

41st YEAR.

A STRONG ADDRESS.

Dr. John E. White, of Atlanta, Before the Woman's Missionary Union at Anderson.

The subject of the doctor's address was the "Backward People of the South." He said that he used the word "backward" with no invidious spirit, but felt that he had the right to speak of the people that way because he had spent many years among them as an educator and religious worker.

The orators of the past have tickled the ears of the people by telling them what a wonderful people they were, and lauding their virtues. Virtues speak for themselves, but the true citizen tells them their faults. He is only a good Southerner who wants the South to be right.

Said he, all of us are backward, measured by the character of Christ and the edge of the Book. Universally we are backward in our times as development of the human mind is concerned.

The backward class of 5,000,000 who own no land are the under strata that still needs to be dealt with. They come from the undisturbed servant class brought with the colonists from other countries, and finding themselves free in this land, became the poor white tenants of the plantations, owning no land, careless, irresponsible, living upon the business abilities of the planter.

After the war, says Dr. White, these people began to congregate about factories and mills where their children and women could be made available for family support. Thus sprung up the ignorant, inflammable mill element, though I do not mean to say that all people who work in mills are of this origin.

The Atlanta riot, making a regular hell of human force, continued the doctor, was composed of mill people, as was proven by the investigation. Not one single man belonging to that mob owned a foot of dirt. This element largely makes up the mob of the lawless element of the Southland.

The negroes make the 10,000,000 of the 20,000,000 backward people forming a great cloud of peril to the South. We brought them here and keep them here. Any proposition to remove them would meet opposition. As long as the white man makes the negro a factor in the development of the South he must in common decency give the black man justice.

"Friends," exclaimed Dr. White, "I am not so much afraid the negro will lose his head as I am that the white man will lose his soul. The gospel of Christ only is capable of making the relations between the white and blacks right, and I mean right by the standard of God. We must rule by the superiority of virtue and not by the equality of vice. The negroes are practically Baptists in the world over. Belong to us as a denomination, and the Baptists must practice their religion on the negro and try to get Christ's conception of him."

Dr. White said that while the home mission board looked into the industrial conditions of these backward people, it was not its mission to look after the industrial affairs of the country except from the standpoint of humanity. Do not think because you are rich and cultured that you can separate yourself from these people, for you must climb the ladder by heart culture.

what constitutes the backward 20,000,000 of the South, the field of our religious endeavors.

Dr. White said that his life is devoted to this 20,000,000, and that he would rather be a factor in its uplift than move in the most aristocratic circles as a leader. For ten years he was secretary of the home mission board and gained much experience with the mountain and mill people. He considers the mountaineers America's storehouse of pure red blood and unjaded nerves. Their names, languages and customs link us to the unadulterated Anglo-Saxon of Beowulf.

Dr. White spoke of the eagerness of the mountain children for education and their inherent religious turn. Cold, rain, snow, mud nor any weather inclemency keep them at home—they must be told to stay at home instead of told to go to school. The mountain child is a gold mine waiting for development. There are no skeptics in the mountains—they take the Book from cover to cover.

In Madison county, N. C., up to 1900 only one boy had left that county for an education and his parents were really not mountaineers. Since then from one mountain school in that county sixty boys and girls have graduated from outside schools and universities. When Dr. White taught in one of the mountain schools a parent made complaint to the school board that the teacher was "unsettling" the minds of his children and getting notions in their heads about leaving home and going out into the world.

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FIFTY MILLION ON COTTON CROP

Assured of Ample Backing to Hold Cotton—Plans for Upholding Price of Product.

New York, Nov. 21.—New York bankers who have been conferring here for the last few days with representatives of the Southern Cotton congress, announced this afternoon that they had raised a fund of \$50,000,000 to be placed in the cotton belt for the purpose of handling the cotton crop of 1911 and enabling growers to participate in any rise in the market.

The negotiations were conducted on behalf of the South by Gov. Emmet O'Neal, of Alabama; Senator Bailey, of Texas, who has been advising his colleagues as to the legal aspects of the proposition; E. J. Watson, president of the permanent Southern Cotton congress, and commissioner of agriculture of South Carolina, and Clarence O. Ousley, of Fort Worth, Texas, representing the governor of his state.

The bankers who will furnish the fund, according to the statement, are headed by Col. Robert M. Thompson, of the brokerage firm of H. P. Pell & Co. of this city. The financial support of several of the strongest banks in New York has been given to the plan.

The plan proposes to advance the grower \$25 per bale upon his cotton, based on the market value at the time of the loan. No interest will be paid upon the loan, the only charge being \$1 per bale, which is regarded as a legitimate minimum charge for the expense of grading and handling. The cotton is not held, nor taken from the channels of trade, but is placed at the best advantage. The grower is given the right to designate the day of sale prior to January 1, 1913, and will participate in any advance in price to the extent of three-fourths of the rise of the market.

