

Bailes Bee Hive FOR COTTON GOODS

It is almost impractical for every one to buy a bale of raw cotton, but every family needs cotton goods, and such purchases will help out the cotton grower and the manufacturer. It is a sensible substitute—and then, owing to the industrial disturbances and the present low cost of cotton, the manufacturers are putting out goods at prices that may not hold good for long. When the war ends and home prosperity is restored, prices may go up.

I have bought within the past few weeks more than 150,000 pounds of cotton goods—sheetings, gingham, Cotton flannels, hickory sheeting, denims, bed tickings, etc.—bought them at the very lowest cash prices, and am offering them at prices at which you can afford to buy and lay away for future use. Buy cotton goods, which will not only help the farmer and the millman, but will help you, if you buy them at Bailes Bee Hive.

- 2490 Crinkled Bed Spreads, \$1.10 each.
- 2490 \$1.50 Crinkled Bed Spreads, \$1.25 each.
- 2490 Cotton Blankets, pretty woven plaids, cotton-wool finish, \$1.65 per pair.
- Good Grade Cotton Blankets, 75c pair.
- Large size \$1.25 Cotton Blankets at \$1.00 pair.
- Pretty Stenciled Curtain Sets at 10c yard.
- Good Heavy Cotton Flannel, Bleached or Unbleached, 10c yard.
- 12 inch 8x on back Canton Flannel, bleached or unbleached—the kind it takes a lot of cotton to produce, 25c yard.
- Red Seal and A. D. 12 1-2c Gingham, 10c yard.
- 1-3c Best Grade Best color Apron Gingham, 6c yard.
- Men's Best \$1.00 grade Cotton Union Suits, 55c each.
- Children's Best 50c grade Undereasts and Pants, 25c the garment.
- Good Homespun Cotton, 5c yard.
- Very fine 40 inch Seersucker, in short lengths, 8 1-2c value for 7c.

THE BEE HIVE G. H. BAILES, Prop.

ALL STALE FEATURES HAVE BEEN OMITTED

101 RANCH HAS A GREAT MANY NEW ACTS.

COMING HERE SOON

Anderson Audiences Will Get a Breath of Real Life of the Far West.

The 101 Ranch Wild West, the largest traveling exposition of historical and romantic western life in the world, will visit this city on Tuesday October 27, giving two performances and inaugurating its appearance with a gala morning street parade. Miller Bros. and Arlington, the owners promise an entertainment surpassing in magnitude, accuracy of treatment and instructive interest anything of its character ever seen in our city.

One of the advance agents characterizes the show as "The Famous 101 Ranch of Billie, Okla., transported in veritable miniature for a day to this city." The cowboys, cowgirls, Indians, Horses, cattle and buffaloes all have permanent homes on the Oklahoma prairie. Only the actual score of Mexicans, Cosacs, Texas Rangers and Northwestern mounted police are not regularly enrolled employees of the ranch.

The record of 101 Ranch Wild West unprecedented in the history of the circus. Though but four years old it has appeared in every big city in this country, travelled as far north as Canada as the railroad penetrates and shown its wonders to Mexico City, Mexico. Its success has been no more spontaneous than enduring. Always and everywhere crowds have blocked to its performance, never seeming to tire of its stirring, un-wanted scenes and movement.

The organization which is coming to this city is an amplified edition of the show which has started the amusement world for three years. It is a living page from frontier history, without professional or theatrical. It is solely a "real" wild west show. Every feature and figure is legitimate, faithful and characteristic. Without variation of illusion, the primitive sports, perils, pastimes, hardships, adventures, chivalries and routine duties of the ranch, range and roundup are reproduced in a great arena.

The 101 Ranch, tournament, from every nature and source, is different from anything ever shown before under canvas. It is promised.

Miller Bros. & Arlington give assurance that none of the hackneyed, tiresome, familiar, round of other so-called and mis-called "wild west" shows will enter into its rearing, rolling and rocking displays. It is clean, clean and wholesome, fair, tingling with the breath of prairie and mountains. There is not a man or woman in it who has not learned the secrets of the border and the ways of the sage-brush and the prairie.

No more popular idea could be advanced by the present city council and that they will feel sure of the public's support before they make any definite move.

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FLORIDA WOMAN MADE ABLE TO EAT HER FIRST MEAL AFTER TWO YEARS

Mrs. McManis Takes Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy and Quits "Soft Diet."

