

WYATT AIKEN MAKES SPEECH

DECLARED CONGRESS COULD DO SOMETHING TO RELIEVE CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH, AND OPPOSED AD- JOURNMENT UNTIL THAT SOMETHING WAS DONE

Special to The Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—While the bill for the relief of financial conditions in the South was before the house on Wednesday, Representative Wyatt Aiken made a speech setting forth his views. He declared that congress could do something to relieve conditions in the South, and he opposed any adjournment until that something was done. He did not speak long, but he had something to say, as he always does when he gets up to speak, and his remarks attracted general attention. He said:

Mr. Speaker, I am one of those who believe the government can do something for the relief of the people of the South, who are facing disaster because of the great drop in the price of cotton, their principal crop, and I will oppose the adjournment of congress until something is done along this line.

The people of the South are not asking alms, they are not asking a gift of any kind; they are simply asking that the government perform its rightful functions. They are asking that the government do something for a great part of the people and not for any special interest. One-third of the people of the United States are directly interested in the cotton crop. The price of cotton has been cut in half by the war in Europe, and unless something is done for the people of the South they are going to have the value of their labor this year cut in half. They can not afford to bear this loss, and it is not right that they should have to bear it.

In the past the government has been lavish with the public funds. We have built the Panama canal at enormous expense, to benefit the whole country, and during the last session of congress we appropriated \$30,000,000 to build a railroad in Alaska to develop that far-off territory. The Panama canal will be of no special direct benefit to the people of the interior of the country, and the railroad in Alaska will not benefit one person in 100,000 in the United States proper. I doubt seriously if we had constitutional authority for the appropriations for the Panama canal, or for the railroad in Alaska, yet there was no great objection to these appropriations. And if we had authority for these appropriations we certainly have authority for emergency legislation now for the whole people of the South.

They have spent many millions for the irrigation of the arid lands of the West, and they have spent millions on river and harbor improvements. The money spent on these projects can benefit at best only a comparatively small part of the people. We seem able to find constitutional authority for these appropriations, and there is, as a matter of fact, no great objection to them on the part of the people. The people of this country, and especially the people of the South, are broad-minded, and they endorse the proposition that it is good policy for the government to try to develop the country in every reasonable and proper way. This attitude on their part makes it all the harder for them to understand why the government can not do something for them now in the hour of their greatest distress. The people of the South will be disappointed if something is not done, and I believe the people of the other sections of the country will endorse all reasonable and proper legislation along this line. Sectional lines have long been obliterated and an appeal from the part of our people in distress touches the hearts of all our people.

There may be honest differences of opinion as to what is the best thing to do, and I think that perhaps the people of the South may have suffered in the opinion of the rest of the country because of some measures that have been advocated. Some propositions have been made that have impressed me as being utterly impracticable. But we can not excuse ourselves by simply opposing what we consider unwise measures. If we are to be true to ourselves and to the people who sent us here, if we are to be worthy of the positions we hold, we must work out a plan that will give the relief that is needed.

A Heavy Battle Raging in Belgian

(By Associated Press.)
AMSTERDAM, N. L., Oct. 23.—A heavy battle is raging in Belgium 20 miles south of the Ghent-Bruges line, according to a Belgian correspondent. Roulers was bombarded by the Germans again Thursday.

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WASHINGTON WANTS AID FOR THE SOUTH FAVORS FURTHERING "BUY- A-BALE"

NO OUTSIDE HELP

In Letter From Washington Trade Body, Statement is Made That to Buy is Only Solution.

According to a letter received in Anderson Saturday, the Washington chamber of commerce believes that the people of the South will have to work out their own salvation during the present financial stringency by aiding in every possible way the "buy-a-bale" movement. The following is the complete letter:

To Business Men and Commercial Organizations Interested in Aiding the South in the "Buy-a-Bale" Movement:
The conditions confronting the cotton producers of the South is a national problem. Cotton now in the fields represents values that will affect every phase of business and finance and is just as vital to the banker and manufacturer, jobber and wholesaler, in the East and in the West, as the South, and more vital at this time to these interests than to the producer himself, as to a great extent the producer has already received the value of the staple in advance of commodities and money.

