

Just the Watch for You

You want a thin stylish time-piece of feather weight—ones that doesn't make your pocket bulge.

They want it to keep accurate time also.

These qualities are rarely found in the timepiece, for thinness and accuracy do not go hand in hand.

However, we have found one which meets every one of these requirements.

It is the **South Bend**.

Its accuracy is wonderful for a watch so thin. We positively guarantee it to give you accurate and durable service.

As to its thin, smart appearance—well come in and judge that for yourself.

JOHN M. HUBBARD
Jeweler.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Is it your eyes or glasses in question? Alright then don't seek further, just see me. I specialize on these troubles and can give you that finish on work that spells satisfaction. Prices \$3.00 to \$5.00 up. Repairs 10c up.

DR. M. R. CAMPBELL
112 W. Whitner St.
Ground floor—telephone connections.

Crayton's Cream
Is Good Cream
Ice Cream
Eat More Of It.

From Intelligencer office, Spalding silver case, with binding pencil and fittings inside. Also a small amount of money. Received in this office and no questions asked.

ATTENTION VOTERS!

Political Advertisement)

You cannot vote in the primary of August 25th unless you get your name on a Democratic roll roll.

THE LAST DAY TO ENROLL IS TUESDAY, JULY 28TH.

Do not wait until the last day. You may get sick or you may be called away from home, or the secretary may not be found by you, or something else may happen.

You do not need a registration certificate.

You do not have to show any tax receipt.

You can enroll:

If you were a resident of South Carolina before November 4, 1912.

And a resident of your County before May 4th, 1914.

And a resident of your club district before June 25th, 1914.

Young men who will become of age by November 3rd, 1914, can enroll.

Temporary residence out of the State, County or Club district, does not disqualify you.

If you live in a town divided into Wards, enroll in your own Ward. If the Ward is sub-divided into club districts, enroll in the subdivision in which you live.

If you live in a small town, village, or in the country, enroll at your nearest club, calculated by the nearest practicable route.

If you know you come within these rules, enroll. If some one says you cannot enroll, demand your right of the secretary or the person in charge of the book. If you are refused, give the secretary written notice, and appeal to the County Executive Committee.

Be sure to write your full name. If your name is Thomas Henry Black, write it that way—don't write it T. H. Black or Thomas H. Black.

Enroll today. It is your right—it is your duty.

SNAP SHOTS

Enroll!

Enroll today!

Enroll your full name!

Attend the campaign meetings in your county, both state and senatorial.

If you see any predictions in the anti-Bleese newspapers that Bleese will be defeated, remember the predictions of these same papers in 1912 that this same Bleese would be overwhelmingly defeated.

Governor Bleese has read at several campaign meetings a note written by E. Gonzales, one of the editors of "The State" newspaper, soon after the election of 1912, showing that Gonzales had bet money on that election. No denial has come from Mr. Gonzales. Now, what do you think of the great "law and order man" betting on elections in violation of law? Yet he says that Bleese represents the "lawless" element.

SOME DISCRIMINATIONS

The State convention of 1914 determined to defeat Governor Bleese in his race for the senate. The main thing of the big majority of the members of that convention had against Bleese was the fact that he is backed by the masses of the people, the farmers, the cotton mill operatives and other laboring men. The convention made rules that its leaders thought would deprive many of these good people from voting. It was provided that a farmer, a mill operative, a railway engineer, and all the laboring people must reside in the state for two years and in the county for six months before they can vote, and these men have to lay down their work, sometimes at great inconvenience, to go personally to enroll.

The newspapers claimed two years ago that all the preachers and school teachers were against Bleese. The 1914 convention believed what the newspapers said. So, the convention put in a provision that school teachers and preachers could vote if they came into the state and into the county by July 28th, 1914, within less than a month before the primary.

Now, we have nothing against preachers and teachers. God bless them for the good work they are doing. And we are glad to say that many of them are supporting Bleese for the United States senate. But we do think the farmer, the mill man, the railroad man, the carpenter, and all other white citizens of South Carolina are entitled to the same privileges as the preachers and teachers are entitled to have. A farmer who has paid taxes in South Carolina to support the government, and who has helped to support the teachers and preachers should have the same right to vote that the teachers and preachers have, especially when that teacher and preacher have not paid one cent of taxes.