Mrs. E. McManis of 324 East Chestnut St., Jacksonville, Fla., suffered so seriously from stomach troubles that she lived for two years on soups and "soft diets."

She took Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy—and went to eating regular meals. Here is a part of her letter:

"Your medicine is the greatest remedy on earth. Enclosed find order for three more bottles. I have eaten my first meal in over two years since taking your medicine. I have been living on a soft diet, but, thank God, I am much better."

"People everywhere have had just such experiences. Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy has been proven a health restorer by thousands who have taken it with benefit. It is known everywhere."

Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy clears the digestive tract of mucoid accretions and removes poisonous matter. It brings swift relief to sufferers from stomach, liver and intestinal troubles. Many declare that it has saved them from dangerous operations and many are sure that it has saved their lives.

We want all people who have chronic stomach trouble or constipation, no matter how long standing, to try one dose of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy—one dose will convince you. This is the medicine so many of our people have been taking with surprising results. The most thorough system cleanser we ever sold. Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy is now sold here by Evans' Pharmacy (3 stores) and druggists everywhere.

TWO KINDS OF STIMULANTS.

Good people everywhere agree that the doctrine of "Temperance in all things" is sound and that intemperance, no matter what form it assumes, should be discouraged. Such differences and discussions as have heretofore arisen in the ranks of temperance advocates have been of "the head" and not of "the heart." Unfortunately, it is impossible for all of us to be thoroughly informed on all subjects and even the best people sometimes make mistakes of "the head." This is most regrettable for it gives the opposition an opportunity to show up the ignorance of some of the temperance teachers and the entire cause thereby suffers.

In this connection, it is extremely important that those who undertake to teach others should first properly inform themselves, especially in reference to the class of agents commonly known as stimulants. Leading scientists, both of this country and abroad, have clearly pointed out the difference between the two classes of stimulants which are commonly used as beverages. One of these classes, represented by coffee, tea and other beverages, is known as "stimulants" and is a substance known as caffeine, the physiological effect of which, according to Dr. Hollingworth of Columbia University, is to increase the rate with which the nerves and muscles respond to the will, especially in fatigue. Dr. Schmeidler of Strasbourg, Germany, who is universally recognized as the greatest living authority on the physiological action of drugs, refers to the effects of the caffeine-containing beverages as "advantageous stimulants." This character of caffeine action makes plain that these food materials do not injure the organism by their caffeine content and especially do not cause any chronic form of illness as alcoholic beverages so easily do.

THE HOUSTON PLAN

Members of the Agricultural Committee of the Anderson chamber of commerce and farmers around over the county acquainted with what the plan is for handling the present cotton situation, say that the cotton situation has hit the nail on the head and has found the one best way of making the situation work.

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Letters From The People

The Present Crisis.

To the Editor of The Anderson Intelligencer: The present critical condition of agriculture and finance in the State cannot be promptly relieved merely by limitation or prohibition of the planting of cotton. But the remedy can be supplied by a group of measures. Let no State wait on another. Much benefit will come from single State action, though still more if other States fall in line.

There should be no stay law, and no general postponement of taxes. These are not remedies. The occasion can be utilized to put our agriculture on a sounder basis than ever before—just as the boll weevil disaster in Mississippi finally brought that State to the prosperity of diversified farming.

Elimination No Remedy. Entire elimination of cotton planting is too extreme, and even if generally adopted by the cotton States it alone could not bring prompt or adequate relief. The effect on the price would not be complete until the planting season next spring is passed. In the meantime there would be the possibility of a repeal of the prohibitive, or even restrictive, law after the present crop had been marketed and in time for a new crop still to be planted. Speculators would see this, and be slow to raise the price.

Meantime the limit of holding by the farmers—in debt as they and their merchant and banker creditors are—will soon be reached. With the existing excess of cotton over consumption speculators can wait quietly for the plums to drop into their hands unless they are confronted with a holding movement backed by ample funds.

Bonds As Currency. In default of direct aid by the national government—which alone has the power to issue money—the only means of retiring the surplus cotton crop so as to give adequate value to the remainder is for each State to take care of one-third or more of its product. A bond issue of twenty-five million dollars should be submitted to the voters at the November election. These bonds, in small denominations—chiefly \$50 and \$100, could be used as money to buy from producers a half million bales of South Carolina raised cotton, to be held off the market for years if need be and made finally to bring a profit over all costs.

