

'Back to the Barn' Movement

Louis Richardson Says That Farmers Should Hold Their Cotton For 12 Cents—Or Better.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) Editor The Intelligencer: While I was on leave several days ago several of my friends asked me what the farmers were to do in the present crisis.

I have thought over this matter seriously and stopped over in Washington to see what was being done.

The amendment providing for the extension of the emergency currency was read to me before it was presented to the house. I informed them that the right rate interest and the short time loan render such a measure useless to meet the present situation.

If farmers took advantage of said bill to borrow money to hold their cotton the government would own the crop, farmers and all in a short time.

I am glad to see that the senators from the cotton states are fighting the amendment, although I am of the opinion that if it goes through the farmers could not TAKE ADVANTAGE of them.

Every one should know that that bill was passed originally to assist the bankers and speculators and other big interests when the financial markets were threatened.

I have given a great deal of thought for several years to the man who produces from the soil. Whether he grows cotton, tobacco, grain or other products and as far as I can see when the banking system was launched the farmers were forgotten.

There appeared to be no bank law enacted which looked to the needs of the farmers.

This condition of affairs cannot long endure; but in the meantime what is the farmer to do?

I would suggest this watch-word: Twelve cents or back to the barn with the cotton. To be able to do this we must have the hearty co-operation of all hands.

The prosperity of all depends on the farm products.

This means sacrifices on the part of all for the future prosperity and progress of all.

The mills, as a rule, I believe, are working in but one shift and cannot get the necessary operators to run a day and night shift. It would appear that the mills could pay 12 cents for cotton and make a very handsome profit on account of the good prices they can get for their cloth.

Then the mills must pay 12 cents for the cotton they need and the farmers hold the rest. This would solve it; but can it be done? Is there a solidarity among the farmers that would see that only those sold who had to sell? That only those sold to meet the demands of American mills and the small demand of foreign mills?

The solution then is for every farmer that can hold to hold even at a sacrifice, refusing to sell at any price until next fall. The banks to renew notes and lend money on easy terms as far as the money goes, cotton to be good security.

Plant no cotton in 1915. Raise wheat, oats, corn, peas, hogs, cows, etc. If this can be done we will get as much for this year's crop as we will get for this and the next crop and have all of our grain and meat to our credit.

Those who have to sell: "Twelve cents or back to the barn." Those who can borrow the money sell at no price until the fall of 1915.

Every citizen who can "Buy-a-Bale" of cotton and hold until 1915. The great body of the very rich and powerful organizations are gradually awakening to the fact that money is not all. That their happiness as well as the peace and prosperity of the nation depends upon the equitable distribution of the nation's wealth.

The average man in public life today walks on his toes and speaks in whispers when you mention any system of finance that might come in competition with the banks.

Then, the farmers all over this broad land of ours, I bid you awake. The great interest of the country, are about ready to render unto the producer his due.

Untie for a farmers' banking system and a rural credit system that will forever prevent such a crisis as like this. Too long have the farmers paid an exorbitant rate of interest and through the manipulation of speculators sold their crops at a price much lower than their worth.

All producers of food products through their unions should get together and correct the errors of the past and prevent extortion and plunder of their present plight.

I have faith in the farmers and if this crisis causes them to awake and have banking laws made for all instead of for the few, then this crisis has been a good thing.

Do not forget: "Twelve cents or back to the barn." Louis Clark Richardson, Brooklyn, New York.

FEDERAL AID TO BE DEMANDED Representative Henry Will Call Upon President Wilson Some Time Thursday

Washington, Sept. 30.—Representative Henry of Texas, who has a bill pending for direct government loans to cotton growers, is expected to see the president Thursday with another delegation interested in the cotton question. Mr. Henry has announced that he will press for legislation for the relief of cotton growers during the present session of congress and is endeavoring to secure the support of the president.

