

The Danbury Reporter

PEPPER BROS., EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

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ONE WAY OF SAVING THE COUNTRY.

The meadow brook is twinkling in the March sunshine, and light-hearted swallows are twittering in the sky. The bull frog croaks and the lizards skips, and the moccasin suns his rusty, rusty back. Silver-sides are flashing in the pools, and daffodils are peeping in the hedges, while crocuses burst, and crickets chirp, and a mockingbird is whistling with the tune of the south wind.

And apparently all is happiness and contentment on the farm. But not so. Gloom stalks on many a plantation. Disappointed hopes and unfruitful ambitions mar the perspective of the future. Tobacco is distressingly low. Despite the fact that the offerings are the cream of the 1908 crop--the best always being saved for the last--the average does not climb over ten cents, and in most cases falls a great deal lower.

Years ago when a farm hand would work for 40 cents a day, and had never heard of the 10-hour system; when mules sold at \$125 instead of \$250; when fertilizers, plantbed cloth and piping were 50 per cent. cheaper than they are today, the grades of tobacco which our farmers are today selling for 12-12 and 15 cents would bring more than the trust is paying now for them.

There is something wrong with the order of things somewhere. The account is out of balance. Will you please point it out, and having pointed it out, suggest a remedy or some kind of relief?

The merchants say that there has been no slump in the prices of the manufactured product, and that the consumer is still paying from 50 to 75 cents per pound for all of the plug he chews.

Perhaps some suggestion of an answer could be found in the fact that the American Tobacco Company recently declared a dividend of 48 per cent., after paying some stupendous salaries to its officials; after bearing the expense of a steady fighting of the law, and this even upon vastly watered stock. Yes, here is where the labor of the farmer has gone, and he can't help himself any more than a fly in the spider's net. He is up against a hopeless proposition. He is the wealth producer all right, but not the wealth sharer. He has worn the crown of thorns, but he is not permitted to put on the crown of life. His was to toil and sweat and suffer, but the man with the automobile gets the profits.

He has tried to legislate, and the sad fate of subsection A stands an eternal monument to the folly of bucking against unlimited money and unbridled, invincible power. A few of the more desperate tried to burn and shoot, and the Night Riders of Tennessee with the ropes around their necks, give a dismal warning that the farmer must not put himself outside the pale of the law. He has tried to organize, but the misfire of so many organizations in the past and the belief of so many of his own friends that the Great Oppressor is really after all the farmer's best friend, and that to meddle with its business might run it out of the State--these ideas and tendencies on the part of a great proportion of the very men who most need the relief, neutralize the efforts of those who would corral and discipline the great, unwieldy masses.

The Reporter with its limited vision sees but one remedy for the farmer, and this is, probably the most sane, the most rational one of all. It is for every farmer to look out for himself as best he can, working out his own individual salvation, leaving the country to look out for itself. The question is not what shall the State do for the Trust--the State can do nothing, it tried it, and the members of both parties stood up and said "we are afraid for the bill to pass--it might run the Trust out of the State--let the farmers be oppressed, let the buyers continue to get together and fix the prices of the leaf, lowering it at will--let the tobacco raisers continue to be the slaves--let them be run out of the State, but let us beware lest we run the Trust out of the State."

The National government has done nothing, nor can it do anything. So then the question in the last analysis is up to you--what are YOU going to do for the Trust?

Raising tobacco is not profitable to you, quit it, sell your crop, or see how much more money than pounds you can make an acre produce for before. Study your business, learn your lesson, stay at home under your own vine and fig tree, and let the country go to the demnition bow-

do this and when your neighbors and you do the same thing, the country will have saved itself.

BIG R. J. R. FACTORY.

Reynolds Company Pays \$20,000 For Lot, and Will Erect Another Mammoth Factory At Winston.

The Winston Sentinel. A deed was filed today from Col. H. Montague and wife to the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company for a lot on the corner of Depot, First and Chestnut streets, known as the Miller Brothers lot adjoining the old factory of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company on Chestnut street, the consideration being \$20,000 in cash.

The Reynolds Company will probably erect a mammoth factory on the lot although the plans have not yet been completed nor is it known when actual work will be started on the building. The factory will be a large one and something like a thousand hands will be necessary in its operation. The matter of building another plant has been in contemplation for sometime. Several thousand hands are already employed by the company and the erection of the new building will give Winston-Salem another boost both in the business world and in the matter of population, and the news of the plant will be heartily welcomed by all of our citizens.

