

PREPARE STORAGE HOUSE FOR SWEET POTATOES.

Raleigh, N. C. Sept. 29.—"It will soon be time to harvest the sweet potato crop and preparations should be made in advance to properly care for it. Many of the larger growers now use modern sweet potato storage houses. If this house has been used before it should be thoroughly cleaned before storing the potatoes," says Robert Schmidt, Assistant Horticulturist for the State College Experiment Station.

Directions for doing this are given by Fr. Schmidt as follows: First, disinfect the house by spraying the floors and walls with a solution of formaldehyde—one pint of 40 percent formalin to 25 gallons of water—or with a solution made by dissolving one pound of copper sulphate (blue stone) in 25 gallons of water. It is advisable to spray a second time about 24 hours later. Then start the fires and dry out the house. All crates or other containers which have been used before should also be thoroughly disinfected.

Storage in crates is preferable to storage in bins because it permits of more thorough ventilation and of greater convenience in handling. Ventilated slat barrels can also be used to advantage.

"Order your crates now, get your storage house ready and avoid delays at digging time," says Mr. Schmidt. "Information on curing and storing sweet potatoes may be obtained by writing to the Division of Horticulture, State College Extension Service, Raleigh, N. C."

"Take care of that farm machinery now," says E. R. Raney, farm engineer for the Extension division of the State College, "for although thieves may not break through and steal, the rust will sure get them, which is just as bad."

Write quick for your copy of the Agricultural Bulletin on "Culling and Feeding Poultry". A card to the Agricultural Editor, N. C. Extension Service, Raleigh asking for Department Bulletin of August 1924 will get a copy.

Mountain grown Irish potato seed from Western North Carolina show an average increase in production of 11.2 percent over the seed secured from Maine, say horticultural workers of the State College Extension division.

Wonderful Results

Mr. Philan writes that he had kidney trouble, purchased Hobo Kidney and Bladder Remedy from a drug store at Winfield, Louisiana and now writes to give testimony of the wonderful results he obtained by taking it.

He says he never had a recurring symptom since taking Hobo Kidney and Bladder Remedy.

Hobo is an herb balm made from an herb that grows in Louisiana and East Texas. It contains no alcohol, opiates, or habit forming drugs but the herbs from which it is made carry a purifying property that has been found of great remedial value.

For sale by all druggists at \$1.20 a bottle. A six bottle treatment costs \$6.00 and is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Hobo Medicine Co., Beaumont, Texas

REPLY TO FORD

(Continued from page Two)

seems to be his sole offense.

Otto Kahn gave a dinner to Aaron Sapiro in New York, and said some complimentary things about him. That appears to be the sum of his offending.

Upon the foundation of these simple and innocent facts the Dearborn Independent, with elaborate flourish of insinuation and innuendo erects a "Jewish conspiracy to exploit agriculture." It would be to laugh, if the interests so recklessly dealt with were not so precious and vital.

Of like character is the broad assertion that Jews control the banking business of cooperatives. No facts are given, just an oft repeated and sly insinuation. The cold facts are furnished by the cooperatives themselves. Ninety-eight cooperatives report having borrowed last year a total of \$258,460,000.00. If this sum \$5,350,000.00 was borrowed from the War Finance Corporation, \$78,358,000.00 from the Intermediate Credit banks, and \$190,000.00 from a Jewish sales agency and the balance of \$164,752,000.00 from Commercial Banks. The average rate of interest on all these loans was 6.2 per cent instead of 8 per cent which the Independent intimates as the take-off to Jew bankers.

Of the 97 associations which report their banking connections, 87 do not

banking business with Jews, 7 do not know whether Jews control banks with which they do business and three carry their accounts with Jewish bankers. Instead of having gobbled up the cooperatives Jewish bankers appear to have overlooked a profitable field of investment.

Much ado is made in the Dearborn Independent's articles about high salaries paid cooperative officers, the plain intimation being that one of the chief aims of cooperative leaders is to organize farmers and then saddle themselves on the associations at fancy salaries. Taking the highest salary paid by each of the 98 reporting organizations and striking an average we find that the average highest salary paid is \$7,950.00.

