

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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The Intelligencer is delivered by carriers in the city. If you fail to get your paper regularly please notify us. Opposite your name on the label of your paper is printed date to which our paper is paid.

Did the society editor of the afternoon paper attend the circus, or did she remain at home to study costuming?

How many ears of corn must a farmer feed to his horse? The special legislature should settle this along with the number of acres of cotton to be planted.

Let the legislature decide how many subscribers it is right for a newspaper to have, while they are regulating (?)

We are of the opinion that some of the merchants are selling too many pairs of shoes to farmers. Of course a farmer should wear only a specified number of pairs in a year. It would be well for the legislature to look into this.

Legislator Gray need not have put that property qualification so high to keep newspaper men out of the legislature. We do not know one that could go in over a \$5,000 property qualification, instead of \$100,000.

Executive sessions of the city council have suddenly become very unpopular.

Why should the public's business be attended to behind closed doors? The public should know what the public servants are doing.

If the commission plan of government is good for Mexico what about Anderson?

"Sheriff of Richland attaches Ringling's circus"—headline in newspaper. What in the name of common sense does he want with it?

Senator Tillman will sow all the oats he can, but he will not "saw wood."

Baseball has the war backed off the boards.

Cotton goods week in Anderson.

Let the ladies all wear only cotton goods next week.

The homespun dress of the mothers showed patriotism. Will not the cotton dress of the mothers of today be equally patriotic?

WATERLOG. Why have the mighty lived—why have they died? Is't ever thus with idle wreck to strew? Fields such as thine, remorseless Waterloo? Hopeless the lesson! Vainly hath ever cried Stern fate to man—"So perish human pride!" Still must the many combat for the few: Still must the noblest blood fair earth bedew; Tyrants, slaves, freemen, molting side by side! On such a day the world was lost and won By Pompey at Pharsalia; such a day Saw glorious Hannibal a fugitive; So faded death the Macedonian sun; Perseus' pale star; no empire passed away From Harold's brow, but he dedicated to live! —St. A. de Vere.

You can get the news while its new in The Morning Daily Intelligencer.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE HOUSTON'S ADVICE TO FARMERS.

Among the utterances of prominent business men of the nation, and among the utterances and advice offered, in the opinion of The Intelligencer, there has nothing been said with more sense to it, or of more practical nature than the following plan by Hon. D. F. Houston, National Secretary of Agriculture. He does not advise that the legislatures shall pass stringent laws restricting the acreage of cotton next year, but that "there is no other feasible way of bringing about wise action on the part of Southern farmers EXCEPT THROUGH THE PROPOSAL AND ADOPTION OF A CONSTRUCTIVE PLAN."

But let Mr. Houston tell this himself:

All the officers of the Department of Agriculture immediately concerned have given most earnest and prolonged consideration to the problems presented to the Southern farmer by the breaking out of the European war. We are definitely of the opinion that there is no other feasible way of bringing about wise action on the part of Southern farmers except through the proposal and adoption of a constructive plan. In the face of past experience and knowledge of the human element involved, it does not seem likely that an effort to induce Southern farmers simply to restrict acreage will solve the problem. In the past such an effort has been made. It has been found that where agreements have been made to reduce acreage they have not been observed, and that instead of a reduction of acreage resulting there has been an increase and the production of a larger crop. Many individuals thinking that others would reduce acreage have increased theirs, and the result has been that which I have indicated.

The constructive plan which appeals to this Department as wise and practicable is simply this: To bring home to the farmers the fact that in the next year or in the next few years the prices of all foodstuffs are likely to be high, and that it is the part of wisdom for the farmers of the country to make every effort to take advantage of the situation and to increase their products of foodstuffs so far as possible. Even if the Southern farmers should not think it wise to produce grains, such as wheat and corn, for foreign export or for interstate shipment in competition with the middle West, it would seem to us that they should recognize the wisdom of producing enough of these commodities for home consumption and for the intercommunity market. Many of the Southern States import many millions of dollars worth of grain each year. With the increasing prices of these products it is economically unsound for the South to rely so largely on other sections for them. It seems clear to this Department that southern farmers should at least produce grains for home consumption as a means of cutting down the family expenses, and that they might increase their production of chickens, guineas, turkeys and hogs to the point at least of supplying their own needs and the needs of their neighbors. With adequate attention to marketing, they can also profitably produce these things for interstate shipment. I am told that the number of poultry on the average Ohio farm is approximately 125, while the number on the average South Carolina farm is about 14. The same comparison would doubtless obtain with reference to most of the Southern States. This situation should be remedied and can be remedied. The whole nation is confronted with a problem of securing enough meat for its own consumption. Too exclusive attention in the past has been given to the production of the large animals, such as beef cattle, and to the production of these on the big ranch, which is in a measure disappearing. We are confronted with a decreasing meat supply and a rapidly increasing population. It is obvious to everybody who thinks that a much larger part of the meat consumption of the nation might well be the consumption of poultry of a considerable variety and of hogs. As a matter of fact, a very large percentage today of the meat consumed is of this kind. The production of these smaller animals can be very considerably increased, if each individual farmer will give his attention to their production, and they can be increased and quickly increased without very great expense. They can be consumed at home, relieving the farmer of the expense of securing his meat from remote States, paying transportation and middleman's cost; and with the use of known methods of marketing they can be shipped beyond the community. If the Southern farmer will give his attention next year and the year after to these things, and economize in production by saving manure, thereby reducing his fertilizer bill, and by planting winter cover crops, especially winter legumes, he can secure the surest relief for himself and for his community in this emergency, and can bring about a wiser direction of his activities as a prominent part of agricultural economy in the South. In this direction it seems to me lies the wise use of a much larger percentage of the Southern farmer's labor and capital, and of his land. The Department urges that the Southern farmer follow this direction as the surest means of increasing his returns and of bringing about a better foundation for prosperity in the South. If he had done this in recent years he would now have means of subsistence, and would not be compelled in so many instances to part with his cotton immediately.

