

LET STATE BUILD COTTON WAREHOUSES

Every Southern business man as well as every farmer is vitally interested in the cotton problem. On the success with which we solve it will depend his prosperity this year and next. My article is to arouse thought, get discussion and prompt action on somebody's plan.

We need money in abundance to finance all cotton that cannot be sold at 10 cents or above. I think it costs about 10 cents to produce cotton, and it will take that much to pay actual debts in South Carolina. We need to fix loans so we cannot be called for margins if cotton should sell below a fixed loan value. I suggest eight cents per pound basis middling at point of steorage as a basis price for loans. We need as low rate of interest as we can secure, so if we hold a year or more the cost of interest with storage and insurance will not add too fast to the price of cotton. We hope to get a 5 per cent rate on money when cotton is stored in good strong warehouses, and insured up to at least 10 cents per pound. I suggest a 25-cent charge per bale per month for storage and insurance. This would cost \$1 a year for storage and insurance. With money at 5 per cent on a loan of \$40 the interest for one year would be \$2. With this rate of storage and interest the cost of carrying one bale a year would be \$5, or one cent per pound.

We need warehouse room provided to carry fully one-half the ordinary crop of each state. I am going to base my statement on warehouse accommodations for South Carolina and Georgia. I do not think South Carolina could store more than 200,000 bales. If the European war should last six months we may be called on to finance and store fully 700,000 bales, more than three times our present storage capacity.

The first consideration is to fix a loan price that will about pay our farmers out of debt and so fix the loan that it can be run till we can sell cotton. We cannot afford to make our loans four months, six months, or one year. We may have to have at least \$400,000,000 to finance the crop, and to make this sum due and payable at fixed dates would paralyze the cotton market by putting too much cotton on the market at one time. We must arrange to finance this crop through a channel that will not interfere with business arrangements in 1915. If a farmer has a normal credit with his bank for \$1,000 and he should get this loan on cotton it will not do to let this cut him off from his usual credit in 1915. He needs the loan on cotton to pay his past indebtedness, and we will have to get a new plan to finance his next crop. The ordinary country bank cannot make the vast loans to carry the present crop, unless they have assurance they can sell the warehouse loans in such a way as not to prevent them in 1915 getting advances from their corresponding banks.

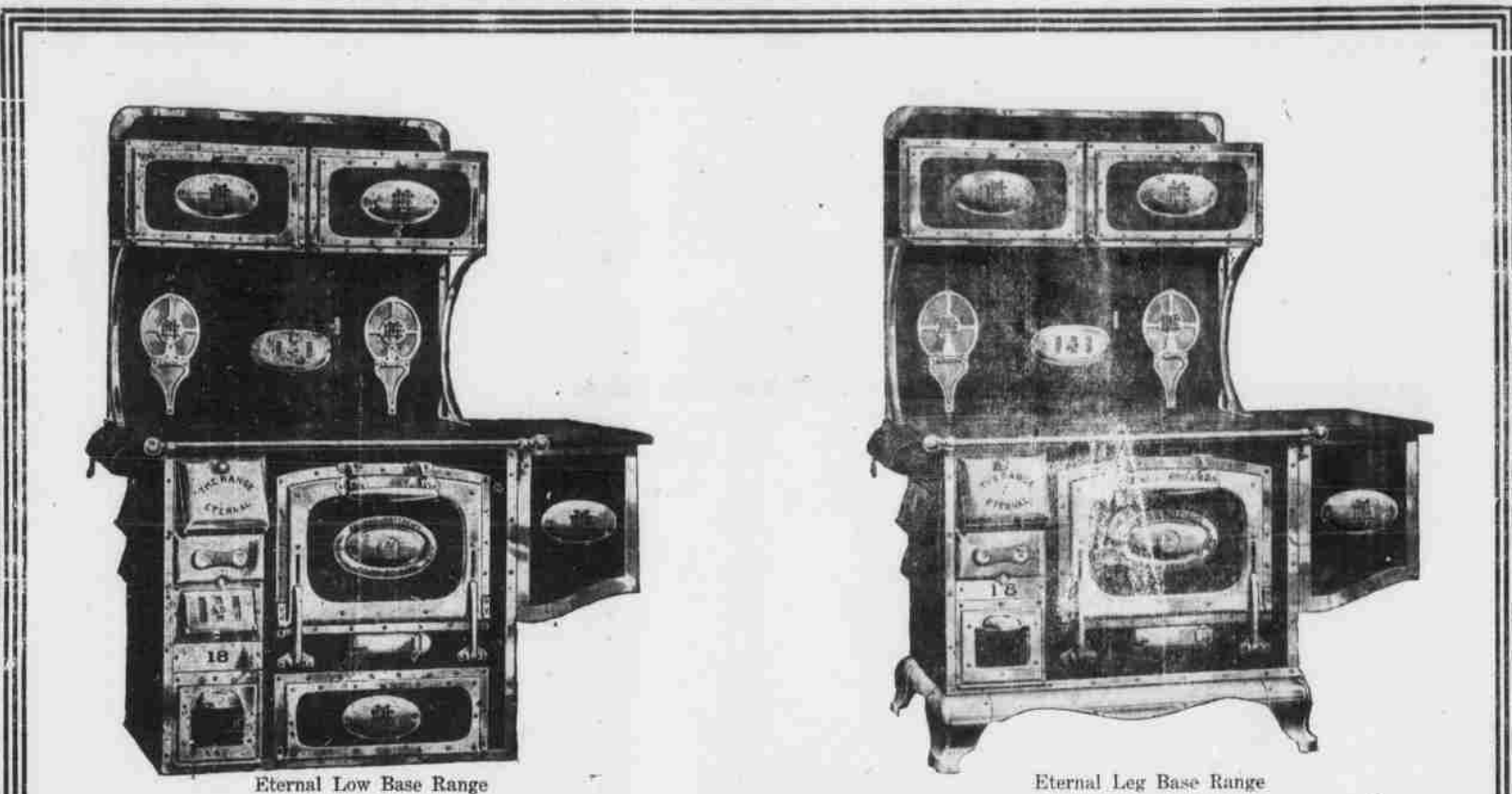
The second consideration is how to get plenty of warehouse room, with the receipt guaranteed by a company known to be absolutely responsible. I do not think Georgia has at present warehouse room to carry exceeding 300,000 bales of cotton. Storage and insurance in Savannah is 40 cents per bale per month. Very few of the Georgia warehouses are provided with sprinkler systems and for that reason storage and insurance are expensive.

