

The Anderson Daily Intelligence

SOUTH CAROLINIAN'S MILLION BRINGS COTTON LOAN FUND TO SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo Announces Completion of Plan to Furnish Aid to Cotton Producers--Bernard M. Baruch, a Former South Carolinian Subscribes Last Million Dollars to the Fund.

Federal Reserve Board Believes the Carrying Out of This Plan Will Be Beneficial, Not Only in Helping the Cotton and Foreign Exchange Situations, But by Promoting the General Prosperity of the Country.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The country wide effort to furnish aid to cotton producers and find a bottom for the cotton market came to a successful conclusion tonight when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced the completion of the \$135,000,000 cotton loan fund. In making his announcement Mr. McAdoo said the success of the plan was assured. The secretary's statement came at the end of a day devoted to efforts to obtain subscriptions necessary to complete the \$100,000,000 portion of the fund assigned to banks in non-cotton producing States. Mr. McAdoo, and members of the federal reserve board in active charge of the plan, took active steps to gather in the remaining millions. Kuhn Loeb & Co. of New York, subscribed \$2,000,000. At a luncheon given by John Skelton Williams, Bernard M. Baruch, of New York, said that he might invest in the fund up to \$1,500,000. His offer was taken to the extent of \$1,000,000 and the fund completed. A few hours after Mr. Baruch's offer word was received from several banks that they would subscribe to an amount of about \$2,500,000 but their assistance was not needed. As it stands the fund is oversubscribed about \$300,000. In announcing the completion of the plan, Mr. McAdoo said: "I am gratified to be able to announce the success of the cotton loan fund. Subscriptions for the entire \$100,000,000 of class A certificates were completed this afternoon. This assures the success of the plan. To such extent as banks in the Southern States subscribe to class B certificates the \$100,000,000 realized from the class A certificates will be available for loans on cotton at six cents a pound. Full details of the plan have been published and it is not necessary to repeat them here. "The full amount of subscriptions to class A certificates made by banks in non-cotton states amounted to \$97,292,000. The success of the plan was conditioned upon the subscription of the full amount of \$100,000,000 of these certificates. In order to make up the deficiency of \$3,000,000 Messrs. Kuhn Loeb & Co. of New York, subscribed \$2,000,000 and Bernard M. Baruch of New York, subscribed \$1,000,000, thus completing the required amount. The following is a list of the cities and the amounts subscribed to the fund: New York City—\$50,000,000. Baltimore—\$2,500,000. Boston—\$2,035,000. Chicago—\$13,500,000. Detroit—\$1,083,000. Cincinnati—\$2,000,000. Cleveland—\$2,000,000. Kansas City—\$2,000,000. Louisville—\$1,000,000. Minneapolis—\$1,000,000. Philadelphia—\$1,540,000. Pittsburgh—\$2,025,000. Richmond—\$1,155,000. St. Louis—\$1,000,000. San Francisco—\$200,000. Washington, D.C.—\$1,000,000. Banks total \$97,292,000. Kuhn, Loeb & Co.—\$2,000,000. Bernard M. Baruch, New York—\$1,000,000. "It was not possible to announce today the names of the subscribers to the fund in each of the cities," the statement said, "but it may be said that among the largest subscribers in New York City are Messrs. J. E. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, the Chase National Bank, and others whose names may, with their permission, be given as soon as the complete lists are supplied. The only banks in the city of Boston subscribing to the fund are the National Bank and the Fourth Atlantic National Bank, the Webster and Atlas National Bank and the First Trust Company. Great credit is due to Messrs. Foster, J. Vane and George W. Simmons of St. Louis, for their earnest and effective work. "The success of this plan has at no time been in doubt, but its completion has been delayed by the selfish opposition of certain textile manufacturers and local interests who have tried to defeat it. I am happy to say, for the sake of the country as well as for ourselves, that they have been unsuccessful. "The successful completion of this plan throws upon my associates of the federal reserve board and myself added responsibilities and a large amount of work. It is no part of our official duties. We are already burdened with many difficult problems but we have regarded the organization of this cotton loan fund just as we did the gold fund and its proper administration, as a patriotic service and have felt obliged therefore to respond to the call that has been made upon us. "We believe the carrying out of this plan will be beneficial, not only in helping the cotton situation and the foreign exchange situation but also by promoting the general prosperity of the country which now has such a happy impulse that it would be difficult to retard it. It is a pleasure to testify to the patriotism and broad-mindedness of the banks and bankers who have so cheerfully supported the secretary of the treasury and the federal reserve board in the organization of this fund."