I recognize that there have been impediments placed in the way of many Southern farmers in his attempt to diversify his agriculture by failure of banks and merchants to extend him credit on other things than cotton. It seems to me that this has been shortsighted on the part of banks and merchants. After all, the character of the individual is the foundation of credit, and again it is almost a truism that it is more important to guarantee that credit extended shall be wisely used than that it shall be extended at all. The bankers and merchants should cooperate with the farmers in ascertaining what is the wisest use of credit and in directing the application of capital and labor into the most fruitful channels.

The hearty co-operation of individuals in the South, of land-owners and tenants, of all Southern organizations, bankers and merchants is needed to bring about a better direction of Southern agricultural enterprise. If they should see fit at this time to follow such a constructive program as has been indicated, it would result, as a matter of course, that less labor and capital would go into cotton planting and that the output of this particular crop in another year would be proportionately reduced, or that in any event the South could like at home and utilize what cotton it did produce as a cash asset. The Department of Agriculture is proposing this constructive plan to Southern farmers, bankers, and merchants, and is suggesting it not only through its demonstrators but through circulars. It has issued at least 300,000 of these circulars and will continue its efforts in this direction. A pretty general acceptance of such a plan known to the public, as a manner of course, would afford the South a guarantee of subsistence in the near future, and would react on the present prices of cotton.

Very truly yours, D. F. HOUSTON, Secretary.

Senator Tillman Favors State Warehouse System

IN A LETTER TO CHESTER COUNTY CITIZEN SENATOR TILLMAN ADVOCATES STATE WAREHOUSE SYSTEM AND DOUBTS IF STATE CAN LEGALLY RESTRICT THE ENORMOUS COTTON CROP.

The following letter was sent The Intelligencer by Senator Tillman, a copy of Mr. Collins' letter was not enclosed but its contents can be pretty well guessed by a careful reading of the reply. The letter follows:

Trenton, S. C., October 9, 1914.

Mr. J. T. Collins, Chester, S. C. My Dear Sir:

Yours of October 5th received, I realize your condition perfectly and sympathize with the farmers who owe you. I do not know what to suggest or how to help our fellow-citizens who are in this predicament. Sad to say there are very many of them in distress. I am hoping that the legislature will enact a law promptly providing for a sensible warehouse scheme and that the state will get behind its own citizens with its credit, by voting a Constitutional amendment to increase the public debt for this purpose. Possessing the power of taxation as it does, there is absolutely no reason why it should not do this. Until South Carolina and other Southern states show their willingness to back their own people it is idle to expect the national government to do it. I believe the state Supreme Court would declare a proper warehouse law constitutional, provided the people at the next election vote to increase the public debt for that purpose. The legislature can act immediately and as the election comes off in November everything could be satisfactorily adjusted in this way. South Carolina can thus save its own citizens whether other southern States do or not. I doubt very seriously however, whether any law looking to the decrease of acreage or forbidding the planting of any cotton at all will stand the test of constitutionality. It is worth trying however.

I myself expect to sow all the oats I can get in the ground and will fertilize them well with cotton seed meal and acid phosphate, two home products. The land may wait for potash until the Germans are licked. Luckily most of the land in this State has enough potash in it already to make one or two crops, for it is a mineral which does not leach out. All the soils above the falls in our rivers have a natural supply.

I believe the reduction of acreage will settle itself without legislation, simply because nobody is able or willing to advance money or supplies to grow cotton at seven cents per pound. It is like lifting one's self over a fence by his bootstraps.

This European war has certainly hit the South a hard blow. We have before seen cotton very low, but everything else was low then too. Now everything we have to eat, especially meat and flour, is very high, and the cost of growing cotton is probably double what it was in 1890.

