

Our Farm Department

Devoted to the Interest of Those Who Till the Soil

CONDUCTED BY J. M. BEATY

Industrial Revolution.

Men fifty years of age if they think back can not help but be amazed at the industrial revolution which has been going on since their boyhood. Fifty years ago a blacksmith could make four horse shoes out of a bar, make the nail and drive them, and thought he was well paid at a dollar. The modern blacksmith, who neither makes the shoe nor the nail, but buys both and drives them, charges two dollars to two dollars and a half for the same service. Fifty years ago a shoemaker took your measure and from the leather cut out and made your shoes. We have no shoemakers now, only cobblers. A buggy could be made, ironed, and painted all in the same village. It is now bought in a shop, and the material from which it is made is shipped in by the car load.

This multiplication of human power by machinery, together with the extension of railway and telegraph systems has entirely revolutionized manufacturing, has built up great manufacturing and distributing centers, and left the small towns and villages as simply places of residence and for such little business as the wants of the community require.

In the last few years we have multiplied our manufacturing facilities far beyond the requirements of the home market. England began doing this before we did. Germany is fast following her example; so are all the other progressive nations; and these, with the exception of England, are following our example of building up tariff walls to protect their own manufacturing industries. Inasmuch as the multiplication of human power by use of machinery must cease as soon as there can not be found somewhere human wants to supply, it becomes simply a question as to which nation shall most successfully break commercially into the territory of some other nation and supply its wants; and to what extent that nation can protect itself from this inflow of manufactured articles.

A like revolution, or perhaps we should call it evolution, is going on in agricultural lines. In our boyhood it required very little capital for a renter to set up in farming. A wagon, a sled, a cradle, a few rakes, a harrow, two or three plows, a scythe, a roller, and a pitchfork were about all that were needed, and these could frequently be borrowed. Now it requires a very considerable capital in the way of machinery to equip an eighty-acre farm, nearly double the amount of horses, and a corresponding decrease in human labor. This explains why the rural population is decreasing, and why such states as Iowa, mainly agricultural, are beginning to show a decline in rural population.

A like change has come over the method of renting and handling land. For many years grain rent was the rule. This has been followed by cash rent in the more prosperous agricultural states and sections. We can see very clearly the signs that the renter himself is going out and that his place is to be taken by the farm manager for a salary. This will increase very rapidly whenever the capitalists who have recently come to own so much of our land are sufficiently educated along agricultural lines to personally look after their farms and give general directions to a farm manager.

In short, improved machinery had separated the laborer from his tools. In the old times the carpenter, blacksmith, wagon-maker, and shoemaker owned his own tools. Improved machinery costs so much money that the laborer no longer owns his tools; hence labor unions and the con-

tests between capital and labor.

Similarly, in the old time the hired hand owned his cradle, his scythe, his ax. The tenant owned the farm implements. The high cost of farm implements and the necessity for them is putting it out of the power of men to become even tenants, and forcing them to become laborers or quit farming.

Looking at the results internationally, it is simply a great contest as to which nation can find the largest and best market through the use of improved machinery and transportation. In short, all discussions of tariffs, hours of work and rates of wages grow out of this multiplication of human power by machinery. Commercial and industrial wars shed less blood but break more hearts and crush out more lives than the wars waged with maxim guns and battleships.—Wallace's Farmer.

A VOICE FROM TEXAS.

A Fair Price for Cotton and How the Farmers May Get It.

To the Farmers of the South:—Your anxious inquiry at each recurring year from the time that the memory of this writer runneth not to the contrary, has been: "What is going to be the price of cotton this year?" Equally as ancient is the statement: "Liverpool fixes the price of cotton." Do you Progressive Farmer readers realize that it is Liverpool that should ask what the price of cotton is going to be, and that it is you that should fix that price?

You can fix the price because, for all practical and commercial purposes, only the South raises cotton, and as long as people wear clothes all the world must buy cotton. A blind man can see that if he had a monopoly in the production of an article that everybody must have, he could fix the price of that article and get it. If one man raised all of the cotton that is raised in the South, no one doubts that such person would fix the price, and, if within reasonable limits, would get it.

And what would be a reasonable price? First, a price that would be fairly remunerative for the capital and labor required for production, and (2) a price at which no substitute could be bought in competition.

