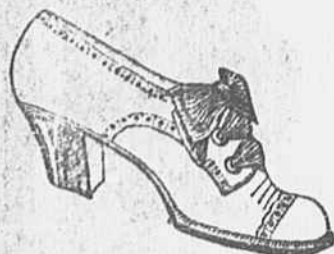


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More expensive grades in Patents, Dull Calf, Satin and Cravanette at

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THOMPSON'S

THE ONE PRICE SHOE STORE WE SELL FOR CASH ONLY

Gambling in Cotton Denounced by E. D. Smith

Washington, March 23.—Senator E. D. Smith keeps hammering away in his efforts to get the government to establish common sense way of grading and handling cotton. In discussing the New York Cotton Exchange Saturday he said in part:

"I think it has now been fairly well proven by the New York Cotton Exchange that they have no right to exist so long as they practice the methods that they do practice, as referred to by the senator from North Carolina (Mr. Overman). They showed some symptoms yesterday of coming to the right attitude in reference to cotton. I give notice now that I shall tomorrow call up the bill and seek to put it upon its passage.

"The senator from North Dakota (Mr. McComb) in his grain-inspection bill, which is almost along the same line, and I hope that we can work in conjunction on the two bills, and see if this crying evil can not be remedied. I only postpone asking the consideration of the bill to which I refer until tomorrow for the reason that those who wish to offer amendments may have an opportunity to prepare them before the beginning of the discussion of the bill.

"The necessity for the legislation to which I refer is very apparent at this time. In order that senators may understand how pressing it is, I will state that the manufacturers throughout the country are now placing their orders for the next 12 months for the consumption of raw cotton.

"One of the leading manufacturers of South Carolina was in my office the other day. He told me that when he went to New York and offered his samples in order to place his goods he could not get an order, for the reason that the cotton he had to buy out of which to manufacture those goods was costing somewhere from 1-3 to 2 cents a pound more in his state than the cotton which the identical cotton was quoted in New York. Hence, the dealers would say to him: 'We do not propose to buy your cloth upon the basis of 13-2 or 14 cents when cotton is quoted here in New York at a

cent to a cent and a half a pound lower for the identical grades that you will convert into this cloth.'

"Therefore, I say, right at this time if we propose to relieve the manufacturers who have already a stock of last year's cotton, who must of necessity convert it and sell it or leave a surplus that will be detrimental to the trade of both those who sell the raw cotton and those who sell the finished product, if we are going to relieve them of the 1913 crop and relieve them from the manipulations of the market for the 1914 crop, it is necessary for us to take immediate and speedy action. I believe that the bill which I have before the senate will accomplish that purpose.

"Since I have been in the senate I have been striving to get relief for the farmers. I could not get the active support of some of the manufacturers for the reason that up to now they had not been the victims of this pernicious system; but the moment that the New York Exchange turned upon them and, in place of it being a 'hedge market,' letting 'futures' and 'spots' run somewhat parallel, it is now a different proposition.

"When a man bought cotton at 13 cents as a 'hedge,' hoping to pay 13 cents in the south, and then 'hedge' dropped from a cent to a cent and a half a pound, while the 'spot' stood exactly at the same plane at which he must buy, he stood to lose from \$5 to \$10 on the sale on his purchase in the south. When 'spot' cotton went up a cent a pound and 'futures' went down he was protected, and when 'spot' cotton went down and 'futures' went down he was protected, but when 'futures' went down and 'spot' went up he was 'split.' That is the complaint they are bringing now. The grower has heretofore been the victim of that practice and now the manufacturer is also being made the victim. It is a pernicious system, and we have no right to give them 12 months' lease of life in order that they may reap a profit out of their victims, having submitted themselves to a system that they know can not exist longer in this country."

Mexicans Start Something

Eagle Pass, Tex., March 23.—American soldiers and Mexican Federals engaged in a battle Sunday at McGee crossing, three miles above Del Rio, on the Rio Grande, in which several Federal soldiers are reported killed. A patrol from E troop of the Fourteenth Cavalry returned the fire of the Mexicans across the Grand and for ten minutes the shooting continued. None of the Americans were injured.

San Antonio, March 23.—The army post here today confirmed the reports of firing across the Rio Grande yesterday between American soldiers and Mexican Federals near Del Rio, Texas.

San Antonio, March 23.—Officers at Fort Sam Houston assert that while they have no details of the firing at McGee Crossing on Mexican Federals by United States soldiers, a brief bulletin was received Monday afternoon confirming the news dispatch from Eagle Pass. Whether any Mexicans were killed was not known and details will not be received until late tonight, they said.

BLEASE TO MAKE TOUR OF STATE INTENDS TO CANVASS COUNTY-TY-TO-COUNTY IF HE DOES IT ALONE

NO EAR FOR RUMOR Doesn't Care for Talk About Separate Party—Going to Senate Anyhow.