The "Buy-a-Bale" movement has been greatly retarded by the persistent rumors that Morgan and company and other large financial institutions were arranging to finance adequate loans on 5,000,000 bales of cotton. These rumors have produced deadly results, as business leaders were of the opinion that the general purchase of cotton in small quantities would not be needed as the situation had been fully met. The Southern Commercial congress, to ascertain the facts, telegraphed to Morgan and company and was authorized to deny the rumor. This fact should be known throughout the United States as the exigency, more than ever demands the attention of all parts of the country in meeting this national problem.

A great mistake has been made by many who have honestly sought to aid the cotton movement. They have placed the funds for the purchase of cotton at ten cents per pound with business concerns who buy this cotton from themselves, who they have thousands of bales taken in on account or purchased in the market at the prevailing price. This aid is of value, but in this emergency it does not reach the producers for immediate use in financing the further harvesting of his staple in the fields and in further liquidating his accounts with merchants and which if not done will reach up to every phase of business and finance. Funds raised for the purchase of cotton should be placed with the clearing houses organized by commercial organizations in the South. The officials of these bodies will see that the money is placed where it will secure direct results in aiding the producer himself, and only in such cases where the need actually existed.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, president of the Southern Commercial congress, makes the following announcement to commercial organizations in the cotton States and to commercial bodies, business firms and individuals outside of the South, with respect to the "Buy-a-Bale" movement:
To the Commercial Organizations of the South:
You are hereby urged to take immediate steps for the organization of a committee or clearing house to be assigned the duty of handling the purchase of cotton in your respective centers, with funds secured for this purpose. The committee or clearing house should be charged with the responsibility of ascertaining the needs of cotton producers and purchase cotton only where a real need exists and endeavor to make as wide a distribution of the available funds as possible, in order to reach the masses of smaller producers of the staple.

The vital need of the hour is to assist in completing the harvesting of the present crop. Millions of bales are still in the fields and to a great extent its value has already been advanced to the actual producers. The aim should be, therefore, to reach the producers for immediate use in financing the further harvesting of the cotton in the fields and in enabling the farmer to further liquidate his accounts with merchants, which, if done, will reach up to every phase of business and finance. Without a provision for the further harvesting of the crop the producers will be unable to meet their obligations and, therefore, will produce losses in every phase of business.

Commercial organizations that have already organized clearing houses and those that take such action upon this advice are hereby urged to forward to the Southern Commercial congress, Washington, D. C., a complete statement of the local plan of organization, giving the names of the officials appointed for this service. Commercial organizations of the South are urged to forward weekly reports to the Southern Commercial congress, giving information as to the number of bales that have been purchased and the effect of the movement on the business life of the community. By receiving these reports from all parts of the South the Southern Commercial congress will be enabled to tabulate a South-wide statement and report on the results that have been attained.

Assault

Is Said to Have Been Attempted Near Town of Donalds by a Negro Man.

(From Saturday's Daily)
A report came to Anderson yesterday from Donalds, in Abbeville county, to the effect that a negro had attempted to criminally assault a little negro girl.

From the rumor reaching this city it was said that the negro succeeded in accomplishing his purpose and that after the girl had been ravished she was thrown into a deep well. The man made his escape but the girl's cries were heard by passers-by and she was rescued.

It is understood that a request was made to the Greenwood authorities for their blood hounds and the animals put on the trail, although no arrest has yet been made.

It was impossible to secure the names of any of the parties concerned and as yet the Anderson county officials have received no request to aid in the capture of the negro.

Farmers

Agricultural Workers Adjourned Interesting Session at Clem- son College Yesterday.

After having spent three delightful days in session at Clemson college, the Association of Agricultural Workers concluded its session yesterday at noon. Several Anderson county men have been in attendance on the association while well known planters from all sections have been attending every session and taking an important part in the work being done.

General and sectional meetings have marked the association and while the delegates have been at Clemson they have been royally entertained. An automobile tour of the college and the experiment stations made Thursday very interesting and Thursday night the visitors were tendered a smoker by Clemson. This event took place in the college parlors directly after the general meeting had been concluded.

