

# GREAT PONY AND BUGGY CONTEST

## Splendid Shetland Pony and Handsome Rubber Tired Buggy and Harness Given to Winner

EVERY CENT spent with any of the merchants mentioned below entitles you to one vote in this contest--Money paid on accounts same as cash trading. Absolutely no cost to parent or child--All you have to do is to make your purchases of these RELIABLE MERCHANTS and call for your votes. A GOOD CHANCE for some BRIGHT BOY or GIRL to own this VALUABLE OUTFIT. A number of contestants are already hard at work. So register at once and GET BUSY

### HOW TO ENTER THE CONTEST.

Any child under sixteen years of age may become a Contestant by either going in person or having a friend go in their behalf to all the merchants informing them that they desire to enter the contest. Their names will then be entered without any cost whatsoever.

Enroll the names of your children in this great Contest which is given through the generosity of your progressive merchants. Do it at once. It costs nothing. The child who wins this handsome outfit will be the happiest child in Lancaster. All they have to do to win the prize is to gather up the coupons which are given out at these big stores. The prize is worth striving for. Gather up these coupons. Ask your friends to help you.



### CONDITIONS.

Contest began on July 15th, 5 votes for every 5 cents' worth purchased or paid in on account.

Every child entering the contest must have her or his name registered at each of the stores and will receive a number. The names may be entered at any time during the contest, but remember that you are not a full-fledged contestant until your name has been entered at all the stores.

Any child under 16 years of age is eligible to enter the contest. The child that has the greatest number of votes on December 15th, 1914, will secure the Pony and Outfit absolutely free.

All votes to be counted must be entered before 6 p. December 15.

No child of employes or member of immediate families of firms giving the contest will be permitted to enter the contest.

No official or buyer for any public institution can participate in this contest or secure votes on above purchases for any contestants.

The buying and selling of votes is absolutely prohibited and anyone violating this condition forfeits all rights in the contest.

## Here are The Merchants Giving Away This Outfit--Read Their Ads

**THE AMUSE-U THEATRE.**  
(Midway.)  
The house where refined Photoplays reign supreme and where sweet music is galore. Bring your friends where you can get votes on the Pony Contest.  
"The Mutual Home."  
\$10,000 reward for the person who solves "The Million Dollar Mystery."

**STANDARD DRUG COMPANY**  
"The Rexall Store."  
This is "Violet Dulce Week."  
We are giving with each can of Violet Dulce Talcum, a beautiful little Vanity Box, a 40c value for 25c. Don't put off getting one. Remember that with each can you get 25 Pony votes.

**BENNETT-TERRY COMPANY**  
Headquarters for good groceries. We sell the White Sewing Machine. Every dollar spent with us secures votes in the contest.

**A. B. FERGUSON & SON**  
"Our Idea is to fit your Idea."  
Big Reduction on all Low Cut Shoes and All Summer Goods.  
Save money by buying from us and secure votes on the great Pony Contest.

If some one would tell you that by patronizing the BEST drink on earth that it would help you wonderfully to win the great Pony Contest, wouldn't you do it? Yes! Then get busy and drink delicious PEPSI-COLA healthful Its good for you; gives you vim and vigor. You get votes every time you drink a PEPSI. PEPSI-COLA BOTTLING Works, Lancaster, S. C.

## ASK YOUR FRIENDS TO HELP YOU WIN--THEY'LL DO IT

### MANNING RAISES BLEASE QUESTION

(Continued from Page One.)

ly of the press and its fight for law and order, and said that 75,000 people would vote on August 25 and show their determination to have the laws enforced. He spoke of the "fearlessness of both reporters and editors." He was liberally applauded.

William M. Hamer said that he was in favor of enforcing all laws, whether good or bad. He told of his life, which so far has not been connected with politics. In good nature he referred to his competitors. "I want," he said, "a reincarnated pride in the name and citizenship of South Carolina."

J. A. Hunter said that he favored a lowering of the taxes and an economical administration. "The present lawlessness," he said, "is due to the abuse of the pardoning power." He then took up the attack on James H. McIntosh, M. D., as a striking example of disregard for law. Mr. Hunter said that he had been secretary of the asylum investigating committee and had carried on a great deal of the cross examination.

Thomas H. Peeples, asking for reelection as attorney general, was absent because of sickness.

A. G. Brice, opposing candidate, said that the office of attorney general had nothing to do with issues or the initiation of measures, but should handle the legal matters of the state. He charged that Mr. Peeples had attended the races in Charleston and so "tied his hands." He said that the violation of the law in that instance should have been prosecuted by Mr. Peeples.

**RICHARDS ON HIS RECORD.**  
John G. Richards, candidate for governor, spoke of his work as railroad commissioner. He asked that the "limelight be turned" on his private and political character.

