

STATE FARMERS' UNION NEWS

To the Press of the State: Some weeks ago there appeared in the National Field, the weekly farm paper owned by the National Farmers' Union, a circular letter sent out by a Dallas hardware firm urging their retail stores to demand of the farmers that they sell cotton and pay their accounts, so that the retailer could pay the wholesaler and so on. President Lewis of the Texas State Farmers' Union answered this circular letter effectively when he said "Why is the farmer picked out as the only one who is to sell his wares at cost or below to keep trade moving?" It was announced that a New York firm was so much pleased with this circular that they would send out ten thousand copies in the east, of course without the answer of the Texas Farmers' Union. A Charleston newspaper published it and perhaps other papers in the State also. From the standpoint of the merchant it sounds like good advice. Taking up the circular Mr Kanouf, a hardware salesman of Florence, I am informed has published several letters giving farmers "down the country" for not selling their cotton and paying their debts. One of his net sentiments is "Farmers, what would you do if notices were posted saying 'No goods sold after Jan. 1st, 1915 except for cash?' He then proceeds to read a good lecture of about three-fourths of a column to the farmers on the need to them of being honest, etc. When I read his first letter, I was appalled to be a part of a conspiracy of the Texas hardware house to force the farmers to sacrifice cotton to maintain the credit and standing of the merchants. But when Mr. Kanouf repeated and I saw how seriously he took himself it became amusing. I wonder if he has considered what would happen, if the merchants could be persuaded to put up such a sign? Well, in the first place they would not live up to it thirty days. With almost nothing being sold along about the last week in January a farmer would go to town and the merchant that he usually bought goods from would say "Mr. Blank, come in and let me sell you something." "No, I have no money." "Well that doesn't apply to you, when ever you want anything come in and get it. We know you are all right." The farmer would say "Well, I believe I do need a pair of plow lines; is it rather trying to plow with grapevines?" And so the credit system would be in full swing again for Mr. Blank would only be one of the thousands of farmers approached in the same way. But just suppose for argument that the merchants would live up to such a plan. Business would be reduced about half. Nearly all the bookkeepers would lose their jobs. Half the clerks would be discharged. Mr. Kanouf would be one of the salesmen to lose his job or his territory would be more than doubled to take the place of some other good man who would have to seek other employment. None of these men could get work as carpenters or builders, for these trades would be discharging men who could not get work on the freight trains, for the railroads would have to lay off the crews part of the time, and the same for the traveling salesman and other travelers. Some messenger trains would be discontinued. Those clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, masons, carpenters, etc, could not even get jobs as section hands for fewer trains and lighter ones would mean less repair to tracks and road bed and section men would be laid off to still further increase army of the unemployed. What could they do? I am afraid Mr. Kanouf and his friends would have to make up some of the unemployed lands that are such a source of annoyance to our worthy commissioner of agriculture, and the progressive boards of trade of our cities, aided and abetted by the editors of our metropolitan dailies who are clamoring for Belgian farmers to show to natives how to farm. Methods by the time our friend had cleared a piece of land, grubbed, and drained it; built a modest settlement, bought stock and implements, and started farming but his land in the end would not be worth anything but a good crop of cotton and corn, that he would want not 10 or 15 cents for his cotton, but 20 or 25 cents, and he would tell his many advisers to mind their own business, he would sell when he had a profit, or they could take it from him by force. If there were no credit production would be so restricted that in spite of these concessions to the ranks of the farmers every farm product would be higher and the farmers who would be prepared to farm as a business "would be in luck." What a grand thing it would be for the farmers if the merchants would only take Mr. Kanouf's advice. While the swarms of people who would be thrown out of employment were wrestling with the problem of subsiding nature to make something to live on and to get out of the soil, sometimes a most profitable and contrary soil. Great! Because it would at one stroke of the pen annihilate as many people who profit by our unbusinesslike methods. Yes, it would be great for us after these who now support became our competitors because with overhead charges cut more than half, those who remained in the mercantile business would be able to give us a dollar's worth of goods for a dollar, instead of fifty cents worth of goods for fifty cents worth of service as is the case now. The declaration of support of the Farmers' Union is "To abolish the credit and mortgage system." I give you, Mr. Kanouf, the

