

FOR A MAIL SERVICE ON THE GAS-ELECTRIC

CONGRESSMAN AIKEN HAS TAKEN UP THE MATTER IN WASHINGTON

THROUGH POUCHES

Another Matter To Be Remedied Is the Delay in Mails at Belton

Mr. Albert M. Carpenter, who is here from Washington for a few days' visit, states that Congressman Wyatt Aiken has already taken up with the postoffice officials the matter of improved mail service in and out of Anderson in connection with the new gas-electric service on the Blue Ridge road, and if his plans are carried out Anderson will soon have increased mail service corresponding with the improved passenger service.

Mr. Aiken has asked for a lock pouch service between Anderson and Seneca and the other towns on the Blue Ridge, and also lock pouch service between Anderson and trains on the Atlantic Road by way of Seneca. The schedule as it works out will advance the mail from Anderson for Seneca and other points by several hours, and will advance the mail for the rural carriers to the west of Anderson 24 hours.

It is believed that Mr. Aiken will have no trouble in securing the order for the improved service. He has always been very prompt and successful in matters of that kind here.

Mr. Carpenter's attention was called to the fact that mail service on the Atlantic Road from Columbia and stated that it would bring this to Mr. Aiken's attention when he returns to Washington. Mr. Carpenter is a former member of the Anderson chamber of commerce and yet has deeply at heart the interests of this community.

RUDE FOR HIM

Washington, July 15.—Rear Admiral Badger tonight reported to the navy department that reform reaching Vera Cruz said General Huerta and General Planquas would "leave" Mexico City by train under escort. There was no mention of destination, but officials here think the retired dictator will go to Puerto Mexico, to board a foreign man of war for Europe.

Admiral Badger also announced that the British cruisers Hermione and Bristol sailed from Vera Cruz for Puerto Mexico at 6 o'clock tonight. Earlier in the day the Dutch cruiser Kortenaer, whose commander went to Mexico City several days ago, started from same port.

THAW WINS LEGACY

Pittsburg, July 15.—After a six weeks' legal battle, Harry Thaw, in a court decision today was awarded the income from his father's estate, despite his being adjudged insane for slaying Stanford White.

By the decision Thaw gets \$160,773. Judge James W. Over that Thaw is entitled to the money despite the fact that attorneys declare he is suffering from an exaggerated sense of self which would make it unwise to commit any large sums of money into his personal charge.

MAIL SERVICE TO HIGHLANDS

Congressman Aiken Has Obtained Order From the Postoffice Department

The Daily Intelligencer has received good news from Postmaster N. Fant, of Wallhalla, who writes that "Congressman Aiken has succeeded in his efforts for direct mail service between Wallhalla and Highlands, and the Anderson Wallhalla Highlands speedway."

Death of a Little One. Mrs. J. W. G. T. died one year, daughter of W. G. T. of Flat Rock, died Wednesday and the funeral will be held at Flat Rock church Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE WHITE COTTON BLOOMS AND RED RIBBON BADGES ABOUT EVENT DISTRIBUTED

(Continued from page 1.)

ation had preceded him, also was well received and throughout his speech and at its close was cheered, and Mr. Pollock, who was the unknown quantity of the meeting, fought his own way from a merely casual, pleasant reception to a genuine ovation. It is said that at the conclusion of his speech some men were seen to remove their red badges. The correctness of this statement cannot be learned, however. Mr. Pollock made a big hit, as usual, by showing the republican ticket of 1880, on which was printed the name of J. P. Gibson, of Bennettsville, who has been appointed by Bleasdale upon the governor's military staff.

Senator Smith was well received at the outset of his speech, for the majority of the crowd at that time around the stand was clearly with him, and as he warmed up into his cotton speech, along usual lines, he made many telling points and he concluded with a fine show of approval from the crowd.