As a remedy I suggest that each of the nine principal cotton States provide a State warehouse system. We should have built private warehouses years ago and have made preparations for an emergency. But as an individual and as a member of the Farmers' Union I have for years advocated the building of such warehouses. It is now too late to hope individuals can build so extensive a chain of warehouses in time to do us any good in the present emergency.

I suggest that each cotton State immediately sell bonds to an amount equal \$2 per bale for the ordinary cotton crop produced by that State. In South Carolina this would raise \$3,000,000. If the bond market would not take these bonds at a favorable rate of interest, I suggest that they be offered to cotton farmers in the several states. If the bonds should run for a period of from three to five years and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent, let cotton farmers subscribe for bonds in the sum of \$100 to be paid for in middling cotton at ten cents per pound. The State could realize on this cotton from the National Government and use the money to build the warehouse system. They could hold the cotton and if it brought more than 10 cents per pound give the farmers the benefit of the price. If it should fall to bring 10 cents per pound, the State could regard that the bonds brought that much less than par.

As to fixing a eight-cent loan value, the National Government might be willing to handle the warehouse receipts with no other guarantee than the endorsement in South Carolina of a \$3,000,000 warehouse company. If they were not willing to take the receipts with such endorsement, then some system of State validation might be agreed upon. No warehouse should be built that will store less than 15,000 bales and should be built in towns having the best railroad facilities.

I believe my plan is feasible; but I do not claim it is the best or the only one that can be devised. I make the suggestion to get discussion started. Whatever is to be done must be done quickly, and I believe it will take action by the State and National Government to make the system big enough and quick enough to give relief. This plan is no makeshift, as it will not only take care of the present emergency but will do for all times as long as we have cotton for our money crop. I do not feel we should call on the National Government to solve our problems that can be better done by our own State governments. Each State could arrange to get the best insurance rate if this plan should be adopted. Some of the mutual insurance companies have insured cotton as low as one-tenth of 1 per cent, or for a cost of 10 cents per year on cot-



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ASHEBORO, N. C.

September 3 to 9, 1914

ton to the value of \$100.
If this plan meets with your approval, Mr. Cotton Farmer, get busy and urge that the Governor call a special meeting of the legislature. We can carry the bill through the legislature, submit it to the voters for approval, sell our bonds for cash or for cotton, build our warehouses, and have the entire system in operation by January 1, 1915. If adopted by South Carolina, it will solve the problem for our State whether the other eight cotton producing States adopt it or not.
I believe the plan can be adopted by the nine leading cotton-producing States, and that never in the future can conditions arise that will threaten our commercial life, as in '94 to '99, as in 1906, as in 1911, and is at present.
WADE STACKHOUSE,
Millon, S. C.

