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PLANS FOR ORGANIZING TOBACCO FARMERS.

Re-ordering Plants Are Said To Be the Thing-- Messrs. Adams, Gravely and Allen Endorse Them.

I have read with special interest and approval extracts from President Roosevelt's speech to farmers, the editorial of Southern Tobacco Journal, and your comments. The tobacco farmers by co-operation must quit auction sales, and either establish re-ordering plants or contract with competent leaf dealers who have plants to reorder on contract. No man can control the price of any commodity he has for sale, when he sells at auction under conditions that force him to accept the price of the bidder, which is practically the case with the tobacco growers. Hence it follows that the producer must place himself in a position where he can hold his product for a satisfactory price. The re-ordering plan is the only one that has succeeded and this plan, if adhered to by 60 per cent. of the tobacco growers of North Carolina and Virginia, will absolutely control prices. A smaller number may not be able to control prices, but under strong consumptive demand (as set forth by the Southern Tobacco Journal) I cannot see any possible risk or reason why even a minority of farmers should not be able to sell at profit.

ENABLES THE PRODUCER TO GET A FAIR PRICE FOR HIS LEAF.

I can see no reason for any fight on the part of the American Tobacco Company against this plan; nor do I see any reason for a fight on the part of producers against the American Tobacco Company. This company is the best equipped agency this country has ever had for manufacturing and for pushing the sale of manufactured tobacco. To boycott, injure or break down this company, would be injurious to the producer; but let the producer, through the re-ordering plan, put himself in a position where the American Tobacco Company must come to him for what they are compelled to have, namely: leaf tobacco. Under this plan the producer can demand and get a fair price, and the advance in price of leaf can be added to the price of manufactured goods, if it is necessary to do this in order to give them a fair profit. It is clearly in the power of the trust to control, and they do control the price of manufactured stock.

IT IS PRACTICABLE AND ECONOMICAL.

Re-ordering and selling by sample is practicable and economical, as it relieves the farmer of warehouse charges, waste of drying and damage; and the buyer saves cost of a lot of men following auction sales, and then gets the goods guaranteed to sample.

Now is the opportune time for farmers to move, and Virginia and Western farmers are moving this line successfully. And I would suggest that the tobacco growers of the old bright belt of North Carolina name a date and place to hold a mammoth meeting and discuss the situation, adopt plans for work, and go at it.—S. C. Adams, Pres. Inter-State Tob. Growers Association, Red Oak, Va., in Prog. Farmer.

Another Plan For Organizing.

Tobacco farmers must understand that nothing can be accomplished without organization. It is equally true that anything within the limits of the law of the land and the law of God, can be accomplished by perfect organization. Concert of action upon the part of the tobacco growers is so essential that it appears to me to be a reflection upon their intelligence to

tell them they should get together. Not one breath of opposition to organization have I heard from any source. With one accord the advice is "get together." But there is a great diversity of opinion as to the lines to be pursued after we organize. So many ways have been suggested that the great army of growers and their sympathizers are confused into a standstill, waiting in the valley of discord and doubt, while the Trust magnates are fixing the price of the tobacco to be produced.

The much coveted goal is this: higher and more uniform prices for tobacco. Now the question is, which is the shortest and best route? After long study of the situation and most careful consideration of the various ideas and plans presented, the official body of the Farmers' Protective Association believe that if the following plans are vigorously and determinedly pursued, below cost prices will be forever exterminated and that the production of tobacco will become a profitable vocation.

I.

We must place ourselves in an independent position by raising home supplies. Live at home and board with ourselves as near as possible.

II.

Regulate the production and market judiciously. This can be done by and through perfect organization only.

A knowledge of the production and consumption will be of great value to the grower, which information can only be correctly obtained by confidential co-operation. Big gluts, block sales or over-run warehouses generally prove costly to the farmer, and can only be avoided by concert of action.

III.

Growing and marketing tobacco without a reasonable assurance of prices equal at least to the cost of production, is unwise, unjust and wholly unbusiness-like. Therefore, the farmers or their representatives, from every tobacco producing township in the State should assemble at some convenient place during the month of July, and with the aid of a thorough knowledge of the quality and quantity of the crop, together with the correct statistics from the Government of the number of pounds manufactured in and exported from the United States, they should fix a minimum price for each grade—said price not being what we want or hope to receive, but the lowest we will take under any normal conditions. For the purpose of obtaining and maintaining prices fixed by the Association, a first-class buyer should be placed on each market where tobacco is sold, with instructions to allow no pile or parcel to sell below the minimum figures.

In order to properly care for and safely handle tobacco, re-drying plants and storage houses should be built at accessible points, where not only that bought on warehouse floor could be put in a safe keeping condition but any and all that might be carried direct or otherwise, by the producer to said plant.

IV.

Should we fail to dispose of tobacco bought and stored, at profitable prices, then we would convert the raw material into the manufactured article and sell to ourselves and the world as others are doing at this time, and making their millions.