right hand of fellowship as the best abolitionist of my acquaintance. But let any crazy reformer introduce a bill to make it a misdemeanor for any merchant or salesman to sell any article from newspaper subscriptions to traction plows on credit and our friends and advisors would head the lobby to protest against any such restrictive law. "It would ruin business." "It is an infringement on personal liberty, the right to do business according to the dictates of each man's conscience, etc." And the bill and its author would be snowed under by the protests of the merchants whom it is intended to protect from that most undesirable citizen, the delinquent subscriber and the farmer who will not sell his cotton at any old price to pay his debts. That the credit system has been profitable to the merchants is evidenced by the number of men in the mercantile business and the number who have bought lands. I venture the assertion that for every farmer who has bought land since 1865 two men in the trade or professions have bought land. McIver Williamson in a series of articles in 1912 in the Southern Cultivator brought out this invasion of the farms by merchants, doctors, lawyers, stablemen and railroad men as responsible for the bumper crop of cotton in 1911. He protested then against this invasion of the farm as soon as the farmers had put farming on a profitable basis. This article is my feeble protest against the beneficiaries of a system that has enriched the traders and impoverished the producers undertaking to dictate the producers shall market their crops. While I was writing the above I was called to the phone and offered some goods payable next October. Once long ago a clothing clerk said "Let me sell you something on account." I asked why? His reply was "Because when you open an account you will buy something every time you come to town." Three or four times in my life I have been refused credit for something that I needed very much, but it was good for me, and like many another can say "If I had never bought anything except what I could pay either in cash or barter, I would be worth much more." If Mr. Kanouf wants to reform the merchants' way of doing business, I wish him well, for it would help us farmers to reform ourselves. E. W. DEBBS, President S. C. Farmers' Union. I do not think I can better further the ends sought by the Mullins local Farmers' Union than to give out the letter below from Mr. N. A. McMILLAN touching the need of a better system of grading and marketing tobacco. I trust that the friends of reform at Kingsree, Lake City, Nemlogway, Manning, Sumner, Timmonsville, Florence, Darlington, Olan, and other points will communicate with Mr. McMILLAN at Mullins and send such petitions as they get signed both to him and to the chairman of their county delegations in the legislature. The petition which I am asked to circulate calls for a law to require all tobacco except scrap to be graded before offered on warehouse floor, and to fix sale of warehouse charges same as in North Carolina. E. W. DABBS, President S. C. Farmers' Union. "Mullins, S. C., Dec. 26, 1914. Mr. E. W. Dabbs, Mayesville, S. C. "Dear Sir, The enclosed clippings will explain what our Union is trying to do. I am writing to you with the hope of enlisting your co-operation, for I realize that to affect the proposed change in marketing tobacco we will have opposition. Though I am not looking for any great fight from any resident warehouseman. They feel like the time is ripe for a change, whether they will admit it or not. But the majority of the warehouses are run by men who have interest in other matters and the change would interfere with their plan. With our present method of selling tobacco, no warehouseman can possibly get the most considerable damage to good grades of tobacco, when offered for sale ungraded and untied at crowded sales so common all over this state. If ours is the best method, it is very strange that no one else has found it out. We are getting up a great many petitions in Marion county and in Horry and Dillon. We would like for you to help us get in touch with prominent farmers at Kingsree, Lake City, Florence, Timmonsville and Darlington. Thanking you in advance for any suggestions, and I trust an article for the press, I am, Yours sincerely, N. A. McMILLAN. DEAD FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS Negress Pardoned by Governor Blessie Died in County More Than Two Years Ago. (By Associated Press.) SPARTANBURG, S. C., Jan. 5.—When the county authorities received official notice today from the governor's office that a full pardon had been granted by Governor Blessie to Ann Drummond, a negress convicted of the murder of her husband in this county three years ago, it developed that the woman had been dead for more than two years. While a prisoner in the county jail soon after her conviction she died leaving an infant whose death soon followed.

ENGINEER IS FATALLY STRICKEN AT THROTTLE

JAMES G. MCKINLEY DIED EN ROUTE FROM ANDERSON TO McCORMICK

ACUTE INDIGESTION

Is Given as the Cause of Death. Survived by Widow—Lived in This City.

(From Thursday's Daily.) Leaving Anderson yesterday afternoon at 12:15 o'clock at his post of duty at the throttle of local freight No. 24 of the Charleston & Western Carolina Railroad, Engineer James G. McKinley was stricken with illness before reaching his destination and died last night at 7 o'clock at Mount Carmel. Acute indigestion is thought to have been the cause of death. News of the engineer's death was telegraphed to officials of the C. & W. C. railroad immediately, and last night they went to the dead man's home, 413 West Market street, and broke the heart rending news to his widow, who, alone, sat biding the hour when the sound of the locomotive whistle would herald the return of her husband and lover. Mr. McKinley left Anderson yesterday afternoon at 12:15 o'clock as engineer of local freight No. 24, operating between this city and McCormick. Somewhere this side of Mount Carmel he was taken violently ill with acute indigestion. At Mount Carmel he was taken from his engine and carried to a nearby home, where he was given medical attention. In spite of what could be done for him, he expired last night at 7 o'clock. While he had been in the employ of the C. & W. C. railway a number of years, Mr. McKinley had been on the Anderson branch only six months. He was considered one of the most valuable men on this division and his death will prove a distinct loss to the railroad and to the community. It had not been determined last night when the funeral services will be held. As Mr. McKinley's old home was in Augusta, it was thought that the remains would be carried there for interment. He and Mrs. McKinley made their home on W. Market street in a cottage just in front of the West Market street school. During their comparatively brief residence in the city both made many warm friends, who will be grieved to learn of Mr. McKinley's death and who will sympathize deeply with the widow in her bereavement.