To make the business a success this supposed cotton raiser would have to limit his production to the world's demand for cotton, otherwise he would have dead capital tied up in the surplus, which he would ultimately be compelled to sell "at any old price" or lose the capital invested in the production of this surplus. If he were a practical man, he would plant enough to supply the demand for an average season, and if, by reason of favorable conditions, he raised a surplus in any year, he would carry that surplus over to the next year and plant a smaller crop. He would not force his entire crop upon the market in three or four months, when the world required twelve months in which to consume it, and thus create, during those three or four months a temporary surplus that would force the price down. He would not accept the generous (?) offer of speculators to carry his cotton until it was needed, at a cost to him of from one hundred to two hundred million dollars a year more than it would cost him to hold the crop until it was needed.

How can all of the farmers accomplish what one man would if he alone produced cotton? By acting together as one man.

Through the Farmers' Union and the Southern Cotton Association, in both of which you ought to hold membership if you

do not, you have said that eleven cents, at the Southern ports, is a fair price for cotton this year, and that you would hold for that price. Will you do it. If so, you will get it. But as long as you will sell for ten or nine or eight cents, that is all you will get. Stand by your organizations and until cotton is bringing the price fixed, don't offer it in the market at all; don't let a bale be cut; don't haul it to town, unless you have a warehouse of your own to put it in, and if you can take care of it at home, don't even haul it to the gin.

Will you do it? Not all of you. No army ever went to battle in which some man did not break ranks and retreat or surrender.

Will you be that man in this battle for industrial freedom and home and wife and children? Will you? Each Southern cotton raiser must answer this question for himself. This battle can be won, as other battles have been won, in spite of deserters, if the bulk of the army stand firm.

C. H. JENKINS,
Vice-President Texas Division
Southern Cotton Association.
Brownwood, Texas.

The Critical Time For the Tenant.

Tenantry has been increasing in the corn and grass states of the west for a number of years, and will increase for an indefinite number of years to come. We are sorry that it is so, but we must take the world as it is and make the best of it that we can.

The west has many young men who began as hired hands, then went as tenants on a small farm, then on a larger farm. These men have saved up money, five hundred dollars, a thousand, perhaps two thousand in cash or in grain or in stock, and still more money's worth in valuable experience. The critical time for these men was not when they started out as hired hands, not when they began to make money, not when they had a little money. It is about the time when they have two or three thousand dollars saved.

They then begin to conclude that they might as well have the whole of the crop as two-thirds or three-fifths or one-half of it. They begin to think it is time they were working for themselves and not for a landlord who may not suit them in every respect. Few landlords do, and as few tenants as landlords are faultless. Therefore they conclude that they will get a farm of their own, possibly take their savings into a new country where land is cheap and buy a farm, or buy an eighth or quarter section of high priced land and go in debt.

These states are full of men who have done both these things, and in so doing have made a mistake. The man who goes into a new country (and we don't say it is never advisable, for in many cases it is) is very apt to find out that faraway fields are not as green as they appear to be, that he has much to learn and may changes to make in his methods on account of changed conditions.

The man who buys a farm of his own needs to find out the difference between a farm in a new country and a farm free from weeds, in good tilth, in a high state of fertility, with first-class buildings for man and beast, and with all the needed working capital. He has been accustomed, perhaps, to good buildings and thinks he must supply that on the new farm. The first thing he knows he is in debt far beyond his means, and in case of a year of low prices or partial failure of crops, or hog cholera, or abortion among his cows, he loses all he has and has to go back to the farm from which he started.

The west is full of men who have gone through just this experience, and are wiser and sadder men. Therefore our advice to our tenant readers when they approach this point, which we hope they will very soon, is to take time to do a lot of solid thinking. We used to receive material advice to the effect that it was not wise to throw out the dirty water until we were sure of some clean; that it was usually good policy to let well enough alone; and that out of debt, was out of

danger. It is well to consider the advantages offered by a farm even at what seems to be a high rent, in a high state of fertility, comparatively free from weeds, with a comfortable house, comfortable barns and sheds, and an opportunity to use about half the landlord's capital for carrying on operations in which both his capital and his judgment is needed.—Wallace's Farmer.

SPECIAL LOW RATE OF ONE FIRST FARE PLUS FIFTY CENTS TO RALEIGH AND RETURN

VIA ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Tickets on sale October 13th to 20th inclusive, final return limit October 23rd. All tickets include one admission coupon to the Fair Grounds.

October 19th, has been designated as President's day, on which date President Roosevelt will visit Raleigh, being there from 9:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. An address will be made by the President at 11 a. m. on the day of his visit to the Fair.

For further information communicate with,

W. J. CRAIG,
General Passenger Agent,
Wilmington, N. C.

The best line of furniture that has ever been to Smithfield is at Cotter-Underwood Co.'s store now.

