## KEOWEE



# COURIER.

"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY: THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

By STECK, SHELOR & SCHRODER.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1914.

New Series No. 857.—Volume LXV.—No. 38.

## -ARRIVING!-

Our large and complete stock of

## FALL GOODS,

of which we have made our selection from the very best that the Eastern and Northern markets afford, are now arriving daily. We are prepared to exhibit to the public far and away the finest and most complete line we have ever shown. That means

### THE BEST STOCK IN OCONEE.

Call and inspect

C. W. & J. E. BAUKNIGHT, WALHALLA, S. C. "STAR BRAND SHOES ARE BETTER"

## LEARNING

is wealth for the poor when rightly used. Otherwise it

## Is Extravagence

If you have learning you must save your income or you will be poor and very likely prey

## Upon The Public

If you do not see the necessity or advantages of having a Bank Account, save anyway, you will need it SOME DAY. You will learn how to do business at the Bank by opening an Account WITH US.

## WESTMINSTER BANK.

"Learn to Bank Your Money."

"Cotton Fashion Show" Endorsed by Washington-Cotton Goods Sales.

Washington, Sept. 20 .- Miss Genevieve Clark's call for a "cotton goods bargain sales' week" by all stores in the United States, in order to stimulate the sale of cotton goods, was followed to-day by plans endorsed by Washington society women for a "National Cotton Fashion Show," which will be modelled after the Paris Fashion Show, with Washington society women as designers and

It is also proposed that Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond and Southern cities hold similar "Cotton Fashion Shows," with their social leaders as patronesses and de-

The plan is to hold these fashion shows a week or two before the "cot-ton goods bargain weeks" are held by the stores in the big cities.

#### Those Backing Plan.

Those behind the movement for a National Cotton Fashion Week are Mrs. Champ Clark, Miss Genevieve Clark, Miss Lucy Burleson, daughter of the postmaster general; Mrs. Hoke Smith, wife of Senator Smith, of Georgia; Miss Callie Hoke Smith, Mrs. John Temple Graves, Mrs. C. Q. McChord, wife of the interstate commerce commissioner; Mrs. John Sharp Williams, Mrs. Jas. R. Mann, wife of the Republican leader in the House; Mrs. Timothy Ansberry, wife of the Ohio Congressman; Mrs. Sally Williams, daughter of Senator Williams; Miss Nancy Johnson, daughter of Congressman Johnson, of Kentucky; Mrs. Percy E. Quinn and Mrs. Warren Gard, wives of

Southern Congressmen. The plans of Cotton Fashion Week call for dresses made from cotton goods. In Washington the daughters of Senatora and Congressmen will be models and designers.

Miss Calrk's Move Approved. Miss Clark's suggestion for a "cotton goods sales' week" was approved

SOCIETY WOMEN BOOST COTTON. to-day by a number of business men. who sent her telegrams. One of these telegrams came from President E. K. Cone, of the New York Cotton Exchange, which, in part, is as follows:

"I heartily approve your plan. Patriotic motives as well as self-interest has started the "buy-a-bale movement that promises material help not only to the South, but to the entire country. Your plan will be equally helpful and just as practical. Every one is a large consumer of cotton goods in some form, for dresses, nousehold supplies of sheetings, towels and the innumerable articles made from this staple."

Senator Hoke Smith gave out statement to-night approving Miss Clark's call for a week." He said suc 'cotton sales He said such plans, if carried out extensively, would stimulate whole cotton goods throughout the country.

#### Sad Death of An Infant.

New Hope, Sept. 21.-Special: On last Friday evening as the sun was sinking in the western horizon the Angel of Death visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Kelley and claimed their darling little Edith, aged 14 months. She was sick only a week, and all that was done in earthly power was to no "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away; blessed be name of the Lord."

The little remains were laid to rest the following day at 4 o'clock in the New Hope cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. M. Hammond.

The heart-broken parents have the sympathy of the entire community.