Columbia, Jan. 23.—Gov. Blease, who has been out of the city for the past few days, was asked upon his return if he had anything to say in reference to the rumors in regard to attempting to do away with the county-county campaign. In reply Gov. Blease said:

"In the first place, I cannot conceive that this matter is being discussed seriously, for hardly any man with any good common sense, who is a candidate for any office, would endeavor to keep from going face to face before the people of South Carolina and discussing questions which are of vital importance to them. The man who would endeavor to keep from going before the people would be at once denounced as fearing to face the people, and it would prove disastrous to him and his cause. Therefore, I do not think that this matter is being seriously considered, but is merely newspaper rumor.

"I have made several county-to-county campaigns and I think some of them, at least, it will be admitted, have been just about as strenuous and under just about as warm circumstances and in just about as hot weather as any other man has ever undergone or will ever undergo, and I have never seen one which was any special hardship and even if such a campaign is some little hardship on the candidates, it is certainly the only way to reach the people and the people are not going to submit to its being abolished.

"However, if those in control were to be so foolish as to abolish it, that would not interfere with my plans in the least. I would simply arrange an itinerary of my own, just as the state executive committee does now, and have it published as paid advertising—as I presume that would be the only way I could get it in most of the newspapers. I would also forward it to my campaign manager at each county seat, and have him to announce that I would be at his county seat on a certain day to deliver an address, and those who wanted to come to hear me could come, just as they do now, under the present rules, and who did not want to come could stay away, just as they do now under the present rules, and in this way I would go to every county seat in South Carolina this summer on my own initiative, regardless of what the state executive committee or anybody else might do. And I would send a polite invitation to each of the candidates who might be in the race for United States senator and invite them to meet me at the county seat of each county on the day that I would be present, and offer to divide time with them in the discussion of the issues. Of course, if they declined—which I have no idea they would do—I would simply go on, anyway, and deliver my speech. I propose to go before the people and tell them what I have done, and why I have done it, and no crowd of political ringsters can keep me away from the people."

"What do you think of the rumor that there will be an attempt to form a separate party if your friends should control the clubs or a majority of the clubs throughout the state?" Governor Blease was asked.

"Of course," Gov. Blease replied, "I pay absolutely no attention to that. I have heard and I get it pretty straight, that some people have advised some other people to go to their club meetings in April and if they found that the Blease men had a majority, to withdraw and form a separate club and elect a separate set of delegates to the county convention and that have been further advised, when the county convention meets if they find that the Blease men have control of the county convention to hold a separate convention, or through the machinery that they now have in their hands to elect enough anti-Blease delegates to control the convention, and

elect separate delegates to the state convention, and that the present crowd who now control the machinery of the state democratic party will seat the anti-Blease crowd, either by fair or foul means, and will claim to be the democratic party of South Carolina and that those controlling the machinery will recognize the anti-Blease people as the democratic convention and that they have promises from Washington that the national democratic executive committee will recognize them, whether they be bolters or not, as the regular democratic organization of South Carolina.

"I wish to state, however, that I do not believe these rumors. In the first place I hardly believe those in South Carolina would be so foolish as to make this attempt, although some of them are political fools enough to do anything, in their desperation and I am almost sure that the national democracy could not afford to take any such position and would not do so. However, none of this talk is giving me the least particle of uneasiness. I have control of the supervision of registration of the state, and we are going to register the voters, no matter what the cost or how much time it takes. I have the appointment of the commissioners of election this fall and those commissioners will appoint the managers, and whatever is the will of the majority of the democratic party, as expressed in the August primaries will be carried out in the November elections, whether the men nominated are Bleasites or anti-Bleasites, or what they are—whatever the majority of the democratic party says in August will be carried out in November, in spite of all the powers in hell or on earth. God almighty is supreme, and only through him can anything defeat the will of the white people of the democratic party this year. The people of this state can rest easy along that line," so long as Cole Blease sits in the governor's chair.

"You might say in conclusion that I will be nominated for the United States senate in the primary and I will be elected to the United States senate at the general election and a Blease man will be governor of South Carolina. I told them that two years ago. Some of them laughed, and it cost them lots of money to laugh, and they have that same amount of money to spend again I expect they can find the same element of people who will take it. It did them no good then and will do them no good this time. So, to quote one of my favorite sayings, 'On with the dance, and let joy be unconfined.'"

IN MEMORIAM

ROY HAWKINS

Just in the bloom of youth, while on the first voyage of life, the wind drove hard against his sails carrying him onto an unseen rock, and in an instant sent him into another shore, where there dwains a grander day.

His life was positive, not negative. He never left the ship or rested upon his oars, ever having the highest ideals of service and right before him. His every move and act was one that might well be imitated by us, his comrades and friends.