BLACKVILLE PEOPLE ASK ANDERSON'S AID

IN THE "BUY-A-BALE" MOVEMENT

GET OUTSIDE HELP

Would Secure Co-operation of the Fertilizer Companies and Get Them to Buy Bales

One of the most sensible ideas yet advanced in connection with the "Buy-a-Bale" plan has come from Blackville, according to the secretary of the Anderson chamber of commerce. The local trades body received a letter Wednesday afternoon from the "Blackville Buy-a-Bale Association," in which that organization asked Anderson's assistance in their efforts. Copies of this letter also went to Abbeville, Aiken and so on down the list of counties in the State. The following is what the Blackville people suggest:

"As our organizations are of the same nature and have the same purpose in view, that is, to help the farmer, re-establish confidence and to place a value on cotton, we are of the opinion that we, each and every one of our organizations should our strength or union by writing letters at once to each and every fertilizer company doing business in our several territories, urging them to take cotton at 10 cents per pound.

"Do this today, gentlemen, 'in union there is strength,' and we believe that if we all get together and get busy, that this can be accomplished and a value put on cotton.

"We have today mailed each company doing business in this territory the letter, a copy of which is herewith enclosed and hope that you will fall in line and do likewise.

"Any suggestion that you can make to us will be gladly received.

"You very truly, A. H. NINESTEIN, Secretary."

The following is the letter to the fertilizer companies: "Our association was formed for the purpose of trying to help the farmer and all other interests mutually. We have studied the situation and realize that the fertilizer companies are strongly organized and that they are the ones to come to the aid of the farmers and merchants.

"The farmer has made his crop at a great expense, considering the fact that the price of everything he has had to buy has been based on 10c or 11c cotton. He has worked hard, made his crop and the reverses have come today his product is based at about 8c per pound. At this price for cotton and the price he contracted to pay for supplies to make his crop, the farmer cannot meet his obligations and live.

"The fertilizer people can handle the situation and bring the farmer out on a sound basis and we think they should be willing to do so. We urge upon them to take cotton at 10c per pound, retire as many bales as possible, collect their notes and accounts, and by holding this cotton help the farmer to establish a price for his product, by curtailment of acreage, etc., which the fertilizer companies can almost force him to do."

J. J. Gentry For The Baptist Hospital

Columbia, Sept. 30.—J. J. Gentry, of Spartanburg, has been named general superintendent of the South Carolina Baptist Hospital here. Mr. Gentry was probate judge for a number of years before he entered the Baptist ministry.

The Baptist Hospital is the child of Rev. Louis J. Bristow, formerly of Williamston, and secretary of the board of trustees of Anderson College. Mr. Bristow's intention at first was a kind of infirmary, but the movement assumed such proportions that the Knowlton hospital in Columbia was finally purchased.

CAMPAIGN FOR CONGRESS

President Wilson Will Write Some Letters This Month

Washington, Sept. 30.—With arrangements for adjournment of congress next month, virtually completed, administration leaders today began laying plans for actively pushing the campaign for an election of another Democratic senate and house in November.

In accordance with the recent letter to Chairman Doremus of the Democratic congressional committee, President Wilson will not make any speeches himself, but he plans to carry on an active letter writing campaign in a number of states.

It was intimated today that practically all members of the cabinet will speak in the campaign.

YOUR AD IN THIS PAPER Reaches Every Home of the Town

ANDERSON AUDIENCE HEARD SPEECHES

LIVESTOCK MEN MADE AN IMPRESSION

AT STOCK EXHIBIT

Splendid Speakers From Clemson and Southern Railway Talked To Farmers of County

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Closely approaching a Farmers' Institute or a school of instruction along lines relative to the raising of livestock, the first part of the program for the farmers here yesterday in connection with the stock exhibit was very enjoyable, was entertaining and was highly instructive.