The Friday morning session was one of the most interesting held while the association has been at Clemson. A number of addresses were made and every delegate present expressed his appreciation of the courtesies extended by Clemson college and by the faculty.

Adjournment took place at noon.

A Recruit

Royal Baking Powder Company Has Joined the Throngs "Buy- ing A Bale of Cotton."

People living in the South should be proud of the fact that Northern business concerns appreciate their Southern trade to the point that they are willing to invest thousands of dollars in cotton at 10 cents per pound in an effort to help the Southern cotton farmer. "We know the South. The predominating quality of Southern people is loyalty," says the Royal Baking Powder company, in a letter written yesterday to Anderson wholesale grocery concerns. The complete letter follows:

"The sale of Royal Baking Powder in the South has shown such a satisfactory increase in the last five years that this company is glad to show its appreciation by responding to the letters that have reached us from our customers in many sections requesting us to 'buy a bale of cotton.' Every one of our representatives has been instructed to buy and store for our account a number of bales, the total quantity being apportioned among our salesmen in accordance with the territories they respectively cover.

"Our representatives have been instructed to act in conjunction with the local committees in such cities as are designated for purchases, with a view of distributing such purchases as we are able to make as widely as possible for the best interest of all.

"While we shall lay out some money on this campaign we shall not lose any. We know the South. The predominating characteristic of Southern people is loyalty, and the principle of 'you buy our goods and we will buy yours' has had and will have an excellent application in this case.

"Whatever affects the South affects us. The appalling conditions abroad, threatening disaster to so many people, unite all sections of our country, and in the strengthening of that union further our foundations and assure our prosperity in the years to come."

European Powers Must Head Peace Proposals

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 23.—The time is not far distant, Secretary of the Navy Daniels told an audience here tonight, when warring European powers must head American peace proposals. President Wilson's leader of good offices, he said, was still open.

ANDERSON SCHOOLS TRY NEW DEPARTMENT

READY FOR WORK IN THE MANUAL ARTS

FURNITURE HERE

School Officials Believe That New Work Will Interest Students and Be Productive.

The working desks and new furniture intended for use in the department of manual arts, soon to be established in the Kennedy street school, arrived yesterday. Within the next few days all other arrangements and preparations for getting the new department underway will be complete and the first class will go to work in earnest.

Discussing the matter Saturday, Prof. C. W. Chambers says that he is well pleased with the prospects and he believes that the addition to the school course will be of real benefit to the school and also to the pupils of the institution. Prof. Chambers is enthusiastic over the work he hopes to accomplish in Anderson.

One of the teachers in the Kennedy street school has taken up the girl's "Camp Fire" work and already a splendid class is enrolled in that department. The girls of the institution are much interested and are determined that their instructor will have no reason to be disappointed because of lack of results. This bids fair to become one of the most popular features of the Kennedy street school.

The sewing classes, recently introduced at this popular school, are becoming very interesting and almost every girl in the school is taking a hand. When they become a little more proficient in this work; they will make for themselves a number of class suits and a picture of the sewing class, attired in clothes of their own make, will be printed in The Intelligencer.

Prof. Chambers first taught classes in manual training at St. Petersburg, Fla., several years ago. When it was ascertained that the school board was willing to lend some financial assistance toward getting the classes started in Anderson schools, Mr. Chambers went to Chicago, where he took a summer course, and had several high honors paid him during his stay there, by members of the faculty of the Chicago institution.

Mr. Chambers believes that the Anderson schools will all take to the work and he says that he expects to be able to show the parents, something by the time the school year comes to a close.

WHITEFIELD NEWS

The Woman's Missionary Society of Whitefield church, will have Miss Berger, of Anderson, to meet with them Thursday afternoon, October 29. All the ladies of the community and adjoining churches are cordially invited to be present and hear Miss Berger tell of her work.

Mrs. E. J. Brown is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. H. Hand.

Miss Corine Knight sprained her ankle last week, but is improving, and we trust will soon be back in Sunday school.

Mrs. Andrew Harris, who has been ill for sometime, is still on the sick list. We hope for her a speedy recovery.

Most of our people attended the Belton Fair. Almost every home was well represented and every one seemed to enjoy the day. It is good for people to meet and spend a day pleasantly and profitably.