MOST SERIOUS EFFECTS PASSED

RESTORATION OF CREDIT BALANCE WITH EUROPE HAS EASED SITUATION

DEMAND FOR FOOD SUPPLIES

Factories Are Straining to Highest Capacity to Meet the Demands.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Officials of the various government departments in touch with the country's business activities feel confident that the most serious effects of the European war on American business have passed. The restoration of the credit balance with Europe has greatly eased the situation. The increasing demand from Europe for American food supplies and also the sudden development of an abnormal trade in articles needed by the huge armies now in the field, adding to that end. No accurate figures on the contracts of the latter character are obtainable, but orders for horses, mules, army clothing, harness and the like have flooded factories and stockmen in some districts. It is said that including all munition orders, this business reaches the huge total of over 200,000,000 dollars. In several lines factories are straining to highest capacity to meet the demands. Other factors which have aided in clearing up the situation are the opening of the federal reserve bank system, upon which business experts look as the backbone of the country's resources, the opening of the Panama Canal which has already increased freight traffic to the west coast of South America, and the entry of more than eighty foreign-built ships into American registry under the emergency law passed at the last session of congress. Of the shipping situation officials said today there was a growing scarcity of carriers for American export commerce because the bulk of that traffic was increasing so steadily. Freight rates have risen remarkably and it was said shipping companies were no longer selecting their cargoes with the greatest care, avoiding all articles of even a semi-contraband nature. Huge shipments of grain are awaiting transportation at many ports. It appears probable this condition will result in renewed activity in behalf of the administration federal merchant marine bill when congress reassembles next month although the new complexion of the house of representatives, where the Democratic control by a narrow margin, makes the result doubtful. There was vigorous opposition to the bill last season by many Democrats.

Does Not Concern The United States

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Questions of neutrality of South American countries do not concern the United States in a strict sense, President Wilson declared today. He expressed the hope that assurances of neutrality given by Ecuador and Colombia would be sufficient to satisfy Great Britain and France, which contend the German fleets have been receiving aid from ports of those nations.

\$2,000,000 Fire Loss at Galveston, Texas

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 17.—The Sunset Elevator and more than 800,000 bushels of wheat stored in the building were destroyed by fire here today. The loss is estimated at \$2,000,000. The elevator was owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and was under lease to the J. Roccahsam Grain Company of Chicago.

Purchases Florida Central Railroad

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, N. C., Nov. 17.—Apparently authentic reports were in circulation here tonight to the effect that the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company had purchased the Florida Central Railroad. President John R. Kenly, of the Atlantic Coast Line, who attended a meeting of the stockholders at Richmond, Va., today could not be reached tonight for confirmation or denial of the transaction. The Florida Central, extends from Panlaw, Fla., to Thomasville, Ga., a distance of 47 miles. It would give the Atlantic Coast Line a link in its proposed shorter route from Savannah, Florida to the Mississippi Valley.

Kaiser's Minister of Foreign Affairs



The kaiser's minister of foreign affairs, von Jagow, the man who had as much to do with bringing Belgium and England into the war against Germany as did Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, has been chary of his photographs. This is the first recent one for which he has posed that has come out of Germany since the war began.

KEEP BATTERING AT ALLIED LINES

BIG BATTLE DEVELOPING BETWEEN VISTULA AND WARTA RIVERS

British Government to Raise Loan of \$1,750,000 for War Purposes.

PEACE PLANS ARE THREATENED

GEN. OBREGON SAYS GEN. GUTIERREZ HAS CHANGED HIS MIND

WAS NOT DUE TO LACK OF HONOR

Villa Advance Guards Have Been Driven Back After a Sharp Skirmish.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 17.—Undeterred by wintry weather and floods, the Germans are still striving to break down the Allies' defense along the Franco-Belgian frontier. Although the Berlin official report says the day was quiet there has been an almost continuous artillery duel, with occasional infantry attacks, but apparently without either side making progress.

(By Associated Press.) MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—Peace plans in Mexico again are threatened with failure, according to a statement here today by General Alvaro Obregon, who declared Eulalie Guetterez, named provisional president by the Aguan Calientes convention, had changed his mind and rejected General Carranza's latest proposals.

(By Associated Press.) EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 17.—General Villa's troops have begun an aggressive movement against the Carranza forces, disregarding further attempts to adjust the disagreement of the Constitutional factions. This was reported today in press telegrams and official messages from Aguan Calientes.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The convention troops took without opposition the town of Leon. It was reported. Later advices rumored the occupation of Queretaro. Carranza's proposition that he and Villa call themselves from Mexico and go to Havana on November 25 was regarded by local Villa officials merely as a final attempt to delay attack from the division of the north.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Servians and Montenegrins continue to fall back before larger Austrian forces. It is stated from Vienna

(By Associated Press.) SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 17.—Officials of the Savannah Clearing House Association announced tonight that local banks had decided not to subscribe to the plan \$135,000,000 cotton loan fund, which has been organized under the direction of the federal reserve board.