TIMMERMAN'S GOOD WORK

George Bell Timmerman of Lexington, is admitted by all who know him and his work to be a mighty good solicitor. But the people may not generally know what a fight he made for their interests at the state convention it was he who tried to get in a provision that no negro should vote in the primary. While he failed, he deserves credit for his fight.

But solicitor Timmerman succeeded in one matter. The great men who framed the rules for the management of the primary elections were to be counted in public. Rather strange that honest men, seeking to have an honest election, should not think of the importance of having the votes counted where he people could see. But Timmerman caught on quick and when he let them know that he had caught on, they had to come. And two or three men cannot lock themselves up in a little room and count the votes of the people. They must count in the open.

George Bell Timmerman deserves, and will get the thanks of the people of South Carolina for his work and watchfulness in their interest.

One little anti-Bleese newspaper has been bragging on one of Senator Smith's assistants, and suggests he be rewarded by sending him to the sen-

ate as Ben Tillman's successor. If this assistant is looking to that, and if the anti-Bleese people really expect to reward him in that way for his work for Smith in the present campaign, we just want to remind them that others will be in the way of his getting his reward.

The anti-Bleese state convention took every advantage it possibly could of the governor and his friends in the race for the United States senate. Then the governor's enemies have taken other advantages since the convention adjourned. Senator Smith has been furnished with two assistants. At the campaign meetings, on three out of four days, Senator Smith or one of his assistants has the last speech while the governor has the last speech on all the bunch only one time in four. Then at the Greenwood, over the protest of the governor, Smith and one of his assistants were allowed to change places in the order of speaking.

But the Bleese men have one big advantage at the meeting. They have to cheer only one man—the governor. The Smith—or anti-Bleese—men have to whoop up Smith, and two assistants and they are getting tired, and their throats are sore.

SMITH'S HELPERS

In former political races in the state the spectacle has been seen of some entry in the race for the purpose of defeating, if possible, some leading candidate. The people of South Carolina have never believed in such tactics and have always, in no uncertain manner, placed the stamp of their disapproval upon them. For the first time in the political history of the state, however, there is a race today—a race for the United States senate—in which one of the candidates has two helpers. That candidate is Senator Smith. First one assistant came out. He wasn't enough help. Then came another, and the trouble now with the Smith forces is that 25th of these assistants together are not help enough, even though they take up their whole time each day attacking the record of Governor Bleese—a record which every school boy in South Carolina knows; a record which has been made open and above board.

The anti-Bleese forces realized that they needed help. Now they realize that all the help they could secure avails them naught, for the reason that the people know that Bleese is a man of the people and stands for the people.

Two years ago they told us that only "anarchists and hoodlums" were supporting Governor Bleese. Well, the result showed that the majority of the people of the state were supporting him, and that majority on his side is greater today than ever before.

THE NEWBERRY MEETING

Governor Bleese Was Enthusiastically Received at His Home.

Reporting the senatorial campaign meeting in Newberry on Friday, July 10, a Newberry newspaper says that interest centered in this meeting "on account of the fact that this is the home county of Governor Bleese," etc. "The meeting," this newspaper says, "was attended by about 2,500, and Governor Bleese was enthusiastically received when he came upon the stand during the address of Senator Smith, and received the major part of the applause at the meeting."

All the candidates were courteously, however.

Governor Bleese made an address which did not refer to his opponents reciting his early struggles, when he worked in his father's livery stable and hotel, the opposition which he encountered from the aristocracy when he entered the practice of law, his success over this opposition, culminating in his leaving the Newberry to become governor of the state, which time he had more civil and animal cases on the Newberry docket than any other lawyer in Newberry, and referring to the fact that he had been elected to every office for which he had ever asked his home people.

WHY SO BITTER?

Quite a sensation was had at the campaign meeting at Greenville last Saturday. Mr. J. W. Norwood, said to be one of the richest men in the state, and the head of a big bank in

Greenville, made a desperate effort, to assault Governor Bleese, while the latter was speaking. He was restrained by the efforts of several peace officers. Only a little while ago another wealthy man, the president of a big cotton mill and bank, interferred with the governor while he was addressing an audience of South Carolina citizens.