V. The money with which to do the work as above set forth can easily be raised by a subscription of five dollars for each curing of tobacco, together with an equal amount that would be subscribed by all other classes who would become interested in the move. I know it will be said that the farmers cannot afford to subscribe that amount. But such persons will doubtless change their opinions when they learn that the farmers have given \$22.25 for every 500 pounds of tobacco raised during the last 22 years, to the Trust and others. For 12 years previous to the formation of the trust (which is as far back as we have any records), all tobacco sold in North Carolina averaged \$13.10 per hundred. Since the formation (a period of about 22 years) it has averaged \$8.65. A difference of \$4.45 per hundred, or \$44.50 on each thousand pounds, making a total of about seventy-seven million dollars, or three and one-half million each each year, paid into the pockets of the other fellows. What sensible man will say that the producer can afford to continue to give away \$44.50 per thousand pounds on his tobacco, but cannot afford to safely invest less than half that amount in an enterprise that will make him more than 100 per cent. annually?

I believe, Mr. Editor, the plan hereinabove set forth to be the one and only sure, safe and sane remedy for the tobacco trusts evils. The minute details are too numerous to be given in this article, but I stand willingly and ready to answer any question concerning it that may be asked. The greatest troubles with the farmers today, is that they have too little confidence in their own ability. When they see the situation as it really is, and realize the great power and authority with which by nature they have been clothed, then and then only, will the lion awake from his many years of sleep and indifference and assert himself. God speed the day when the men upon whom the whole world is dependent for the necessities of life, will in some way or some how emerge from the mires of poverty and ignorance to the higher planes of prosperity and intellectual happiness.—J. O. W. Gravely, in Prog. Farmer.

Storage Warehouses Endorsed.

Since 1902-'03 the crop of tobacco has been decreasing from two reasons: (1) The lack of labor in the tobacco section, and (2) the damage to the two last crops by excessive rains. Again, the stock of tobacco held both in the home and foreign markets has been very much reduced, if it is not entirely gone, and we no longer hear of the great stocks of tobacco on hand, "enough to last for four or five years," an argument always used by the Tobacco Trust representatives to defeat any effort of the tobacco farmers to better their condition—and perhaps the most effective one they ever used.

It is true that owing to the very close organization of the Tobacco Trust and their law to give out no information, one cannot know what is the amount of stock on hand.

But few farmers know or stop to think what it means for the Trust to go to warehouses every day and get the number of pounds sold at each house. By that plan they can tell how much tobacco is sold and how much they and the other fellow get. "But," says the tobacco grower, who seems to care for nothing but to make all he can, "that is a little thing and don't bother me." In fact it is one of the big factors in fixing the

AMERICA'S TIMBER SUPPLY.

Increase in Lumber Consumption is Twice as Rapid as Increase in Population and We are Using Three Times as Much Timber Each Year as the Forest Grows.

Every person in the United States is using over six times as much wood as he would use if he were in Europe. The country as a whole consumes every year between three and four times more wood than all of the forests of the United States grow in the meantime. The average acre of forest lays up a store of only ten cubic feet annually, whereas it ought to be laying up at least thirty cubic feet in order to furnish the products taken out of it. Since 1880 more than 700,000,000,000 feet of timber have been cut for lumber alone, including 80,000,000,000 feet of coniferous timber in excess of the total coniferous stumpage estimate of the census in 1880.

These are some of the remarkable statements made in Circular 97 of the Forest Service, which deals with the timber supply of the United States and reviews the stumpage estimates made by all the important authorities. A study of the circular must lead directly to the conclusion that the rate at which forest products in the United States have been and are being consumed is far too lavish, and that only one result can follow unless steps are promptly taken to prevent waste in use and to increase the growth rate of every acre of forest in the United States. This result is a timber famine. This country is to-day in the same position with regard to forest resources as was Germany 150 years ago. During this period of 150 years such German States as Saxony and Prussia particularly the latter, have applied a policy of government control and regulation which has immensely increased the productivity of their forests. The same policy will achieve even better results in the United States, because we have the advantage of all the lessons which Europe has learned and paid for in the course of a century of theory and practice.

price of your tobacco, and could not be obtained without organization. In spite of our weakness here, however, we do know that with three short crops and the natural increase in the demand from increase in population, the sum between production and consumption is very great and that the increase in the price of tobacco is not what it should be, and not equal to the increase in the cost of production. And we farmers may lay aside all our foolish notions about trying once or twice and failing, and for that reason trying no more. Unless we do we shall never see the day when the general average of tobacco will be anything but just a little over the cost of production.

The plan of storage warehouses has been tried in some sections with success above what might be expected. It seems to me that the plan is all right, and if the tobacco farmers in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina would take hold of it, tobacco farming could be made as profitable as manufacturing.