The Revenue books show that last year the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company manufactured 30,000,000 pounds of tobacco. The investment in buildings and machinery now is upwards of three quarters of a million dollars, and the company employs about 5,000 people.

Professor Johnson.

Professor Johnson, we know him well;

And always like the jokes he tells; His temper is mild, and he is always cool.

But he won't allow courting in his school.

He reads the bible every day, And tells us of the narrow way; And bids us walk in truth alight, And always do the things that's right.

And we as people want to say, We hope he will at Westfield stay; But why he is single we cannot tell, A bachelor button he seems to dwell.

But I think some day he will buy a ring And cause some girl to change her name.

Oh! I could imagine how he could rear Among you girls so bright and fair.

When he begins at you to stare No longer will he his burnside wear,

But will go right straight to the parlor chair And shave his face from ear to ear.

Now, girls, I will tell you while it's on my mind, A sport like Johnson is hard to find.

He will tell you the truth, and never flirt, He is a little old but not to hurt.

He looks young to us at school And wears a derby and brogan shoes,

Where he boards he never shirks, He is always willing to help do the work.

As to his eating he is easy pleased, He don't love coffee but drinks spicewood tea.

Now, what I have written is plain and true, Girls I leave him here with you.

Take him now and treat him right And court him all you can tonight.

S. B. McCALL.

Ode to Spring.

Blow on ye March winds, blow, Blow on, first high, then low, Tearing off tree tops, piling up the leaves below,

Then warmer, then gentler, Driving away the snow.

Next comes April with its refreshing showers; Soon we all shall see the beautiful Easter flowers.

Of all the lovely times of year, This to our hearts is the one most dear.

May, oh, May, dear, lovely May, When birds, butterflies and flowers are all so gay.

Why do they have to fade and die so soon? Just because there must be more roses in the month of June.

A. V. GANN.

RAISING CORN

EXPERIENCE OF IREDELL MAN

Some Figures Showing the Value of Using Good Seed in the Planting.

Mr. R. J. M. Lippard, of Iredell County, N. C., is a farmer who is progressive enough to find out things he wants to know.

Upon the advent of the Farmers Co-operative Demonstration Work in North Carolina about a year ago, Mr. Lippard decided to thoroughly test the methods, and also to test the question of good seed upon which the demonstration agents put considerable stress. For this purpose he used some gray, gravelly, upland soil with clay sub-soil where he had been making 12 to 15 bushels of corn per acre previously. He did not break as early as was recommended, but broke it as soon as was convenient in January. He used a two-horse plow, following in the same furrow with a bull-tongue scooter as a sub-soiler, and is sure that he broke the land ten inches deep without inverting it. He "edged" or "ridged" up the land to expose as much of it as possible to the air and then harrowed twice and re-broke the land later. He planted level and used the weeder for the three first cultivations. He gave five other cultivations, and hoed the crop once.

For fertilizer he broadcasted before planting, 200 pounds of equal parts of cotton seed meal and 16 per cent acid, used ten loads of stable manure broadcasted several weeks before planting, and at time of planting applied 100 pounds of 8-3-3 fertilizer. The corn cost:

For breaking the land	\$ 4.00
Harrowing	1.00
Weedings	1.00
Planting	.50
Cultivation	5.00
Hoeing	1.00
Gathering	3.00
Hauling manure	3.00
Pulling fodder and cutting tops	3.00
Ten loads lot manure	10.00
300 lbs commercial fertilizer	3.65
Rental value of land	5.00

Total cost \$40.15
The fodder and tops were worth \$14.50

Cost of producing the corn \$25.65
Yield of corn per acre 90 bus
Cost per bushel \$ 0.28 1/2

On another acre of the same kind of soil with the same treatment, fertilizers, etc., Mr. Lippard made, with ordinary corn, only 60 bushels per acre, at a cost of 42 1/2 cents per bushel.

The above figures were based on labor at \$1.00 per day for a man and \$1.00 per day for a horse, and, of course, make the cost of the corn rather high. As a matter of fact Mr. Lippard did his own work and by owning and feeding his own stock with home grown supplies he probably made the corn at a cost of about twenty cents per bushel.