"I think the general principle of working the convicts upon the highways of the county in which they are convicted," said the speaker, "is a wise one and therefore I favor it, but am unalterably opposed to working white and negro convicts together or forcing terms of social equality in the camp or stockade."

"I shall stand for a strict enforcement of the law with fairness to all our people and without partiality to any. I believe, however, that justice should be tempered with mercy."

"I shall stand for an economical administration of our state government, with, of course, a proper regard for the protection and development of the various interests of the state."

"I shall advocate a complete revision and readjustment of the tax laws of the state and the adoption of a system of assessment that will make all properly bear its honest and just proportion of the burden of taxation. No system of taxation can be just that does not bear upon every class of property equitably."

States senator caused a torrent of cheers for both Smith and Blease. In reply to an auditor he said that he had voted against the increase in freight rates and that if it was shown otherwise he would withdraw from the race.

Charles Carroll Simms spoke of his "love for the laboring man," and said that he was not arraying class against class, but was uniting them.

**RICHARDS' FRIENDSHIP.**  
"Mr. Richards," he said, "has been a persistent and consistent friend of Ben Tillman, Governor Ansel and Gonzales, all enemies of Governor Blease. What string will he play, if elected governor? If you believe he is sincere let him hide his time. What claim has he for your votes? No, let him stay a railroad commissioner. I have never yet been a coat-tail swinger, and today I hold no commission."

"Blease is not going to control me," he declared, "if I am elected governor." This was an answer to a questioning auditor. "Mr. Richards is a great quitter of a job," he said, "and is here now electioneering and yet being paid as a railroad commissioner."

**ASKS FOR PROMOTION.**  
Charles A. Smith asked promotion to the governor's chair on his record as lieutenant governor. He said that he stood for economy in government with no waste of the people's money or appropriations beyond the income of the state.

He stated that he was in favor of an educated citizenship and of placing adequate facilities within the reach of a rising generation. "I believe," he said, "that the compulsion of love and pride and public opinion will as readily banish illiteracy as mandatory legislation." He repeated his stand on prohibition.

Mendel L. Smith said that he was making his plea for suffrage on the highest platform. He spoke of the value of good roads and the use of lime deposits for the cheaper production of fertilizer. He paid a tribute to the work of the state board of health.

"One of the greatest blessings we can I promise," he said, "is to bring security to the people." He asked if life was safer in the state than it was a few years ago; not a hand went up and there were many shouts of "no." He eulogized Judge Massey of Virginia for his fearlessness in handling the Allen case when as soon as he pronounced sentence was shot.

He said that he would honor the verdicts of the juries, the prosecution of solicitors and the sentences of judges. He was cheered for his stand against the abuse of the pardoning power.

Lowndes J. Browning said that he made no appeal to passion or factionalism. He charged that state-wide compulsory education would increase the tax levy five mills. He asked that Mr. Clinkscales state what would he do with the 150,000 negro children. He advocated in brief outline his plan for rural credits, which would enable farmers to own their homes and farms.

abolishing the personal property tax, "which has proven inefficient," and the substitution thereof of a graduated tax on inheritances and incomes."

John G. Clinkscales said that he pointed with pride to the increase in material prosperity in this state. "We must give more attention," said the speaker, "to the development of our human interests."

**IN A SISTER STATE.**  
"North Carolina," he declared "would not rescind their compulsory education law for anything." He stated that it was time to lay aside the "nigger scare." He argued that the law forbade putting a child under 12 years of age in the cotton mill school before that time. He was warmly applauded.

Robert A. Cooper spoke of the power of the chief executive, and then discussed the "paramount issue--law or lawlessness." "There can be no industrial development," he said, "unless it is based on law and order. I shall ever honor, therefore, the verdicts of juries."

Mr. Cooper stated that his friends would be those who obey the law and that his efforts would be used to suppress the lawless. He advocated "provision for state-wide education" before such a law is enacted. He stated positively that a state-wide compulsory school attendance law at this time could not be enforced. He then outlined his scheme to place a farm demonstration school in each county so that the farmers could advance the great agricultural interests of this state. One good of such schools, he pointed out, would be preparing the farmers against the threatened invasion of the boll weevil.

"I stand for a proper support of our state board of health," said Mr. Cooper as he spoke of his advocacy of expending the benefits of public health service.

John T. Duncan spoke of the "system." He caused a great deal of laughter at the expense of other candidates for governor.

**IRBY CHALLENGES PAPERS.**  
W. C. Irby, Jr., told of his work in the legislature. "I challenge the thing in Irby's record that was against the interests of the working people," he told of his fight against the immigration bureau and charged that Richard I. Manning in the senate, Mendel L. Smith and John G. Richards in the house and Robert A. Cooper had "put it over the people." He told of the bill, of which mills submit reports and repeated his denunciation of the "cotton mill merger."