Bleasdale's Speech. Governor Bleasdale came upon the stand accompanied by his wife, who was recognized by very many in the audience and quite a shout went up. After thanking the voters of Anderson county for the magnificent ovation given him here two years ago, he declared that it would be even larger next time, for he calculated that as there were only 89 men and 23 women in the Smith parade, whereas there were 60 Bleasdale judges distributed and men were asking for more and there were 3,000 Bleasdale voters in the cotton mills of Anderson county not present.

The governor laughed at the parade and all pertaining thereto except the ladies; said he loved to see parades and pretty women of which there are an abundance in Anderson county, as he came to Anderson for his wife. The governor stated that the Smithites pulled off the biggest "fizzle" of a parade he had ever seen, could not get a Smith man to drive the wagon, and had a man to ride that voted for Haskell in 1890, and that the band was a Bleasdale band, and said that Smith looked like a pig on the bale of cotton.

Bleasdale, it democratic convention, it was composed of the white-faced thieves ever, a convention, the governor made a prediction that was new and unique. He stated that he had positive information that one of the candidates would withdraw from this race, and that this would be a scheme to steal the election, as the withdrawal of the candidate would necessitate the postponing of the primary for 20 days, and this would give a longer time for dirty work. But if they did, it would start the hottest times since 1875.

Two years ago, Governor Bleasdale said, there were lots of preachers praying for the best man to win, and that their prayers were answered, as the best man had won, and he felt confident that the Lord was on his side. Referring to his opponent, E. D. Smith, Bleasdale stated that in 1890 B. R. Tillman was elected governor. And a convention in Columbia put out A. G. Haskell on an independent ticket, that Haskell appealed to the negroes of South Carolina to help defeat Tillman in the reform movement and that from reliable information, E. D. Smith said in the Haskell convention.

Referring to Smith's bills and "attempts bills," as the governor called them, he cited the recent lynching of a negro woman in Orangeburg county, and stated that according to law, supported by Smith, the county of Orangeburg could be sued for a sum not less than \$2,000. That the county of Orangeburg owed to the relatives of the lynched negro the amount stated. Further stated that Anderson county lynch at Homea Path the sum of \$3,000, but that Anderson would not pay for the lynching of any negro, and that another lynching would take place if necessary.

The governor said that as long as he was in office he would not prevent a lynching, and that when a crime that called for one presented itself, were he not governor, he would take a hand. Said he hoped he was making it plain for all. That his friends would approve of his actions, and those that did not like it, could not help themselves.

The governor called upon all Bleasdales to ask for anything they wanted, and promised they would get it, and if an anti-Bleasdale called for anything, if he knew it, he would refuse. Toward the close of his speech, Bleasdale continually referred to the Smith bills, and accused the senator of being a Haskellite, further stating that every man endorsed by Smith was a Haskellite. Referring to pardons granted by him, the governor stated that he was not yet through. The governor said that it was amusing at Newberry the other day to see Smith the 15c cotton senator riding upon a bale of lintners secured from the mill that had been stolen from the farmers, as the cotton buyers there refused to let them have a bale of cotton, and that the senator rode in the parade here on a bale of "dog tail." At the conclusion of his speech, Bleasdale was presented with a beautiful basket of flowers by the court house officials.

He claimed that Senator Smith did not vote for the repeal of the 14th and 15th amendments. He said if he went to the senate his labors would be his friends. He said they claim Smith raised the price of cotton. He asked who raised the price of cow peas to \$3 a bushel. He wanted to know who had raised the price of farm labor.

Governor Bleasdale predicted that before little Joe Brown got through with Hoke Smith, the latter would wish that he hadn't written that letter giving Ed Smith credit for the Smith-Lever bill.

claimed that the attorney who was appointed was a Haskellite. He claimed that Smith had not appointed a farmer to an office since he had been a senator. He said some of the Jonesites could not pay their preachers full salary last year because the Bleasdales had their money.

