

COTTON CONVENTION HELD AT RALEIGH

Resolutions Adopted At This
Convention Means Much
For Cotton Farmers.

The South is confronted with a disaster unless the crop of 1919 be reduced and the balance of the crop of 1918 be protected and held until market conditions justify its sale. To enable all people in the South interested in cotton, and nearly all are, to adopt a direct and intelligent method of meeting the situation, this Convention earnestly recommends that the following plan be adopted:

(1) That the crop of 1919 be reduced at least 33-1-3 per cent in acreage, and that the fertilizer on the two-third area be not increased; but this does not apply to any farm of less than five acres to the horse. Provided, that in carrying out this recommendation the following schedule of reduction shall be observed:

Any man planting five acres or less to the horse to make no reduction; 6-7 acres, reduce one acre to the horse; 8-9 acres, reduce two acres to the horse; 10-11-12-13 acres, reduce three acres; 14, reduce four acres; 15-16, reduce five acres; 17-18, reduce six acres. Under no circumstances will any farmer plant more than 12 acres to the horse.

(2) That on all the cotton land left out and on the balance of the farm, ample supplies of food, feed and other crops be planted.

(3) We believe that the existing situation justifies the holding of every bale of cotton now in the hands of our Southern people, and we urge our farmers not to sell the balance of the present crop for less than thirty cents per pound, basis middling.

(4) That to carry out this purpose we call upon the bankers and business men of the State for their hearty co-operation.

(5) We recommend that every owner of cotton immediately put his cotton under shelter, or in a warehouse, and will not permit it to leave the warehouse until the owner shall so specify.

(6) We earnestly warn the farmer that if he buys high-priced fertilizer, and a large acreage of cotton is made, he must pay next fall with cheap cotton for the high-priced fertilizer and other supplies.

(7) We recommend to the farmer that he leave uncultivated in cotton every acre that he cannot reasonably expect to make enough cotton to yield a profit at reasonable prices. We do not believe that an acre that produces less than two-thirds of a bale will yield a profit to the grower, and every such acre should not be planted in cotton.

(8) For the purpose of securing the united co-operation of all financial interests, and to put this plan into effect, the merchants, bankers, landlords, fertilizer dealers and other business men are asked to extend credit and to finance farming on the basis of a safe program, including full production of food and feed, rather than the production of cotton alone.

(9) It is recognized that the world need for cotton when conditions become anything approaching normal will, without doubt, be exceedingly great, and it is therefore important that those who can hold their cotton against that time, and that in the meantime the situation be held in hand by control of future production.

(10) We recommend that the present Congress of the United States enact the Smith bill covering the character of cotton deliverable upon cotton exchanges.

(11) We recommend that the legislature pass an adequate warehouse bill for the State of North Carolina.

(12) We recommend that the tax-basing day for individual taxpayers be made June 1st.

(13) We recommend that a committee of seven persons representing the farming and business interests of the State be named by the governor to inaugurate a State-wide campaign to effect the purposes set forth, such committee to meet immediately, and to have full authority to devise ways and means to carry out the provisions of these recommendations.

This committee is authorized to raise money, employ clerical assistance, and to put on an intensive campaign and to do any and all things necessary to effect the purposes of this meeting.

(14) This organization shall be known as The North Carolina Cotton Association, and every person present is asked to enroll as a member before leaving.

The following committee was appointed by the governor: C. D. Orrell, Moncure, chairman; W. G. Clark, Tarboro, S. H. Hobbs, Clinton; E. B. Crow, Raleigh; J. Z. Green, Marshville; G. N. Newsome, Goldsboro; O. E. Clark, Clarkton.

The committee decided that the assessment on farmers should be twenty cents per bale for all cotton on hand and ten cents per acre for cotton planted in 1919, which would entitle him to membership in the North Carolina Cotton Association. Fifty per cent of the funds raised are to be forwarded by the local treasurer to the central organization: Dr. B. W. Kilgore, Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C.

These funds are being used for traveling and advertising in this State.

WINTER STORES FOR HONEY BEE

Of Much Importance to Consider
Both Quality and Quantity
of Food Supply.