I see no reason why the national government does not hasten getting the National Reserve Banks in condition to begin operation. We have heard for a long while that the machinery would begin to move on October 1st. The national government could recognize warehouse receipts as good collateral, and I believe it will do so, provided the states first take sensible action in regard to this matter. I do not think Uncle Sam will, or ought to be expected to come to our help until we have exhausted all of our own resources and have done those things which are necessary. There never was a time when "God helps those who help themselves" was more applicable and had more truth. If the people of the State demand a sensible and practicable law, the Legislature will enact it, and the Governor will sign it too.

Our home banks, if they would only cease being greedy hogs and do their duty towards the people could get us all out of the wilderness. It is preposterous and criminal for those banks to draw money from the United States Government at 3 per cent interest "to assist the farmers in marketing their cotton crop" and then give it to merchants and manufacturers, and then if some few farmers are fortunate enough to be able to put up the proper collateral charge them 6 per cent and 8 per cent. Secretary McAdoo has the machinery already started in motion to print all the paper money necessary and will issue it to the banks on proper collateral. Congress has already discharged its duty far better than our state legislatures. In fact the President and the Secretary of the Treasury dare not do more than they have already proposed to do.

There are certain things the national government can do and ought to do, but as usual there are demagogues among our public men who are making wild proposals. Such men are public enemies and ought to be "sat on."

Let the State Legislature do its duty and the national government may be depended on to perform it. We can stem the tide if we all work together, but many wild and impracticable schemes ought to be abandoned promptly and not talked about longer. Action is what is needed and not so many words.

Very truly yours, B. R. TILLMAN.

BUY YOUR COTTON GOODS NOW AND HELP PROSPERITY.

Don't delay. Go to your merchant now and buy all the cotton goods you can use during the coming winter. By doing this you will help to make everybody prosperous. The South has the biggest cotton crop on record and can't sell it to Europe as usual on account of the war. Cotton is King and the effect will be to make times harder, as the South will be short of money.

All over the country, in all the cities, a movement is pushing ahead to buy cotton and to buy cotton goods right now to help the situation. Everybody will profit by it. White cotton stockings will be the styles for the girls and women of Anderson this fall and winter.

At least such will be the case if the public responds to the patriotic movement which has been launched.

Be patriotic. Buy your cotton goods now. You will help the patriotic movement along and help to bring better times.

Monday morning, bright and early, "National Cotton Goods" week will be ushered into existence in Anderson, under the most favorable circumstances.

Almost every merchant handling any cotton goods at all has not only signified his willingness to aid this movement, but the most of them have put their shoulders to the wheel, and their hands in the pockets to aid this National movement. What is meant by the merchant putting his hand in his pocket, is—that he has really put his hand into his own pocket and given of his own means to this movement, for they are reducing the prices on staple goods which they could sell at almost any time this Fall and Winter at their regular profits, but in order to aid this movement, they have slaughtered their profits and gone to considerable trouble and expense in addition to further this great patriotic movement to aid the South.

Advertisement for B.D. Evans & Co. featuring a large illustration of a man in a suit and a woman in a dress. Text: "Yes the best is here—all the new ideas for Fall. This is the only store in this city that has a New York Resident Buyer permanently on the job! This makes it possible for us to have the new things as quickly as they are seen in New York. Shirts 50c to \$3.50. Neckwear 25c to \$1. Arrow Collars. Everything for men's and boys' wear. Order by parcel post. We prepay all charges. B.D. Evans & Co. 'The Store with a Conscience'"

Advertisement for Sullivan Hardware Company featuring a large illustration of a plow. Text: "Taking Today's Market PRICES AS A BASIS. It will require about twenty-one pounds of lint cotton with which to buy a bushel of wheat and about twenty pounds with which to buy a bushel of corn. Every sensible farmer must realize this year that he cannot afford to buy grain, corn or other foodstuff; that he cannot afford to purchase anything that he can raise on the farm. Wise and progressive farmers fully appreciate the necessity of farming on an economical basis as possible, and that the greatest saving can be affected by using modern, labor-saving implements. The Modern Method of Sowing Grain. Experience has proven that splendid, profitable crops of Oats and other grain can be raised throughout the South. Sowing in open furrows positively insures against freezing out. Farmers no longer fear that their crops may be ruined by hard winter or early spring freezes. This plan has made oats a sure and paying crop in sections where they cannot be raised profitably by other methods. It makes better crops everywhere. Seeing the remarkable certainty and success of this method, Cole decided to build better machines especially suited to do the work in the best and quickest way. As a result you have your choice of five styles of One Horse Grain Drills—the most splendid line ever offered. Sullivan Hardware Company. Anderson, S. C., Belton, S. C., Greenville, S. C."