Mr. Jennings Next. Mayor L. D. Jennings of Sumter, the second speaker immediately launched into a vigorous defense of the new primary rules. He stated that two years ago both sides had charged fraud. The new rules were designed to prevent fraud. "Which side is doing the winning?" he asked. "The Bleasdale people had been defrauded under the old rules why are they kicking on the new ones?" he asked. To a Bleasdale man in the crowd, who interrupted him he said, "You have got to vote under the new rules, and you can't help yourself," using one of the governor's favorite expressions.

Mayor Jennings was frequently heckled at this juncture by friends of the governor but he held his own. Referring to the governor's charge that there was a "scheme and that some of the candidates would withdraw he said that he was one candidate that was not going to withdraw. He said that he had never started in a race in his life that he was not in it at the finish. He said "What I am concerned in mainly is in stamping Bleasdaleism from the face of the earth." He said he was thankful that he had never helped to put Bleasdale where he could make such a record as he has made.

Mayor Jennings asked the crowd what he thought of white men who would cheer when the governor stood up and boasted that he had pardoned one hundred big buck negroes. He asked what the crowd thought of a parole of a white man who went into a home and slew the father. The father was slain in his own home and yet his slayer was paroled on condition that he leave the state. He said that all who believed Senator Smith raised the price of cotton to 15 cents ought to vote for Smith, "if they do not think he raised the price vote for me. I will be satisfied," he said.

He said he did not think Senator Smith's record entitled him to reelection. Gov. Bleasdale's record, he said, is so damaging that it disqualifies him from even holding the office of coroner.

Mayor Jennings made the prediction that Governor Bleasdale would not even be in the second race. This was in reply to a statement from a man in the crowd that he would vote for him in the second race if Bleasdale was not in it.

Referring to Gov. Bleasdale's statements that he would oust negroes holding positions under civil service rules, he asked if his record in turning 900 negroes out of the penitentiary would lead them to believe that he was a negro hater.

In conclusion Mayor Jennings said that there seemed to be an impression that the race was between Bleasdale and Smith. He explained that no man can be elected in the first primary unless he receives a majority of all votes cast. He urged the voters to cast their ballots in the first primary for the man of their choice. He pleaded for a return of sanity in South Carolina and for the death of factionalism. He hopes to see the day when men seeking office will go around advocating principle and not pie.

"On one hand today we have a man who claims you should send him back, not because he is a leader of the people but because he talks cotton in season and out of season. On the other hand we have a man who claims he should be sent because he has pardoned people and you can't help yourselves. Mayor Jennings declared neither should be sent to the senate but that a man who represents all the people should be chosen.

Mayor Jennings made a marked impression upon his audience and was given splendid attention towards the close. At first he was heckled slightly but he won his way and was given loud applause when he closed.

Pollock Third Man Up. W. P. Pollock of Cheraw, was the third speaker. "Hurray for the little gamecock" was the cry that greeted him. He began by paying a tribute to Anderson and to mayor-elect Godfrey, who is from Cheraw, the home of Mr. Pollock.

Mr. Pollock stated that when he entered the race for the senate the time for entries had almost expired and there were only two candidates, Smith and Bleasdale. He said there was a cry from the mountains to the coast for some son of South Carolina to come to her aid in this dire extremity. He returned the struggle he had had in getting an education. He declared his county had always stood by him, "he said he felt that he owed to his state a patriotic service. He said he came before the people as a common everyday man. He felt that the time had come in South Carolina when a man with ability and character but without money could be elected.

Mr. Pollock reviewed the planks in his platform. He believes in government aid for the schools. The speaker declared that the is no today before the people was "whether or not the good law-abiding citizens of South Carolina will again enthrone justice and decency." He declared the record of Smith was too weak for any man to stand upon and the record of Gov. Bleasdale too bad for any man to stand upon.

"Tell us about Coley," some one said. "I know Coley," he said. "It was my misfortune to be in South Carolina College with him." It was my misfortune to be in the South Carolina legislature with him and it has been my greater misfortune to have him as my governor."

For the first time during the campaign Governor Bleasdale referred to Mayor Jennings, of Sumter, one of his opponents. An auditor asked him to tell about "Pollock and Jennings." He replied that he did not notice anybody that put themselves on a plane with John T. Egan and Barney Evans.