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A FUTURE CLEAR AND BRIGHT, WITH PROMISE OF THE BEST THINGS

Fundamental Wrongs Once Righted as They May Now Easily and Quickly Be, All Differences Will Clear Away, Says President Wilson In Letter to Secretary McAdoo Congratulating Him Upon Opening of Banks

The Future Will Be Different From the Past; Different in Action and Different in Spirit; Different in a Time of Healing Because a Time of Just Dealing and Co-operation Between Men Made Equal Before the Law in Fact as Well as In Name.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—"A future clear and bright, with promise of the better things," was the way President Wilson summed up his view of the business prospect tonight in a letter to Secretary McAdoo, of the treasury department, congratulating him upon the opening of the new federal reserve bank system.

"Fundamental wrong once righted as they may now easily and quickly be," wrote the president, "all differences will clear away. We are all in the same boat, though apparently we had forgotten it. We now know the port for which we are bound. We have and shall have more and more as our new understandings ripen, a common discipline of patriotic purpose. We shall advance, and advance together, with a new spirit, a new enthusiasm, a new cordiality of spirited cooperation. It is an inspiring prospect."

Mr. Wilson referred to the new tariff law, the new currency law, the new trade commission law and the labor provisions of the new anti-trust law as the means through which "the soil has everywhere been laid bare out of which monopoly is slowly to be eradicated."

"The whole structure of the currency law, the president said, "the war which has involved the whole of the heart of Europe has made it necessary that the United States should mobilize its resources in the most effective way possible."

"The tariff has been re-cast with a view to supporting the government rather than supporting the favored beneficiaries of the government. A system of banking and currency issues has been created which puts credit within the reach of every man who can show a going business; and the supervision and control of the system is in the hands of a responsible agency of the government itself. A trade tribunal has been created in which those who attempt unjust and oppressive practices in business can be brought to book. Labor has been made something else in the view of the law than a mere mercantile commodity, something human and linked with the privileges of life itself. The soil has everywhere been laid bare out of which monopoly is to slowly be eradicated, and undoubtedly the means by which credit has been set free at the heart of these things, is the keypiece of the whole structure."

"This is the most significant because of its opportuneness. It is brought to its final accomplishment just as it is most imperatively needed. The war which has involved the whole heart of Europe has made it necessary that the United States should mobilize its resources in the most effective way possible, and make her credit and her resources good for the service of the whole world. It has created, too, special

brought her business ideals into question, condemned her social standards, denied the honesty of her men of affairs, the integrity of her economic processes, the morality and good faith of many of the things which her law sustained. Those who had power, whether in business or in politics, were almost universally looked upon with suspicion and little attempt was made to distinguish the just from the unjust. They in their turn, seemed to distrust the people and to wish to limit their control. There was an ominous antagonism between classes. Capital and labor were in sharp conflict without prospect of accommodation between them. Interests harshly clashed which should have cooperated.

"And the thing stood so until the Democratic party came into power last year. The legislation of the past year and a half has, in very large measure, done away with these things. With their correction, suspicion and ill-will will pass away. For not only have these things been righted, but new things have been put into action which are sure to prove the instruments of a new life, in which the mist and vapors which have so embarrassed us will be cleared away; the wrongs and misunderstandings corrected which have brought distrust upon so many honest men unjustly. That is the main ground of my own satisfaction."

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"We have only to look back ten years or so to realize the deep perplexities and dangerous ill-humors out of which we have now at last issued, as if from a bewildering fog, a roxious miasma. Ten or twelve years ago the country was torn and excited by an agitation which shook the very foundations of her political life,

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: I warmly appreciate your letter of yesterday, for I share your feeling entirely about the significance of the opening of the federal reserve banks for business."

"I do not know that any special credit belongs to me for the part I was privileged to play in the establishment of this new system of which we confidently hope so much; in it the labor and knowledge and forethought and practical experience and sagacity of many men are embodied who have cooperated with unusual wisdom and admirable public spirit. None of them, I am sure, will be jealous of the distribution of the praise for the great piece of legislation upon which the new system rests; they will only rejoice unselfishly to see the thing accomplished upon which they had set their hearts."

"It has been accomplished, and its accomplishment is of the deepest significance, both because of the things it has done away with and because of the things it has supplied that the country lacked and had long needed. It has done away with agitation and suspicion, because it has done away with certain fundamental accommodations in the business world and an instrumentalism by which the interests of all, without regard to class, may readily be served."

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