

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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ONLY 21 More Shopping Days Before Xmas. HOLDING COTTON

For a number of years all of us have plead with the farmers to hold their cotton off the market when the price was low.

This year the farmers are heeding that advice, and as a consequence, business has gone to pot and practically every business house in this town is suffering.

The situation is squarely up to the farmer. He is the chap who makes good times and bad times.

When the farmer sells his crops and pays off the merchant who furnishes him with supplies during the year and then buys winter clothes and other necessities and luxuries, the merchant is enabled to take up their notes at the bank, and the banks get in shape to make new loans for the following year.

What, then, is to be done? There is only one honorable solution. Is the merchant to blame because cotton is low? Assuredly not. Then why try to make him stand your loss?

You, the farmer, took the full risk when you planted this year's cotton crop. You did not say to the merchant this spring: "If cotton brings a good price this fall I will pay you for your goods; if it does not, I will not pay you."

There are those who cannot pay. Creditors who have any bowels of humanity understand these cases, and will make the necessary concessions. I am speaking only of those who could pay—who have piles of cotton piled in the yard—and yet refuse to do the square and manly thing.

No poverty nor hardship can justify crookedness. If a man must suffer, then let him starve like a gentleman, without whine.

As a matter of fact no one will starve, or even suffer. Those who cannot pay in full can secure more time by coming forward now with all they can possibly spare.

The farmer has the wrong idea of merchandising. He thinks it a sure and easy way to wealth. But it isn't. Merchandising on a credit basis is about the most uncertain graft in the world.

LAWLESSNESS

The lynching of Dillard Wilson by a mob composed of citizens of Shiloh township, Sumter county, and adjacent sections of Florence and Charleston counties was the exercise of lawless justice by an excited and outraged community that will be approved and justified by a majority of the people of Sumter county and the state at large.

The following is taken from a northern newspaper and gives the view-down South in reference to the cotton crop: "There is no lot-up in the controversy over what to do with the cotton puzzle. Efforts in restraint of trade and to boost prices in a natural monopoly are still persisted in, and the country is treated to a spectacle of a vast region which, if affected elsewhere would invite prosecution, but in this instance is passed over by the authorities. In fact the latter are more disposed to push the game along than to stop it, there being, for once, a considerable difference between tweedledee and tweedledum."

The impression North has been that the South is united on the cotton problem, but such appears not to be the case. There is a side other than the planter's. A sample of the manner in which this is presented is found in the circular letter of a wholesale hardware house located at Ft. Worth, Texas. This firm objects to the farmer's claim that he ought to have 10 cents for cotton because it costs that much a pound to raise and says many growers became rich, or at least independent, producing it at 7 cents.

He buys a hoe for 50 cents that used to cost 75 cents. He buys a file at 15c that used to cost 35c. He buys a single tree at 35c that used to cost 55c.

He buys a sweep at 3 cents that used to cost 15 cents per pound. He buys a pile at 75 cents that used to cost \$2.

He buys nails at 4c that used to cost 5c per pound. He buys wire at 3 1-2 cents that used to cost 10 cents per pound.

He buys hames at 60c that used to cost 75c. He buys traces at 45c that used to cost 75c.

He pays 60c for picking where he used to pay \$1. He borrows money at 8 to 10 per cent where he used to pay 12 to 15 per cent.

And while prices for articles which he uses have decreased the farmer is told: He sells wheat at \$1 that used to bring 80c. He sells oats at 50c that used to bring 75c.

He sells corn at 75c that used to bring 15c. He sells hay at \$14 that used to bring \$4. He sells turkeys at \$2.25 and sometimes \$4 that used to bring 60c.

LETTER FROM THE PEOPLE

Mr. Stribling Writes Again. EDITOR THE INTELLIGENCER: I am pleased to note in your editorial on the franchise question—issue 28 instant—the following:

"Let us get to the bottom of this thing and see what is right if possible." This is substantially what, I have been asking for ever since the first wrong steps were taken. And I now respectfully submit—in support of what I had to say in your issue of 27 instant—the following comment as to the franchise ordinance—quoting therefrom:

Ordinance granted the so-called Southern Public Utilities Company, its successors and assigns by Mayor Lee G. Holleman acting against the will of the people of the city of Anderson—assuming to grant to the said company the right to use "all public places" of the city for the purpose—among other things—of "selling, transmitting and distributing electrical energy to and within the city of Anderson, and to its inhabitants," etc.

but nothing herein contained shall give the city any right to purchase the Portman Shoals plant or any portion thereof nor shall anything herein contained, be construed to prohibit the company from selling power in wholesale quantities to the inhabitants of said city of Anderson; "provided, further, that said city shall not before purchasing the electrical plant: directly or indirectly enter into competition with the company in the sale and distribution of electrical energy to the inhabitants of said city, nor shall it before purchasing the distribution system . . . install a system for the lighting of its streets.

The matter quoted from the so-called ordinance—an ordinance granted by the council only and not approved by the people of the city—clearly shows its purpose to be used as an instrument in the hands of the water power trust conspirators—in name of Southern Public Utilities Company—to further their unlawful operations and purpose of complete monopolization of the power resources of the Piedmont region of country.

