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**GOV. BLEASE TO
MR. STACKHOUSE**

Replies to the Criticism Expressed
By the Head of State Cotton
Congress

The Intelligencer has received from the office of Governor Blease the following communication which explains itself:

Columbia, Sept. 4, 1914.
Wade Stackhouse, President South Carolina division, Southern Cotton Congress, Dillon, S. C.
Preamble and resolution, dated Dillon, S. C., September 2, and signed by yourself, received at the governor's office this day.

In the campaign for the United States senate, just closed, it was said throughout the state by opponents of mine, that if Senator Smith was re-elected the United States government would come to the immediate relief of the farmers, under the new currency act, and would let them have a sufficient amount of money to market the cotton of the south. As I understand your movement, it is an effort to hold the cotton by putting it in warehouses. It seems to me therefore, that the two movements are in direct conflict.

How can you both hold the cotton and market it at the same time? I think the proper thing for your association to do would be to call upon Senator Smith, and those who were backing him, to fulfill their campaign promises to the people of the state, and relieve the situation at once by raising the price of cotton and by making proper arrangements to finance the crop, or to come out and admit that this argument was used as a buncombe to fool the farmers into voting for Smith. I said on the stump that this was the money, and it is now shown to be absolutely true. Senator Smith has been renominated, the price of cotton goes lower, and the farmers receive no relief.

I notice in an article published in the newspapers this morning, that you state that the resolutions passed at the Jefferson Hotel conference were, practically the same as those passed at the conference in the governor's office, when Major John G. Richards introduced his resolution. If you will read both, you will see that they are very much mistaken.

Major Richards' resolutions cover a great deal that your resolutions very adroitly dodge. You will please read Major Richards' resolutions, and tell me which set of resolutions you favor, and which one of them you do not favor, as president of your association, and please make special note of, to whether you favor a stay law, to be passed by the general assembly, which will save the poor farmers of this state from having their little crops, mules and hordes, and in some instances their lands, that are now under mortgages and being forced upon the markets and sold, this fall by the bankers and merchants while this financial crisis is upon us. Do you favor such a law, or are you in favor of allowing these rich people to force the property of these poor people upon the block, under mortgage, and turn them and their families out of a home?

You will also please state whether your association and yourself favor the state warehouse system?

In notice in your interview this morning that you state that you have no candidates for governor, and that you want no factional politics. Possibly this is true, but will you please explain to me why it is that nearly every one of your state and county associations officials are what are commonly called in this state anti-Bleasure men, and that nearly every one of them are corporation office holders or corporations stockholders, and that their own financial interests are more largely connected with corporations than with the farmers?

You will also please state whether it is a fact that you yourself and nearly all your officers are for Mr. Manning for governor—a man who is the president of a bank and stockholder in other corporations—against Mr. John G. Richards, who is a simon-pure farmer and a member of your association.

You know, and all your association knows, that your whole organization is a partisan political machine, and was used all the way through the recent campaign to help Senator Smith in his re-election, you yourself advocating Senator Smith openly, and not only you yourself, but your colleagues—Parker, the head of the cotton mill merger, Shannon, president of the state bankers' association, our cousin, D. T. Stackhouse, of Ed. Robertson's bank, and nearly every other man in your association—hollering for Smith and telling the farmers that the re-election of Smith was their salvation.

Do you call that partisan politics? If your organization is not a partisan political organization, why was not the present governor of South Carolina invited to some of your conferences and asked to counter with you? Why were your doors always shut to him, and why do you have to speak to him through resolutions passed at a gathering to which he was not invited?

I notice also that you say in your article that you condemn the effort of the governor to inject politics into a case nothing for your condemnation, sir, and neither do I care anything for your support. I have not offered to inject politics into this matter nor did Major Richards know that I was going to give out any interview upon the subject, or connect his name with it, and he is in no manner or form responsible for what I said.

you would vote against him, if you knew his election would raise the price of cotton to twenty cents a pound and make every poor farmer in South Carolina independent—and you know it.

My interview was no threat. Any man who will read it and look at it from a non-partisan standpoint will see that it is merely a fair, clear statement, and I shall be governed by it.

As to your resolutions, I desire to state that I shall not attend any conference of the governors of the cotton growing states, nor shall I be governed in my actions in this matter by you or your associates, because it would give you great delight to lead me into some political trap or snare, and cause me to injure myself with the people of this state. I shall be governed in this matter by the people, whose servant I am, and after next Tuesday I can give you, or any other man that wants to know, a definite answer as to what I shall do in reference to the calling of the extra session of the general assembly for any purpose.

