly through the insurance act, according to popular belief. In the beginning there was a deadlock between the government and the British Medical association over the terms of payment to the official physicians. Those chosen were to have several hundred people accredited to them, at an annual rate of \$1.50 per person including drugs to be furnished by the doctors. The compromise gave the doctors a maximum of \$2.25 per possible patient. The estimate of the total cost of medical attention under the act were about \$8,000,000 for 14,700,000 persons, but the actual results are not known.

Before the insurance act came into force newly fledged doctors thought themselves fortunate if they could earn from \$750, to \$1,000 by assisting older practitioners, and for this they were expected to work very long hours. Under the act many young men are credited with earnings from \$5,000 to \$7,000, the fortunate ones being those whose surgeries are situated in the poorer class and working class districts. The doctors have a strong counter balancing grievance in the slowness of the government to pay them. Most of the accounts for the year 1914 have not been settled yet.

Recommends Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

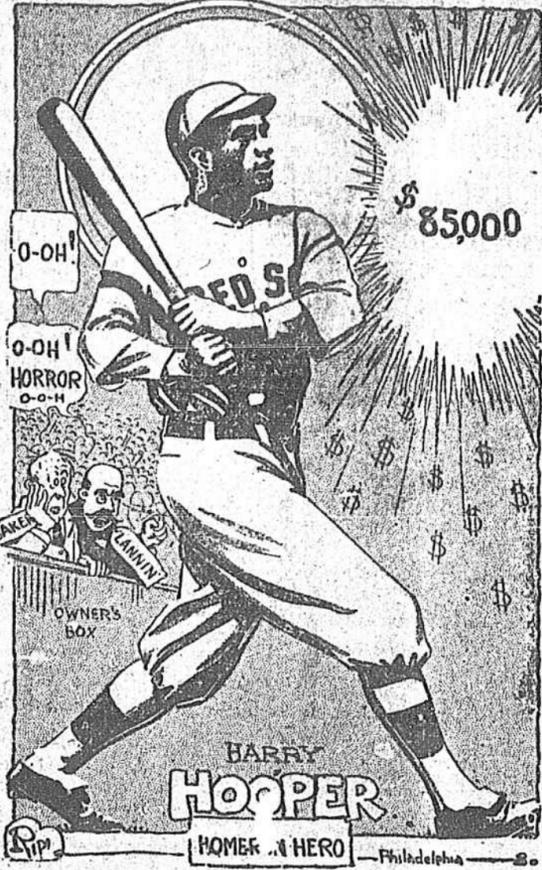
"Last winter I used a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a bad bronchial cough. I felt its beneficial effect immediately and before I had finished the bottle I was cured. I never tire of recommending this remedy to my friends," writes Mrs. William Bright, Ft. Wayne, Ind. For sale by all dealers.

Two Children Had Creep.

The two children of J. W. Nix, merchant, Cleveland, Ga., had creep last winter. One was a boy of 5, the other a girl of 9 years. Mr. Nix writes: "Both got so choked up they could hardly breathe and couldn't talk. I gave them Foley's Honey and Tar nothing else and it entirely cured them." This valuable medicine should be in every home for it gives immediate relief from colds, coughs and croup, heals raw, inflamed throat and loosens phlegm. Sold everywhere.

If a man's head is filled with wisdom he doesn't have to use his mouth as a safety valve.

The \$85,000 Hitter.



An \$85,000 wallop! Some slam! The most expensive ever made! When Harry Hooper of the Red Sox slammed the ball into the centre field bleachers in the ninth inning of the last game, he won the world's championship for his team mates, but lost something like \$42,500 for his employer, and a like amount for the owners of the Philadelphia team—about \$85,000 in all!

That whooping hit of Hooper's ended the series. It made a sixth game unnecessary. It meant that over \$80,000 which was in a safe up in Boston, where it had been paid in for reservations for that sixth game, will have to be returned to the fans. Tough on Baker and Lannin—the owners. As you know, the receipts for the first four games of world's series, less 10 per cent, for the National Commission, are shared with the players. The receipts for all games over four go to the owners of the clubs alone.

FRENCH TRYING TO PRESERVE FORESTS

Paris, Oct. 1.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—The friends of French forests behind the lines have been reassured by the announcement that Fontainebleau shall not be touched and that the cuttings in other forests for the needs of the army are done by government foresters. The necessary timber for the front will be furnished without causing serious inroads. There is still considerable anxiety as to the fate of forests within cannon range and behind the German lines. Civilians, evacuated forcibly by the occupying troops and finally sent back to France by way of Switzerland state that trains bringing supplies to the army instead of returning empty carry back, among other things, immense quantities of the choicest timber of the departments of Meurthe and Moselle, the Ardennes, the Vosges and the Mous.

