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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF ELECTION There will be an election in Martin district, No. 15, on Saturday, August 8th, for the purpose of voting on a special 4 mills tax. Polls open 7 a. m., and close at 4 p. m.

1. B. FELTON, Clerk of county board of education. Shiloh district No. 49 on August 10th.

BOOKS OF REGISTRATION

For the convenience of the voters of Anderson County the board of registration will meet the following appointments to register and renew or transfer certificates:

- Anderson court house, Monday, August 3. Hines, Tuesday, August 4. Belton, Wednesday, August 5. Williamson, Thursday, August 6. Pelzer, Friday, August 7. Gluck Mill, Saturday, August 8, from 9 a. m. to 12 m. Orr Mill, Saturday, August 8, from 1 p. m. to 4 p. m. Piedmont, Monday, August 10. Pendleton, Tuesday, August 11. Townville, Wednesday, August 12. Starr, Thursday, August 13. Iva, Friday, August 14. Toxaway, August 15, from 9 a. m. to 12 m. Anderson Cotton Mill, August 15, 1 to 4 p. m. Anderson court house, Tuesday, August 18. Anderson court house, Wednesday, August 19.

W. L. ANDERSON, W. C. BURRIS, P. N. LINDSAY, Board of Registration of Anderson County.

CAMPAIGN LIE NAILED

V. B. Chesbire Says He Is For Blessie For the Senate.

To the Voters of Anderson County: For the purpose of injuring me, some scoundrels have circulated the report at Piedmont Pelzer and other mills that I have turned against Gov. Blessie. I brand this as a campaign lie and the circulators as a set of cowardly curs. Gov. Blessie and myself are on the best of terms and there is no foundation for this yarn other than to injure me politically. Respectfully, V. B. CHESBIRE, Candidate for Probate Judge. (Advertisement)

SINGING SCHOOL

Commencing Monday, August 3, I will teach a 15 day vocal music school at New Prospect church, 3 miles west of Anderson. Tuition 12 cents and over \$100 per scholar. Under 12 years, 75 cents.

W. H. HARRIS, Principal. Anderson, S. C., P. O. No. 7.

FANT'S GROVE

Pendleton, July 30.—The recent rains have left some of our roads almost impassable. The Oconee county committee have been doing some good work on their part of the roads in this section.

The singing at the home of V. V. Collins was very much enjoyed last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Crate Collins visited Mrs. Collins' mother near Piedmont last week.

Born, unto Mr. and Mrs. Amon Laif July 21, a daughter; and unto Mr. and Mrs. Walton Zeigler a son.

Mr. Calhoun Brook is thinking of moving to Anderson soon.

J. A. Brook of Seneca visited relatives here recently.

It is strange, but true, the very thing that seems enough to make us forsake our loved ones is the one thing that causes us to draw nearer to them. The brothers we read of not long since, that had not spoke to each other in twenty years, is proof for this assertion. One of them robbed a bank and the other was in the jail to see him almost by the time the doors were closed. Whenever we think of consoling our governor—and those that signed the petitions—we just think how glad we would have been to know one near and dear to us was pardoned. The trouble with some of us is we forgive our own and cry out for the laws to be upheld in the case of the other fellow. Christ taught a forgiving spirit always, and showed us how freely and quickly He could forgive by walking, as it were, right into Paradise, accompanied by a thief.

If all the criminals were in the penitentiary it might be best to keep them there, but is there not quite a few that had influential friends and money enough to keep them out? To those opposed to the governor we want to say be careful, the people that opposed Tillman for years elected him two years ago, and to those who are carrying the governor about like he was an invalid, remember you scratched Tillman's name off two years ago.

It won't do to make too much of anybody. Extremes have a way of following extremes, and its best to "pitch your tent" between the two and stay there.

SMITH AND COLEY

We heard of Coley's boasting But we don't care what he may say Smith's got him in his boat And he's going to row him away For quite a while.

For quite a while.

To the Blessies this looks mighty mean.

For Coley is growing very lean.

Smith's the best there is.

Us old farmers need him in our his For quite a while.

For quite a while.

Blessie walks upon the platform.

To and fro he begins to pace.