The best posted men on things pertaining to stock raising and cattle growing, to be found in this section, were in attendance and delivered good addresses. This part of the program took place in the park at North Anderson and began promptly at 10:30 o'clock. Music was furnished by the Zion band, following which S. A. Burns, president of the Anderson County Livestock Association, called the meeting to order.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. Haller Gibbons, rector of Grace Episcopal church, and the first speaker was then introduced. W. J. Shealey, of the Southern Railroad. He advised the farmers to place their farms on a more business-like basis and to do away with the great waste now being experienced on the average American farm. He touched on fodder pulling as one of these wastes, pointing out that this custom destroys 20 per cent of the yield and advised that the corn should be shocked and shredded and then fed to the stock or store in silos. He said that any farmer now owning a shredder could plant the corn thick and cut it and that the stock would eat a great deal of this. He said that pulling fodder costs more than it is worth.

Dr. J. O. Williams, of Clemson college, made a splendid address and told his hearers of many things in which they are interested. He discussed the subject, "The Future of Southern Livestock," and predicts that there will be a radical change in agricultural conditions in South Carolina within the next few years. He says that the system is at present on an unstable foundation and without diversification there must come a change at no distant date. He pointed to the money invested by South Carolina in fertilizers, showing that in 1894 they spent \$4,000,000 on fertilizers; in 1904 they spent \$10,000,000 and in 1914 they spent \$27,000,000. This is one-fifth of all the commercial fertilizer sold in the United States each season. He said that within the last ten years the crop production in this state has increased 19 per cent; the yield for the same time has decreased 23 per cent, yet the fertilizer expenditures have increased 157 per cent. He lays much of the blame for these conditions on South Carolina's one-crop system.

Supporting this idea he showed that Ireland at one time depended entirely upon the single crop of Irish potatoes, but finally had to diversify and says that this country is now reaching the same point. The boll weevil caused Texas men to diversify, according to Mr. Williams, and now Texas can produce anything and yet continues to grow more cotton than anything else.

He pointed to the result of the war, now being felt on every side, and said that conditions will be even worse when the boll weevil arrives here, provided the people of this State continue to depend upon one crop. He says that the West is almost out of cattle and says that this is a golden opportunity for the people of the South and more particularly the people of South Carolina.

Dr. Walter Sorrell, of the Southern Railroad, spoke interestingly at some length. He discussed "Livestock Raising Along Scientific Lines." In discussing this subject Dr. Sorrell pointed to the high cost of meats and told his hearers that they need never expect to see meat sold at any cheaper price in this country and therefore if they want meat at cheap prices the idea is to raise the hogs at home. He pointed to the fact that meal and hulls are cheap and that therefore hogs can be fed cheaply in this section. He says that ordinarily he would not advise farmers to go into registered cattle raising, but believes that they should use fine bred sires. He says that pastureage in South Carolina is usually as good as it is in Kentucky, yet South Carolina farmers will not use it. He knows of a man in North Carolina who lives 40 miles from a railroad, and yet he sells his cattle to South Carolina and other states and makes money out of it. He says that the North Carolina man could easily command \$100 per acre for his land. He says that there will soon be a scarcity of fine breeding sires in South Carolina and that when the boll weevil enters this state the farmer will instinctively turn to livestock. He advised his hearers to "get in on the ground floor." He does not favor dual-purpose cattle if stock raising is to be attempted on any extensive scale. He asked that as many Anderson farmers as could make the trip, go to Columbia for the State Fair during the last days of October and see for themselves what type of cattle they would prefer and then go into the business in earnest.

R. A. Grabel, of the Southern Railway, who was on the program for an address, failed to arrive and this occasioned considerable disappointment. Paul H. Galvin, of Clemson college, made one of the best addresses of the

day. He said that the profits to be derived from the livestock industry depended to a large extent upon the man doing the stock raising. He said that the first thing to be considered, before any action was taken, is to determine whether or not there is a market and a demand for livestock. He answered that question by showing that South Carolina annually imports from the Western states \$15,000,000 worth of stock and dairy products and \$20,000,000 worth of mules for farm work. People in South Carolina are paying the Western man a good profit and then paying the freight on the animals to Anderson, when they could be raising them here at home. He pointed to the fact that hogs sell on the Anderson market for 11 cents per pound on the hoof, yet the top of the Chicago market is only 9 cents. He makes the statement that hogs can be produced in Anderson county for from three to five cents per pound. He advised his hearers to buy good brood mares and raise their own mules instead of buying them and asked the farmers present to compute what they would gain in 10 years by following this system.

