

# Our Semi-Annual Clearance SALE

## Started June 29th, and will Continue Through Saturday, July 29

Thousands of Dollars Worth of high-class, seasonable merchandise will be SACRIFICED in this SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE in order to make room for our Fall stock

# J. M. ANDERSON CO.

The Cash Store

Abbeville, S. C.

### STATE CAMPAIGN PARTY PAYS VISIT TO ABBEVILLE

(Continued from Page One)

to hang them up to dry." He said that he had paid Seventy-five Dollars for the privilege of running for Railroad Commissioner and that he was entitled to 18 1/2 minutes instead of 11 minutes, and that he was being discriminated against, though his opponents only desired eleven minutes as they had nothing to tell the people. He referred to them as "undergrowth."

**For Lieutenant Governor.**  
Dr. E. C. L. Adams thought that the present incumbent had no right to make the office of Lieutenant Governor the subject of ridicule. He criticized Mr. Bethea for going on the Ford Peace Expedition, referring to the resolution against preparedness adopted on the Oscar II.

Andrew J. Bethea, the present Lieutenant Governor, commenced his speech by saying that if his opponent wanted to get there he should ride in a Ford, and not a "Twin Six." He stated that he was a peace advocate. He advocated a single term of four years for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, stating that we had too much politics for the production of peace, harmony, good business and prosperity. He favored the education of every child in the state, especially along industrial lines and in home economics. He favored a pension for every widow of a Confederate veteran, who was over sixty years of age. He also was in favor of appointing women as Notaries Public and Trustees of Schools. While he is a peace advocate, he states that he was willing to follow Woodrow Wilson and he called on the people of the State to rally around the flag under the chief in the White House.

**Candidates for Governor.**  
Robert A. Cooper was the first speaker among the candidates for governor. He was received with generous applause from every part of the audience. He referred to his work as Solicitor in this County for twelve years and stated that he was willing to leave the question of the governorship to the people of Abbeville County who knew him, and that he was willing to stand or fall upon their judgment. He referred to the Mexican situation, stating that it looks like we are going to war but that he hoped some means might be contrived to settle our difficulties; that the blood and lives of our boys might be spared.

He said that the people of the State owed it to themselves to see that all officers discharged their duties according to the law and he pledged himself that if he was elected, to know no favorites, but to administer the laws as they are written, impartially and fairly, to every man, woman, and child in the State.

He referred the matter of taxation, stating that there had been talk of the reduction of taxes since the first campaign he knew anything about in 1890, but that instead of taxes being reduced the State appropriations have grown from \$800,000 to \$2,500,000. In other words, the amount of the appropriations trebled. He stated that he did not know whether he could reduce the taxes or not and that he would make no promises along that line, but that he would assist the people to see that every dollar which they paid was appropriated to a proper purpose, and see that the people got "value received" for the money which they paid. He stated that the burden of taxation should be borne equally and that every man in the State should receive his proportion of the benefits therefrom.

He advocated improvement in the Rural Schools. He called attention to the fact that only ten per cent of the boys and girls of the State are permitted to enter the institutions of higher learning, and that ninety per cent of the people of the State obtain the only schooling they ever get in the schools nearest their door. He, therefore, advocated a policy of better schools in the country. He thought that the Rural Schools should furnish to the boys and girls of the State a course of study equal, at least, to the first two years of the present college course, stating that this was being done in California. He opposed the granting of free tuition in State institutions; his view is that if a boy or girl is unable

to pay tuition in these institutions he or she, should be allowed to borrow the amount from the State and re-pay it after graduation when the earning power has been increased. In this way the State Institutions would, in a great measure, cease to be a drain upon the people of the State, and the attention of the people of the State could be given, in a greater degree, to the development of the Rural Schools.

He favored a business organization of the State Government and said that the government should be run upon the same business-like methods employed by the business man in managing his own affairs. He stated that the institutions of learning in the State should be managed by one Board of Education instead of a board for every institution, and that one Board should be able to handle the institutions of a Charitable nature in the State instead of a multiplicity of boards as at present.

He advocated the teaching of agriculture in the common schools, stating that the wealth of the State depended upon the production from the soil. He stated that the farmers of the Country were the wealth producers of the country and that if the farms went down the State would face starvation and bankruptcy. As the wealth producers of the country are the tillers of the soil, he maintained that they were entitled to the first consideration in the matter of legislation, and that they ought to be able to get the best advantages to enable them to carry on their work, and that legislation should be had which would make the farm life as attractive to the people as it can be made.

He advocated the organization or management of a warehouse system which would enable the farmers to store their cotton after it had been made, and to receive negotiable receipts therefor which would be received as collateral in the money markets of the country so that they might not be forced to put their product upon the market at an inopportune time. He stated, however, that all this could be done without the State spending one cent, but after the manner in which the National Government controls the matter of currency and the money markets of the country.