On another acre, rich bottom land, Mr. Lippard made 64 bushels of corn per acre at a cost of eighteen cents per bushel based on the same cost of labor, etc., as the above acres. This land, too, was broken 8 to 10 inches deep and thoroughly harrowed before planting. This latter acre shows how cheaply a farmer can make corn if he were to rotate his crops, plow the soil deeply and build it up as a farm should be. The latter corn probably cost Mr. Lippard not over 10 to 12 cents per bushel since his homegrown feed supplies made his labor cost him a good deal less than the market price of labor. Compare these prices with the market price of corn the past season.

We omitted to state that the corn used on one acre of the upland was Biggs' Prolific. That on the bottom was a large, two-eared variety, called Virginia White. No manure of fertilizer of any kind was used on the bottom land.--C. R. Aytch, Iredell Co., N. C., in Progressive Farmer.

HOW IS THIS?

We opened our store Sept. 1st, 1907, and sold in Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec., four months, \$12,600.00.

The same four months of the following year, 1908, we sold \$24,300.00, an increase of \$11,700.00, or nearly 100 per cent.

This shows what fair treatment and honest merchandise will do.

We guarantee all our clothing, both in quality and price.

We will carry for spring over 150 different patterns.

Prices are some lower this spring than last. Don't forget that we can supply your wants, and we say:

MONEY'S WORTH OR MONEY BACK.

BOYLES BROS. CO.

WINSTON - SALEM, N. C.

E. W. O'HANLON

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

THE STATE'S LEADING DRUGGIST.

The Largest Prescription Business in No. Carolina and the Best Equipped for Furnishing the PUREST OF DRUGS at the LOWEST PRICES.

Fancy Toilet Articles, Etc.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Extracts, Paints, Oils, Varnishes.

A cordial invitation extended to the people of Stokes to make this store headquarters when in Winston.

Federal Court Jurors.

The following jurors have been drawn for the April term of the U. S. Court, to convene in Greensboro the first week in April:

L. Y. Lockhardt, Hillsboro, R. F. D. No. 1; Shube G. Hogin, Greensboro; John T. Sykes, Efland, R. F. D. No. 2; Milton Venable, Mt. Airy, R. F. D. No. 4; Joe Ross, Asheboro; John P. Harrison, Blanch; I. G. Ross, Walnut Cove, R. F. D. No. 1; C. H. Hamlin, Leaksville; James H. Slade, Blanch; Henry Haley, Hillsboro, R. F. D. No. 2; Rufus J. Foster, Hartshorn, R. F. D. No. 1; John W. Crim, Belews Creek; S. E. Ferree, Cedar Falls; J. M. Jessup, Winston-Salem; J. H. East, Mt. Airy, R. F. D. No. 3; M. C. McBane, Mandale; A. P. Green, Harrisville; C. H. Lucas, Pisgah; J. R. Stimpson, Siloam; John A. Loy, Burlington, R. F. D.; Henry S. Barrow, Kernersville, R. F. D.; Robert Gates,

Remugton, R. F. D. No. 3; B. F. Swain, Marler; DeWitt Wagner, Lexington, R. F. D.; G. E. Isaacs, Ladonia; M. R. Harris, Thomasville, R. F. D. No. 3; T. H. Cummings, Randleman; David A. White, Mebane; Jeremiah S. Cox, Greensboro; John M. Fox, Candor; A. W. Freezer, Linwood; Jesse A. Burney, Jamestown, R. F. D. No. 1; W. J. Allen, Haw River; W. H. Swing, Guilford College; T. D. Sherwood, Greensboro; O. M. Bennett, Danbury, R. F. D. No. 1; Geo. W. Neal, Meadows; J. M. Vaughn, Madison; T. A. Mitchell, Wentworth; P. M. Riley, Pleasant Garden; G. Will Armfield, Greensboro; T. J. Carter, Ridgeville; W. H. Goslin, Pfafftown; Chas. R. Joice, Reidsville, R. F. D. No. 2; T. J. Garrett, McIver; A. B. McGaskill, Candor; John Wooten, Jr., Wentworth; C. O. Boyles, Winston-Salem; I. W. Parks, Ramseur; W. T. Blackwell, Greensboro; W. E. Boman, Colfax; J. A. Wiseman, Yadkinville; John W. Hilton, Thomasville, R. F. D. No. 2; Andrew J. Gann, Sandy Ridge, R. F. D. 2.