He told his hearers that Anderson county farmers can raise their cattle and stock at home, thereby disposing of many of the waste products of the farm and said that he would be as good as any ever imported from other states.

The farmers present said after this feature of the program had been completed that they felt much benefitted, and it is believed that he address will have some effect.

AIRDOME SERVED A GOOD PURPOSE

Interesting Exhibits Shown There Yesterday of Swine and Dairy and Beef Cattle Were Judged

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Airdome at North Anderson was utilized for a place to exhibit swine and beef cattle yesterday and Dr. J. C. Mitchell, formerly city health inspector and now a well known veterinary surgeon, had charge of the handling of the same. Dr. Mitchell classified the work and no place in North Anderson yesterday drew a larger and more interested crowd than the airdome. It was filled with people all day.

The most interesting exhibit shown there, perhaps, was the exhibit of hogs made by R. M. Spearman of Piedmont, Route 1, who placed on exhibition 13 pure bred Berkshire swine. They were beautiful and attracted special attention. Mr. Spearman stated he made a specialty of raising them and that he always had a market for all that he could raise.

PRaises WORK UNDERWAY HERE

James A. Hoyt, Prominent Columbia Man, Visitor To Anderson For a Day

(From Thursday's Daily.)

James A. Hoyt, formerly a resident of Anderson and son of one of the founders of The Anderson Intelligencer, was in the city yesterday, the guest of C. W. Webb and other relatives. Mr. Hoyt recently was chosen to go to the legislature from Richland county. He was president of the state democratic convention this year. He has been clerk of the house of representatives for six years and is now a candidate for speaker. His opponent in the race is Dr. Geo. W. Dick of Sumter, chairman of the ways and means committee, grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and one of the most lovable gentlemen in the state. Mr. Hoyt was greatly impressed with the growth of Anderson since he was here two years ago, and he declared that he knows of no other city in the state which has more construction work going on. He was a visitor at the horse show and was greatly pleased with the fine exhibit of fine stock.

COUNTY FAIR TO BE THE RESULT

First Stock Show Ever Held Here Was Such a Success That It Will Call For Fair Next Year

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Great credit is due Dr. H. L. Snyder, manager of the Racing and Exhibition Department of the Animal and Livestock show for the very capable manner in which he handled the many details of the show. Dr. Snyder is among the newcomers to Anderson and he proved yesterday that what he didn't know about a livestock show is not worth knowing. He was on the job early and was among the last to return to the city. He rode a beautiful horse and he never left his seat. Each evening he walked the exhibit on foot. There were no ticks. John M. Davis, chairman of the committee of arrangements, also T. T. Wakelin, assistant chairman, stated to an Intelligencer reporter last night that they were delighted with the whole exhibition and desired to have plans mapped out as soon as possible for the organizing and holding of a permanent fair here each year. Mr. Davis stated that he had held a conference with the secretary of the chamber of commerce, who stated he was at work on plans to carry into effect the program for a county fair next year, and he believed that he would be able to do so.

When asked about the matter of organizing a permanent fair for next year, Mr. Davis stated that the board of directors of the chamber of commerce had authorized such a move at a recent meeting and authorized

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The Bee Hive G. H. BAILES, Proprietor Stop Torture Like stop hams laying and check the growth of young birds. You can easily get rid of all lice, mites and vermin with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer. Pratts is the best insecticide for birds, plants and flowers. Pratts is the best disinfectant for poultry. Pratts is the best preservative for meat. Pratts is the best disinfectant for floors. Pratts is the best disinfectant for walls. Pratts is the best disinfectant for ceilings. Pratts is the best disinfectant for furniture. Pratts is the best disinfectant for everything.