#### Local Union No. 76.

There will be a meeting of Local Inion No. 76 (Farmers' Union) at the Club House, on next Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. All members are urgently requested to attend promptly. J. W. Alexander, President.

F. H. Burley, Secretary.

AS TO COTTON SEED PRICES. They Stand at Four-Year Average. Remedy in Farmers' Hands.

Editor Keowee Courier: I have seen some articles on the prices of cotton seed which make me think that some few remarks from an oil mill man may be interesting just at this time. I will say in the outset that it is generally known, among those who are in a position to know, that oil mills are not money-making machines, but in most cases are losing machines.

The reason seed opens every season lower than they otherwise would be is because the moisture runs very high in the first seed -- so high, oftenimes that they cannot be stirred in the cookers without sticking together, and often will not go through the machinery. In the cooking process the water evaporates, but in most cases it goes on to the hydraulic press green and the oil is lost.

The Westminster Oil and Fertilizer Company's opening for the past four seasons is as follows, which is about as other mills; 1911, 80c. per hundred; 1912, 85c. per hundred; 1913, \$1 per hundred; 1914, 80c. per hundred. You will notice that this season's opening is very little below the average. While, on the other hand meal, hulls and linters are cheaper than for years, we are swapping better than three pounds of hulls fo: one pound of seed and one pound of meal for one pound of seed, and linters are cheaper than for years. Cotton seed oil is now selling for 35c per gallon-12c. less than this time last season, or \$5 per ton off on seed. not to say anything about the meal, hulls and linters. Eighty cents per hundred is a big price for seed under present conditions. Linters are now almost a worthless product to the oil mill. The mills would be glad to see a movement started to buy a bale or some of its meal and hulls.

We might as well face the situation as it is and go to work to relieve the conditions and everybody adjust themselves accordingly. At the present price of meal and hulls I fail to see why the farmer could not

make money exchanging same. The answer comes, the cattle. Well, who is to blame?
I'll tell you: Do not plant everything in cotton; in other words, do not be a one-crop farmer. Where are the cattle? Most of them are in the grain country, where cotton seed meal and hulls are not known, and where they are afraid to feed cotton seed hulls, for they have been told it will kill. It is true that some meal is fed in the Northwestern States, but very little, and in many cases stockraisers have never seen a sack of coton seed meal. farm in Illinois that had about 200 head of cattle, and he was feeding linseed meal. He told me that he was afraid of cotton seed meal; that a friend of his out West had several nundred killed feeding cracked cotton seed meal cake on the ground. I persuaded him to let me ship him a

Texas raises about one-third of the cotton produced in the United States and its meal has been going to Euro-pean countries. Because of the war all "sons"? home, and they are coming into this country through Memphis agents and others to find a market. Last year Texas meal sold on an average Texas meal sold on an average of about \$28.50 per ton f. o. b. mill, and now they are asking \$18 and \$19 per ton. The Interstate Crush-ers' Association has had representatives to call on the department at Washington to help relieve the situa-

tion, but nothing could be done. The situation is just this: The farmers here haven't the cattle to feed, neither have they the money to buy, and if they had money to buy the right kind of cattle to fatten cannot be had in this State. Money can be made by feeding our native cattle at the present prices of meal and hulls, but much more could be made if we had the right type. Our advice would be that every farmer feed cattle who can.

If Oconee county was stocked with cattle we would be independent, and the only way is to gradually grow into the business. I saw this spring, at one of the agricultural colleges in Indiana, an experiment feed test that was being made on several pens of steers, and they found that a cotton seed meal rattion was the cheapest and more profitable for stall feeding. then visited Chicago stock yards a few days later and found that these steers sold for \$9.45 per hundred on that market. We can do the same thing here, and much cheaper, when we are prepared for it.

South Carolina is said to have some of the finest oil mills in the country, and the State holds highest record paid for cotton seed of any other cotton State, and you can rest assured that higher prices for seed would be paid if the mill men could sell their products for fair prices. My advice would be that the farmer swap his seed for meal and hulls, feed what cattle he has and use meal under his small grain this

Let the farmer reduce his cotton acreage and make it his business to smoke-house and corn-crib in the West.

