

# The New Organization of Farmers

By James Linn Nash.

**A**T first glance it would seem that a business organization so vast as to include several million partners, each controlling absolutely a portion of the product, would be impracticable or at least very complicated. But it is both simple and practical, and every individual in the great society has a voice in its government. First there is the local union composed of individual farmers. Above this is the county union comprising three or more local unions. Then there are five county unions in a State, a State union may be formed. The price determined upon is regulated on the safe and sane basis of supply and demand, care being taken to see that a profit is assured the producer.

Every year at the national convention, which meets in October, a board of directors is chosen. This board fixes the price to be asked for all farm products during the ensuing twelve months. Its decisions may be either approved or amended by a vote of the delegates attending the national convention. The price determined upon is regulated on the safe and sane basis of supply and demand, care being taken to see that a profit is assured the producer.

Each member of the society reports to the headquarters of the local union just what crops and how much of each he will have ready to market at a given date. From this information the officers of the local unions are enabled to compile figures showing the produce which is for sale in particular districts. The result of their work is reported to the county union headquarters. From reports received from the different local unions the county are ready to sell and this information is forwarded to the section union headquarters. Each section union in like manner compiles a report and forwards it to the headquarters of the national union.—From The World Today.

# New York's Americanism.

And Yet Diversity of Blood Has Always Been its Dominant Characteristic.

By Brander Matthews.

**T**HERE are those among us who are not satisfied with this setting up of barriers against the unfit, and who see a menace to American standards in the admission even of the physically fit, if they come from alien stocks. There are those—and they are not a few—who would keep out the "men from the Volga and the Tartar steppes" and all "bringing with them unknown gods and rites." Willing enough still to welcome Teuton and even Celt, they see peril to our citizenship in granting it to Slav and to Scythian, with "tiger passions, here to stretch their claws." They look askant at New York, with its immense masses of imperfectly assimilated foreigners, with its Little Italy, with its mysterious Chinatown, with its Syrian quarter, with its half-million of Russian Jews. They ask themselves whether the metropolis of the United States can any longer be considered an American city.

To this last question the answer is easy. New York is quite as American today as it ever has been in any of its three centuries. Diversity of blood has always been its dominant characteristic. As one of its historians has tersely asserted, "no sooner has one set of varying elements been fused together than another stream has been poured into the crucible. There probably has been no period in the city's growth during which New Yorkers whose parents were born in New York formed the majority of the population; and there never has been a time when the bulk of the citizens were of English blood."—From The Century

# Our Railroads Could Not Move Our Armies

By Leslie M. Shaw, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

**L**ET it be understood that he who invests money in railroad extension or in railroad equipment shall be as safe and as secure from the reckless ambition of the manipulator on the one hand, and from the reckless ambition of the demagogue on the other, as is the man who invests in farm lands or factories. Let it be the declared policy of the American people toward the American people that there shall be accorded to each and to all the greatest measure of discretion as to the nature and character of the investment he shall make, and that each and all shall have right to share liberally in the great volume of unearned wealth which we, the American people, possess. American is plethoric in everything. Our circulation is congested. In other words, our transportation facilities are far below our needs. Meantime locomotive works and car factories are running twenty-four hours a day. And all this notwithstanding some of our great transcontinental lines do not possess sufficient side tracks to hold their present equipment of cars. We are now as much in need of double-tracking our transcontinental lines of railroad as we were originally in need of these lines. The combined railroads could not transport an army with necessary supplies to the Pacific coast in six months. Our salvation lies in the fact that no such army will be needed. At least, let us so hope and pray.

# The Future of Our Literature

By H. M. Alden.

**T**HE enlargement of literature, like its enrichment, must be through the truth, which discloses the real values of our earthly existence and experience in their living terms, and which gives to common things and associations their full meaning, investing them with their natural pathos, and with the romance formerly associated mainly with what was alien and remote. A new and higher kind of curiosity has been awakened and developed which the stories of old travelers like Marco Polo could not satisfy—a curiosity concerning intimate things. Our perspective is changed, diminishing the enchantments due to distance, as the microscope has outmatched the telescope in the revelation of the wonderful.