For he has already decided That he is not going to be in this race.

For quite a while.

For quite a while.

Off the platform he jumps--

To the hotel he begins to rack.

Smith's got him in his cart

And we bet Coley will never come back.

For quite a while.

For quite a while.

—E. F. M.

Instead of the usual four-winged affair, a new storm door for public buildings is made in the form of a cylinder with an opening in one side through which a person enters, leaving it as a motor turns it around.

Many Voters Heard Candidates Speak

CONGRESSIONAL PARTY WAS HERE YESTERDAY

HECKLING ABSENT

Crowd Composed of Almost 1,000 Paid Close Attention What Aspirants Had To Say

There was no reason to believe that any disorder would mark the congressional campaign meeting in Anderson held and none developed. The meeting was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the court house and for two hours the voters listened to the aspirants for office, giving each one of them a respectful hearing.

S. Dean Pearman, county chairman called the meeting to order, about 1,000 people thronging the court room. The chairman made a few remarks in which he said that every voter in the audience would rejoice over the glorious victory of the democrats in the election two years ago and that every voter would assist the democratic party by sending good men and true to congress. He then introduced as the first speaker an Anderson county man, John A. Horton of Belton, who is a candidate for congress from the Third district. Mr. Horton was given an ovation when he arose to speak. He began his address by saying that all candidates had been accorded the best of attention in the other three candidates' homes; and asked as much of Anderson people. Mr. Horton gave a sketch of his history, during which he pointed out that he was born in the New's Creek section of Anderson county, was graduated from the Patrick Military school of Anderson, later farmed in this county and for six or eight years had been mayor of Belton. He also pointed to his record as president of a Belton bank.

Mr. Horton says that he is a hearty exponent of federal aid for good roads. He estimates that the government spends about \$500,000,000 every year on rivers and harbors and navy ships and pensions and says that an infinitesimal part of this amount would be sufficient to link the entire country together with good roads. He says that \$50 or \$100 per mile per annum would soon give the country as good roads as the city now has and would lift a burden from the shoulders of the farmer.

The speaker said that he was heartily in favor of any extension of the rural free delivery system and thinks that this should be worked out as rapidly as possible. He says that he is strictly an administration man, that he believes the man in the white house today is the greatest that the country has known for years and years and that this man has an able assistant in the person of the Peerless Leader, William Jennings Bryan. He believes that the two together possess more brains than any other men in the universe.

Mr. Horton then turned his attention to Mr. Alken's vote on the canal tolls bill and handled the subject with gloves off. He said that the republicans assisted in spending the \$400,000,000 necessary for the construction of the canal and then turned right around and tried to get their hands in the pockets of the people to steal it back and then was found Mr. Alken voting with the republicans. He charged that Mr. Alken voted against President Wilson and against the people and warned his hearers that the congressman would fall back on his plea of "the party platform." He said that Mr. Alken should be ashamed of his boast that if it became necessary he would vote again just as he did before.

He asked the question "Is the servant greater than the master" and said that any congressman who is the servant of his constituents. He also severely criticized Mr. Alken's vote on the pure food law when the bill was first presented in the lower house. He pointed to the fact that Mr. Alken was one of the 17 men to vote against the measure and said that it was to Mr. Alken's disgrace and to the honor of South Carolina that Mr. Alken was the only congressman from this district to vote against the measure. He also said that a perusal of the house journal showed that during the last half of one session of the house, Mr. Alken answered to his name 29 times without voting, 14 times of which he was "noted" but that on the other 15 occasions there was no excuse for his failing to vote.

Mr. Horton closed by saying that on August 25 Alken was sure to meet defeat because of his vote on the canal tolls bill and the pure food bill. The speaker was accorded such applause when he concluded.

When Mr. Alken arose to speak he was given a good round of applause. He said that he would first take up the charges brought against him and dispose of these before he went into any further discussion. He said that on the question of the pure food bill, when the bill was presented in congress and about to be voted on it was discovered by one member that it contained a clause which prohibited it from taking any hand in the enforcement of the pure food laws and interfered with state's rights. When the note of alarm was sounded he voted with the other 16 against the bill and that after it went to the senate and that clause was corrected it came back to the house and he voted for the bill.