I would not have answered your resolutions, or paid any attention to you personally, as I think your interview clearly makes you entirely unworthy of any reply in the matter from this office, but as president of the partisan, political, factional association that you represent, I address you this communication. It is very strange that you and your crowd always hold partisan politics at anything I or my friends happen to do, but you run your whole organization to elect your men, and of course it is "non-political." You and your crowd may fool some people, but you most assuredly do not deceive or fool me. I know your number and am keeping a careful watch on you, and as the day will come, and it will be here in a very short time, that will prove to the laboring element of this state who told them the truth in the recent campaign and who is their real, true friend, and when that day arrives, at their next opportunity they will reverse the verdict that they rendered on the 23th of August.

Personally, my life ambition was to be governor. I have been and I am a governor. But I dislike to see the people of this state put in the hands—particularly in their financial matters—of such men as you and your associates—Lewis Parks, Ed. Robertson, T. H. Stackhouse, Shannon, and other farmers, who are claiming to help the farmers, when you know at heart you and they are working for your own selfish interests and care nothing for the poor man, as I am satisfied the people of Dillon would testify if they were called upon at the ballot box to pass upon your popularity in your home county.

(Signed) Cole L. Blease
Governor.

THE TREATY OF BELGIUM.

(New York World.)
Smaller than Maryland, but with a population nearing 8,000,000, Belgium was the most densely populated country in the world. A mass of thrift and industry, an incomparable greatness in its manufactures, exacted great imports of food. Antwerp stood perhaps second to New York in the bulk of its commerce.

Generations of skilled architects had enriched the doomed land with cities whose beauty was the despair of emulation. To call the roll of towns like Bruges, Ypres, Louvain, Ghent, Courtrai is to bring up visions of pictured beauty familiar to the world. To call another roll, beginning with Waterloo and Oudenarde, is to name Belgium as the cockpit of past wars; but to give Europe a buffer state for peace, its neutrality for the future was guaranteed by treaty. Having little faith in the false oaths of emperors, the Belgians taxed industry to sustain an army of a quarter of a million soldiers and reserves.

That was Belgium. Today it is a ruin. German arms have crushed a resistance which German diplomacy admitted was "legitimate" and military governors pay for goods and supplies with contributions wrung from defenseless cities. Belgian capitalists are held for ransoms of millions. Many priests are hostages; other clergymen are lying with the dead. Peasants from about Liege are driven like slaves to Germany to help harvest the enemy's crops. Civic life has ceased.

The conquerors are wasting the garnered wealth of ages. The Malines cathedral is in ruins, and only 200 of the 60,000 inhabitants are reported to be left in the battered city. Louvain, with its beautiful old city hall, its priceless library, its splendid churches, its Clothworkers' hall, hallowed by 800 years of admiration, has been utterly destroyed and many of its citizens murdered because—though they deny this—some of them tried to defend their homes against the invaders.

Spending their homes in the captivity of those which poor men can command. There is no trial; the word of a commander is sufficient; a rattle of rifles and a gray-haired peasant falls bleeding upon the ashes of his roof. In one village of 800 houses a score only have been left standing. In others, the invaders rifle the cash box, about a peasant or two and pass on. Crowding the roads to France, to Holland—now one vast hospital—to Antwerp, there crawls a pitiful procession of wounded non-combatants, famished women, grandmothers wheeking babies in handicarts. Beside the roads these stragglers lie where they have fallen, dying from hunger and exhaustion.

Electric City Sparklets

From Sunday's Daily.

Charleston Shown
On the Movie Screen
W. J. Craft, who has been making moving pictures of Anderson, received a telegram yesterday from the South Carolina Panama Exposition committee, telling him to go to Charleston at once, instead of to Spartanburg as had been planned. This change in the route was due to the fact that Charleston has contracted for 4,000 feet of moving picture film to be shown at the exposition and this picture will include views of Charleston's many historical buildings and suburbs. Before his departure from the city Mr. Kraft said that he could personally secure Anderson of getting a splendid film. He went over the picture yesterday morning and said that there was not a flaw and he believed local people would like the film when it is shown at the local theatre in November.

Election Pledge
Are Filled Monday
Some misunderstanding seems to have arisen about the time for the candidates for office to file their expense accounts in the second race for the clerk of court. Yesterday morning several appeared at the office of the clerk of court and wanted to file.