Any solicitude, therefore, which we may feel as to the immediate future of literature is not whether writers for the new generation will do the things which once seemed great, but whether they will still further widen the range of the human imagination in the field of reality. It is in that way that their larger appeal must be won. That indefinable distinction which genius alone can give to literature, even in truth's plain air, is not precalculable. Present conditions certainly do not justify any discouraging forecast.—Harper's.

# Olive Oil Out of Cotton Seed

By Maj. John M. Carson, Chief of the Government Bureau of Manufacturers.

**T**HE cotton-seed industry presents greater attractions and offers greater possibilities in the immediate future for enlargement in foreign markets than many others of our principal industries. If it were more generally known in the United States, that the best cotton-seed oil is equal in purity and healthfulness to olive oil, the demand for cotton oil at home would expand to a point that would seriously interfere with the profits of those manufacturers of olive oil in France, Italy and Spain who find cotton oil so profitable in the conduct of their business. Our manufacturers of cotton oil might profitably direct their efforts to bringing the product to the attention of the American people. If our own people were made familiar with the real qualities of cotton-seed oil, very much of the olive oil now imported would be permanently displaced, and very much of the animal fats now so extensively used in the preparation of food would be expelled from American kitchens.

Perils in London.

To elderly people London is no motor buses topping over on the sidewalk, and private motors knocking down lampposts and imploding on the shelters, the unfortunate citizen knows not whither to wend his trembling steps.—Lady Violet Greville in The London Graphic.

It requires 3,200 conductors to keep New York City street car passengers stepping lively.

# NO CAUSE FOR DISCOURAGEMENT.



Uncle Sam—"Cheer up, Wall Street! Can't you see I'm prosperous?"  
—Cartoon from the Atlanta Journal.

# COAST DEFENSES LACK TEN THOUSAND MEN

Better Opportunities in Civil Life Have Drawn Thousands From Army—Commissions Not Taken—Graduates of Technical Schools Ignore Proffer of Second Lieutenancies—Many Vacancies.

Washington, D. C.—The coast defenses of the United States are facing the most serious condition of recent years. Reports received by the War Department show that with an authorized force of 19,321 men the Coast Artillery on October 15 was able to muster only 9,628. Ten thousand recruits are needed to fill the ranks, and the question is where to get them.

An official report prepared last year in connection with the Artillery Increase bill showed that the actual strength of the Coast Artillery was 11,450 on October 15, 1906. Congress passed a bill authorizing the addition of 5,000 men, but not only have the officials of the army failed to get these extra men, but they have lost 2,000 of those they had.

Every month reports are received of men quitting the Coast Artillery to accept more lucrative places in civil life. Men of five, ten, fifteen years' service—privates, sergeants, first sergeants, non-commissioned staff officers—are leaving by the hundreds. Their electrical and mechanical training in the Coast Artillery especially fit them for good jobs in civil life.

Common civilian laborers at military posts are making more money than the highest grade technical non-commissioned officers under whom they are employed. Teamsters, plumbers, firemen, engineers and electricians get rations, quarters, fuel, medical attention, etc., practically all of the allowances of soldiers except uniforms, and in addition they get from \$45 to \$125 a month for eight hours' work a day.

Soldiers performing the same duties at the same posts get from one-third to one-half of the corresponding pay, are subject to all the rigors of military discipline, and are frequently on duty all day and all night. More remarkable is the difficulty of getting officers. For the first time in the history of the army vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant are going begging. The artillery bill of last year authorized the appointment in the Coast Artillery each year for five years of sixty second lieutenants.