Women Take Places of Street Car Conductors

(By Associated Press.)
ST. JOSEPH, MO., Oct. 23.—Three hundred members of the Federation of Women's clubs today took the places of conductors on St. Joseph's street car lines. The occasion was "Trolley Day" and the company had agreed to give all money collected in excess of the average week-day receipts, to the federation to be used for charity. Many passengers paid more than the usual nickel.

Thirteen Drowned: Large Property Loss

(By Associated Press.)
SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Oct. 23.—Thirteen persons were drowned here today as the result of a fire-boat collision which caused several creeks in the southern section of the city to overflow. The property damage is estimated at \$150,000. Mrs. Albert Little and her four children lost their lives when their home was washed from its foundation. The children were taken to the hospital. The others drowned were residents of a Mexican settlement.

Women Wage Earners Suffer As Results of War

Over 60,000 Have Been Discharged Since August First—Society of American Women in London Has Started a Knitting Fac- tory to Give Employment to Some.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The economic results of war have fallen heavily on the women wage earners of London, of whom over 60,000 have been discharged from employment since August first. In the single district of Islington, 800 were discharged the past week by two bottling works, which were forced to close down because their supply of bottles from Germany had been cut off. While the ponderous machinery of Queen Mary's Fund to give work to women is slowly making ready, the Society of American Women in London has started a small knitting factory of its own in this populous district.

Mrs. Joseph Wilcox Jenkins started the factory. She walked one day into a labor exchange where 650 women were registered and asked for those who could knit. They were then put to work knitting by hand socks and comforters, and paid on the union scale of three pence an hour. This insures a weekly wage of \$2.50 for forty hours' work.

Funds for running the factory are obtained by the sale of socks, caps and belts, which are knitted expressly for the soldiers and sailors. The purchaser is expected to present the same to the men at the front. Other funds are obtained by contributions.

One of the employees in the American factory is a woman with a husband out of work, a paralyzed sister to care for and seven children ranging in age of three to sixteen years. Her eldest, a girl, earns 60 cents a week in a shop, and the war relief fund gives seven shillings a week to the family. Since getting a place in the American factory, the mother has brought the family income up to \$4.85 a week.

A delicate girl of 23 years, a typ-

ist out of work, is the sole support of her mother and invalid sister. In addition to her earnings, she gets five shillings a week from the war relief fund, which helps defray her weekly rent of \$1.85.

A pathetic case is that of a one-eyed girl, for whom arrangements have been made to buy a new glass eye, as the enamel had worn off the old one.

It has been brought to the notice of Mrs. Jenkins that there is great suffering among middle class women engaged in the arts. A music teacher said she had earned but \$1.10 in a week.

As soon as permanent quarters are found, the committee expects to branch out. Meals at two pence each will be furnished and a nursery for children. Already the homes of the workers are visited and second hand clothing given according to the needs.

The American women have won the gratitude of many families in Islington by their prompt methods. Queen Mary's Fund is equipping a factory with machinery out of its 70,000 pounds, but its members do not seem to understand that what is needed is aid right now, and not when the war is over. Recently the ladies of Greenwich raised a fund to equip a factory, and unable to obtain financial assistance from the Queen's fund, turned to the American Women's War Relief Society, which straightaway agreed to advance \$75 a week for wages. The factory is now running.

The resident American women backing the Islington factory are Mesdames Jenkins, D. Richard, Curtis Brown, G. Mowbray, Arthur Fay, Robert McClellan, C. H. Short, Reed Williams, Lorin Woodruff, E. C. Darling, James Mitchell, C. A. Knight, H. I. Keene and F. W. Wilcox.

Winter

Coming Makes It Imperative That People of Anderson Lend As- sistance to the Poor.

Possibly all Anderson people will give more consideration to the matter of winter clothes this year than ever before. Possibly a number will not buy as much winter clothing this year as usual and numbers of families will make last winter's clothes do for another season, but while all this planning for the cold weather wardrobe is going on, the Salvation army asks that the people of the city able to lend a helping hand to the poor, bear in mind the fact that many families in the city have no last year's wardrobe to fall back on.