SUGAR SIRUP MUCH FAVORED

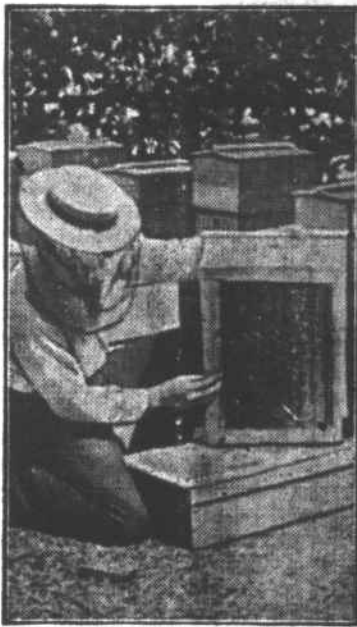
Most Common Cause of Poor Colonies
in Spring Is Poverty, Directly Due
to Negligence on the Part
of the Beekeeper.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The stores given to the bees from the end of one season to the beginning of the next are of the first importance. It is necessary to consider both the quality and the quantity of these stores.

Quality of Stores.

As has been stated, it is fortunate that in both of the zones where cellar wintering is or might be practiced the natural stores usually are good. Honeyes such as those from white and alsike clovers, sweet clover, alfalfa, wild raspberry, buckwheat, and wil-



It is Easy to Handle Bees When You Know How.

lowherb are fine stores for winter, while honeyes from basswood, heartease (smartweed), asters, goldenrod, and most of the other fall flowers are less desirable. It is especially important during the period when the bees are in the cellar that the stores shall be of the very finest quality, and it is therefore the practice of many good beekeepers to feed each colony five pounds or more of sirup made of granulated sugar late in the fall, after all brood-rearing has ceased. This insures that the bees will have for their use, during the period of confinement in the cellar, stores which will not bring about the condition known as dysentery. In general it may be stated that honeyes from mixed sources and dark honeyes, except buckwheat, are to be avoided. Honeydew honeyes are highly injurious and in all cases where such stores are present granulated sugar sirup should be fed.

Quantity of Stores.

From the end of one honey season to the beginning of the next a good colony of bees will need fully 45 pounds of honey. When the bees are wintered in the cellar, it is usual not to have all of this honey in the one hive body in which they are wintered. It is a good practice to have at least 20 pounds within this hive, although 15 pounds will be safe. It is absolutely imperative, however, that the remainder of the 45 pounds shall be available to be given to the bees soon after they are taken from the cellar. The most common cause of poor colonies in the spring is poverty, directly due to neglect on the part of the beekeeper. A good beekeeper sees to it that at no time when brood is being reared do his bees have less than 15 pounds of stores in the hive, and the full amount of 45 pounds often will all be used, and is always needed if the colonies are to come to full strength on time for the gathering of the full crop. This amount is always augmented by honey from spring flowers, for 45 pounds of honey is not enough to bring a colony to full strength in time for the main honey-flow.

PRODUCE AN IMPORTANT FOOD

Boys' Clubs Are Being Instructed in
Hog Raising—Become Soldiers
of Commissary.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

By means of the boys' pig clubs thousands of boys under nineteen years are being instructed in hog raising and by this means are helping to produce a very important food. A good general account of this work may be found in "Pig Clubs and the Swine Industry" (Yearbook 1917, Separats 753). Your county agent, club leader, or director of extension work at the State Agricultural college will tell you of the work in your own state and how to join a club. The department wants 200,000 boys to raise pigs—40,000 are already doing it. If you live in the country, the small town, or the suburbs of a city, you can do it, too.

COTTON PROPOSAL IS GRIPPING SOUTH

Movement is Spreading Like
Wild-Fire All Over The
Cotton Belt.

Reports received at state headquarters, Raleigh, of the North Carolina Cotton Association during the past few days indicate that the movement inaugurated at the recent county conventions held in practically every county in the state last week to hold the unsold balance of the present crop and to reduce the acreage for the coming crop by one-third as compared with 1918 is spreading like wild-fire in all parts of North Carolina. The bankers, merchants and farmers who attended these conventions last week let no grass grow under their feet upon their return to their homes. The New Orleans, Houston, Galveston, Dallas, Memphis, Montgomery, Atlanta, Little Rock, Charleston, Savannah and Birmingham newspapers have been publishing daily reports of county and State meetings held in these States to ratify and put into practical effect the work outlined by the general convention recently held in New Orleans. In fact, it would seem as if every Southern State and every county in the cotton belt were vying with one another to see which will make the best record in the matter of reducing the cotton acreage in 1919 and holding the cotton now on hand for remunerative prices.

