

# 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. In union there is strength. Concentration of effort, when well planned and directed, furnishes power and gives good results. The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America is an organization that began in Texas in 1902 and entered this State in the fall of 1906 and the spring of 1907. The following preamble to the constitution will give the objects, aims and purposes of the organization:

**Preamble.**  
"In the course of modern industrial development we find it necessary that the farmer not only apply the principles of scientific agriculture, but that he systematize his business by cooperation and apply the principles of scientific commerce.

"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 enable farmers to meet these conditions and protect their interests, the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America has been organized for the following

**Purposes**  
"To secure equity, 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 classification of crops, domestic economy and the process of marketing.

"To systematize methods of production and distribution.

**Constitution**  
"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.

"To garner the tears of the distressed, the blood of martyrs, the laugh of innocent childhood, the sweat of honest labor, and the virtue of a happy home as the brightest jewels known."

These purposes are all good and are for the uplift of the agricultural interests of the country. The plan of organization is to secure local unions in which the individual members are enrolled, five being the minimum for a charter and fifteen, or more, being preferred. When five, or more, local unions are organized in a county, delegates from same meet and are organized into a county union. The State union is composed of its officers and the delegates from the county unions. The national union is composed of its officers and the delegates from the State unions.

The farmers' union offers to the farmers of this and other States an organization to assist them to help themselves by cooperation. The advantages and benefits made by the farmers are principally along three lines. First the educational advantages to be derived from membership are very important. Every local union should be a school for the study of scientific agriculture. Subjects for discussion and a regular course of study serve to make the meetings attractive and helpful. We can come in contact with all the government agencies for the instruction of the farmers in scientific and economic production, such as the United States farm demonstration work, the state department of agriculture, and Clemson college and even bulletins and farm journals much better in an organized capacity than as individuals. Organized work in this line produces better results than individual activity.

**Social and Fraternal Benefits.**  
In the second place may be mentioned the social and fraternal benefits from meeting together regularly

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. At each meeting of the local union there should be a roll call of the members present for cooperative buying to ascertain the needs of each and make up an order for same and arrange for the purchase. Much can be saved by the members in this kind of cooperative work when properly managed. County unions do the same kind of work on a little larger scale than the local unions, through their county business agents. Many of our local unions and most of our county unions in this State have accomplished a great deal in the line of cooperative buying. As a concrete example of this work it may be stated that Jackson's Creek local union in T. Chiland county purchased fertilizer materials for home mixing on the cooperative plan last season and at the current prices that were quoted for the mixed goods the union saved between \$250 and \$400. Many examples could be given in different parts of the State. Some of our county unions are doing good work. Dorchester county union has a county business agent that is an active worker and a large volume of business has passed through his office during the past season and his work has been of much benefit to the members of the farmers' union in that county. Lexington, Saluda, Sumter and Union may be mentioned as counties that are doing good work through the union. It is not the purpose of this article to give many concrete examples, as that would make it too long. We wish to point out the advantages and benefits of this kind of cooperation and indicate its possibilities.

Cooperative selling is also very important. In fact it may be said to be more important, if anything, than cooperative buying, for the farmers should be sellers more than buyers. At each meeting of the local union there should be a roll call of the members present for cooperative selling to find out what the union has to sell. It should then be the effort of the union to assist the members to find a market for what they have to dispose of and they should sell together in a cooperative way.

While it is true that not as much accomplished in the line of cooperative selling as in cooperative buying in the farmers' union in this State, yet some sales have been made to the advantage and benefit of the farmers in some of the unions. This is a field that has not been developed as yet in this part of the country. We should turn our attention to marketing and develop this important side of our work more. Collective marketing can not be done without organization. The farmers' union furnishes the necessary machinery to start the development of this work and carry it out.

**PUREBRED CATTLE.**  
American Herdbook Journal.

The South wants pure bred cattle but cannot buy them until it can sell its own. An appeal has been made to the North to assist in finding a market for the cotton, and many have responded by buying the Southern staple at ten cents a pound. One automobile manufacturing concern has agreed to buy a bale of cotton for every automobile it sells. In view of the certainty of a largely reduced price of cotton next year, and the probability that the European war will be ended before another crop of cotton is harvested, when it appears that cotton at ten cents a pound is at least a safe investment, why wouldn't it be a good plan for some Northern breeders to take a few carloads of Herefords down and trade them for cotton? A proposition to accept a bale of cotton at ten cents a pound, amounting to \$100, as part payment on each animal sold, would appeal to some of the Northern farmers who want cattle but cannot buy them until they realize an

profit on their cotton.