We do not know why some of these wealthy bankers are so bitter against Governor Bleese. It is due to the fact that for years the governor has been trying to get the legislature of South Carolina to reduce the legal rate of interest in South Carolina. The farmers, merchants, in fact all our hard working people, are paying from eight to ten per cent interest on every dollar they have to borrow. Several states in the Union have reduced money interest to 7 per cent. There is as much money in South Carolina as there is in most of these state with the low interest rate. Of course, it is against the interest of the bankers for the rate to be lowered.

IS THE STATE RUINED?

Certain people and newspapers in South Carolina claimed in 1910 that if Bleese should be elected, South Carolina would be ruined financially, and that no capital from outside would be invested in the State. They made the same claims in 1912, when the governor asked re-election.

Look about you today. See the thousands of dollars in your community invested since Bleese has been governor. Just look at those big buildings that have been erected in the city of Columbia. And the state is borrowing all the money it wants at a rate of 1-2 per cent. Money has cost the state before Bleese was elected governor as much as 5 per cent.

South Carolina has more money invested in it today than ever before in its history. The records will show it.

SOME "ANARCHISTS"—KEEP COOL

Two years ago we heard much about Governor Bleese's supporters being "hoodlums" and "anarchists." And there has been some more of this kind of talk in this campaign. A wealthy banker of Greenville on Saturday made a speech in that city, and, as reported in the daily papers went so far as to say that any man with education who supported Governor Bleese was a "skunk." Then one of Senator Smith's assistants said recently that the "lawless" elected Bleese in 1912. Of course, these "christian, educated, high-toned citizens" do not realize the great slanders they are putting on their own people when they say these kind of things about 72,000 white voters of South Carolina.

But we have noticed that so far, in no campaign, has any of these Bleese "hoodlums" or Bleese "anarchists" made any effort to assault any of the governor's opponents.

And we must say that we fear Governor Bleese does not realize how much he is hated by some people who are opposed to the best interests of the masses. A certain class are awfully desperate over their defeat on two occasions. They are desperate now at the prospect of Governor Bleese's election to the senate by a big majority. Some fanatic may attempt to kill the governor—he may even succeed. We hope that the leaders of the opposition to the governor will use their influence to keep their fanatical lieutenants quiet. It would be an awful thing for them to realize, when it is too late, that their words and works had brought some poor, benighted fellow-man to the point of murdering a governor of their grand old state.

Let us all be cool and quiet.

Pass this paper on to your friends.

KEEPING DOWN FRAUD

Under the rules made by the great convention of 1914, a citizen of York or Lexington counties must have lived in the state two years before he can vote in the primary. If he has lived in the state one year, and happens to live in Charleston, he can cast a ballot. Yet the people, who made these rules claimed at the time, and claim now, that they wanted a fair and honest election, and that the great thing to do is to keep down fraud in Charleston. Now what do you think of that?

In 1912 Bleese carried York and Lexington. In 1912 Bleese lost Charleston by 800 votes. Was the convention trying to keep Charleston against Bleese and attempting to cut him out of votes in York and Lexington? How does it look to you, Mr. Honest Voter?

BLEESE AT HOME

For days and days the enemies of Governor Bleese worked and worked to get up a demonstration against him on the day of the campaign meeting here, so that it could be heralded all over the state that "Bleese's home county had gone back on him." They rode Smith to the campaign meeting on a bale of lintars.

But listen:

The Herald and News, a newspaper in Bleese's home town, says "that those who got up the scheme will admit that their effort to boost Smith with the bale of cotton and make a display was a dismal failure."

And listen:

"So much that the gentleman who drove the wagon out returned all alone by one of the back streets."

Does that look as though Bleese's home county had gone back on him?

Perhaps the reason such a desperate though futile, effort was made to appear that Bleese's home county is against him, is because it is conceded Smith's home county of Lee will give Bleese a big majority.

