

FARMERS' PAGE A Regular Weekly Feature for the Farmers of Anderson and adjoining Counties. Contributions for this page gladly received.

Farmers' Union Helps By Co-Operation

Local Organizations Are the Nucleus to Larger Bodies—Many Benefits Are Derived by the Agriculturists Through Their Associations in The Unions.

(By J. Whitner Reid, Secretary.) The farmer often loses sight of the advantages and benefits of organization while he is looking around for something to better his condition. He fails to grasp the idea that organized activity and well-directed efforts along educational and cooperative lines will necessarily accomplish more and better results than individual efforts can possibly do.

From time to time with the interchange of ideas and the development of a community spirit. While it is true that the union is primarily an educational and cooperative organization, yet at the same time it is a fraternal order and has advantages and benefits along this line also, which are simply indicated without giving details.

The third line is cooperation in buying and selling. Those things that can best be handled in large quantities, boxes, barrels, cases, or even car load lots, such as fertilizers, fertilizer materials, farm supplies, etc., are in most cases bought through the union on a cooperative plan.

Expensive and wasteful methods of exchange have been a constant drain on the farming class, and speculation has been allowed to demoralize markets and prevent the normal operation of the law of supply and demand.

To secure justice, establish justice and apply the Golden Rule. To discourage the credit and mortgage system. To assist our members in buying and selling.

To educate the agricultural classes in scientific farming. To teach farmers the classifications of crops, domestic economy and the process of marketing.

To eliminate gambling in farm products by Boards of Trade, Cotton Exchanges and other speculators. To bring farming up to the standard of other industries and business enterprises.

To secure and maintain profitable and uniform prices for cotton, grain, live stock and other products of the farm. To strive for harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves.

The War and American Farmers

Will the European war, by causing an increased demand for agricultural products, benefit the farms of this country? It is by no means certain that it will.

The savings of the world in one year may amount to \$500,000,000 or \$6,000,000,000; the war will destroy that amount of wealth in three or four months. Consider the resulting scarcity of capital throughout the world, the consequent restriction of production, the diminished supply of labor, the increase in the rate of interest.

Suppose that most farm products do advance; does it follow that there will be a real increase in profit to the farmer? Will farmers as a group lose more than they gain on account of the higher prices they must pay for everything they buy?

Suppose that wheat goes to \$1.50 or \$2 a bushel. How many farms in one hundred raise wheat? Only twenty-three. Consequently, seventy-seven farmers must pay exorbitant prices for the principal articles of food.

No farm produces everything, or nearly everything, that its owner needs. Potatoes grow on only one-half of all the farms, and sweet potatoes on only eighteen per cent of them.

Letters From The People Farmers' Rights. Brother Farmers: Did you know you are the worst abused of any other class of people on earth? And why is it that?

A comparison. He buys a single tree at 35c that used to cost 50c. He buys a sweep at 8c that used to cost 15c per pound.

Subject to withdrawal without notice we make the following proposition— WE WILL TAKE COTTON ON NOTES AND ACCOUNTS AT 8c POUND before that time, goes above 8 cents we will give you the benefit of it.

that less than one-quarter of the farms raise cotton. Sugar, dry beans and rice are raised on only a small proportion of our farms. Moreover, if the war continues, the price of clothing, and of almost all sorts of manufactured goods, will rise.

We have no meat that we can afford to export. If we do export it, the price of meat, and of meat animals, will advance, and there will be a wasteful slaughter of immature cattle.

The European war cannot really benefit the farmers of the United States. Small groups of producers here and there may profit by it, but when the actual results of the great upheaval begin to make themselves felt, the farming population as a whole must face a diminished market and lower prices.

of your income. By so doing you can be independent as far as the other fellows are concerned. Try to educate your children, and you can if you will quit letting the other fellow price your produce.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ligon visited Dr. and Mrs. W. K. Sharp one day last week. Mrs. Thad. Gaines recently visited her sister, Mrs. Luther Dean, at Starr.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Gaines and children, Vivian, Ozell and Minnie Lee spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sharkey.

Mr. and Mrs. Lon Boleman and Mrs. W. C. King attended the fair at Belton last week, having made the trip in Mr. Boleman's touring car.

Mr. Harry Gaines is quite sick. We hope he will soon be restored to his usual good health.