## 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. 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. Farmers cannot escape the effects of such economic disturbances.

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? Farmers are consumers as well as producers; they are buyers as well as sellers, even of agricultural products.

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 twenty-three farmers for one of the principal articles of food. Most wheat farmers buy their flour from the merchant; they will have to surrender in that way some of the profit that they may receive for unground wheat.

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 eight-tenths of them. Cotton may go to fifteen or twenty cents a pound, but we must remember

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.

It is not even certain that there will be an increased effective European demand for our farm products, not excepting wheat. Europe has suspended credit payments, and will take only gold; consequently it must pay gold. As a rule, the nations at war are not paying, and cannot pay in goods, and the loan market of this country has been closed to them. Cotton manufacturing is paralyzed in the warring nations, which have taken yearly about two-thirds of our crop. Fruits have been exported from the United States to the countries at war to the value of \$20,000,000 a year. That demand has ceased absolutely.

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. It would be a misfortune both to the farmers and to the nation to increase or even to continue the over-slaughter of meat animals that has occurred in recent years.

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.—The Youth's Companion.

## 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 thus? Now listen, and I will tell you something that I think must be the cause.

First, that you don't demand your rights. That too many of you are asleep or ignorant as to what your rights should be. I think all farmers should get together and fix a living price on his product the same as merchants do on their merchandise. It would be equally right for you to say to the merchant, "Don't you fix the price on your goods, as the merchant does?"

If you farmers don't make a start to try to better things, I don't know what will become of you. You know your farmers are the foundation of every other industry, and why should you sulk about it?

You should be proud that you are farmers, and I know you would be, if you would only demand and get your rights. I look on farming as one of the most honorable and one that gives more pleasure can be derived from than any other industry. If you farmers would only educate yourselves to manage that line of business to a greater advantage for self. Keep out of debt and learn to live in the bounds

of your income. By so doing you can be independent as far as the other classes are concerned. Try to educate your children, and you can if you will quit letting the other fellow price your produce. Now your farmers have been a football for all other industries long enough, and if you ever expect to cease being kicked, you had better be doing something. I long to see the time when you farmers can put a price on your produce, as the merchants are doing. And you can if you will only manage right. Let me repeat again, "Don't you fix the price on your goods, as the merchant does?"

Work fewer acres and work them better. And above all things try to own these few acres. Keep the women folks out of the field. Let them sew and raise chickens and tend to the cows and pigs. They can make more by so doing, than raising cotton and taking the other fellow's price all the time. You will have more to eat at home and less to buy. Don't you see the point? I think that will have a tendency to women and girls out of the field. Now just so long as you stay in this old rut, just so long you may expect to be laughed at by the sick merchant for wearing old clothes and rundern shoes, for you can't afford to wear any better so long as you let the other fellow price your produce all the time. Now for the sake of humanity do wake up and do something. It is up to you, brother farmer.

S. E. S.

### A COMPARISON.

A Fort Worth, Texas, hardware firm has sent out a letter in which it urges Southern farmers not to seek to be what the Indiana per-wards of the government. All of us in the letter says, have to meet losses from time to time and the farmer should meet his just as other citizens do. If he does not owe anything, he has a right to hold his cotton as long as he pleases, but if in debt, he ought either to borrow or sell to pay his debts. The man to whom he owes money is entitled to his payments and may be forced to the wall if he does not get them.

The Fort Worth firm insists that cotton is worth what it will bring in the market, not what it costs to raise it. In reply to the suggestion that it costs ten cents a pound to raise cotton, it says a great many thousands of farmers get rich, or at least, independent, raising cotton at seven cents a pound.

The farmers' answer to that would be that what he uses costs more to buy. The Fort Worth firm denies that, asserting, on the contrary, that the other products of the farm sell for more now than then, that what the farmer buys costs less and that he is getting ahead of a bale for seed that he was not getting. To prove this contention, the Fort Worth firm gives the following comparisons as to the farmer:

He buys a hoe for 50c that used to cost 75c.  
He buys a file at 15c that used to cost 35c.  
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.  
He buys a piler at 75c that used to cost \$2.  
He buys nails at 4c that used to cost 5c per pound.  
He buys wire at 11-2c that used to cost 10c per pound.  
He buys hams at 50c 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 and 15 per cent.  
He sells wheat at \$1 that used to bring 60c.  
He sells corn at 75c that used to bring 11c.  
He sells hay at \$14 that used to bring \$4.  
He sells turkeys at \$2.25 and sometimes \$4 that used to bring 60c to 75c.  
He sells chickens at \$2.50 that used to sell at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per doz.  
He sells a horse at \$150 to \$225 that used to sell from \$50 to \$100.—Green-Ville Piedmont.