Mr. Irby advocated a system of rural credits similar to that of New Zealand.

"I have had the courage," he said, "to refuse to sign petitions for pardons and paroles when I thought it best to do it," said Mr. Irby, in answer to a question as to how he would use the pardoning power. He stated that he would be a friend of his enemies, if he thought his ene-

mies were right, saying that he would be a "governor of all the people."

"What do you call an enemy?" asked an auditor.

"One who goes behind my back, tells a lie on me and knows that it is a lie," responded Mr. Irby, and the audience cheered. He said that he was a friend of the governor because of "personal opinion, to which all are entitled." Mr. Irby was well received.

Richard I. Manning said that there is "but one issue in South Carolina," as there was a certain amount of agreement towards the other issues which he outlined. This issue, he pointed out emphatically, was the perpetuation or the policies of the present administration.

"The senatorial campaign," said Mr. Manning, "has overshadowed the state campaign. I fear our people may lose sight of the importance of the race for state offices. I cannot overstate the importance of the state campaign. A senator in Washington has but one vote in the congress for our country while a governor to a large extent has the destiny of his state in his hands."

**THE VITAL ISSUE.**  
"And this brings me to the issue most vital to all South Carolinians. In my opening speech of the campaign I declared that I would not inject factionalism into this campaign, and I have not done so. But, against my wishes, developments have brought us face to face with the fact that the race for the gubernatorial chair has narrowed down to the question whether a man stands with those wishing the perpetuation of the policies of the present administration with its lawlessness or whether he stands at the head of that other element which thinks the present administration is a disgrace to the state."

The paramount issue of this campaign is not good roads; it is not liquor; even compulsory education is a minor question compared with the real issue. The one tremendous issue before the people of South Carolina in this campaign is the condition of demoralization brought about by Governor Blease's administration.

"In my opening speech I declared I had never approved the course of Governor Blease. Now I do not criticize the personal record of Mr. Blease; the issue is not Blease. The great, vital question before the state is whether or not the man elected governor will carry on his administration as a continuation of the present one, granting unreasonable pardons and paroles at the rate of 300 whites and 800 negroes in three and a half years, allowing lawlessness and crime to be rampant in the land, and encouraging a veritable reign of terror."

"There are men who have stood before you today asking your support for the governorship, professing to be followers of Governor Blease. It is only natural to infer that if elected they would do as Governor Blease has done. Will you stand for it? Will you allow the old-time

fair name of South Carolina for another two years to be a by-word for lawlessness and political rottenness? I am here to tell you that Governor Blease's administration has been a disgrace to South Carolina. Our state is held up before the eyes of the civilized world as a state disgraced. She can not show her face among her sister states without blushes of deepest shame. She has been humiliated; she has been dragged in the mire. And what has brought us to such a pass? Again I ask you, will you allow this thing to continue? I don't believe you will. I believe you are looking for the man as governor who will restore South Carolina to a law-abiding, law-respecting state. He must be one who is true—who is unwavering in his character and who stands without any question for the right."

"I call upon the people of South Carolina to consider the condition that faces us. I am not an eleventh hour convert to the cause of anti-Bleaseism, so-called, but have stood

always where I stand now. In those years when Bleaselsm had the upper hand, I was fighting with the men who went down in defeat in a cause we considered on the side of law and order in South Carolina. I promise that if I am elected governor the reign of terror in our state will come to an end."

The crowd applauded frequently while Mr. Manning was speaking. Mr. Manning was given two bouquets.

John B. Adger Murtally spoke last and the meeting adjourned at 3:10 o'clock.

The meeting tomorrow will be held at St. Matthews.

## New Shipment Lion Brand Shirts and Collars

This is the oldest brand of Shirts and Collars in America, and is the standard by which all other shirts and collars are judged. Each Shirt is perfectly tailored and the fit and quality is all that you can get in a \$5.00 custom made shirt and you save from \$3.00 to \$3.50 on each Shirt.

Plain white and neat stripes in black, blue and helio, each.....\$1.00

Richmond, a fine white striped Madras Shirt, each \$1.50

Fine mercerized Madras Shirts, black, blue and helio stripes, all colors guaranteed, each.....\$2.00

Lion Brand Collars, all the newest shapes,.... 2 for 25c

Fine Tublar Woven Wash Ties, white and neat stripes, each..... 25c

Wilson Bros.' Union Suits, each.....\$1.00

Athletic Shirts and Drawers, each..... 50c

## Robinson - Cloud Co.

LANCASTER'S LEADING STORE.