TOWNVILLE NEWS

TOWNVILLE, Oct. 29.—The literary school is progressing under the supervision of Prof. W. C. Witt as principal. Misses Kinlerly, Stewart and Kellet, assistants. They come to us highly recommended and have already shown much interest toward the school.

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Manufacturing Industry Advances With Farming

Products Manufactured in State in 1913 Were Valued at \$141,157,302—Agricultural Products Equal in Value—Employees in Manufacturing Plants of State Number 76,326 Persons.

The year 1913 was described as a prolific one in all branches of South Carolina industry. Manufacturing in the state is advancing in close relation with the farming industry in the race for supremacy. The value of the manufactured products of all industries in 1913 was \$141,157,302, according to figures furnished by the state department of industries, a sum just about equal to the value of the agricultural products of 1913.

The average number of persons employed in the cotton mills of South Carolina in 1913 was 49,454, an increase of 1,698 during the year. An increase in amounts paid operatives of \$1,266,437 in 1913 as compared with the previous year was noted.

Manufacturing industry of this state in 1913 employed a total of 76,326 persons, an increase of 424 over the total for the previous year. Of these, 53,542 are men, an increase of 11,248, 865 are women, an increase of 568; 4,612 are boys under 16 years of age, a decrease of 166; and 3,807 are girls under 16 years of age, a decrease of 185.

To these employees \$24,406,226 was paid in wages, an increase of \$1,309,570 over 1912. The male laborers received \$945,699 more than during 1912; the female laborers \$298,518; the boys were paid \$1,266,437, an increase of \$991,916, an increase of \$25,064 over the total for 1912, though 166 less were employed, and the girls received \$695,378, an increase of \$43,289, though 86 less girls were employed in 1913 than during the prior year.

The textile industry continues to be far and away the leading manufacturing industry, showing an annual production of \$88,768,738. A large proportion in the increase in total value of the product is due to the steady increase shown in the textiles, according to figures.

Second industry in value of product is the lumber and timber industry, with an output of materials valued at \$17,419,678 on an invested capital of \$12,447,677.

On mills have supplanted the fertilizer industry in third place, according to value of products, turning out in 1913 products valued at \$12,660,818 on a capital of only \$3,897,668, though this is a falling off of \$28,349 in value of products as compared with 1912.

ed are as follows: City. Capital. Products. Aiken \$ 8,617,871 \$ 4,937,854 Anderson 11,808,558 12,244,074 Charleston 18,846,638 17,937,936 Greenville 17,149,516 16,690,690 Richland 12,253,684 11,098,743 Spartanburg 16,079,115 16,485,182

The textile plants in money value turned out products in 1913 almost equalling in value of the cotton crop of the state, and almost equal to the capital involved. The year 1913 showed an increase of \$6,000,000 in the total capital invested in the textile industry over 1912. The increase in value of the annual product in mid-year, 1913, was \$6,339,513 and at the close of the year was \$11,288,072. The value of the product of 1913 was \$84,785,158, and the capital invested was \$25,767,738.

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IDEAL GROCERIES AT IDEAL PRICES. Pancake flour, two packages for 25c. Buckwheat flour, two packages for 25c. Malaga grapes at per pound 20c. Fla. Oranges, at 20c and 25c. Kalamazoo celery at 10c, 3 for 25c. Sweet potatoes at a peck 35c. Kings Reliable hams and breakfast bacon, just the thing for breakfast now. New lines of cereals just in. Okra and tomatoes at a can 10c. Pie plates at a can . . . 10c. New lines of cereals just in. Blackberries, at 10c and 15c a can. Red Raspberries, while they last—regular 35c can at 20c. White "Royal Anne" Cherries—regular 35c value at 30c. Don't fail to include with your order three cans of the famous, and delightful "Golden Glow" coffee. Satisfaction guaranteed. California peaches 2 for 25c. Cooking apples pack . . 25c. Black walnuts 25c. Mince meat package . . 10c. Bring your coupons here for "Clean Easy" soap. We will gladly redeem them for you. The Ideal Grocery Co., 308 N. Main St., ANDERSON, S. C. Phone 471.

A COTTON PROPOSITION: Subject to withdrawal without notice we make the following proposition— WE WILL TAKE COTTON ON NOTES AND ACCOUNTS AT 8c POUND before that time, goes above 8 cents we will give you the benefit of it. Peoples Oil & Fertilizer Co. L. N. GEER, President