Mr. Pollock read a list of foreigners in Charleston his pronunciation causing much amusement among the crowd. He said he did not believe the pure Caucasians of South Carolina would stand for their votes being killed by these foreigners. He declared that red was the color of the anarchist and the socialist. He pulled out the "mixed breed union-republican ticket of 1880, and read from the red calico ticket. On this ticket, along with negroes, he read the name of J. P. Gibson, a candidate for the legislature. This same J. P. Gibson is a member of Gov. Bleasdale's staff, he said.

Mr. Pollock declared that a few weeks back when the governor wanted to appoint another member of his staff he "did not come to Anderson, the county that gave him the largest majority in the state but went to Charleston and appointed a blind tiger dago on his staff, and if you pass in review before the governor you will have to salute this blind tiger dago and the candidate on the mixed breed union-republican ticket. How do you like that?"

Mr. Pollock said that the men of South Carolina were singing the song of decency and the women of the state are chanting it. "Bleasdale is going in on the first," shouted an auditor.

"Yes he is going in his hole and I am one of those who are going to help to close up the hole." He said he knew that his blistering denunciations would cause a surgeon operate on you he has to apply the knife to cure you. "I am applying the knife to remove an abscess from the body politic in South Carolina.

Bleasdale comes before you and tells you he has done as he pleases and you can't help yourselves. "I see before me today men who wore the gray, the men who gave their all for their state, do not believe, the governor, your servant, can come before you, his masters and tell you that you can't help yourselves."

Concluding Mr. Pollock made an eloquent appeal for the redemption of South Carolina. He received probably the greatest ovation of any candidate.

Smith the Last Speaker. Senator E. D. Smith was the last speaker. He began by saying that it was unworthy of any man to criticize the splendid reception given him today. He said the greatest bonanza one could receive was the white cotton bloom, one which he received this morning. Referring to the charge that he had voted for a law to pay the family of a lynched negro \$2,000, he said the law was sanity in South Carolina and he had sworn to uphold the constitution and he does not intend to perjure his soul.

Touching upon the charge that he had voted against the Jim Crow law, he said he had voted for an amendment to the original bill offered by W. P. Pollock, and said if the record did not show this he would withdraw from the race.

Senator Smith reviewed the fight he had made for the farmers. He said he had no apology to make for his record. But, he said, he had no such record as the governor. He told of his fight on the Wall Street gamblers. He said if he did not raise the price of cotton, he was there when the raising was done.

The speaker declared that the chief trouble with the farmers is that they haven't got confidence in themselves. They have been letting little two-by-four buyers outtake them. The farmers haven't asserted themselves. We wanted things but didn't have nerve enough to go after it. We allowed ourselves and our families to be placed in the dice boxes to be gambled. He said his bill, however would stop the gambling or the gamblers would go to Sing Sing and thank God, the president won't pardon them.

He explained his cotton grading bill and told how it will make the farmers thousands of dollars on each crop.

Mr. Rothrock Wishes to Examine the Stricken Fields. (From Thursday's Daily.) A number of farmers from the hall stricken sections of the county were here yesterday. J. W. Rothrock, agricultural agent of the chamber of commerce, talked with many of them. He proposes in a few days to make a survey of the territory to see if any of the crops have a chance to come again.

NEW PRESIDENT OF MEXICO IS NAMED BY THE PEOPLE AS HUERTA FLEES TO COAST

(Continued From Page One.)

visional president of Mexico February 19, 1913, the day after Francisco I. Madero had been arrested at the national palace. Three days later Madero and Jose Maria Pino Suarez, vice president, were shot to death on a midnight ride, under guard, from the palace to the penitentiary. The manner of this death never has been satisfactorily explained.

One of Huerta's first acts as provisional president was to telegraph William H. Taft, then president of the United States, the following message: Huerta's Message. "I have the honor to inform you that I have overthrown this government. The forces are with me and from now on peace and prosperity will reign."