Details of the plan are yet to be worked out. It has been decided, however, to place the funds through the state committees named by the governor or commissioner of agriculture of a state, and these committees shall be empowered to sell when cotton reaches 12 cents, and compelled to sell when it reached 13 cents, regardless of advice from the growers. Provision against any violation of the Sherman anti-trust law is contained in the agreement.

"Of course," reads the statement, "everything depends upon the acceptance of the plan by the individual farmer in connection with his pledge to reduce acreage the coming year." Following is the announcement of the plan, issued after to-day's conference: "The announcement was made here to-day following the conferences that have been in progress for several days between prominent bankers of New York and leading representatives of the South, such as Gov. O'Neal, of Alabama; Clarence Ousley, representing Gov. Colquitt, of Texas, and E. J. Watson, president of the permanent Southern Cotton congress and commissioner of agriculture of South Carolina, that a proposition has been presented to these gentlemen, representing respectively the governors' conference and the cotton congress, composed of producers and business men and bankers of the South, which means the placing in the cotton belt states of about \$50,000,000 immediately for the handling of the cotton crop of 1911.

"In other words, the proposition is to give the farmer \$25 per bale advance on his cotton without interest, charging him only \$1 per bale to cover expenses of grading and hauling, letting him turn over the cotton to the holders, who will advance him \$25 per bale and give him the opportunity to designate the date of the sale prior to Jan. 1, 1913, and to participate in any advance in price to the extent of three-fourths of the rise in the market.

"It is calculated that in the present ordinary bearing plan the farmer will lose about 10 per cent of the value of his cotton. The question is, how can we save him this loss? The answer is, by having a special condition of un-

this plan he takes no more chances than he did before, and has every opportunity of maximum price in a rising market, and saving the losses sustained by damage and loss of weight and warehousing charges.

"Provision is made against any apparent violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, in that each committee named by the governor or commissioner of agriculture of each state has power to name the day of sale if cotton reaches 12 or 13 cents, which according to the testimony gathered gives only a close legitimate profit on the cost of production.

"Of course everything depends on the acceptance of the plan by the individual farmer in connection with his pledge to reduce acreage the coming year. The individual farmer alone can make success possible.

"The undertaking is fathered by a number of bankers of whom Col. R. M. Thompson is the head. The committee members here have been offered assurances from some of the strongest banks in the city of a thorough backing of these already strong interests.

"These gentlemen here, as well as President Barrett of the National Farmers' union, consider the plan acceptable to the growers, and they are tonight turning to their respective States to present it to their people, and if it be agreeable to the producers to put it into immediate operation.

"Senator Bailey has been advising as to the legal aspect of the proposition."

E. J. Watson, president of the Southern Cotton congress, commenting on the plan tonight, said:

"We have carefully considered the whole thing in all its phases. I can't say what the growers are going to do. The financial end is strong. It holds out prospects of fine results and stops any efforts at a corner of the market. It seems to insure an honest price for cotton and to safeguard the commodity which is the very keystone of American finance. Some one besides the farmer may make some money out of it, but as that is done the farmer is being assured several dollars a bale more than he would get under the present iniquitous marketing methods. We are therefore willing to submit and recommend the proposition to our people, and if they wish to accept it, then help them to make it effective as we can.

"There is no doubt that the holding and reduction of acreage pledge, the movement we have been pushing so successfully, has checked the downward tendency of prices under the persistent hammering up to this time. So far we have fought the battle unaided; now that money to the extent of \$50,000,000 is offered we may fight harder and in the end we hope to put a check to methods of marketing of a nationally important commodity which the federal government ought to have wiped out long ago."

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF THE PLAN.

Mayesville, Nov. 22.—E. W. Dabbs, president of the South Carolina Farmers' union, is rather doubtful how the farmers of the State will receive the plan of the New York syndicate to lend \$25 a bale upon the cotton crop of South Carolina. Its success will depend, he said, upon whether the planters embrace the offer of the syndicate. He also said that he could not see any noticeable effect of the syndicate's scheme, as he thought the main desideratum to be obtained by the plan, in his estimation, had already been obtained through action by the Farmers' union.

Nevertheless, if the plan seems good to him when he has had time to examine its details, he will lend it his heartiest support. He hopes, he said, that it will prove successful in helping the farmers to secure a fair price for their cotton.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 22.—Discussing the plan announced last night for New York bankers to advance \$50,000,000 to cotton farmers, H. Kemper, president of the Galveston cotton exchange, said:

identical cotton that is shipped by each farmer will be held and whether each shipper will have the right of marketing his own cotton and pay the commission and a few other practical questions are not discussed in the outline of the plan so far given.