Millions of Wood Screws Used.  
It has been estimated that 4,700,000,000 wood screws are used in the United States each year.

## TOWNVILLE NEWS

TOWNVILLE, Oct. 29.—The literary school is progressing under the supervision of Prof. W. C. Witt as principal. Misses Kinney, Stewart and Kellet, assistants. They come to us highly recommended and have already shown much interest toward the school. Let's one and all help to make this one of the best schools we've ever had here at Townville. Parents see that your children prepare their lessons at home. Teach them to be on time every morning with a pleasant smile and a good morning to all. Teach them to love and respect their teacher wherever they may be and always speak a kind word about them.

Rev. W. S. Meyers filled his regular appointment at the Methodist church last Sunday evening.

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. Robert Fair, the infant of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dixon, who has been suffering with a rash; on his face, we are glad to report; the little fellow is improving.

R. H. Price, one of our townsmen is home from a few days' stay in Plains, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Gaines and children, Vivian, Orzell and Minnie Lee spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shirley.

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

E. C. Ashill has added very much to the appearance of his handsome residence on King street with the addition of a nice new coat of paint.

Prof. H. C. Hawkins has opened his school at Double Springs. Mr. Hawkins is a graduate of Mercer university, Macon, Ga. We hope for him much success.

Mr. and Mrs. Len Boleman and children recently visited relatives at Hartwell, Ga.

Prof. J. B. Felton and family recently visited relatives here. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Spears.

T. B. Jones entertained the teachers of the literary school to a 3 o'clock dinner at Mountain View hotel.

Mrs. C. G. Galloway and children are visiting relatives in Anderson.

Miss Kinney visited the Misses Broyles last Sunday.

Guy Heller, who is employed with G. W. Gibbitt as salesman, spent the week-end with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ashill, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Woolbright and Mrs. J. N. Boleman spent yesterday in Anderson.

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

Miss Pallie Barton of Greenwood spent the week-end with her father, J. I. Barton and family.

Misses Addie Shouse of Winston-Salem, N. C., and Florida Dunlap of Atlanta, Ga., are teaching successful music classes here.

Mrs. J. W. Dickson and children, Walter, Jr., and Robert Fair, spent last Tuesday with J. P. Ledbetter and family.

E. H. Price made a business trip to Wethalla last Monday.

Mrs. Furman Boleman spent last Monday with her mother, Mrs. S. R. Heller.

J. D. Compton has gone to Florida to spend the winter. We hope Mr. Compton will be much improved in health.

Miss Sarah Wooten has moved to Starr. She is making her home with Mrs. Pruitt.

Mr. Harrison Price spent last Monday with relatives at Oakway.

Miss Marie Gaines will leave for her school at Long Branch next Monday.

### PEACHES FOR HOME ORCHARD

Varieties Recommended to Farmers by Horticulturist.

Peach varieties recommended to farmers for planting in the home orchard by C. F. Niven, assistant horticulturist of Clemson College, are: Mayflower, Greenharrow, Red Bird, Hilda, Georgia Belle, Carman, Elberta, Old Blenheim, Crowther's Late. The best time to plant peach trees in South Carolina is between November 15 and December 15. Peaches, says Prof. Niven, should be produced on every farm in the state. South Carolina is especially well adapted to them and they are sources of profit to the farmer.

Full information on this subject is contained in Circular No. 21 of the South Carolina Experiment Station, and farmers are advised to write to Clemson College for this circular, which is entitled "Peach Culture for South Carolina."

## 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, but about \$18,000,000 less than the total value of the agricultural products of 1913.

An actual increase of \$18,578,242 in value of manufactured products was shown in 1913 as compared with the manufactured records of the previous year. Total capital invested in 1913 in manufacturing plants in this state was \$167,039,699, as compared with \$142,770,805 for the previous year, an increase of \$14,268,896. The relative value of the output as compared with the increase of capital invested shows a healthy growth.