A year's systematic cutting in the estimation of competent authorities would furnish many millions of dollars worth of timber without necessarily ruining the forests. All depends on how and where the cutting is done. Senator Julew Mellie who was born at Remiremont in the Vosges where 37 per cent of the territory is timbered, and still lives there, tells the Associated Press that the ravages on the forests have been considerable along the battle front, but in proportion to the total wooded country are really insignificant. Some woods, like the Bois de la Gruce have been practically destroyed beyond hope of recovery, but in many other places, excepting among the pines, it is hoped that a great many damaged trees will survive.

Forest fires are unknown in the region of the fighting and no damage is anticipated from fire no matter how intense the cannonading. The timber value of all trees standing along the battle front will have been greatly diminished by the numerous bullets in their trunks because the circular saw that easily went through the lead bullets in the trees after the war of 1870, break their teeth on the hardened projectiles of 1915.

The timbered regions of France cover 18 per cent of its area and comprise more than 24 million acres. Fourteen per cent of this acreage is in the departments that have been overrun by the warring forces and of that fourteen per cent more than half is still occupied by the Germans. "The supposition that the destruction of forests was widespread," says Senator Mellie, "arises from the pictorial impression that is produced by certain battalions where the trees have been razed to the ground. When these regions are compared with the total of three and a half million acres of wooded land in the whole of France the damage becomes less disquieting."

RECALLS BROWN'S RAIDS

Aged Women at Harpers Ferry Tells of Stirring Days.

(From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.) Pittsburg victors at Harpers Ferry this summer have been delighted to find an old woman who lives in the same cabin at the edge of the river that was her domicile on the day of John Brown's raid. She takes delight in relating the scenes of those stirring times and tells her story in such a straightforward manner that her auditors usually leave with the impression that she told the simple truth. The event except literally her remark that "when old oh's men ran out into the river yunder the Virginians come up and shot 'em dead—and the water was red with blood—as red as my hood."

But a Pittsburg woman tourist who visited the historic place has reason to doubt the aged woman's story. After listening to the tale of the fight in the river the tourist remarked that the famous table rock on the side of the mountain looked like the work of man. "Oh, yes," answered the native woman "them rocks whiz thar at the time of John Brown, but they have growed bigger and bigger. They wuz jest little bits o' stones when I wuz a gal."

Cupid and the Maimed Soldier.

The Rev. Ernest Houghton, of Bristol, England, is appealing to the unmarried women of his country to volunteer to enter into wedlock with crippled soldiers. He is forming a "League for the Marrying of Broken Heroes."

Mr. Houghton contends that the example of France shows that unions thus arranged promise a greater percentage of happiness than is customary from the methods in England, because they are based upon a high degree of unselfishness. It is not stated where the clergyman obtained his facts regarding the happiness percentages but that is immaterial. What is more important is that the names of the women who volunteer are to be kept secret until arrangements for their marriages are made.

Mr. Houghton's plan is interesting but not particularly worthy. Human nature and Dan Cupid are more dependable. They have not failed heretofore. Most of the men who went from the British Isles to the war had wives or sweethearts. The woman whose love is worth having loves none the less if the man she loves has severed limb or broken body. They are like that glorious woman of the south to whom John Hood gave his heart and to whom he was engaged when the Civil war began.

He was handsome, sturdy, rich and young. Four years later with a crippled arm, one leg gone, his body pierced by a bullet, broken in fortune, health and almost in hope, he wrote to her saying he was bent the wreck of a human being and as wished to release her. Her answer was "John Hood, if there was but enough of your body left to hold your noble soul I would hold you to your promise."—Comma and Flanbo.

EFFECTS OF WAR ON SOCIETY IN ENGLAND

London, Oct. 12.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—"Can you get away from the war in London?" is often asked by Americans in private letters, "Or is it everywhere in the forefront?"

In answer it can truthfully be said that it would be a most thoughtless individual who could forget the war in London. While the mourning dresses are not so numerous as in Paris, where it seems as if two-thirds of the women are gowned in black, they are increasing here as the British death roll lengthens. But the war is omnipresent in countless manifestations.

There has been no "society," as it was known before the war, for over a year. Even the dinner party and the theatre party have passed away, except those of the most informal character. More than half the men in the stalls at the theatres are in khaki and only a few of the ladies with them wear evening gowns.