The total annual business of the 98 reporting cooperatives is \$510,397,000.00 or an average of more than \$5,000,000.00 per organization. Instead of showing that cooperatives are paying too much, it reveals that, on the average, they are probably not paying enough to get men big enough for their jobs.

For some obscure reason the Dearborn Independent assails farmers' cooperatives for advertising their products, and broadly intimates that the policy was adopted in order to fatten the pockets of Jewish advertising agencies and favored newspapers, all at the expense of the overworked farmer. Fifty-nine cooperatives report that they advertise their products. Of this number 58 report that advertising has been profitable to their members, and one, a Midwest dairy organization (not on the Sapiro plan) reports no profit.

The attempt to scare farmers out of cooperatives by the assertion that their lands and their individual fortunes are answerable for corporate debts of the association is too silly to deserve more than passing notice. The laws of 31 States expressly provide that they are not thus liable, and in most of the other States their liability is only such as attaches to members of church, fairs, and other non-profit membership associations. It is interesting to note in passing that while the Dearborn Independent inferentially charges Aaron Sapiro with tying farmers to him under such alleged laws of personal liability, Sapiro is himself the author of legislation which removes all personal liability.

Another charge by Mr. Ford's organ is that cooperative marketing associations are illegal, in support of which it quotes "some of the best corporation lawyers in the country" (unnamed). Of course the writer knew that statement is untrue, because it is a matter of common knowledge as well as of judicial fact that cooperative marketing associations enjoy a legal status under both federal and state laws. This foolish statement is of value only as it throws light on the animus and recklessness of this assault on cooperation.

For some unknown reason the Dearborn Independent drags in Senator Borah and charges him with leading a wrong movement to organize wheat growers. Cooperatives are glad to number Senator Borah among the host of statesmen who approve cooperation by farmers, but so far as we have been able to learn approval and encouragement is the full extent of Senator Borah's contribution to the movement, beyond voting for agricultural legislation.

The real point of the whole crusade by Mr. Ford's organ against cooperative marketing will be found under the froth and foam about Jewish exploitation and consists of the reiterated statement and argument that cooperatives are economically unsound and monopolistic, that small local cooperatives may do some good for farmers who produce "below the average crops", but that good farmers who produce good crops can sell better themselves, and that oft-reviled middlemen never looted American farmers as they are now being looted by cooperatives associations.

Here we discover the real motive behind this entire series of articles by Mr. Ford's organ. Either Mr. Ford believes that cooperation is unsound and that middlemen can get more for farmers than they can get for themselves and therefore the whole cooperative marketing movement should be destroyed, or else some one who has selfish interests at stake has taken advantage of Mr. Ford's anti-Jewish "blind side" and inveigled him into giving his name and prestige to an attack on cooperation under the guise of an attack on Jews.

Since Mr. Ford will not reply to letters and will not meet a committee of farmers who are successfully operating their own cooperatives and learn the truth from them, we must assume that he is satisfied with the policy and conduct of his paper.

Mr. Ford is a very powerful man of great wealth. Many people believe him to be all-wise and all-good and that if he approves an attack on cooperative marketing, then cooperative marketing must be wrong. This

public confidence in Fr. Ford should have imbued him with a deeper sense of responsibility than he has manifested in this instance, otherwise he would not have sent a man out into the alleys and by-ways to gather up rumors and slander and give it the dignity and prestige of a place in a newspaper which is regarded as his personal organ. A correct sense of responsibility to agriculture, as well as to his own reputation would have led to an intelligent study of a system of business larger and more important than his own big business. If he had done that, this attack on cooperative marketing would not have appeared in his paper.

The cooperative marketing movement will survive this attack as it has survived others in the past and some day, when Mr. Ford permits himself to learn the truth, he will become its friend and champion. American farmers, considered as a class, are not prosperous and their net income, calculated over any reasonable period of years, does not represent a satisfactory return upon their investment of capital and labor. There was a time in American history when the wealth and power and culture of the Nation was greatest among its farm population. In this day an undue share of these blessings is enjoyed by the population of our cities and towns. During that period when our commerce and industry have made their most notable advances, Agriculture as a National industry has declined both in dignity and profit.