"The fund will be of great benefit if the marketing of cotton is judiciously done, and will go a long way to supplement the work that cotton factors have done, and will continue to do, of advancing on cotton and charging the actual expense of holding it but giving the purchaser all instead of three-fourths of an advance in price.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 22.—A lukewarm reception of the announcement that New York bankers are ready to advance \$50,000,000 to farmers on a cotton holding plan was accorded today in interviews by cotton men in several of Texas' leading cities.

While some favored the project nearly all expressed doubts about the possibility of making arrangements that would suit any considerable part of the cotton producers. Cotton middlemen generally said the project would not be accepted. Few cotton planters could be reached for interviews. At Austin two or three planters said that their own banks were looking after farmers' interests satisfactorily.

TEMPERANCE.

Alcohol As Food And Medicine.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, Washington, D. C.

I think there is a marked tendency in the profession to regard the virtues of alcohol as very questionable. The old idea that if one is going to expose himself to extreme danger or extremes of climatic conditions, the body should be fortified by the use of alcohol, has disappeared. It is quite certain now that alcohol does not make one less apt to freeze, but more so, and that it does not give any such amount of energy as to be at all compensatory for the injury it may produce. On the witness stand I have stated that I considered alcohol a food because a certain quantity of it is burned in the body, with the production of heat and energy. In the light of recent investigations, however, and from theoretic considerations, I am inclined to the opinion that the effort to rid the body of even the small quantities of alcohol mentioned may, perhaps, consume a great deal more energy than is furnished by its combustion, and that, on the whole, it cannot be regarded as a food, even in the limited sense here described. The susceptibility to certain diseases of persons addicted to alcohol has been noted by many writers, and the records of death by sunstroke indicate that a very large percentage of the victims are alcoholics. The tendency which alcohol has to weaken the bodily assistance, therefore, is a matter not to be left out of consideration. The general result of the study of this problem has been an accelerated movement to restrict the use of alcohol in medical practice, and especially in hospital practice. Both as a means of preventing disease and as a remedy this agent is rapidly falling into disrepute, so that it bids fair to become merely a memory in our materia medica and the pharmacopoeia.

What Physicians Think of Beer.

In view of the wide-spread agitation concerning the official recognition by the Government of the Brewers' Congress, and avowed purpose of which is "the advancement of all phases of the brewing industry," the repetition of a few well-authenticated facts concerning the dangers of beer-drinking may be opportune.

"BEER-DRINKERS' HEART"

Commenting on the effect of beer upon the heart, Sir Victor Horsley, London's celebrated surgeon, says: "It is probably not realized by many that very small doses of any drink containing alcohol, constantly taken ultimately cause depression of the efficiency of the heart. The term, 'beer-drinkers' heart,' is one well-known to the physicians of large hospitals, and indicates a special condition of un-

due to dilation, accompanied by some increase of tissue and of fat. Drs. Baur and Bollinger found that in Munich one in every sixteen of the hospital patients died from this disorder. It is common in Germany—the land of beer-drinking—and proves incontrovertibly that the habit of drinking even such a mild alcoholic beverage as 'lager beer' is one that is undesirable and unwise."

Another English physician, Dr. Clement Dukes, says: "Beer is a drug which deadens the will power and excites the animal instinct of the young. Its relations therefore to immorality is most momentous."

Dr. S. H. Burgen, a medical practitioner of many years' standing in Toledo, O., says that beer drinkers are absolutely the most dangerous class of subjects a surgeon can operate on. He makes the statement, "Insignificant scratches are liable to develop a long train of dangerous troubles. Sometimes delirium tremens results from a small hurt. It is dangerous for a beer drinker to even cut his finger. All surgeons hesitate to perform operations on a beer drinker that they would undertake with the greatest confidence on anyone else."

"I think beer kills quicker than any other liquor. My attention was first called to its insidious effects when I began examining for life insurance. I passed as unusually good risks five Germans, young business men, who seemed in the best health, and to have superb constitutions. In a few years I was amazed to see the whole five drop off, one after another, with what ought to have been mild and easily curable diseases.

On comparing my experiences with those of other physicians, I found they were all having similar luck with confirmed beer drinkers, and my practice since has heaped confirmation.

"The first organ to be attacked is the kidneys; the liver soon sympathizes, and then comes, most frequently, dropsy or Bright's disease, both certain, to end fatally. The beer drinker seems incapable of recovering from mild disorders and injuries not usually regarded of a grave character. Pneumonia, pleurisy, severs, etc., seem to have a first mortgage on him, which they foreclose remorselessly at an early opportunity. I do not regard beer drinking as safe for anyone. It is a dangerous, aggressive evil that no one can tamper with, with any safety to himself."