DETAILS OF CANNING AND TOMATO CLUB WORK

MISS GARLINGTON WILL BE HERE JANUARY 15 TO START WORK

H E R SCHEDULE

Will Start to the Schools on the 18th.—In City on Saturdays Thereafter.

Miss Janye Conway Garlington, who was recently appointed supervisor of canning and tomato club work for Anderson county, will take up her duties here January 15. Miss Garlington has been in this work for the past year. She taught school for five years prior to that. She is a graduate of Columbia College and of Chicago University in domestic science. The saving of waste fruits and preservation of vegetables for winter use are part of the home economy which is taught in this canning club work. Other objects of the work are to encourage rural families to provide purer and better food at a lower cost and utilize the surplus of the orchard and garden; to provide some means by which the country girl may earn money at home and at the same time get the education and viewpoint necessary for the ideal farm life; to open the way for practical demonstration in home economics; to furnish earnest teachers a plan for widening their pupils and helping their communities. The business men of the towns, the clubs and rural associations of the county schools and the pupils are expected to give their hearty cooperation in the work which Miss Garlington is to undertake. It is not her object to get a few girls into the business of canning fruits and vegetables for the market, but to get many girls and many families to growing good home gardens and supplying the home needs for winter with canned fruits and vegetables. Girls between the ages of 12 and 18 years can compete for the prizes, but Miss Garlington will be glad to enroll every woman and older girl in the neighborhood. Each girl plants one-tenth of an acre, town girls planting 25 plants. Miss Garlington will start to the schools on Monday, January 18. On Saturdays she will be in Anderson, and will be glad to give instructions to any one on tomato culture. CASH WHEAT SELLS AT \$1.36 1-4 Highest January Prices in More Than 40 Years—Flour Advances 55c a Barrel. CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Cash wheat sold here today for \$1.36 1-4 a bushel, the highest January price in more than 40 years. As a consequence, top grades of flour were advanced 55 cents a barrel and quoted at \$7.15. The abnormal European demand for breadstuffs was held responsible for the rise. Second quality flour that sold for \$5.60 last week was quoted at \$6.30 a barrel today. Flour that commanded today \$7.15 sold in August for \$5.30. Waves of buying on 'change carried the chief speculative wheat option, May delivery, up to \$1.37 5-8@3-4, a leap of more than 10 cents in a week and three cents or more above last night. Many brokers declared the May option would go far beyond the \$1.85 record established in 1898 at the time of the latter deal. Several predicted \$2 wheat.

REFUGEE ITEMS

Rev. T. M. Land filed his regular appointment at this place. He had a very good attendance and delivered a fine sermon. The preaching day has been changed from the fourth Sunday to the first Sunday in every month. We think this a wise idea, for all the churches in this community, every one can attend service at the same time. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kay and family spent several days during the Christmas holidays with relatives in Pendleton. Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Evtatt visited the latter parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mays, one night last week. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Kay spent last Monday at the home of Mr. Luther Kay. Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Gillespie and Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Evtatt and little son, D. C., Jr., spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Evtatt. Mr. Frank Gillespie of Greenville, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, of near Pendleton. Messrs. Fred Phillips, Austin Kelley and Major Gillespie spent a few days last week in Pendleton. Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Evtatt spent last Monday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lendermann. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Crenshaw and children of Pendleton spent New Year's day with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gillespie. Mr. Calhoun Stephens of Six Miles was visiting relatives in this section one day last week. The young people (and older ones too) of this community enjoyed a pound supper at the home of Mr. S. L. Hicks last Saturday night. Mr. Bub Hicks and brother, Master Lawrence, of Six and Twenty section spent the week-end with their grandfather, Mr. S. L. Hicks. Mr. and Mrs. William Kelley of the Bishop's Branch section spent Monday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Phillips. Formulate Plans For Action. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 5.—After deciding that at least some mines in the eastern Ohio coal fields, where a strike of 15,000 miners has been on since April, should be operated—either by striking miners or non-union men—coal operators at a meeting here today named a committee to formulate plans for action. With New York Nationals. NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Hans Lobert today signed a three-year contract with the New York Nationals. Lobert former Philadelphia third baseman, came to the Giants in a trade yesterday for Stack, Demaree, Adam, and a cash consideration.