Our farmers realize these things and are beginning to understand their causes. They have observed how other industries have availed themselves of the economies and efficiencies of group action, as in the case of corporations, labor unions and the multitude of

commercial and industrial groups. The farmer alone has tried to maintain himself as an isolated, individual unit. The cooperative marketing movement is merely an effort on his part to avail himself of the efficiencies and economies of group action in the sale and distribution of his products. Through his cooperative associations he is endeavoring to put an end to the old, wasteful and expensive system of individual dumping and blind selling of his products and substitute the orderly merchandising of them according to the sound rules of modern business. He is fighting nobody but is merely giving intelligent attention to the very important selling department of his own business. He has already made sufficient progress in the development of forms and methods to convince himself and a considerable portion of the business public, that he is on the right road. His experience with cooperative selling, considered as a whole shows a substantial profit to himself without injury to any other legitimate interest. He invites the general public to study his efforts and to cooperate with him in rehabilitating and stabilizing agriculture upon a profitable basis, which will bring blessings to all the people.

Note: In the foregoing article Mr. Pease has not replied to many specific allegations with respect to certain cooperatives, first, because these matters are of minor importance and have no bearing upon the main issues, and, second, because many of them are alleged to have occurred in remote parts of the country, and he has not had time to assemble all the facts. If occasion should arise he will deal with these matters in another article.

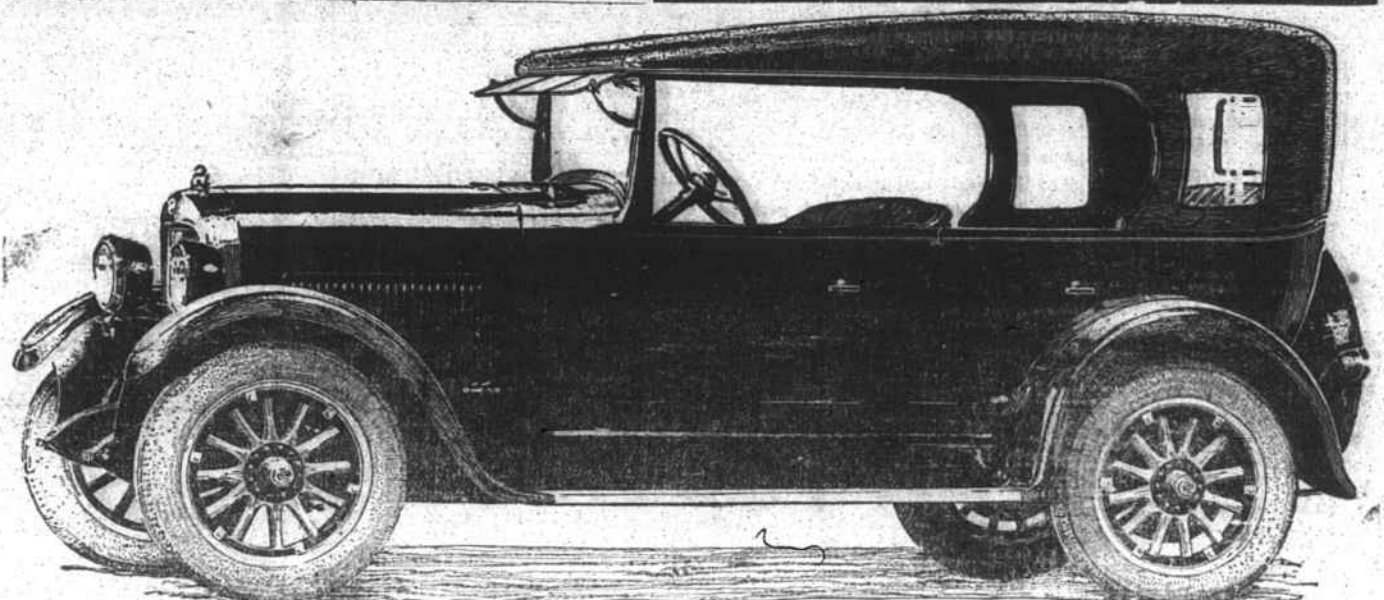
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