Citation.

State of South Carolina, County of Pickens. By J. B. Newberry, Probate Judge. Whereas, Carlisle Newton and E. J. Hester made suit to me to grant them letters of Administration with the will annexed of the Estate and effects of Sarah A. Alexander. These are therefore, to cite and admonish all singular and kindred and creditors of the said Sarah A. Alexander deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Pickens on the 9th day of Nov. 1911 next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand this 24 day of Oct. Anno Domini 1911. J. B. Newberry, J. P. F. C.

State of South Carolina.

In pursuance of a certified order made in the above stated case by His Honor Judge Geo. E. Prince at his chamber at Anderson, S. C. dated Oct. 25, 1911, and on file in the Clerk's office for Pickens County, I will sell to the highest bidder before the court house door at Pickens, S. C. during the legal hours for sale on Saturday in December 1911 the following described real estate to wit:

All that piece, parcel, or tract of land situated lying and being in Pickens county containing eight (8) acres more or less according to a survey and plat of same made by J. P. Attaway, Surveyor, dated Sept. 10, 1906 to which plat reference is hereby made for a more complete description said land is bounded by Ferguson, Loper and Holder land and being the home place of Kimsey Gaston during the time of his death.

Terms of sale, one half (1/2) cash on day of sale the credit portion payable in one year from day of sale and to be secured by bond of the purchaser and mortgage of the premises with leave to the purchaser to pay all cash or to anticipate payment the credit portion to bear interest from day of sale at the rate of eight per cent per annum.

Purchaser to comply with the terms of sale within one hour or the premises will be resold at the risk of the former purchaser. Purchaser to be bound for return of the same.

P.P.P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium) Prompt Powerful Permanent. Its beneficial effects are usually felt very quickly. Stubborn cases yield to P. P. P. when other remedies are useless. Good results are obtained in cases of itching, eczema, eruptions, rashes, etc. P. P. P. Makes rich, red, pure blood—cleanses the entire system—clears the brain—strengthens digestion and nerves. A positive specific for Blood Poison and skin diseases. Drives out Rheumatism and Stops the Pain; ends Malaria; is a wonderful tonic and body-builder. Thousands endorse it. F. V. LIPPMAN, SAVANNAH, GA.

Sold by Pickens Drug Co.

Bargains In Shoes

We have a lot of odds and ends in shoes that we are offering at a great sacrifice. Come and look them over and if you can get a fit for any member of your family, you can save money.

Let the Chickens and Eggs come along and all the money you can spare.

CRAIG BROS One-price Cash Merchants

This space belongs to G. W. CORBIN,

The man who furnishes Square Meals on short notice and at right prices.

Open Day and Night to Serve You.

Fresh Fish Every Week.

Leave your orders or call and see us.

G. W. CORBIN,

West End Greenville

I am now full-up on all lines of

Dry Goods, Underwear,

Hosiery, Gents' furnishings, Blankets, Quilts, etc. I have shoes to suit all people and purposes. I have the same old motto:

"Same Goods for Less Money."

My prices shall be in keeping with the low price of cotton. I promise full value for your money, or your money back. My old customers know that I make all statements good. Those who have never traded with me come and see what I can do for you.

A. K. PARK,

West End Greenville

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D. H. ATTAWAY,

GREENVILLE'S PRACTICAL ARCHITECT and BUILDER. WILL SAVE YOU MONEY. Blue Printed Plans and Complete Specifications Furnished. OFFICE: 117 1/2 Main Street, GREENVILLE, S. C. Phone 3068.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors. ALL persons holding claims against the estate of the late C. N. Parkins must present the same fully proven on or before the 1st day of December 1911, or be deemed payment and all persons indebted to said estate must make payment on or before the above date to the undersigned.

Mrs. Dora Parkins, W. A. Sheldon, Admrs.

Many remedies are recommended for diseases of the nervous system that fail to produce results because they do not reach the seat of the trouble. Dr. Miles' Nerve Tonic proves its value in such cases so many times that it is unnecessary to make claims for it. You can prove its merits for yourself by getting a bottle of your druggist, who will return the price if you receive no benefit.

DR. MILES' NERVE TONIC. THE MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

A Nervous Woman Finds Relief After Many Years.

Women who suffer from extreme nervousness, often endure much suffering before finding any relief. Mrs. Daniel Kintner, of Defiance, O., had such an experience, regarding which she says:

"I had stomach trouble when I was eighteen years old that broke down my health, and for years I suffered with nervousness, headache, indigestion, and nervous spasms. The spasms got so bad I would have them three or four times a week. After trying nearly every remedy recommended, I began taking Dr. Miles' Nerve Tonic, and I must say it helped me wonderfully. I have had no nervousness for several years."

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