Senator Smith is telling the people of this state what he claims to have done for the farmers, and what legislation he has had enacted by congress, but when it comes to a show down the "Smith" on the "Smith bill"

turns out to be Senator Smith of Georgia, and the South Carolinian whose name is attached to the important measure in congress, which has been the subject of such wide discussion, is Representative Asbury F. Lever, of the Seventh Congressional District, the chairman of the important committee on agriculture of the national house of representatives.

Governor Bleese was hit with a lemon during his speech at the Greenwood campaign meeting. That same lemon will be handed back to his enemies on the 25th of August.

GOVERNOR COLE L. BLEESE

Brief Sketch of the Career of the Chief Executive of South Carolina, Who Is Now a Candidate for the United States Senate

Coleman Livingston Bleese was born October 8th, 1868, on his father's farm, known as the Bleese or Mendenhall place, four miles west of Newberry court house. His father moved to Columbia and lived there one year, winding up the business affairs of the firm of Bleese & Due, and then moved back to Newberry where he ran a hotel and livery stable. He attended Newberry college, finishing the Junior class.

In 1887 Mr. Bleese attended the law department of the South Carolina college for six months.

In 1888, he was a candidate for the house of representatives from Newberry county and received a majority of the votes cast, but three others having received a majority, he did not become the nominee of the party. He then attended Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., from which institution he graduated in law, and was immediately upon examination, admitted to practice law, before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. In June, 1889, he returned to his home in Newberry, and, upon motion before the Supreme court of South Carolina, was admitted to the practice of law in the courts in this state.

In February, 1890, he was married to Miss Lillie B. Summers and for a few years after his marriage he resided in the town of Helena, near Newberry. In order to improve lawless conditions there, he was instrumental in having the town incorporated, and served as its first intendant, which position he held until his reelection to the legislature vacated the position.

In 1890 he was elected to the house of representatives by a very flattering vote. When Representative Buchanan resigned to become private secretary to Senator Irby, he was elected by the committee as chairman of the committee on privileges and elections of the house, and as such served as member of the State Board of Canvassers for several sessions. He was several times chosen speaker pro tem of the house. He was re-elected to the house in 1892 at the head of the ticket, receiving the largest vote ever received by any candidate from Newberry up to that time.

He took high rank as a parliamentarian from the beginning of his legislative career, and his ability in this line was recognized during his service in both branches of the general assembly, by his selection as speaker pro tem of the house and president pro tem of the senate.

In 1898 during the Spanish-American War, he was military secretary to Governor Ellerbe. He was returned to the house that year, when he was again elected at the head of the ticket, and served as chairman of the committee on military and was ex-officio a member of the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy of South Carolina.

In 1900 and in 1902 he was defeated as a candidate for lieutenant governor. In 1904 he was elected to the state senate from the county of Newberry by a large majority. During his service in the senate he was considered by all, both friends and opponents, as the leader of that body, and his ability as a parliamentarian was recognized by his associates in his election as president pro tem. The parliamentary fights which he led there will long be remembered by those conversant with the political history of this state.

In 1906 he was a candidate for governor, and ran third among many candidates. In 1908 he opposed Governor Ansel for re-election, and thousands of people in this state believed then and believe now that he would have defeated Governor Ansel had it not been for the fearful August floods of that year, which greatly reduced the vote. In 1910 he was elected governor, making the second race with the prohibition leader, Hon. C. C. Faetherstone. In 1912, in one of the hardest fought political battles in the history of any state in the Union, and in the face of one of the bitterest fights ever waged against any man in politics, he defeated Former Chief Justice Jones for governor, and received an endorsement of his administration by being re-elected.

Governor Bleese has a record of life long devotion to the Democratic party, and of service to the party. He has served as chairman of the city democracy of Newberry, as chairman of the county democratic executive committee. Since he first entered politics, except one time when he declined to allow his name to be used as a candidate, he has represented Newberry county in every state democratic convention. He was presidential elector on the Bryan ticket both in 1896 and in 1900.

One of the most interesting incidents in Governor Bleese's political career was his election as mayor of the city of Newberry. After his defeat by Governor Ansel in 1908, Mr. Bleese having been severely criticised in that race by newspapers, ministers and others, he went back to Newberry and announced his candidacy for mayor in order to show the people of the state how he stood at home. He was elected mayor over the incumbent, who was regarded as a very strong local politician. In former years Mr.