I hope the above will be a satis-

NEWS FROM BOUNTY LAND. Jos, Guntharp Seriously III in Okla-

Bounty Land, Sept. 21 .- Special: Mrs. Rachael Auld and son Rob. of Elberton, Ga., are on a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. B. Pickett.

Mrs. John W. Davis, of Walhalla visited relatives here last week. Miss Emily R. Dendy returned Wednesday to Augusta, Ga., after a visit of several days to her sisters, Mesdames D. A. Perritt and Jasper

Mrs. J. R. Heller and children, of Seneca, were guests yesterday of her parents, Hon. and Mrs. J. L. Smith. Misses Evalina and Edwina Kelley, of Tamassee, spent the week-end at "The Oaks."

Misses Lura Perritt and Cary Doyle left Tuesday of last week for Rock Hill, where they will attend Winthrop College.

Miss Winona Magill, of Hartwell, Ga., is with her aunt, Mrs. Jasper Doyle, She is attending the Seneca High School.

Edgar Shanklin, of Savannah, is on visit to his mother, Mrs. Julia D.

H. J. Huff, of Greenville, spent the week-end with his sister, Mrs. Ade-lia Bruce, at the home of E. L. Stone. Mrs. J. M. Gillison spent a few days last week with her son, Elijah Gillison, at Pine Mountain, Ga.

T. O. Berry has been suffering for the past several days with a large rising on his back, but is some beter at this time.

Mrs. J. S. Entrekin, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is im-

and Mrs. Marcus McDonald Sunday with his brother and Mr. and Mrs. Joe McDonald. Arthur McJunkin, of Green

pent Thursday at E. L. Stone's. Miss Lillian McDonald spent last week with relatives at High Falls. O. H. Doyle left Wednesday for

Columbia, where he will continue his law course at the University of

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Brown and family, of Walhalla, were recent vis-E. L. Stone guest last week of W. J. McDonald.

Miss Lucy Patterson, of Concross, was a recent visitor to friends in Anderson, and was a guest on her return of Miss Agnes Ellison.

Miss Cora Hubbard is visiting friends in Béaufort. Miss Mae Guntharp, of Rabun Gap,

Ga., is spending a few days with her

home people here. We regret to learn of the serious llness of Joe Guntharp, who is now n a hospital at Oklahoma with typhoid fever. His father, G. B. Gun-tharp, left Saturday to be with him. We join with other friends of the family in the hope of his early re-

Miss Laura Smithson, of Westminster, two Misses Garrison and Miss Janie Ellison, of Piedmont, guests Sunday of Mrs. J. M. Gillison. What a quarternion of fair daughters of this beautiful Piedmont section! Yet who would deny the fact that the hostess and So there is real danger t must now be taken care of at of a man's being actually "Garrisoned" in his own home.

#### . . . . . . . . . . \* FARMERS AND BUSINESS MEN

Called to Meet in Spesial Session at Court House Sept. 29.

The farmers and business men of Oconee county are hereby called to meet at Walhalla, at the Court House, on Tuesday next, September 29th, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider the cotton situation and some legislation to be enacted by the coming extra session of the Legisla-

All farmers, both Union and non-Union, and the business men of the county, are urged to attend this meeting and lend their assistance toward the suggestion of remedial measures to meet the needs of the time. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives are also urged to be present. This is important. Let there be a good delegation present from every business in Oconee.

J. W. ALEXANDER, President Oconee Co. Union.

"Buy-a-Bale-of-Cotton" at 10c. a pound—let's make it a thousand for Oconee!