He said that all those familiar with the way congress is conducted would understand why he was paired on certain votes with a republican congressman and that on some few occasions other and more important business

had prevented his being in congress when minor matters were up for a vote.

He then took up his vote on the canal tolls. He said that his opponents had been very industrious in their search for some blot on his record and that this was the only straw they could grab in their efforts to defeat him. He said that in this particular instance, President Wilson, without giving any warning of his intention, appeared before congress and asked that the bill be repealed and that when he did make the request he showed no reason why the bill should be repealed. That being the case, Mr. Alken said that he voted as his conscience dictated and as he thought right and he did not feel that it was necessary for him to make any apologies. He said that according to the utterances of both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan the party platform was paramount to everything else and quoted portions of addresses made by them in which they made the statement that every democrat should stick to the democratic platform. Mr. Alken said that when he voted as he did he voted as the democratic platform required and stated that many congressmen, who voted with President Wilson and against the platform of the party, had since regretted it. He then pointed to the fact that the president had appointed an negro order of Washington's municipal court and asked why some one did not accuse the congressman of bolting the party when they refused to vote for the negro confirmation to the position.

He next took up his rural credit bill and defended it saying that one of his opponents had attacked this bill and had arraigned its author in very severe terms. He said that his bill might possibly be imperfect but it was the best that he or any other congressman could do at this time and he told his opponents that if any one of them would draw up a better bill he would present it in congress for them and try to have it enacted.

The speaker said that one of Mr. Dominick's chief claims to the office was a scheme had for doing away with the middleman's profit in the handling of cotton. Mr. Alken says that the government has already established a commission, whose duty it is to study this question and to solve the problem and he believes that the commission will do it better than Mr. Dominick could. He paid a compliment to A. F. Lever and his work as the head of the agricultural committee.

In closing Mr. Alken said that since Mr. Dominick was so interested in the success of the cotton mill, then why had he not voted to cut down the laboring hours for cotton mill workers when such a bill was presented in the South Carolina general assembly in 1902 when Mr. Dominick was a member of the lower house. Mr. Alken got much applause when he concluded and was presented with a handsome bouquet of flowers, which he said he would place on the graves of Dominick, Horton and Evans on August 26.

Mr. Dominick.

It became evident, when he arose to speak, that Fred H. Dominick, of Newberry, was one of the favorites. He got the close attention of the audience from the first word until he concluded and notwithstanding the fact that he was very hoarse he made a splendid speech. He began by taking up Mr. Alken's reference to his vote on the cotton mill question, saying that when he was in the general assembly a bill was first introduced cutting the hours of labor for cotton mills to 65 per week. In 1901 it was proposed to reduce the hours to 60, but that before the bill could be called for a vote he had received petitions from the cotton mill people of Pelzer, Piedmont, Orr and Belton asking that no legislation be attempted along this line until he had not voted for a law-use force. He said that he had voted with such men as Josh Ashley, Marlon Rucker, George E. Prince and A. E. Robertson and asked whether or not these people were friends of the cotton mill man.

He said that Mr. Alken had drawn an average salary of \$3,500 per year every year since he was 20 years of age and that so far as he could see he had never done anything to earn this money. He read from the congressional directory the portion relative to Mr. Alken, written by Mr. Alken, in which it is said: "He has been a farmer all his life and takes a keen interest in everything pertaining to agriculture." Mr. Dominick said that Mr. Alken had already admitted that he had never done anything but be a court stenographer and a congressman. The speaker said that Mr. Alken was already dead but that he would not know it until he woke up on the morning of August 26 and found that Fred H. Dominick was the new congressman. He said that Mr. Alken had introduced many bills in congress during the time he has been there but that records show 240 of them have never come out of the committee. He said that Ollie James, in speaking of the chairmanship of the ways and means committee said that Mr. Alken did not attend the committee meetings and did not know enough about the work of the committee to assume to perform them. The speaker said that Fred Dominick would attend the committee meetings until he was able to assume such positions.