Baptists To
Hear Visitor
Announcement has been made that Dr. E. M. Potat, president of Furman university of Greenville, will occupy the pulpit of the First Baptist church of Anderson Sunday morning. At the evening service the pulpit of the Baptist church will be filled by McNeill Potat, a son of Dr. Potat. It is probable that these two speakers will attract large congregations today.

Miss Avery Has
Returned to City
Miss Ella Avery returned to the city yesterday from Hendersonville, N. C., and Asheville, where she has been spending the summer months. Next week, Miss Avery will go to Williamston where she will again take charge of her music class for the winter. She announced yesterday that she would take the Williamston class in connection with her class in this city and will make frequent trips to Anderson and will give her pupils personal attention.

Mr. & Mrs. Norris
Died Yesterday
Mrs. Amy Norris, wife of C. W. Norris died yesterday morning at her home near First Creek church. Mrs. Norris has been in ill health for about a year and for the last few months no hope has been entertained for her recovery. She was a sister of Albert and Paul Crowther of Anderson and had many relatives in other parts of the county. The funeral services will take place this morning at 11 o'clock at First Creek church.

Ready for The
College to Open
Thinking of September 17, will be a day of considerable importance in Anderson by reason of the fact that Anderson college will open its doors on that date for the session of 1914-15. The faculty for this session will be stronger than that it has ever been before and officials of the institution say that there is no reason why this session of the college should not make a mark for Anderson college in South Carolina. It is expected that the attendance this year will be considerably larger than that was of last year.

Word Coming To
Town Tomorrow
A number of people will come to Anderson tomorrow, since this will be the first Monday in September and already too the fall term of the court of general sessions will convene and a number of those connected with the election Tuesday will have to come to the city to make their final arrangements for the holding of the election. Indications are that more people will be in town tomorrow than were here yesterday.

Teachers Now
Drawing Pay
The scene in the office of J. B. Felton, superintendent of education, yesterday reminded visitors of the winter season. During the summer no school teachers are to be seen in the office of the superintendent, but yesterday he was visited by almost as many teachers as in the middle of the winter, wanting his signatures on checks and their vouchers so that they could draw their pay. Mr. Felton says that he looks forward to the coming season as one of the best that the Anderson schools have ever experienced.

Says Railroads
Treat South Wrong
Doctors leaving the city, Mr. Kraft, who has been in Anderson making moving pictures of the country, says that the railroads of the country treat the South wrong. He says that if the railroads would do as much for the south as they have done for the other sections of the country, that the Southern States and South Carolina in particular would be the garden spot of the world. Mr. Kraft says that he lives in New York but he would vastly prefer to live in this State if he could secure some property here.

Going Back After
Absence of Years
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Alexia of Asheville were in Anderson yesterday morning for a few hours as they were en route to Walhalla. Mr. Alexia originally came from Walhalla but he has not been to that place in 68 years and he says that he is going back to see if the people he once knew are still living in Walhalla. He says that he expects to enjoy his stay in his old home but he will be mighty glad to get back to Anderson.

King Is Injured
By Bursting Shell
Albert of Belgium While Heading
Retreat of Belgians Slightly
Injured
London, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that King Albert, of Belgium, was slightly injured by a shell which was heading the retreat of the Belgian troops to Antwerp.

Parisians Are
Very Optimistic
Feel Safe Behind Strong Defenses
Surrounding Besieged Capital
Of Franco
Paris, Sept. 5.—Confidence of the Parisians in the ability of the allied armies to prevent the Germans entering or even investing the city increases daily. The military governor, who is in sole command since the departure of President Poincaré and the cabinet, has taken every precaution of defense against attack.

FOR SALE—125 acres of land belonging to the late Emiline Barker. Known as the W. R. Parker plantation. Located in Fork Township, Anderson County. For further information see or write W. R. Parker, Seneca, R. 3, Box 21A. The sheriff deed given to W. R. Parker and his heirs and his wife has a 125 acres in that deed. Before the sale was completed with they gave a bond for \$970. This was done in 1875. 9-9-18-11sw

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To purify the blood, which will then supply the necessary food for the nerves, giving them tone and vigor to maintain their functions. Starting with the blood, it opens all the passages of the body, and brings it up to normal, and the patient is made to feel well.
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Restores the Digestion
Thousands of your neighbors testify to their faith in this remedy. It is the best of your stomachs. It is the best of your health. It is the best of your life.

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from HEAVY STORM
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