He stated that real estate was the best security for a debt but the poorest collateral which a man can offer for borrowed money. This condition he would remedy by the adoption of the Rural Credit System and an extension of the Torrens Land Registration Law, which would prevent the payment of money for abstracts of title, etc., and would guarantee the title to every piece of land in the country.

While all of these matters of legislation might be carried out, he reminded the people that the legislature could only offer opportunity to a man to do something and that every man must work out his own destiny. The government, he says, can only open the door of prosperity and it is left to the individual whether he will take advantage of it. He deplored factionalism in the State, stating that one administration would pass some constructive measure which the next administration seeks to tear down. He thought the people of the State, who are all one people, and who have one common interest and destiny, should get together and accomplish more for the good of the State; and that in the development of all the institutions of the State the people should work together upon some definite program for the betterment of these institutions.

He stated in conclusion that he was running for governor because he had ever been taught that the humblest citizen might aspire to the highest office in the gift of the people; that no one had brought him out; that he had asked permission of no man to run but that he was running upon his own qualifications, which he had a right to do, under the laws and the Constitution of the State. He urged the people to go to the ballot boxes and as they registered their votes to think of their country and not of their friends, and to vote as patriots and not as partisans.

At the conclusion of his speech he was liberally applauded by his friends in the audience.

**DesChamps.**  
Mr. DesChamps was the next speaker. He stated that if the peo-

ple voted for him as hard as he was running for them that he would be elected. He referred to the fact that he was not being "mentioned sufficiently" in the matter of reports of the meetings and told his story of the guinea rooster and the guinea hen, the one crying, "DesChamps, DesChamps, DesChamps," and the other, "That's right, that's right, that's right." He stated that they were answered by the Muscovy duck, which was heard to say, as it listened to the guinea, "For what, for what, for what?" Which in turn was answered by the Plymouth rock, a genuine American fowl, as follows: "For gov-n-o-o-r." He claimed that on his father's side he was French-English and that on his mother's side he was Scotch-Irish, that he was also German-Jew, and American through and through. He stated that he was raised on sweet milk, gun powder and red pepper, and that he was fighting conditions that be, and for things that be not. He was a friend of the trusts and monopolies, he said, and everything else that was working for the benefit of mankind and the glory of God. He stated that the very men who were cursing the trusts and monopolies belonged to the political trust, the worst of all trusts and combines. He stated that all other trusts were white-winged angels compared to this trust. He denounced factionalism in the State, saying that if it were not for factionalism he would be the next Governor. He referred to the matter of "isms," ridiculing any man who allowed himself to be called an "ite," saying that out of these things grow hell, damnation, rottenness and ruin. He stated that the trouble in Mexico today was a result of factionalism and referred to factionalism in India, the matter of caste, etc.

He advocated a true South Carolina Democracy, made up of men whose hearts were brave and true, advocating the laying down of the worst and the taking up of the best. As he concluded his speech Ex-Governor Blease came upon the stand escorted by from fifty to one hundred men wearing the red badges of the Blease-McLaurin Club of the Abbeville Cotton Mill and a few others who cheered him vociferously when he commenced and when he concluded, as well as throughout his speech.

John T. Duncan was the next speaker. He said that if he was sure of all the votes which DesChamps did not get he would not say any more. He said that the "Bleasites" took Cooper for a "Bleasite" and the Conservatives took him for a Conservative. He referred to the matter of Cooper Literature being sent out by the Columbia State, intimating that he thought Cooper was at first the choice of that paper. He ridiculed Manning's claim as to the work done for the afflicted. He stated that Manning was making his campaign on his misfortunes, referring to the fact that he employed a Superintendent of the asylum from another State and that he did not know that he could not do this, and that he had attempted to raise his salary without knowing that it was necessary to have the consent of the legislature to do so, whereby he had been forced to pay a considerable amount of the salary himself which he stated Manning was then bragging about. He stated that it was wrong to keep a man like this in office as there was danger of bankrupting him.

He referred to the Fifty Thousand Dollars appropriation of the legislature for law enforcement, which Blease says is a campaign fund. He said that Blease ought to know about this. He stated that if the ballot had been taken on the day the campaign opened the race would have been between Manning and Blease and that Blease could not have added to his vote and that Manning would have been Governor and that this was the programme which the "system" had prepared. He referred to the Eliminator's Conference in Columbia two years ago. He said that the Conservatives did not seem to understand the situation any more than the "Bleasites" and that if Blease would let the matter alone he would soon have the latter in the middle of the road. He referred to the fact that Blease said two years ago that if we had war in Mexico he would lead the South Carolina troops into that country but that he was present today running for governor and did not seem ready to volunteer. He also referred to the sympathy of the

other candidates saying that it was not sympathy that was needed. He stated that South Carolina stands to be disgraced because there are no volunteers. He accounts for this by saying that Manning has no magnetism about him and cannot attract any followers. He stated that he wanted to send negroes to war and keep the white boys at home. He jumped on John Gary Evans and "the System," the Supreme Court and everything else in general. He stated that in every club there were two men appointed by the "System" to watch matters and report to headquarters. He claimed credit for cleaning out the dispensary political machine; he states that the liquor trust was spending money in this campaign and that Blease is their first choice and Manning their second, and that the political system in Columbia was backing Manning first and Blease second.