The appointments were to be made: First, from graduates of West Point; second, from qualified enlisted men, and third, from civil life graduates of technical colleges and schools. Invitations were sent to the presidents of 125 of the principal technical schools and colleges requesting them to send in the names of graduates who desired to be appointed. In six months no names have been submitted. Eighty-five vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant of Coast Artillery exist to-day.

# SMALL GUNS WON JAPAN'S NAVAL VICTORY

French Admiral Says Hugo Artillery Was Not Effective—Dreadnoughts a Mistake—Light Calibre Guns With Deadly Explosives Won Togo's Success on Fleet Ships of the Line.

Paris, France.—Admiral Germinet, the newly appointed commander of the Mediterranean squadron, totally disagrees with the naval experts of England, America and other countries who advocate the heaviest battleships and the heaviest guns as most serviceable in future naval warfare. He argues for not larger ships and bigger guns, but smaller, faster vessels capable of great mobility and armed with guns of smaller calibre capable of more rapid fire. This, he contends, is the real lesson of the Russo-Japanese war. The English admiral, he says, built the Dreadnought on a misapprehension of the reasons of the Japanese success.

"Before obtaining complete information," says the Admiral, "the English attributed the Russian disaster to Togo's tactics and the big guns which his ships were armed. It was not true. I have recently obtained the proof from official documents. I do not question Togo's ability. I say only that the big artillery did not produce the effect expected. At the beginning the Japanese used projectiles loaded with a comparatively small quantity of explosive. They soon realized their mistake and commenced the manufacture of shells capable of holding an enormous amount of explosive. All their ships carried that ammunition at the battle of Tsushima. To that they owe their victory. The projectiles exploding on contact gave off a prodigious amount of heat, which melted the hardest steel and produced a volume of gases which asphyxiated all who breathed it. The gases penetrated the interior of the Russian ships and suffocated men even in the hold.

"In the reports from which I obtained this information a case is cited where the ammunition hoist suddenly ceased working. Upon examination it was found intact, but every man at the bottom of the hoist was dead, without a visible wound; in other words, asphyxiated. Upon the same ship the electricity suddenly went out. The fires were found unburned, but the dynamo crew was dead, suffocated to a man. Projectiles exploding against the ship's armor outside had introduced gases which put two big guns out of action and plunged the ship in darkness. It was not that the Japanese shooting was marvelous. It was good. But the efficacy of the projectiles, many of which, by the way, exploded in their flight, was the real secret of the Japanese victory.

"Profiting by this experience, Admiral Germinet contends that the French navy should arm the ships with a good gun capable of firing shells carrying the maximum quantity of explosive. The 305-millimetre gun of the Dreadnought class, he says, cannot do this, as the pressure of the discharging load would create too much danger of firing the explosive.

# Must Stop Wasting if Prosperity is to Continue.

Washington, D. C.—After an extensive investigation of the country's natural resources, conducted in the West at the instance of the Government, Professor J. A. Holmes, Chief of the Technologic Bureau of the Geological Survey, who has just returned, has made an official statement warning the American people that the present prodigious waste of these resources must stop at once if the country is to continue to prosper.

Professor Holmes made the investigation to determine how serious the situation is. He declares that in the mining operations of the present time nearly one-half of the total coal supply is being left under ground; that water as a source of power is being wasted day after day and year after year to the extent of millions of horse-power, and that forest fires have burned more lumber than has been used in the building of homes or in the industries. Professor Holmes says that the waste of coal is appalling. Every possible means should be adopted, he declares, for reducing this waste to an absolute minimum, in order that the country's fuel resources may suffice for the future, as for the present needs of the nation.

"At the present rate of increase in consumption," says Mr. Holmes, "the better part of the fuel supply of the country will be gone by the end of the present century, unless the proper steps are taken."

# Would Hang Promoters of White-Slave Traffic.

Washington, D. C.—That the laws should be altered so as to make the importation of women for immoral purposes a capital offense was emphatically declared by Secretary Straus. A national crusade against the white slave traffic has been inaugurated by the Federal Government.