#### Wreck is Destroyed.

Charleston, Sept. 20-The revenue utier Yamacraw, it was announced to-day, has destroyed the wreck of the cement-laden schooner Frederick W. Day, which sank Thursday, five miles southeast of the Charleston lightship, and which has been a menace to coatswise shipping.

factory answer to many questions as to the reason for the low price for cotton seed. I had much rather see a higher trading level of cotton seed raise cattle and hogs and stop this and its products, because then it sat-one-crop way, and stop keeping the issies. We are ready to pay the price as soon as products justify, K. W. Marett.

Westminster, Sept. 21, 1914.

THE COTTON CONGRESS PLAN. Meetings to Be Held in Every County in the State October 1st.

I hereby call a meeting of the Southren Cotton Congress in each county in South Carolina, at the Court House, 11 a. m., October 1st. I request that these meetings be called in addition to any others that may have been held. I hope before that date each county will have been organized; that in each county hundreds of people will be wearing our badges, indicating they have paid \$1 to help boost the price of cotton, and that we have their support in trying to hold one- third of this cotton crop. and for reducing the 1915 crop 50 per cent. We are going to use your dollar to help us organize. While we shall be glad to have you contribute \$1 to the organization, we are not going to let that keep you from meetings or from receiving all the benefits we can secure. If you work a one-horse farm or a fifty-horse farm; if you make one bale or 500 bales; rich or poor, white or black, we need your influence.

We stand for the poor man as well as the rich in asking that our creditors will take that which we have —a cotton warehouse receipt—and withhold collecting his notes and accounts as long as he possibly can, in order that we may obtain cost, or above, for this cotton crop. We wish the co-operation of farmers, merchants, bankers, fertilizer companies and all other persons doing business in the South. We wish every farmer to sign our pledge. We request you to hold, if possible, one-third of your crop for one year, unless you can sooner sell it for twelve cents per pound. We believe five million bales, or one-third of this crop, cannot be used by the mills of the world before September 1st, 1915. We believe two-thirds of the crop, or ten million bales, can be sold at about ten cents or above, if you will slowly sell as the mills need it. We can sell the ten million bales, if properly marketed, for more money than we can the whole crop, and have five million bales on storage next Will you do your part or pect your neighbor to

third as well as his? If you and your neighbor were serving with Lee in Virginia, would you expect him to face the enemy like the brave man he is, while you ran away to make a few dollars out of his manhood? Suppose you and your neighbor both hold the third of your cotton erop which both of you agree is necssary, will you not pledge to cut your cotton acreage 50 per cent in order to give value to the surplus you hold, as well as a fair value to the 1915 crop? If your neighbor

planted but four to six acres to the horse, don't you think it would be fair to let him risk his full acreage and let you who planted 20 acres to the mule cut 60 per cent? When the canvass is completed, see that some one in your county is holding onethird as much cotton for one year as was made in 1913, according to government bulletin 125. If the farmers have not pledged that much, ask the business sary balance. Refer to a similar bulletin and see that the total acreage to be planted in your county in 1915 is only 50 per cent of the 1914 crop.

Every cotton farmer, small or large, is playing a game of chance. The stake amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars. If we put cotton up four cents per pound, we will save the South three hundred million dollars. Are you willing to do your Come to your county meeting October 1st and be prepared to instruct our Legislature your wish as to a State warehouse bill; also whether you endorse State control of cot-Wade Stackhouse, ton acreage. President South Carolina Division of

Southern Cotton Congress.

#### Form of Peldge.

The following is given as a form of oledge, which, if signed up by all the otton farmers of the South, and carried out, will practically settle the question of prices for cotton for

State of South Carolina, County of .

Whereas, owing to the reduction n the consumption of cotton incident to the general European war, the cotton planters of this State realize the necessity of a concerted movement to withhold from the market a portion of the present cotton crop and the reduction of the acreage for the ensuing year of 1915:

Now, therefore, in consideration of the sum of one (\$1) dollar, to the crop, unless twelve cents per pound undersigned paid by the president of can be obtained therefor, unless abhe South Carolina Division of the Southern Cotton Congress, the signer of this agreement hereby covenants and agrees to and with the said president, and his successor in office, as trustee for and on behalf of any and all signers of like pledges in the

State of South Carolina, as follows: First. That he will sell no cotton prior to Ocotober 1, 1914.