Alarmed over this movement, which threatens to break the strangle-hold which the spinning interests of the country, aided and abetted by the bear speculators in the New York market, have had on the cotton market for some weeks past, the Northern press is attempting to throw ridicule on the movement and to belittle it. A typical instance of this bear propaganda to effect the cotton acreage reduction movement is furnished by an article published in a recent issue of the Journal of Commerce. Some supposed correspondent from the South is quoted in that Journal, which has always been very friendly to the New England spinning interests, as saying:

"I take little stock in resolutions to decrease acreage, as such attempts at reduction are economic heresy. Too well do many of us remember the days of four and five cent cotton in the nineties. Conventions were held in Memphis and elsewhere to reduce acreage. Solemn oaths were signed, but always the result was the same, an increase of acreage, because each went home with the same determination to increase his own acreage as he believed his neighbor was going to decrease.

Such articles as these, full of mis-statements of facts, are calculated to have just the opposite effect in the South from that intended by the authors. Much water, in an economic way, has passed under the mill since the early nineties. The cotton growers of the South have learned by sad experience that a small crop with good prices pays better than a large crop with low prices. If they had any doubt on this score Secretary Hester's annual reports, showing the total value of the various crops produced by the South, state the facts only too plainly. The Journal of Commerce statement to the contrary, no signed pledges were required by the cotton convention previously held in the South, and it was this very lack of signed pledges that foredoomed the acreage production movements of previous years to practical failure. There never was a year in which a convention of this sort was held that the acreage was not materially decreased, although the cut in acreage did not always come up to what the convention had planned. Lack of proper organizations by States and counties, the failure to get signed pledges to carry out the objects of the convention and the fact that no subsequent convention was held later in the season to receive reports as to the progress made by the different cotton-growing States in effecting a reduction in acreage were some of the reasons that the former conventions proved a failure in so far as accomplishment went. All these loopholes have been closed by the recent convention, and, in addition, a resolution was adopted by the convention to brand any man in the cotton belt who refuses to co-operate, as "so lacking in public spirit as to forfeit the confidence of the community in which he lives."

The "economic heresy" of reducing the cotton acreage, to which the Journal of Commerce refers, is a fine-sounding phrase, but cotton men say it will not deceive anybody in the South who stops to think. The New England and Southern mills, when they find a stock of goods accumulating and no buyers coming into the dry goods market at once take steps to reduce their output. It is argued, therefore, that if it is a good thing for the mills to reduce their output of the manufactured goods, in order to stimulate demand, why should it not also be a good thing for the cotton growers in the South who produce the raw material? This is the point of view that the cotton interests of the South take.

"In the Service of Humanity"

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S.
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Of all the Equitable's sixty years of public service, 1918 was by far the most important and successful.

During that year the greatest epidemic in America's history carried off over 400,000 people, most of them in the young and healthful period of life.

Of the \$27,799,026 distributed in death claims by the Equitable in 1918, to the beneficiaries under its policies, \$5,200,000 was directly due to the epidemic of Influenza and Pneumonia, emphasizing the urgent need of life insurance and of securing it at an early age.

In 1918 the Equitable distributed to its policyholders in Death Claims, Endowments, Dividends and other benefits, \$65,412,490. It also promptly met all the obligations imposed by the Government during the great war. Liberty Bonds to the amount of \$54,000,000 were purchased during 1918. To do this it was necessary for the Society to borrow \$23,000,000.

The following figures are from the Society's 59th Annual Statement, which will be furnished on request:

OUTSTANDING INSURANCE, Dec. 31, 1918,	\$1,924,538,578
Increase over 1917, \$169,669,670.	
NEW INSURANCE IN 1918	\$273,223,559
Increase over 1917, \$21,878,907.	
INSURANCE RESERVE	\$483,817,197
Balance due Banks, Liberty Bond account 21,000,000	
Other Liabilities	18,085,970
	\$522,903,167
SURPLUS RESERVES:	
For distribution to Policyholders, 1919	\$18,016,362
Awaiting apportionment on deferred dividend policies	57,967,578
For Contingencies	12,926,813
	\$88,910,753
ASSETS, December 31, 1918	\$611,813,920

Through GROUP INSURANCE the Equitable, in 1918, increased the protection furnished by employers to their employes to the extent of \$80,000,000. The value of this protection was strikingly illustrated during the epidemic.

There was a marked gain in policies giving beneficiaries Monthly Incomes for life, as well as in Business Insurance, and in policies to cover Inheritance Taxes.

There was also a large increase in life policies providing for (1) waiver of premiums if totally disabled, (2) continuous income during total disability, and (3) double payment in case of accidental death.

As an extension of this branch of Equitable service, policies are now issued giving complete accident and health coverage, and providing for weekly incomes for disabilities caused by accident and disease.

W. A. Day, President

J. E. Odom, Special Agent
Ahoskie, North Carolina.