The bonds would be accented in this State as money for all practical purposes and would find their way into banks here and elsewhere after performing an invaluable service of liquidation of debts in relief of the present financial deadlock.

Control Surplus and Production. These bonds could be payable after one or two years and within five years at the option of the State, and must bear interest, since the State cannot issue actual money. Yet they would increase the State debt only nominally—the cotton purchased and insured would be an asset offsetting almost all of the debt and precluding the possibility of serious loss to the State. Upon the sale of the cotton to Europe in the course of time the proceeds would be used to retire the bonds, and in all probability would net a profit sufficient to pay off the present State debt, about six millions. Meantime millions of dollars would have been saved to the people of the State in the increased price of the cotton sold to the consumers and speculators.

If the farmers are to be thus relieved by the State's assuming the burden of buying and holding, there must be compulsory reduction of the cotton crop for ensuing years in order to insure final adjustment of supply to demand upon a proper price basis. The State can safely finance the holding only in connection with complete control alone bring prompt or assured relief unless the present surplus is at once retired from the market. These two measures are parts of a whole.

A third supplementary measure is the State warehouse system, which would be necessary in order to afford cheap and safe facilities for the State's storage of its purchased cotton and also for storing such portions of the cotton crop as individuals could hold off the market to keep prices stable and establish the custom of gradual marketing.

Grain Elevators. But even these three great supplementary measures would not suffice. If the farmer is to plant no more than one-half or one-third of his cultivated land in cotton, he needs to put the bulk of his land in other crops, which must generally be corn, peas, wheat and oats. For the raising and marketing of these he is wholly unprepared. Grain has not been developed as a money crop with us so as to bring the facilities for sacking, warehousing, and wholesale handling and the custom of recognition for advance of money on warehouse receipts. The State should at once provide the necessary system of grain storage with elevators and all appurtenances as public utilities to promote holding and marketing and to reduce the cost of shipments and increase the security of the warehouse certificates.

Seed for Fall Planting. Large numbers of farmers now lack the necessary wheat and oats seed and the funds to buy them. The time for planting will have passed in two months. If January is reached with no considerable proportion of land planted in small grain the outlook will be so gloomy that there will be danger of an irresistible return to the cotton idea, especially if the price should have been meantime raised. To get the new substitute crop planted the State should at once furnish the seed to the farmers on credit to be repaid out of the harvest, in kind or out of the proceeds of sale, at the State grain storage plants. The distribution can be arranged through Clemson College and the farm demonstrators. Now is the time to put into operation some of the promises of "rural credits" of which much was heard during the recent political campaign.

Amend Constitution. Purchase of surplus cotton, restriction of future production, provision of public warehouses for cotton and also for the newly undertaken grain money crop, and the provision of grain seed for fall planting, will solve the problem and can be financed by the State. All these measures for the public good should be made constitutional, a State not being a government of delegated powers like the federal union. Lawyers will differ and courts are usually uncertain in seeing the truth. We should remove at once the "no holding" clause from the constitution. Let the general assembly in its extra session submit to the voters at the November election a constitutional amendment unconditionally validating this legislation.

JOHN J. McMANIS
Columbia, Oct. 7, 1914.

CITY WILL ENDEAVOR TO PAVE THE STREETS

REPORT FROM COLUMBIA SAYS SO

ASSES PERMISSION CAROLINAS WILL GET THEIR SHARE

Will try to get bill through General Assembly to increase

WANTS

FOR SALE—200 or 300 gallons molasses for stock, selling at twelve cents per gallon. W. A. Power.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—75 stands of hoes at \$1.50 per stand. M. C. Smith, Route 2, Fritchfield, S. C. (two miles north-east of Darlington).

WANTED

WANTED—Information as to the whereabouts of J. M. Williams, formerly lived in Anderson, but who went to Charleston, S. C. about 1913.

FOR BUSINESS

FOR BUSINESS—If you are in small way a little Ad. and Water Your Ad. BOSTON, MASS.

WHEN WE FILL

YOUR PRESCRIPTION

Your health is not trifled with—an experienced Licensed Pharmacist is at your service here. The doctors recommend him.

We fill prescriptions with strict adherence to orders.

Remember, please—the Quality of the Ingredients is THE VERY BEST.

Bring them to us and you will feel safe in what you do.

OWL DRUG CO.

Anderson, S. C.