Second. That he will reduce the acreage planted by him, his share croppers, and others under his control, in 1915, to not exceeding 50 per cent of the acreage planted by him in 1914. I planted -- acres in 1914. I agree to plant in 1915.

Third. That he will store and hold,

BRUTAL GREENVILLE MURDER. Negro Man Kills Wife by Severing Head With Knife.

(Greenville News, 21st.)

Because she attended church last night against his orders, the wife of Nelse Farmer, colored, was last night killed by her infuriated husband, who dragged her from the "holiness" church and carried her into a butcher shop on Nichols street, where he chopped off head with a big meat knife.

It would be hard to imagine a killing more brutal, and feeling among the colored people in that section was running high. It seems that Farmer, who goes by the name of "Big Boy," had ordered his wife not to go to church. She went, however, with her aunt, with whom she and her husband made their home. He came home and found her gone, and went to the church for her. The negroes who saw the tragedy stated that he marched up the aisle, pulled her out of her seat and dragged her screaming to the butcher shop, which is in the rear of a soft-drink stand at the crossing of the C. & G. railroad.

It is said that he took a small pocket knife at first and slashed her over the face and arms until she fell upon her knees, weak from loss of A negro who saw the whole blood. tragedy then stated that Farmer took a meat knife, and, holding his wife the hair, bent her head forward and with a mighty stroke all but severed her head. He then took the knife and jabbed it down the neck cavity several times, punching it the full length of the blade. He calmly walked out the back door, and while passing an old colored man about a block further away, struck the old man a heavy blow over the head, cutting an ugly gash. The old man was carried up town, where his wounds were dressed by a physician. Farmer made his escape.

ANOTHER ANDERSON KILLING.

"Skin" Game,

(Daily Mail, 21st.)

The usual Sunday homicide for the week occurred this time south of the city, down on the J. C. McPhail place, east of Starr. A negro named Duck Clement, about 25 years of age, was shot and killed by another young negro named Cordoza Jefferson. latter has been placed in the county

The shooting was brought about by a dispute over ten cents in a game of "skin," the popular gambling game among the negroes. It occurred betwen 11 and 12 o'clock Saturday night in the woods, and the fact that the negro had been even hit by the bullet was not known until Sunday morning, when his body was

found hanging over a fallen tree. There were ten negroes in game. Jefferson claimed that Clement owed him 10 cents. Another negro stated that Clement owed him a dollar, and at the same time pulled out what money he had in his pockets and his .38 calibre Smith and Wesson and placed them on the ground in front of them, challenging Jefferson to take the money if he dared. Jefferson reached over and grasped Clement's pistol and backed several feet from the crowd of negroes sitting on the ground. Clement jumped up and began running through the woods. Jefferson fired in the direction Clement had gone. It was dark, he says, and his statement is corroborated by the other negroes, that he eld not know the bullet had struck Clement.

The nine negroes remaining on the ground held a hasty consultation, and they agreed that Clement would go in search of a gun, and would return to make trouble. The negroes, therefore scattered, each going in the direction of his home.

Yesterday morning Clement's dead body was found in the woods. The bullet from his own gun, fired by Jefferson, struck him in the middle of the back, penetrated the heart and lodged in the breast. The bullet was found when probed for later and was removed. The doctor says that, in his opinion, Clement lived a seconds after being hit by the bullet, and it is likely that he took two or three steps after the shooting and then fell over the log, in which position he was found.

a year at least, one-third of his 1914 solutely forced to sell sooner.

Fourth. That the signer of this agreement, as liquidated damages, agrees to pay to the president of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Cotton Congress, as trustee for the signers of like pledges in the State of South Carolina, ten (\$10) dollars for every acre of cotton planted in violation of the provisions of this agreement. Any funds so paid in any county to be divided among the signers in such county.

Witness my hand and seal this day of --, 1914.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of