Fellow tobacco farmers, let us take hold of the old maxim, "if you try and don't succeed, try, try again." Let us come in and take hold of the opportunities. Post yourselves, talk and agitate this great question of organization for self-protection—not to injure anyone else's business, but for home and loved ones.—T. Y. Allen, in Prog. Farmer.

lest it might be assumed that the rapid and gaining depletion of American forest resources is sufficiently accounted for by the increase of population, it is pointed out in the circular that the increase in population since 1880 is barely more than half the increase in lumber cut in the same period. Two areas supplying timber have already reached and passed their maximum production—the Northeastern States in 1870 and the Lake State in 1890. Today the Southern States, which cut yellow pine amounting to one-third the total annual lumber cut of the country, are undoubtedly near their maximum. The Pacific States will soon take the ascendancy. The State of Washington within a few years has come to the front and now ranks first of all individual States in volume of cut.

At present but one-fifth of the total forest area of the United States is embraced in National Forests. The remaining four-fifths have already passed or are most likely to pass into private lands. The average age of the trees felled for lumber this year is not less than 150 years. In other words, if he is to secure a second crop of trees of the same size, the lumberman or private forest owner must wait, say, at least one hundred years for the second crop to grow. As a rule, such long time investments as this waiting would involve do not commend themselves to business men who are accustomed to quick returns. But the States and the Nation can look much farther ahead. The larger, then, the area of National and State control over woodlands, the greater is the likelihood that the forest of the country will be kept permanently productive.

STOKES BOY MAKING BRICK.

Mr. L. L. Burge, Who Left Here Nine Years Ago, Expects To Come Home This Fall.

Versailles, Mo., June 17.

Mr. Editor: We are having "good old summer time" now after so long a time. Crops are looking fine.

We have a nice little town, three railroads running in it and several enterprises and especially the brick plant. We have up-to-date machinery, and also the down draft kilns. We manufacture the best brick in the United States, and are manufactured in fourteen different shapes. I have been burning brick most two years, and don't lose any time, Sundays as well as Mondays. I am drawing \$70.00 per month now. It takes from seven to ten days to burn off a kiln from 60,000 to 70,000 brick in a kiln. We ship brick to all parts of the United States, prices run from \$12.00 to \$75.00 per thousand. Some of my burning will be on exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition. I am very proud of my trade, boys. Don't never say you can't. Try and it will come right. I have three kilns burning at a time, and plenty of work and a good town. I find plenty of people here from North Carolina.

I expect to visit my home this fall, though I suppose I will be a stranger as I have been away nine years. I often think of my boyhood days sipping water from that good old spring.

Well, the fruit crop is a failure here this year.

I will bring my remarks to a close. I am ready to answer any question that any one wants to know about the brick industry in the state of Missouri.

L. L. BURGE.

Messrs. T. H. Priddy, G. G. Shelton and H. H. Reid, of Snow Creek township, were Danbury visitors Monday.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Mr. Ross Extends Invitation To the Farmers To Come Out.

Locust Hill Farm, June 24.

Mr. Editor:

I wish to say to my many brother farmers through your most valued paper that by request Dr. Tate Butler has made the appointment for the Farmers' Institute to be held at my place this year on Saturday, the 27th day of July.

I now extend a general invitation to every one who has any interest in anything pertaining to the farm. The doctor thinks he has the best men with him this time to talk with the farmers that he has ever had.

Now, I don't want anyone to think for a moment that these men are coming to tell them how to run their farms, for that is not the case, they are not expected to do that by those who have attended institutes heretofore. Their object will be to tell us how to wisely direct the forces of nature in order that larger and more beneficial results may be secured with the least expenditure of human muscle. The burdens of farm life should be a pleasure instead of a burden, and the Farmers' Institute is the very best place to learn.

I also extend the same invitation to the wives and daughters as there will be ladies in the work who are well equipped for the work they have undertaken, that is, telling the latest sensible methods of home making, cooking, rearing children, and many other things pertaining to housekeeping.

Every one will bring their dinners. I will have seats and a nice grove and shade for all that will come.

Respectfully yours,
I. G. ROSS.

SPECIAL TERM FEDERAL COURT.

To Be Held First Monday In September—Smithtown Distillers To Be Tried At This Term.

Judge Jas. E. Boyd last week signed an order in the United States Court directing the clerk and other jury commissioners to draw forty names from the jury box for the grand and petit juries for a special term of the United States District court to be held in Greensboro on the first Monday in September. It is learned that Judge Boyd's principal object in ordering this special term is to try the distillers captured at Smithtown recently.

Stokesburg Methodists To Rebuild Their Church.

The Methodists are preparing to rebuild their church at Stokesburg, material for that purpose having already been placed on the ground. It will be remembered that their church was destroyed by fire last Christmas. The building, which will be a modern structure, will be of brick. W. A. Douglas & Son, of Pilot Mt., have been given the contract.

LONG LIVE THE KING!

is the popular cry throughout European countries; while in America, the cry of the present day is "Long live Dr. King's New Discovery, King of Throat and Lung Remedies!" of which Mrs. Julia Ryder Paine, Truro, Mass., says: "It never fails to give immediate relief and to quickly cure a cough or cold." Mrs. Paine's opinion is shared by a majority of the inhabitants of this country. New Discovery cures weak lungs and sore throats after all other remedies have failed; and for coughs and colds it's the only cure. Guaranteed by all druggists 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.