REDUCED RATES TO RICHMOND ACCOUNT HORSE SHOW

The Atlantic Coast Line takes pleasure in announcing special low rate of one fare plus fifty cents for the round trip to Richmond, Va., and return account of the Horse Show, October 10th to 14th.

Tickets on sale October 9th to 14th inclusive, with final return limit October 16th. All tickets include an admission coupon to the Horse Show.

The Richmond Horse show is a State occasion and should not be missed by all lovers of a magnificent display of superb horses; besides Richmond is a place of many historical reminiscences, and is well worthy of a visit. For further information communicate with

W. J. CRAIG, G. P. A.,
Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA,
JOHNSTON COUNTY,

Notice is hereby given to the public that application will be made to the Governor of North Carolina for the pardon of Walter Stevens convicted at March term of the Superior Court of Johnston county for the crime of larceny and sentenced to the county roads for a term of one year.

Sept. 28 05. Lvdia Burnett.



On September 1st Mr. Milton R. Stallings came to Smithfield to help me again this fall in selling Sewing Machines. We have the machines just from the factory and are ready to carry them out to you. Let us know at once if you want one.

New Home and Domestic
J. M. BEATY,
Smithfield, N. C.

We Carry the Largest Line of Goods in Johnston County

We buy in the largest quantities; We have the largest Stores in the county, therefore are in position to take care of your every want. We have received and are expecting

- One Car Load Hackney Buggies
- One Car Load Goldsboro Buggies
- One Car Load Kinston Buggies
- One Car Load Hackney Wagons
- One Car Load "O. K." Cook Stoves
- One Car Load "A No. 1" Flour
- One Car Load Muntz' Meal
- One Car Load Rice Meal
- One Car Load Corn and Oats
- One Car Load Mill Feed
- One Car Load Hay
- One Car Load Cotton Seed Hulls
- One Car Load Furniture
- One Car Load C. S. Meal
- One Car Load Elwood Wire Fence
- One Car Load American Wire Fence

I have just returned from the Northern Markets where I bought the largest and best line of Clothing, Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Coffins, Caskets and General Merchandise ever brought to this town. It stands to reason that we are in position to compete in every line.

Respectfully,

G. G. EDGERTON & SON

Buyers of Everything and Dealers in Everything
KENLY, N. C.

We Want YOUR

Order anything you want to eat FROM THE

Acme Grocery Co.,

J. W. MOORE, Manager.
SMITHFIELD, North Carolina.

Special Rates to Raleigh VIA

Southern Railway OR ACCOUNT North Carolina State Fair

On account of the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell round-trip tickets to RALEIGH from all points in North Carolina, including Norfolk, Richmond, Lynchburg, Danville and intermediate points in the state of Virginia, at rate of one first-class limited fare, plus fifty cents, for the round trip, which includes one admission to the Fairgrounds. Minimum rate, including one admission, one dollar (\$1). The following rates apply from points named:

Goldsboro	-	\$2.05
Selma	-	\$1.40

For military companies and brass bands, 50 or more on one ticket, special reduced rates will be furnished on application.

Tickets on sale Oct. 13th, to 20th, and for trains to arrive Raleigh forenoon Oct. 21st, with final return limit Oct. 23rd.

For full particulars call on any agent or address.

T. E. GREEN, C. T. A.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Fall Trade

We have for the Fall Trade Cooking and Heating Stoves and Majestic Ranges. These Ranges are superb in their equipment. Guns, Loaded Shells and ammunition. Devoe's and Kurfee's Paints, Lead, Oil and Varnishes. Carpenter's Tools and Farm Implements. Sash, Doors and other building material. Rubber, Leather and Canvass belting, and other Mill Supplies. Royal Washing Machines. Boys Wagons and Velocipedes. Johnston harvesting Machinery, which is as good as the best and cheaper. Call to see us.

CLAYTON HARDWARE COMPANY

C. W. CARTER, Proprietor.

TO THE MERCHANT: If you haven't Red Meat Tobacco in stock, write the factory—we will supply you direct.

RED MEAT

TO THE CONSUMER: We give you our absolute guarantee that each 10c plug of Red Meat is made of better tobacco and contains more good solid juicy chewing quality than any other 10c plug of any weight offered or sold by any factory.

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TO ANY CHEWER of tobacco who will cut out and mail us this advertisement, we will mail him a card which will entitle him to one 5c cut of Red Meat Tobacco FREE at any store handling this brand.

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