"Many innocent women and girls are brought to the United States under promise of bettering their conditions," said Mr. Straus, "but they are deceived and are made to lead lives of shame. This is one of the worst crimes known to man, and any one guilty of it should be hanged.

"In the past it has been impossible to break up the practice of bringing women here for immoral purposes, owing to the claim that they had been here so long that they could not be deported and they were allowed to remain. Under the new rule of assuming they have not been here three years and requiring them to produce proof, the department will be able to send many of them back to their homes."

# NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS

The News of Old North State Gathered and Put in Condensed Form.

## Wife Murderer Suicides.

Selma, Special.—After two previous attempts at self-destruction, Ransom Godwin, who on the night of August 7th, last, shot his wife in a most brutal and cold-blooded manner, shot himself Tuesday morning through the heart with a gun, death following instantly, the scene of the deed being the woods about a half mile from his home. The coroner held an inquest over the dead body, after which it was interred by relatives. Godwin had been hunted by officers since the night of his diabolical deed in August, but had effectually eluded capture, staying in the dense woods in the vicinity of his home all the time, it is believed, and being in communication with his son. Once when officers were hot on his trail he tried to end his existence with his gun, but the attempt was a failure. A second time, when he learned that the governor had offered a reward of \$100 for his capture, he made an effort at suicide by cutting his throat, but this attempt also did not result in death.

The cold weather coming on and the old man being unable longer to lead a sylvan existence, he deliberately set about planning a third effort to put himself out of this world. Some weeks ago a lawyer visited him and papers disposing of what property he had—not a very great amount—were drawn up. This having been done in good shape, he told his son where to look later for his dead body, and at the place designated it was found.

Godwin was in his 76th year and was in good health and sound mind. The stern hand of the law was too much for him to go up against, and he chose rather to die by his own hand than face the bar of justice—as he would have had to do in a short time had he not used his gun with fatal results.

## Straightening Out the Kinks.

Winston-Salem, Special.—There is a novel enterprise in this city located on Church street. It is conducted by the "Twin-City Shampooing and Hair Straightening Company." A small stock of feminine furnishings are kept for sale among the colored women of the city, and also a stock of second hand clothing. The firm does a thriving business in this line, but derives the bulk of its income from the "hair-straightening" department. The object of this company is to straighten the hair of the negroes in the city, and to eliminate all the kinky inclinations of the same forever and eternally. It seems that there is a great demand among the sable sons-and daughters of Ham to have straight lines made out of that part of their anatomy which is as the sands of the sea and cannot be counted, and a great many negroes in the city stand as living illustrations of the skill of the local "hair-straighteners." The process used in the operation could not be learned. The woman in charge of the building refused to give out the formula, the secret being as jealously guarded by the originators as the secrets of the initiated members of Appolo's Temple at Delphi.

## Nearly Killed by Bull Dog.

Spencer, Special.—Mrs. Pheobe Lineback, wife of Conductor Grover Lineback, of the Southern Railway, is in a precarious condition at her home in Spencer as a result of a desperate encounter with a large bull dog here Saturday. The dog, which was a most vicious animal, attacked a cow on a lot near Mrs. Lineback's home and was about to kill her, and Mrs. Lineback attempted to beat the dog off the cow. All kinds of weapons were used, but without effect. In the fight with the dog she was dangerously injured and was carried to her home in a helpless condition and is still unable to be moved.

## Million Increase in Tax Values.

Charlotte, Special.—The value of property in Mecklenburg county real and personal, for the past 12 months has increased approximately one million dollars, although the exact figures will probably be considerably more than this amount.

## Proposal to Increase Stock.

Winston-Salem, Special.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Wachovia Loan & Trust Company of this city has been called, the purpose of which is to take action upon the question of increasing the capital stock from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000.