Though faithful, though true to his post, the clash came. He was hurled from his station. He closed his eyes and lay down to that sleep which never dreams. While his soul has mounted the wings of eternity, yet his voice remains tenderly upon the ears of his friends.

WM. E. HUNT, Townville, S. C.

ROY MARTIN

On the morning of February 16th while the earth still held its beautiful white mantle of snow, the death angel entered the home of Mr and Mrs. E. C. Martin and bore the sweet spirit of their son Roy, to the realms of the great beyond.

Roy had been ill since last summer and every thing that loving hands could do was done to stay the hand of death, but to no avail.

God needed one more beautiful flower to bloom in his great mansion above.

The writer had the opportunity to visit him twice during his illness. He and helped him to bear his suffering, murmuring. But God was with him and helped him into bear his suffering.

He leaves to cherish his memory his devoted father, mother, five brothers and one sister.

Collier Not on Fire

Vallejo, Calif., March 20.—After 100 tons of coal had been removed from the hold of the collier Jupiter, it was discovered that no damage was done. Spontaneous combustion had progressed far enough to start the coal steaming but it had not reached the point of ignition.

Gentlemen!

If you are particular about your appearance—want to look right without wasting time or money about it or if you know good tailoring, you'll especially appreciate these Alfred Benjamin-Washington Co., Schloss Bros. & Co., Alco Clothes we are showing.



These good clothes are made for people who want

The Best

and are willing to take the trouble to Get It.

They are neither cheap nor dear; but considering the service and satisfaction afforded, they give a greater return for what they cost than any clothes you can buy.

When you get new clothes your purchase should bring you sound materials, well-cut, style, honest making and accurate fit. No money can buy more; if you get less you have bought unwisely.

The new Spring Styles are unusually interesting. We urge you to see them before you buy anything for the coming season.

Parker & Bolt

THE ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS.

THE DRAINAGE LAW FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

FULL TEXT OF THE LAW AS IT IS APPLIED

A QUESTION HERE

Anderson Will Shortly Have Drainage Efforts Underway In This County

By reason of the fact that the drainage law is now applicable to Anderson county, following the action of the last General Assembly, it will be interesting to Anderson people to learn just what the law prescribes for the various counties. Again, by reason of the fact that active drainage work will shortly be underway in Anderson county, following the meeting of the county drainage association yesterday the full text of the drainage law is reproduced in full:

"Section 2,196. That the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of any county of the State of South Carolina shall have jurisdiction, power and authority to establish a levee or drainage district or districts in his county and to locate and establish levees, drains or canals, and cause to be constructed, straightened, widened or deepened any ditch, drain or water course, and to build levees or embankments, and to erect tide gates and pumping plants for the purpose of draining and reclaiming wet swamp or overflowed lands; and it is hereby declared that the drainage of swamps and the drainage of surface water from agricultural lands and the reclamation of tidal marshes shall be considered a public benefit, and conducive to the public health, convenience, utility and welfare.

"Section 2,197. Whenever a petition, signed by a majority of the resident landowners in a proposed drainage district, or by the owners of more than half the land in acreage, which will be affected by or assessed for the expense of the proposed improvements, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of any county in which a part of said lands are located setting forth that any specific body or district of land in the county and adjoining counties, described in such a way as to convey an intelligent idea as to location of such land, is subject to overflow or too wet for cultivation, and the public health, utility or the public health, convenience of Common Pleas, conditioned by draining, ditching or leveling the

same, or by changing or improving the natural water courses, or by installing of tile systems, and setting forth therein, as far as practicable, the starting point, route and terminus and lateral branches, if necessary of the drainage district. Upon the return of a filed therewith a bond for the amount of \$30 per mile for each mile of the proposed improvement, signed by two or more authorites or persons, lawful and authorized surety company to be approved by the clerk of said proposed improvement. And there for payment of all expenses and costs incurred in the proceedings in case the clerk of court does not grant the prayer of said petition. The said clerk of court shall issue a summons to be served on all the landowners who have not joined in the petition and whose lands are included in the proposed drainage district. The said summons shall call for a hearing on the day said clerk shall appoint a disinterested and competent civil and drainage engineer and two resident freeholders of the county or counties in which said lands are located as a board of viewers to examine the lands described in the petition and make a preliminary report thereon, and the compensation for the services of such engineer and his necessary assistants to be fixed as hereinafter provided, shall be paid from the bond filed with the petition.