ORCHARD PROFITS
What One Grower of Peaches in the Sand Hills Is Doing
(Brownlee Frix, in the Southern Pines Tourist.)
The other day your correspondent interviewed Mr. McI. Kennedy, the famous peach grower of Eagle Springs.
This year Mr. Kennedy has sold \$14.87 worth of peaches from one tree. The tree is 15 years old and has borne 11 crops. It began to bear the third year and has missed one crop since, on account of hail. Mr. Kennedy says that in order to be successful with peaches one must plant on a high ridge and not on low ground. Any land on a level with the railroad from Candor to Pinehurst is above the "frost line" and he prefers slightly rolling land with bluffs near the orchard, so that there will be "air drainage." It is said

that air will drain down a hill just as water will, and when the wind is blowing there can be no frost.
It is necessary, too, to spray the trees about four times a year and to fertilize and cultivate them. A good idea is to plant cotton between the row of trees for the first three years as they will flourish on the treatment that cotton gets and then there is some money in raising cotton.
Last year Mr. Kennedy sold \$851.69 from one acre of peaches. This acre, and two others were planted in April, 1906, all different varieties. He did not do so well with one acre last year, it netting him only \$178. The fourth year this three-acre orchard netted Mr. Mac. \$1,107. He has an 85-acre orchard three years old in addition to his small orchard and expects to get 4,000 crates this season. He has been shipping since the 14th of June and his first shipments brought \$3 a crate, or \$1 a peck in Washington. Since then he has gotten as high as \$4 a crate. Elbertas will ripen in about two weeks and Mr. Kennedy says he always gets fancy prices for this variety. Mr. Kennedy has planned his orchards so that he can handle the shipments with a comparatively small force of hands during the shipping season and keeps the hands busy from early in June until the late peaches are gone.

THE MULE
The mule—he has a lovely smile;
And so has man.
The mule is sometimes kind and good;
And so is man,
He eats all kinds of bread, fast food;
And so does man.
Like man he barks at gaud; dress
And all outlandish foolishness;
Th mules' accused of multianness;
And so is man.
—Missouri Ruralist.

CANADA IS EAGER TO AID
Dominion Will Furnish Men and Wheat for Great Britain
Canada is preparing to take an important part in the European war. To provide a food supply sufficient not only to keep the people of the British Isles from all danger of shortage, but enough over to aid materially in the food maintenance of Britain's fighting force on the continent, is the task which she aims to accomplish. As if this were not enough, Britain's North American dominion will send 100,000 trained fighting men across the seas. More than this Canada is undertaking her own defense without asking the aid of the British Isles.
Three dreadnaughts, just being completed by Britain, it is expected, will be purchased by Canada at a cost of \$35,000,000, and, as a proof of her loyalty, Canada will give these to England.
When news of the official declaration of war by Great Britain reached Canada the Military Council was convoked. It has decided to offer 30,000 horses to the English army; 100,000 fighting men and 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. The horses have been secured. The voluntary army has gone beyond the number originally asked. The first group of 10,000 will be ready to sail the

latter part of this month. In addition to this force, Great Britain and France have called their reservists back to the colors. It is believed here are an additional 100,000 men in Canada who have served under their native flags on the continent.
Great Britain has assured Canada that the men sent from the Dominion will be sent to the firing line immediately upon arrival. They are men accustomed to roughing it and should make the best soldiers on the battlefield of Europe.
Will Do Much Red Cross Work
Boy Scouts to the number of 50,000 have volunteered to aid in the European war. Girl guides, not to be outdone, are making red cross bands for the boys. The Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire will purchase and equip a Red Cross ship for Great Britain. In addition, nurses and physicians from all parts of Canada are volunteering their services. In some hospitals every nurse has volunteered.
Every telephone and telegraph station in the Dominion, every wireless station and every railroad, bridge and culvert in Canada are under guard. No German or Austrian reservist is being allowed to leave the country and no Canadian may sail from a Canadian port until her destiny is fully r

How Women Were Made
According to a Hindu Legend, this is the proper origin of woman.
Twashtri, the god of Vulcan, of Hindu mythology, created the world. But on his commencing to create woman he discovered that with man he had exhausted all his creative materials, and that not one solid element had been left. That, of course, greatly perplexed Twashtri, and he fell into a profound meditation. When he arose from it he proceeded as follows: He took the roundness of the moon, the undulating curves of the serpent, the graceful twist of the creeping blade, the velvety softness of the flowers, the gentle gaze of the doe, the frolicsomeness of the dancing sunbeam, the tears of the cloud, the inconstancy of the wind, the timidity of the hare, the vanity of the peacock, the hardness of the diamond, the sweetness of honey, the cruelty of the tiger, the heat of the fire, the chill of the snow, the cackling of the parrot and the cooing of the turtledove. All of these he mixed together and formed woman. Then he presented her to man.
Making Your Own Glue.
A simple, effective glue that is harmless, colorless and odorless can be made by adding ordinary tannin to water and boiling.