**Cole L. Blease.**  
Cole L. Blease was the next speaker and was lustily cheered as he commenced to speak by about two hundred followers in the audience. He read a letter from the Warehouse Commissioner, John L. McLaurin, stating that he was unable to be in Abbeville and address the people on account of the sickness of a son.

He then advised all voters to enroll, reminding them that the enrollment two years ago did not entitle them to vote in this election. He referred to the requirements for enrollment and the matter of enrollment, all of which is stated, more fully in another column of this paper.

He stated that he had been told by a responsible man that the report had been circulated that he expected to withdraw from the race at an opportune time and advise his followers to vote for Cooper. He denied this, saying that nothing but the hand of the Almighty could take him out of the race; he also stated that Cooper had never voted for Blease and that he was not a "Bleasite," and that therefore he owed him nothing. He stated that Manning was "gone and don't know it" and that he was dodging every campaign meeting possible for the reason that he cannot face the fire. He referred to a letter carried in the State from Richard Sondley stating that A. W. Jones, head of the Tax Commission, paid taxes on an interest in sixty-two acres of land near Abbeville, returned in the name of J. E. Jones, et al., which letter Mr. Sondley had written as a correction of a former letter, stating that Jones paid only a poll tax. We are living, he said, in the most lawless administration we have ever had. While the Manning administration is crying "law and order" there has been seven riots in South Carolina during the seventeen months of his administration and fourteen white men have been murderously assaulted by negroes and seventeen white women. He said that the Manning administration had closed up the "blind tigers" but those with their eyes open were still operating. He said that there had been more criminal cases commenced in the seventeen months of Manning's administration than ever before. He referred to the claim that Charleston had been made dry, stating that the process consisted only of the blind tigers moving from down-stairs to the up-stairs, quoting a grand jurymen of the Federal Court, from Walhalla, stating that the only effect was to raise the price of "mean liquor" from seventy-five cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per pint. We have had more special judges in the seventeen months of Manning's administration than in nine years before he said, and more special courts. He stated that the Manning administration had been busy making a place for its pets, referring to the three members of the Tax Commission which was costing the State from Fourteen to Sixteen Thousand Dollars per year, the Board of Charities which appointed a fifteen hundred dollar Clerk of a Chamber of Commerce to a position where he was receiving more salary than the Governor. He stated that a pusher from the Columbia State who had been making nine dollars per week had been given Fifteen Hundred Dollars per year and that they were paying a stenographer Twelve Hundred Dollars per year and a negro porter Four Hundred Dollars per year who did nothing but sit up in a sky-scraper and keep cool by an electric fan, he referred also to the

new circuit composed of only one County costing the people \$6,200.00 per year. He said that all of this was being done at the expense of the farmer and when the farmer came in dusty at night and says to the Governor, "Watchman, what of the night?" the only answer he got was, "Plow on." He stated that six to eight thousand dollars had been spent in cleaning out the penitentiary, a job which he says he completed during his administration. He paid his respects to the Board of Conciliation and the members thereof, whom he said were a Bank President and a large Cotton Mill owner; a type setter from The Columbia State and a lawyer from Newberry, who was attorney for three cotton mills and three banks, and a brother of a big Cotton Mill President. He also referred to the Board of Review. He stated that the fifty thousand dollars appropriated by the Legislature for law enforcement was nothing but a campaign fund for Manning and that Manning had appointed three constables in Newberry County who were drawing salaries and doing nothing but working for Manning. He referred to the fact that the money had not been appropriated but that the Legislature had provided that it be borrowed saying that it would be paid back next year when no election is on.

He stated that the Superintendent of the Asylum now receives Six Thousand Dollars per year, when he had formerly been Secretary of the State Board of Health at a salary of Eighteen Hundred Dollars, and that he was no six thousand dollar man. He referred to the fact that he had been criticised for turning Dr. Babcock out of the Asylum and for insulting Mrs. Saunders, which he denied, and criticised Mannings administration for not putting them back in if they thought he had done wrong. He referred to the fact that during his administration he had turned every negro office holder out and that Manning had put them back in office, and that he had made it so hot for Manning in Walhalla that he went to Columbia and turned them all out again.

At the conclusion of his speech he was handed several bouquets and a curly comb with this inscription:

"When you were defeated for the senate your enemies sent you thirty-six of these with which to curry mules; take this one and curry the jack-asses."

Altogether the campaign meeting was one of the most pleasant ever held in Abbeville. The people enjoyed having the speakers with them and nothing unseemly passed between any of the candidates. The audience was largely composed of Cooper forces, although Ex-Governor Blease had a strong following in the audience. It is not believed that any of the other candidates for Governor had any considerable number of followers present though each was given a respectable hearing.

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