Incidentally the theatres are one by one putting on revues, the demand being altogether for trivialities and not dramatic excellences, as a relief from the strain. The men on leave or those about to start for the front care only for amusement of the lightest character and go only where they can smoke. As a result there are more revues and more theatres permitting smoking in London than ever before.

The shops tell of the national turning away from luxuries. An American woman says the Bond street jewellers will allow one almost to fix his own price, and the fashionable dress-making establishments are either closed or devoting most of their small staffs to mourning or street dresses.

One lucky class are the photographers. The cheaper studios are rushed to keep up to their orders for photographs for passports while the others say every officer evidently is obliged to leave a snapshot with all his relatives and friends and to take away with him photographs of them. This makes business brisk, and as a rule the Englishman is not inclined to have many pictures of himself taken.

In the shop windows are the "rolls of honor"—the list of employees of the establishment who have already died. The railways have these in the waiting rooms of their stations and even the theatres are beginning to show these lists. Incidentally if there is a male chorus the programs contain an apology in the way of an explanation that one of them are eligible for military service.

As for the daily papers it is hardly an exaggeration to say that they publish nothing that does not directly or indirectly relate to the war. Here and there is a paragraph or two that it is not fair to classify as relating to the war, but it is consequently in an out-of-the-way corner as if it were a mere appeaser. The "small ads" continue their stories of war's effects. Here are three from a single issue of the Times:

YOUNG OFFICER, leaving again for the front, is anxious to meet someone who will guarantee his mother and invalid sister the necessities of life while away.

GENTLEMAN, rushed through war and about to join army, would be glad to meet gentlefolk willing to adopt two little sons in event of being killed.—"Anxious."

OWNER will lend old manor house, furnished, in Midlands, for six months to British, French or Belgian officers.

Minister Gives Testimony. The Rev. C. M. Knighton, Havana, Fla., writes: "For three months I suffered intense pain in the back and back, which at times laid me out entirely. I read of Foley Kidney Pills and after trying various remedies without result I decided to try the Foley treatment. I was relieved almost with the first dose and it is a fact that I used only 11-2 bottles when all of the pains disappeared. I am 55 years of age and now feel like a young man again. Sold everywhere."

GLASS OF SALTS IF YOUR KIDNEYS HURT

Eat less meat if you feel Back-achy or have Bladder trouble.

Meat forms uric acid which excites and overworks the kidneys in their efforts to filter it from the system. Regular eaters of meat must flush the kidneys occasionally. You must relieve them like you relieve your bowels; removing all the acids, waste and poison, else you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, distension, your stomach sour, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment; the channels often get irritated, obliging you to get up two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids and flush out the body's urinous waste get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine and bladder disorders disappear. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys and stop bladder irritation. Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then, thus avoiding serious kidney and bladder diseases.

The Best Dressed Men in Town

often pay less for their clothes than the inexperienced buyer imagines.

You Men and Young Men who need new Fall and Winter Suits, can save money and dress well by coming here.



Many men come here with the intention of paying \$15 for a suit, and find just what they want in our special line of suits on sale at . . . \$10.00 Other men expect to pay \$18 or \$20, and find just the suit they've had in mind in our line at . . . \$15.00 And still other men who expected to pay \$28 or \$30 for a suit, are surprised at the wonderful values at . . . \$22.50

R. W. TRIBBLE
The Up To Date Clothier



AT THE BIJOU THEATRE EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP FARES

To COLUMBIA, S. C. ACCOUNT OF STATE FAIR Via

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

In addition to regular trains special trains will be operated October 27th and 28th on the following schedule:

| | It Fare |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Lv. Anderson | 5:00 A. M. \$1.40 |
| Lv. Belton | 5:10 A. M. 1.10 |
| Lv. Hohen Path | 5:30 A. M. 3.30 |
| Lv. Donalds | 6:00 A. M. 3.75 |
| Lv. Shoals Junction | 6:05 A. M. 3.75 |
| Lv. Abbeville | 6:15 A. M. 3.65 |
| Lv. Hodges | 6:15 A. M. 3.50 |

Tickets are on sale October 23rd to 28th with return limit November 1st, 1915. The above rates include one admission to Fair Grounds. Special trains returning will leave Columbia at 8:30 P. M.

For complete information apply to ticket agents, or W. H. Taber, T. P. A., Greenville, S. C., J. R. Anderson, B. R. Anderson, S. C., W. E. McGee, A. G. P. A., Columbia, S. C.

Compo Certainteed Roofing

Another carload just received. The very low prices we are making will please you.

Sullivan Hardware Co.

Anderson, S. C., Belton, S. C., Greenville, S. C.