"When the lands proposed to be drained and created into a drainage district are located in two or more counties, the clerk of Court of Common Pleas of either county shall have and exercise jurisdiction hereon conferred, and the vote shall be in that county in which the petition is first filed. The law and rules of the civil code shall be applicable for this act so far as may be practicable. The summons may be served by publication as to any defendants who cannot be personally served as provided by law. The services of such notice upon the station agent of any railroad, telegraph, or other companies in any county in which the right of way of such company will be affected by such drainage, will be sufficient notice to such railroad or other company, and in case company will be affected by such drainage, such company, such company shall be notified in the same manner as non-resident landowners.

"Section 2,198. The Clerk of Court as aforesaid shall consider this report. If the viewers report that it will not benefit the public health or any public highway or be conducive to the general welfare of the community, and the clerk of court shall approve such findings, the petition shall be dismissed at the cost of the petitioner. Such petition or proceedings may again be instituted by the same or additional landowners at any time after six months upon proper allegations that conditions have changed or that material facts were omitted or overlooked. If the viewers report that the drainage is practicable and that it will benefit the public health or any public highway, or be conducive to the general welfare of the community

and the clerk of Court shall so find, then the said clerk shall fix a day when the report will be further heard and considered.

"Section 2,214. After the said drainage district shall have been declared established, as aforesaid and the survey and plan therefor approved, the clerk of court shall appoint three persons, who shall be designated as the board of drainage commissioners. Such drainage commissioners shall first be elected by the owners of the land within the drainage or levee district, or by a majority of same in such manner as the clerk of court shall appoint. The clerk of court shall appoint those receiving a majority of the votes. If any one or more of such proposed commissioners shall not receive the vote of the majority of such landowners, the clerk of court shall appoint all or the remainder of them among those voted for in the election and in the order of those receiving the greatest number of votes. The drainage commissioners shall receive compensation for their work at the rate of \$3 per day for the days that they work. Any vacancy thereafter occurring shall be filled in like manner. Such three drainage commissioners when so appointed shall be immediately created a body corporate under the name and style of 'The Board of drainage commissioners of the district,' with the right to hold property and convey the same, to sue and be sued and shall possess such other powers as usually pertain to corporation. They shall organize by electing from among their number a chairman and a vice chairman. They shall also elect a secretary, either within or without their body. The treasurer of the county in which the proceedings were instituted shall be ex-officio treasurer of such drainage commissioners. Such board of drainage shall adopt a seal, which they may alter at pleasure. The board of drainage commissioners shall have and possess such powers as are herein granted. The name of such drainage district whether designated by number or otherwise, shall constitute a part of the corporate name; for illustration: 'The board of drainage commissioners of (No. 1) or McCallanville district.' Provided that in Charleston county the powers hereby vested in the clerk of the court in the provisions of this act shall be exercised and vested in the secretary and drainage commission of Charleston county in lieu of the clerk of the court of said county."

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

Nancy Hall, Garden Beauty, and Porto Rico Yams. I will sell them on South Main Street. Orders filled and shipped from Florida to any point. Plants and full count guaranteed. R. F. SASSARD, Anderson, S. C. 8t.S-W.

PRESENT CONDITIONS

Discussed by Mr. Julius E. Boggs.

"Every Tide That Flows Must Ebb" would be refreshing for some present man to appear before the public as a candidate for an important office on an independent, progressive platform," said Julius E. Boggs Monday. "It is very humiliating to think that any man will try to have himself elected to office by antagonizing honest legitimate business.

"I do not believe that any real good has come from the attack made by so many sentimentalists on cotton mills for the employment of child labor. The people in charge of cotton mills are some of the best citizens we can find. They love law and order. They are philanthropists.

"I believe that they have helped more orphans and widows to a more satisfactory living and liberal education than any other set of men that can be stated. But the effort of politicians who know little or nothing about their business, to obtain office by regulating business that they have not studied, and professing a great love for humanity has been misunderstood and misconstrued.

"The stamp of public approval has been placed upon many a basis coin. The same is true in regard to the railroad business. Railroads have nothing to sell, but transportation. In the advance civilization of the present its transportation has become the most important element of value in nearly everything that is produced.

"Every man who offers to serve the people ought to run on his mettle—he so big and bray that he would not have to antagonize any honest business, or stir up prejudice and hatred to get votes.

"The people who try to obtain office by making a fight against the railroads on the price of transportation ought to pause and think of the disaster that may be caused by a defective cross-tie. When if the railroad management had been left alone the money would have been on hand to have replaced that defective cross-tie, and avoided that accident, saved the limbs of the wounded and lives of the killed.

"The only redeeming feature about all of this is the sure and certain ebb of every tide that flows. There is nothing more certain or logical than the fact that the railroad people are deeply interested in the prosperity of every community they serve.

"The better that service, the better will be the condition of the people served and the greater will be the value of the transportation for which they paid.

"It is far better to pay ten cents for three sound apples than to pay one penny for one that is rotten. The only hope is that education and experience will correct the many incongruities of factory and railroad legislation."