Respectfully, JNO. V. STRIBLING. November 28, 1914.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

brought the Russian offensive to a standstill and inflicted heavy losses. Further south and east of Novo Radzko the Germans also claim to have repulsed the Russians, while for the armies advancing to Bealea Crava, the Russian headquarters announces a "decisive success."

In the last few days of fighting in this region the Russians, according to their official reports, captured about 15,000 men, 40 cannons, 20 machine guns and some general staff officers.

This battle, although considered in military circles here as important as that around Lodz, would open the way for the Russians into Southern Silesia if they are successful.

In the west the Allies are still waiting for the new attack by the Germans, which has been so long promised. All communication between Belgium and Holland has been stopped, so that nothing authoritative can be learned of what the Germans are doing. Reports continue, however, of large German forces moving west, some with boats and bridge material.

It is believed in London that the next attempt of the Germans will be made south of the Franco-Belgian border, perhaps in the vicinity of Arras.

Following the report from Petrograd of damage inflicted on the German fleet by the Russians in September, comes the announcement through Paris that the German cruiser Hertha has been sunk near Libau. There also are rumors that the German battleship Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse has been torpedoed in the Baltic. Both these reports lack confirmation.

The British admiralty, it is believed, has solved the mystery of the sailing of mines off the north coast of Ireland. British ships have arrested two trawlers, one a Norwegian and the other Danish, which made their headquarters at Fleetwood, on the English coast of the Irish Sea, on a charge of having laid the mines which proved so disastrous to British and neutral shipping. It has been suggested that these mines were laid by vessels flying neutral flags, but it was hardly thought they were making a British port their headquarters.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN TWO DISTRICTS (CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.) Fittin' school, Carlisle school and Lander College. The South Carolina conference shall elect six of the 12 trustees of Columbia College. The South Carolina conference shall elect eight and the Upper South Carolina conference shall elect seven of 15 trustees of Epworth orphanage. The Upper South Carolina conference shall elect four and the South Carolina conference shall elect three of the seven trustees of the Cokesbury conference school. That the quota of trustees elective for each conference shall be nominated at this time and by the present board of education and elected for two years; thereafter the trustees for each conference shall be nominated by the board of education of the conference they are to represent and elected by the conference.

Resolved, fourth, that all property held by the original South Carolina conference other than heretofore provided for be held intact by the present board of managers of the legal benefit equally and jointly of the

OUR DAILY POEM

Unrecorded Heroism. I watch her as she dons her little frock. And sets the trim hat on her shapely head.

Her boots and gloves are good—a girl must dress. Although her breakfast's simple tea and bread!

Her big blune eyes are trustful. There is hope Within her sweet young face, in manner, word, She's not cast down by failures or rebuffs.

Give up so soon? Why, that would be absurd! She sighs of course, at times—what girl would not. Remembering the care-free, happy days.

The pleasant office, all the hum of work, While her deft fingers won her wage and praise? She was so joyful, helping toward the home, girl-born, a widowed mother's . . .

The young children must be clothed, schooled, fed, (God only knew what she herself denied!) Then came the war Great warehouses were closed.

All trade was paralyzed, the Street grew still. No typists were required, Long weeks she's roved— "I'll find some work today! I must! I will!"

Her little savings melted fast away. What soldier needed more pity in the field. Than she, frail girl, who, seeking work, meets foes— Despair, temptation—yet who will not yield!

—New York Times.

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DECEMBER. The Christmas Store for Men's and Boys' Gifts.

Count the days before Xmas. Count the money you intend to spend. Count on us for practical presents for men and boys. Perhaps this list may help you: Men's Suits \$10 to \$25. Overcoats \$10 to \$25. Shoes \$3.50 to \$6.50. Hats \$1.50 to \$3.50. Shirts 50c to \$3.50. Ties 25c to \$1. Hose, all prices. Handkerchiefs. Gloves \$1 up. Mufflers and Motor Wraps. Traveling Bags and Cases. For boys, everything they'll use and appreciate.

Whaley. Elected President of the State Association of Secretaries. The president of the South Carolina Commercial Secretaries Association was conferred upon Porter A. Whaley, secretary of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce, at the meeting of the State organization held in Rock Hill Friday.

Lower Prices Also, According to Ban Johnson, American League Chief Executive. CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The baseball series for the championship of the world will consist of 11 games next year instead of seven and prices will be lower, according to B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, when he made public tonight a letter he had received from August Herrmann, chairman of the National Baseball Commission.

A Beautiful Wedding at Lowndesville. A wedding of unusual interest to a large number of relatives and friends was that of Miss Ida Allen and Mr. Russell S. Garner, both of Lowndesville. The ceremony took place at 3:30 p. m. Wednesday, November 25, at the Baptist church. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the color scheme being green and white. The entire pulpit and choir loft were covered with white, on which ivy was tastefully arranged.

Barler Ideal Heater. COMFORT for everybody—a gift that is useful, from cellar to garret. So be sure and mark down BARLER SMOKELESS OIL HEATER on your Christmas list. There is nothing like a BARLER for helping you out of bed on a winter morning. Light it and in five minutes you have an abundant supply of clean, odorless heat.

The GIFT That CHEERS. Barler Ideal Heater. Sullivan Hardware Company. Anderson, S. C. Greenville, S. C. Belton, S. C.