## Forsyth Teachers Meet.

Winston-Salem, Special.—There was a fine array of county school teachers in the Twin City Saturday afternoon, the occasion being the first fall meeting of the Forsyth County Teachers' Association, which was held in the court house, beginning at 1 o'clock. The feature of the meeting was an address by Col. W. A. Blair, who spoke to the teachers about educational matters in general. He made a splendid address and was listened to very closely by the teachers.

## Rowan's Jail About Complete.

Salisbury, Special.—With the placing of the steel cages Rowan's jail will be complete, and this work is to consume but a few days. The Salem Iron Works took the contract and has given the county a \$21,000 job that is said to be very fine. Mr. H. S. Carroll is here putting on the finishing touches. The jail has attached to it a good residence and is built with a special view to convenience.

## The Synod Closes.

Hendersonville, Special.—Synod met at 9 o'clock, Moderator Richard in the chair. Rev. W. M. Sikes of Madison, conducted the devotional exercises. Several reports of standing committees were read and approved. The statistical report shows that the Synod has given to all purposes this year \$123,364. Of this amount \$30,061 was for foreign missions, and \$4,000 for the assemblies, Synodical and Presbyterian home missions. A resolution was adopted requesting that Synod at its session in Newbern next year convene at 5 o'clock p. m. on the fourth Tuesday in October. The report of the special committee on women's societies, commending highly the work of the Women's Missionary Union and other societies, was adopted. The report of the committee on the Orphanage was taken from the docket and after striking out the recommendation to accept the resignation of Superintendent Boyd, the report was adopted and Mr. Boyd's work was commended. Synod listened to an address by Rev. J. E. Snedecor, the assembly's secretary of colored evangelization, and also to remarks by J. S. Morrow, one of the ten colored ministers in the Synod, both speaking in the interest of work among the colored people. The report of Synod's committee on Colored Evangelization was read and adopted. At 10:30 o'clock by special order, the report of the committee of the Sabbath and family religion was read and considered. A sermon was preached by Rev. J. G. Gath in the interest of family religion. Rev. R. F. Campbell spoke of the work of the American Sabbath Union, and Rev. H. G. Hill delivered an address on Sabbath observance.

## Railroads Are the Winners.

Louisburg, Special.—The railroads were the winners last week in the numerous damage suits tried in Franklin Superior Court. In the case of Fuller vs. the Atlantic Coast Line for \$150 for alleged mistreatment and neglect of a fine mare while in transit resulting in her death from pneumonia, the jury decided in favor of the railroad and taxed Fuller with the costs. Another suit tried was Macon vs. Seaboard Air Line for the killing of Tom Macon, a negro, when a locomotive jumped the little bluff at the depot, overlooking Main street, some time ago and buried the darky under it. The railroad offered the plaintiff in this suit some time ago \$2,000, but it was declined and the jury awarded \$1,427.

## U. S. Court in Greenville.

Greenville, Special.—The civil docket will be sounded in the federal circuit court on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock and parties interested should be present on that date. Good progress was made in the district court and many cases were disposed of. There were a number of convictions and few acquittals.

## Transfer of Valuable Real Estate.

Winston-Salem, Special.—By deed filed Friday in the office of the register of deeds the Hunter block in Salem, is transferred from the executors of the estate of C. V. Williams, and the administrators of William H. Loyd to Messrs. G. F. and R. I. Jenkins, the consideration being \$7,500. The building is now occupied by the Salem Dry Goods Company. It has a frontage on Main street of 91 feet and runs westward for 198 feet.

## Daring Escape by Negro.

Morganton, Special.—Charles Williams, colored, confined in the county jail on the charge of shooting a colored damsel at a party some time ago, made a daring escape from the jail Friday night. He climbed up on the roof of the steel cage, went out on the roof through an air hole and, tearing up bed clothing into strips, descended the ground, a distance of 40 feet, making good his escape.