He pointed to the fact that the government loaned the banks of the south a vast sum of money to assist in moving the crops last year but said that not one cent of this came to the Third congressional district, that it went to Charleston and Columbia and other places simply because Mr. Alken did not try to attend to getting some of it. He said that Mr. Alken would not have to introduce in congress any rural credits bill that he introduced. He said that Fred H. Dominick would pre-

pare such a bill but that he would wait until after March 4 and then introduce it himself.

He took up the portions of the rural credits bill and said that no man cared to have the fact paraded in the newspapers of the country that he wanted to mortgage his home to buy land and that this was one of the things necessary to be done under Mr. Alken's bill. He said that then the farmer would have to wait probably a year before he could get the money.

He said that Mr. Alken might possess influence in Washington but that he had never had influence enough to get a post office building for Abbeville and that it took another man to put this across.

In discussing Mr. Alken's vote on the canal tolls Mr. Dominick said that he would not charge Mr. Alken with being a republican because of the way he voted but that he did feel as though Mr. Alken's explanation of his vote was an insult to the democracy of the Third district. He branded as false the statement that he is not in sympathy with Woodrow Wilson and that he believed he would be more so than Mr. Alken has been if he went to congress.

He next took up his cotton mill idea and said that all the cotton mills located in South Carolina, more than 30 per cent of them are in the Third district. He said that the selling agents in the north, a majority of whom own most of the stock in the cotton mills for which they sell, get 5 or 6 per cent commission for selling the goods and that this is far more than the sum to be realized by them; even if the mill does not pay a dividend. He says that the "sick cotton mill industry" is due to these selling agents and that they get almost one-half as much for their work as do the cotton mill operatives for their labor. He says that the selling cost must be reduced for the cotton mill operative to get better pay, for the farmer to get better prices for his products and for the stockholders to realize better dividends and says that it is the duty of the government to investigate these conditions and better them.

Taking up the post office situation in the city Mr. Dominick said that it did not seem that Mr. Alken was going to make any change and that if he waits a little longer the change will be made by Fred H. Dominick. He read a letter, written by Mr. Alken, in which that gentleman said that "he wished the responsibility of appointing postmasters could be shifted to someone else's shoulders and Mr. Dominick said that after March 4 it would be shifted and that he would not try to dodge any responsibility. He predicted that there would be no second race and that he would win in the first primary.

Capt. Frank S. Evans.

When Mr. Dominick concluded it was near the noon hour and a great number of the voters left the court room when he did. Capt. Evans was greeted with applause when he arose to speak and went after the records of both Mr. Dominick and Mr. Alken. He said that he was going to get all the votes in Anderson county this year and that Mr. Dominick did not get an idea that he can give the district better service than any other candidate in the race.

He is in favor of a liberal appropriation for building and maintaining public highways and believes that the government should also furnish capable engineers for this purpose. He believes that the government should take up the question of equalizing the freight rates and says that the interstate commerce commission is derelict in its duty when it does not attend to so important a matter. He believes that if the commission will not do its duty it is the duty of congress to force that duty upon them and to see to it that the work is done. He does not understand why it should cost more to make a shipment from Anderson to Raleigh, N. C., than from Raleigh, N. C., to Anderson and says that there is something radically wrong.

He took up the canal tolls bill, pointing to the great expenditure of money necessary to build the canal and said that this money would have to be paid by the tax payers of the country, Anderson county people among them. He sharply criticized Mr. Alken's vote on this question.

He next took up Mr. Alken's proposition to get the rural free delivery service out from under the civil service commission and said that this would be a terrible mistake if it was ever done. He said that such a move would allow a congressman to perfect the most powerful political machine imaginable and that it would enable him to stay in congress forever. Taking up Mr. Dominick's record, Capt. Evans roundly scored him for his actions in the general assembly of 1902, when a bill known as "the county government bill" was presented in the house. A committee was appointed to investigate this bill, three from the house and three from the senate and Mr. Evans read from the journal of the house and the senate that four members of the committee testified that they had been tricked into agreeing to a favorable report by Mr. Dominick. Capt. Evans pledged himself, if elected to this office to fill it as capable manner and that if, after serving one term, he had accomplished nothing for his district that he would not offer again. He closed with applause.

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