Discussing this subject yesterday, Benign Belcher of the local Salvation army post says that the average Anderson citizen would be surprised to know how many needy people there are in the South. He says that dozens of families are going to soon feel the need of warmer clothing and they will instinctively turn to the Salvation army.

The local ensign says that he will appreciate any gifts of secondhand clothing that the people of the city may be able to give in this worthy cause and he asks that every house wife in the city begin a search of closets and chests and try to find a few articles to give away to the needy of the city.

Any one having such clothing to spare can either leave it at 409 Morris street or telephone 736 and the articles will be secured and distributed among the poor people of the city.

GERMANY SENDS THOUSANDS OF REINFORCEMENTS

(Continued From Page One)

fighting here as well as farther south, towards Arras and Roye, that even the accounts of trainloads of wounded being taken daily to the hospitals can not be exaggerated.

The same can be said of the district between the fortresses of Verdun and Toul, where two armies have been battling for many weeks with gains and losses amounting virtually to nothing as far as distance is concerned.

Ask Truce to Bury Dead.

Today both sides claim success in a battle in which there were so many victims that the Germans asked for a truce to bury their dead. This plea was refused.

In Poland the Russians having compelled the Germans to assist from their front attack on Warsaw and Lvograd, are preparing for a repetition of the offensive on the part of their adversaries by bringing up more men and guns.

In the East

The Russians, also, apparently are engaged in offensive operations on the east Prussian frontier, as the German official reports show an unsuccessful attack at Angerburg.

Of fighting in Bosnia accounts are so contradictory that no judgment can be formed. The Austrians claim they have defeated the Serbians and Montenegrins, while both those powers say the Austrian attacks along the Bosnian frontier have been repelled.

Turkey!

Old-Time Dinner, First of the Season, Will Be Served by Members of Wesley Class.

Anderson people always were fond of turkey and almost every one of the city is hungry for a real, old-fashioned affair of this kind. The first of the season is to be held on next Thursday in the vacant store room on the square next to Geisberg's shoe store. The dinner will be served by the Wesley Philanthropic class of St. John's Methodist church. The class plans to uphold its splendid reputation by serving dinner with coffee and dessert for a real small sum. The following menu has been arranged:

- Roast turkey with dressing
- Boiled Ham
- Gravy
- Macaroni
- Slaw
- Cranberries
- Potato chips
- Pickles
- Biscuits
- Coffee
- Cake
- Gelatine with cream

Detective

Got in Bad Here When He Tried To Leave Town Before He Paid Landlord His Rent.

From now on J. L. Crawley of Atlanta will probably believe that "honesty is the best policy." Several weeks ago Anderson city officials sent to Atlanta for a detective to work up some liquor cases here. Detective Crawley was sent out on the assignment and in due time arrived in Anderson and went to work. He succeeded in rounding up four cases but when the four negro defendants were arraigned before the recorder two of them came clear on the charge of "selling" and accordingly the city attorney advised that all four cases be dismissed.

Having done his best in this city, Detective Crawley prepared to leave last night, but in making his preparation he overlooked the fact that he owed John G. Osborne the sum of \$9 for rent. He had all his household goods packed and ready for shipment and was himself prepared to leave at 8 o'clock, over the Kalamazoo lines when Sheriff Ashley and his deputies appeared and attached the household goods for the payment of rent. The tremendous crowd collected and watched the proceeds.

The goods were consigned to Athens, Ga., and under the South Carolina law it is possible to attach goods for rent when the furniture is to be shipped out of the state.

Bankers' Association Consider Wade Plan

(By Associated Press.)
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 23.—The North Carolina Bankers' association held a special meeting here today to consider the matter of the bankers of this State. The plan was to raise a pool of \$150,000,000 for loans to aid cotton. There were about 40 members present and a committee of five was appointed to investigate the details of the plan when met by the federal reserve board, and in their discretion to call upon banks and business men to contribute. Under the original plan, the proposal of North Carolina in the pool would be \$3,500,000.

W. J. Babcock, representing Theodore Foster Jewels Company of Providence, R. I., the largest jewelry concern in the South, was here yesterday.