The republic immediately was plunged into civil war again, notwithstanding Huerta's assurance of a proclamation of general amnesty. The Sonora State Congress officially the provisional government before Huerta had settled himself comfortably in the presidential chair. Zapata, revolutionary leader to the south of the capital, after negotiating a few days with the new regime, went back to his guerrilla campaign.

The voters and Senators: Public necessity admitted by the Chamber of Deputies, by the Senate and by the Supreme court called me to the supreme ministry of the republic. Later when in this same hall I had the honor of addressing you in compliance with the constitutional precept I promised at all costs to bring about peace.

"Seventeen months have passed and in that brief period of time I have formed a policy with which to carry out that solemn promise. You know the immense difficulties with which my government has encountered owing to a scarcity of funds, as well as to the manifest and decided protection which a great power of this continent has afforded to the rebels—so much so that when the revolution has been broken up, seeing that the chief leaders were and continued to be divided, the power in question sought a pretext to intervene directly in the conflict, and the result of this was the outrage committed at Vera Cruz by the American fleet.

"Success was had as you know in adjusting honorably through our delegates at Niagara Falls the petty Tampico incident, but the revolution continued with the support of whom we all know.

"Yet after the highly patriotic work achieved by our delegates at Niagara Falls, there still are some who say I come what may, seek my personal interest and not that of the republic. As I need to rebut this allegation with facts I tender my formal resignation of the presidency of the republic.

"The National Congress must know that the republic, through its government, has labored in its entire good faith and with the fullest energy, having succeeded in doing away with the party which in the United States calls itself Democratic, and having shown how the right should be defended.

"To be more explicit I will say that the action of the government of the republic during its short life has dealt death blows to an unjust power. Later on, stronger workers will come, using implements that undoubtedly will end the power which has done so much harm and committed so many outrages on this continent.

"In conclusion I will say that I abandon the presidency of the republic, carrying with me the highest sum of my humble wealth for I declare I have arraigned at the bar of universal conscience the honor of a patriot, whom I, as a gentleman, challenge to wrest from me that possession.

"May God bless you and me." The galleries of the Chamber of Deputies were packed before the beginning of the session today.

Intense excitement characterized the gathering, and at the close of the reading of Huerta's resignation the deputies and spectators broke into loud continued applause.

After the acceptance of Huerta's resignation, a commission was appointed by the President of the Chamber to escort Senator Carbajal to the floor of the House. Senator Carbajal soon appeared, in front of the chamber, passing through files of soldiers. He entered and as he walked to the platform the deputies stood. Speaker Manuel Mercado then administered the oath.

DOUBLE TRACKING. Contract Given for Thirteen Miles in Virginia. Atlanta, July 15.—The Southern Railway has awarded a contract for the construction of a new double track cut off line between Danville and Dry Fork, Va., 12.65 miles, to Robert Russell, who will have headquarters at Danville. This construction will involve a change of line for the entire distance and will include a double track bridge across the Dan river. The new line will eliminate a heavy grade and much curvature and is an important link in the work of securing a double track line between Atlanta and Washington which President Harrison plans to complete in the next five years.

DEATH OF Q. L. ARNOLD. Well Known Young Man of This City Has Passed Away. Mr. Q. L. Arnold died at his home on East Orr street yesterday after a protracted illness. He was a decorator and was well known in the city. The funeral services will be held at the home at 5 o'clock this afternoon, to be conducted by Dr. Vinco. Mrs. R. S. Ligon will sing.

Here's A Monument We Built. A generation hence it will still be the same beautiful tribute of love and remembrance that it is today. We are experts in selecting first-class, time-enduring stone we have skilled, experienced workmen and modern, improved machinery for cutting, artistic work honestly and conscientiously are the foundations of our business. That is why our monuments please and satisfy, not only for the present, but for all time. Write to us. We are prepared to help you with designs, estimates and suggestions to get the greatest value for your money. OWEN BROS. MARBLE & GRANITE CO., Greenwood, S. C.

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