Do It Now! Make a small deposit each week in this Financial Stronghold, and by adding a little each week to your Bank Account you'll be surprised at the rapidity with which you can accumulate a snug sum—"Big Oaks from little Acorns Grow." The same applies to our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT WHEN REVERSES COME Your worry will be reduced to a minimum if you are in a position to meet all obligations with a check on The Peoples Bank LEE G. HOLEMAN, President D. O. BROWNE, Cashier E. P. VANDIVER, Vice-Pres. Bleckley Building, Anderson, S. C.

Episode in Negro Settlement Reveals a Pathetic Picture of Human Misery

This is a simple, homely story of abject poverty. The qualifications—"simple" and "homely"—are hardly necessary, for any story of abject poverty could scarcely be without these characteristics. But it is a story of poverty, which in this case had reached that stage where the gaunt shadow of starvation had begun to steal across the threshold of the miserable. And, furthermore, it is a story of temptation and fall—where a mortal was tempted to commit that which she knew was wrong and did it. The characters in this pathetic little story are an ignorant old negress, her five little half-naked, hungry children, two collars and two policemen. It all happened Monday night down in a negro settlement on Hornet street. The police were summoned to come there and arrest one who had committed a theft. Privates Driscoll and Whitten responded to the call. They investigated the charges, which were preferred against this old negress by her neighbor, also a negro woman. The latter charged that the former had gone into her garden after night and stolen two collars. The owner of the garden crept about on the damp ground of her little patch in the dark and felt the growing collars. She came to the spot where she had had each one counted. When she discovered two of her plants missing she raised a howl, much after the fashion of a starving animal of the deserts would raise a cry to high heaven when another beast of more strength came along and forcibly took the only morsel of food between it and starvation. The police made an investigation of the accused woman's house, and there in a little sack, hidden away in the dark corner of a filthy closet, they found the two collars that had grown in the neighboring negro's garden. The accused then admitted that she sneaked into the garden under cover of darkness and stolen the green, growing things. And she admitted that she stole them because she was hungry, because her five small children were crying for something to eat, and because she did not have food to give them. And the only way she saw of getting it was to steal two collars from her neighbor's garden. The police were in a quandary as to what to do about the matter. To have taken the woman to the city jail and brought her before the recorder would have meant her conviction and a term in the workhouse. While this would have been well for the woman, for she would have been fed the while, it was bad for the five tiny brats left in the house, for they would have had to live like rats after that. Blindfolded Justice was placed in the background for the time being, and the matter settled on the spot on the condition that the woman return to her neighbor the two stolen collars. The two, green plants were returned to the rightful owner. The police went their way. An ignorant old woman and five small, hungry children were left in the deepening night, cold and hungry and shivering in their misery.

Three Electrocutions. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—Three men were electrocuted at the State prison tonight, marking the first triple execution since the electric chair was installed in New Jersey. The three were negroes and paid the death penalty for murder. Publish Names of Detained Steamers. LONDON, Jan. 5.—A list of nine steamers bound from the United States to Scandinavian ports, "whose cargoes or part of them have been detained" in British ports, is given in an official announcement in the London Gazette.

DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY With us, and then we will lend you money when you need it. Interest Paid on Deposits. The Farmers and Merchants Bank and The Farmers Loan & Trust Co. ANDERSON, S. C. Combined Resources a Little the Rise of One Million Dollars OUR DIRECTORS: E. A. Smythe, N. B. Sullivan, J. F. Watson, J. D. Hammett, H. A. Orr, J. J. Major, Thos. C. Jackson, Geo. W. Evans, W. Laughlin, J. C. Harris, Foster L. Brown, J. B. Denton, R. G. Whiterspoon, J. J. Major, J. E. Vandiver.

Operatives Wanted FOR NEW AND MODEL COTTON FACTORY AT DANVILLE, VIRGINIA. The Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., are starting up the latest and largest addition to their great plant—the most modern and complete mill in America today. Spinners and Weavers can find here an attractive opening for profitable employment. Further information furnished on application. Address GEO. W. ROBERTSON, Supt. Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

Change in Location

I am now located over W. A. Power's grocery store at 212 1-2 S. Main Street. I thank my friends for their past patronage and ask continuance of same. I make plates at \$6.50 I make gold crowns at \$4.00 Silver fillings, 50c and up. Gold fillings \$1.00 and up Painless Extracting 40c. I make a specialty of treating Pyorrhea, Alveolaris of the gums and all crown and bridge work and regulating mal formed teeth. All work guaranteed first-class. S. G. BRUCE DENTIST

ROOFING-ROOFING-ROOFING \$3.00 PER SQUARE First-class Galvanized Corrugated and V-Crimped Roofing in 6, 7, 8 and 10-foot lengths. Stocks 10 cents per square extra. Only acquired with V-Crimped Roofing. COLUMBIA SUPPLY COMPANY, 823 Gervais St., Columbia, S. C.