Scott's Rotary Peach and Apple Parers

If you have any fruit to pare you cannot afford to be without one. They operate perfectly and will give you entire satisfaction.

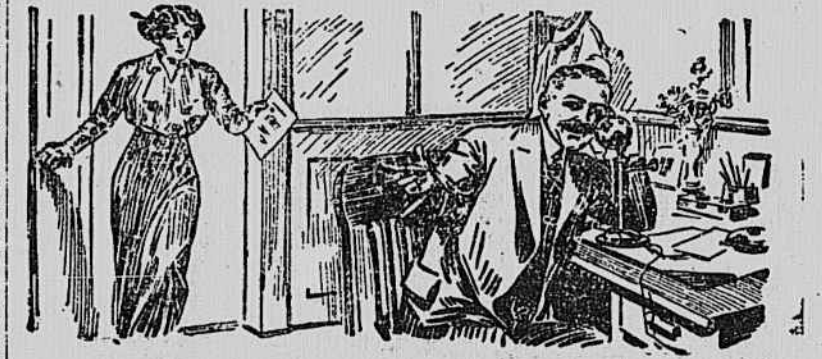
Sullivan Hardware Company
Anderson, S. C. Belton, S. C.

Baskets, Bread Trays, Etc.

The English styles we are showing are very popular. The open character of the design gives to the baskets, Bread Trays and Sandwich Trays, and the many other pieces in which it is produced, a light and dainty appearance. This is all the more effective because the line is made in high-grade silver plate, and has the well-known wearing qualities of Meriden silver.

Call in and inspect these dainty pieces.

WALTER H. KEESE & Co., The Leading Jeweler.



Speeded up the Factory

A BIRMINGHAM Selling House received a rush order for machinery. The sales manager called the factory at Pittsburg on the telephone, and was assured that the order would be shipped as desired.

Bell Telephone service is an essential link between the selling house and the factory.

When you telephone—smile

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Bleese had served as city attorney of Newberry.

In addition to the political offices which he has held, Governor Bleese has taken high rank in the secret orders of this state. He has served as Grand Master of the Odd Fellows, having the honor of presiding as Grand Master at the second grand lodge meeting which he ever attended. At the meeting he was chosen grand representative to the grand lodge of the United States, in which capacity he served for two years, declining reelection. He is still a member of the Odd Fellows and has done more, probably, than any other man in the order to put the Odd Fellow's Orphan Home on a solid foundation.

He has served as Great Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men and is now serving his fifth term as Great Representative to the Great Council of the United States. He was started through the Great Council chairs at the first Great Council meeting which he attended.

He is a member of the Elks, a Past Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Woodmen of the World.

Governor and Mrs. Bleese are both members of the Methodist church.

Governor Bleese's record as governor is too well known to need repetition here. During his incumbency he has fearlessly stood for the rights of the people, consistently carrying out his oft-repeated and well known policies. The bitter fights which have been made upon him, and his victories in the face of odds against which no other man in this state has ever had to contend; his frankness in the statement of his position; the parole system which he has inaugurated in this state, and his vital force which is evidenced in every official act, have made him a large national figure.

On the stump and elsewhere he has fully stated his platform in the race for the United States senate, and he expects to be elected by one of the

biggest majorities ever given a candidate in this state.

Since he was 21 years of age he has served his people in official capacities, and their repeated endorsement of him is evidence of the appreciation in which the people have held his services.

NO CHANGE IN BLEESE

Some people and newspapers are very angry because Governor Bleese does not jump on some people, curse them out and knock them down. They say that Bleese has changed. No, the governor has not changed. He is the same Bleese he has always been. He has made it a rule of his life not to bother people who were letting him alone and letting the interests of the people alone. Cole L. Bleese never struck the first lick except in defense of the rights of the people.

Pass this paper to your friends.

FOLEY CATHARTIC TABLETS
Keep Stomach Sweet - Liver Active - Bowels Regular

When You Buy Spalding Tennis Goods YOU BUY THE BEST.

We are sole agents for **Spalding Sporting Goods** in Anderson.

Fant's Book Store.