**Working Population.**  
Manufacturing industries 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 33; 14,885 are women, an increase of 596; 4,612 are boys under 16 years of age, a decrease of 166; and 3,207 are girls under 16 years of age, a decrease of 86.

To these employees \$24,404,226 was paid in wages, an increase of \$1,309,570 over 1912. The male laborers received \$94,599 more than during 1912; the female laborers \$298,518; the boys were paid in wages a total of \$91,915, an increase of \$29,064 over the total for 1912, though 166 less were employed, and the girls received \$695,278, an increase of \$43,359, though 86 less girls were employed in 1913 during the prior year.

**Leading Industries.**  
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 \$14,719,873 on an invested capital of \$18,447,679.

Oil mills have supplanted the fertilizer industry in third place, according to value of products, turning out in 1913 products valued at \$12,980,816 on a capital of only \$3,881,766, though this is a falling off of \$23,242 in value of products as compared with 1912.

The fertilizer industry is a close fourth, however, with a production of \$12,958,393 on an invested capital of \$21,986,159, with the value of the product valued at only \$3,220,905.

The capital and value of products in which the principal cities are located are as follows:

City. Capital. Products.  
Aiken . . . . . \$ 3,517,871 \$ 4,937,854  
Anderson . . . . . 11,808,556 12,244,074  
Charleston . . . . . 18,845,633 17,937,936  
Greenville . . . . . 17,146,618 15,890,689  
Richland . . . . . 12,252,684 11,098,743  
Spartanburg . . . . . 16,079,115 16,438,182

The textile plants in money value turned out products in 1913 almost equaling in value of the cotton crop of the state, and almost equal to the capital involved.

The year 1913 showed an increase of \$5,000,000 in the total capital invested in the textile industry over 1912. The increase in value of the annual product in mid-year, 1913, was \$5,239,513 and at the close of the year was \$11,239,072. The value of the product of 1913 was \$84,785,152, and the capital invested was \$88,767,738.

**Textile Operatives of State.**  
The average number of persons employed in the cotton mills of South Carolina in 1913 was 49,454, an increase of 1,696 during the year. An increase in amounts paid operatives of \$1,269,437 in 1913 as compared with the previous year was noted by the textile industry.

The spindleage was increased by 153,516 spindles during the year, the total number of spindles in operation in the state at the close of the year being 4,527,430; and an increase of 3,032 looms, making the total 109,762. The State's mills consumed 800,293 bales of cotton during 1913.

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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
- Kingans Reliable hams and breakfast bacon, just the thing for breakfast now.
- New lines of cereals just in.
- Ckrs and tomatoes at a can. . . . . 10c
- Pie peaches 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, peck . . . 25c
- Black walnuts, quart . . . 5c
- Mince meat, package . . . 10c

Bring your coupons here for "Clean Easy" soap. We will gladly redeem them for you.

**The Ideal Grocery Co.,**  
209 N. Main St., ANDERSON, S. C. Phone 471.

**NEW BULLETINS ISSUED.**  
Following are some of the popular titles recently published by the department. These may be obtained free on application to the Editor and Chief Division of Publications, as long as the department's supply lasts. Thereafter they may be obtained by sending coin or money order to the amount stated to the superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office:

The Granular Vascular Disease and Absorption in Cattle. 57 pages, 2 illustrations, 10 cents.

Gate Structures for Irrigation Canals. 81 pages, 26 illustrations (Professional Paper), 20 cents.

This paper will be of interest to engineers and directors of farmers' canal companies in the irrigated sections of the West.

Five Oriental Species of Beans. 32 pages, 7 illustrations (Department Bulletin 119), 10 cents.

This bulletin describes the adzuki bean, the rice bean, the mung bean, the urd, and the moth bean; it is of interest to botanists.

The Myxogone Disease of Mushrooms and Its Control. 24 pages, 8 illustrations (Department Bulletin 127), 10 cents.

Of interest to mushroom growers generally.

Repellents for Protecting Animals from the Attacks of Flies. 23 pages (Department Bulletin 121), 5 cents.

Commercial Turkistan Alfalfa Seed. 6 pages, 1 illustration (Department Bulletin 126), 5 cents.

**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. Further, we will hold cotton thus taken in until January 1st., and if the price at that time, or

**Peoples Oil & Fertilizer Co. L. N. GEER, President**