

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

MRS. L. L. POLK, Proprietor. CLARENCE H. POE, Editor. W. DENMARK, Business Mgr. RALEIGH, N. C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Single Subscriber, One Year, \$1.00; Six Months, .60; One copy one year free, to any one sending club of ten. Cash—Invariably in Advance.

EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Ads of the best schools are found on page 6. Consider their merits before you decide to send elsewhere.

The trust is in hot pursuit of ye editor. The paper trust, the ink trust, and type trust are calling on him to pay tribute. We therefore trust that those whom we have trusted will pay up promptly. Otherwise the trusts may not trust us.

The editor expects to attend the meeting of the State Press Association at Carolina Beach this week, and will, as the editor of the Henderson Gold Leaf puts it, "leave the editorial block at home and let the next issue take chances of being better than usual and coming out ahead of time."

An item from the Lincoln Journal, stating that under an act of the legislature farmers selling fresh meats are required to pay an annual license tax of \$6, is going the rounds of the press and appeared in our State News department some weeks ago. We learn that in this statement the Journal is in error. The Revenue act does impose taxes ranging from \$3 to \$7.50 upon dealers in fresh meats, but a proviso attached adds that "nothing in this section shall apply to farmers vending their own products and with out a regular place of business."

Our crusade against the American Cotton Company has aroused the farmers of the State and now the cylindrical bale is almost as friendless as the famous Jackson Limbless Cotton became after we exposed it a year ago. A few weeks ago we were practically alone in our fight against the cylindrical bale, but now most of the papers which accepted the American Cotton Company's sharp advertising proposition, have discontinued the publication of the ready made editorials and have joined us in opposing the cylindrical trust. "And while the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return." We are glad of your help, gentlemen, even though you came in at the eleventh hour.

We learn from a Wilmington dispatch July 7th, that L. W. Bath, a horse dealer of that city, has instituted suit for damages against the publishers of the Morning Star on account of an article that appeared in the paper the previous morning. In a report of an embezzlement case the name of L. W. Bath appeared as defendant instead of L. W. Carter, who is also a horse dealer of that city. Bath says he will claim damages not less than five thousand dollars. Yet the error in the Star was an oversight of the proof reader, and the paper made full correction in its next issue, apologizing for the mistake. Only a few months ago a Durham editor got into trouble in the same manner. The State's libel laws should be changed so as to make corrections and explanations more weighty than at present.

In our issue of last week we gave an article from the pen of Mr. J. W. Lassiter, in which he took us and one of our correspondents to task for certain allusions to Dr. Kilgo. It will be noticed that Mr. Lassiter's case rests entirely upon two points. In the first place, he thinks Dr. Kilgo did not intend to defend oppressive trusts and monopolies. In this we would be glad to believe Mr. Lassiter right, but to us it is clear that the general trend of Dr. Kilgo's entire speech flatly and clearly contradicts this view. We believe that every one who reads the entire speech will agree with us in this. Dr. Kilgo excused the extortion of trusts by saying it is the operation of "the by divine talent to accumulate" and also went out of his way to sneer at labor organizations. What better defense does a trust want? Mr. Lassiter's second point is that we attacked Dr. Kilgo because of his attitude toward State aid to higher education. Let us say once for all, with all due respect to Bro Lassiter, that such statements are without the slightest shadow of foundation. On the other hand we have to a certain degree admired Dr. Kilgo's masterly pleas for what he calls Christian education. It was in no spirit of irreverence that our editorial was written, but for the purpose of showing that in his allocution address at least, Dr. Kilgo advocated a form of education which to us seems anything but Christian.

ALLIANCE NOTES.

Before leaving home for your County Alliance, please call on your neighbors for subscriptions and renewals for The Progressive Farmer and for orders for State Business Agent Parker. Please do not forget this.

Catawba County Alliance, which meets at Hickory, July 14th and 15th, has a most interesting program prepared and the meeting will no doubt be both instructive and entertaining. We learn from the Mercury that the work of reorganizing dead Subs. in Catawba is making progress. Let the good work go on.

Many county secretaries and officers here, we are glad to see, responded promptly to our request for notices of county meetings. Now let some bother in each county furnish us with a report of the work of his county meeting as early after the meeting as possible. The secretary should do this, but if he neglects it, send a report yourself.

Do not fail to attend your County Alliance meeting. The January meetings were poorly attended because of the severe cold weather which prevailed throughout the State at that time. The late season also kept many from attending the April meetings. The necessity for a full attendance at the July meetings is therefore increased. Get a list of new subscribers and renewals for The Progressive Farmer and send them up by your club delegate if you cannot attend.

Bro. Robert Cooper, President of Franklin County Alliance, made us a pleasant call when in Raleigh last week. He tells us that the Alliance in Franklin is in better shape than for many months, and is making good, substantial growth. We are inclined to believe that he gave away the secret of this increased interest in the statement that the ladies—the farmers' wives and daughters—are taking more interest in the Order. This is a hint which the brethren and sisters throughout the State should take to heart. Franklin County Alliance meets Thursday, 13th.

JUSTICE FIRST, CHARITY NEXT.

Andrew Carnegie announces that he has retired from the great iron works which he founded at Homestead, Pa., and will distribute during the remainder of his life the \$100,000,000 which he has managed to accumulate. This latter resolution of Mr. Carnegie's we shall not criticize, but we are inclined to agree with the London Daily Chronicle, which thinks Carnegie means to "cheat the devil by turning pious at the end of his days," and fears no amount of philanthropy can make good the harm he has done.

Mr. Carnegie would stand much higher in the estimation of thinking people did he reverse charity less and justice more. Only a few short years ago this philanthropist(?) ordered a cut in the already low wages of the laborers at the Homestead works. They went on a strike and for months the works shut down and fortified, guarded by Pinkerton thugs, until finally he broke up the Steel Workers Union and crowded out his decent workers for degraded Poles and Hungarians.

Greater and nobler than charity is justice. Had Mr. Carnegie been just to his laborers, we would now have more confidence in his good intentions in founding libraries and colleges.

It is now announced that Bible students will hereafter have to pay more for the Oxford Edition of the Bible. A trust has been formed by the publishers and an advance in prices has been ordered. What will the trusts seize next!

AT THE A & M COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College in this city last week, Dr. George T. Winston, formerly President of the University of North Carolina, but now at the head of the University of Texas, was elected President of our Agricultural and Mechanical College to succeed Col. A. Q. Holladay. Dr. Winston is well known in North Carolina being an energetic man "who never does things by halves" we trust he make the College more successful than it has yet been. Dr. Winston has made some mistakes, but we believe he is brainy enough to learn lessons from them, and if so, his success is assured.

The Board also passed the following resolution: "Resolved That the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, in all its departments, including lectures, study and teaching, be open to women."

This is a new departure, the wisdom of which can, we suppose, be determined only by practical test.

Thus far we must say the new Board of Trustees has made a splendid record, evincing a broad and liberal disposition. The Re-organization Com-

mittee has, we think made some unwise suggestions, but these have in most instances, been rejected. At its next meeting the Board will consider some other important matters, and if these are discussed and settled with the view of promoting the best interests of the State and College rather than those of any party or clique, all will be well.

FORAGE CROPS FOR COWS.

The article by Mr. C. C. Moore on pages 1 and 8 was reprinted from a Concord paper. Since printing it on these pages we have received from Mr. Moore a corrected manuscript copy of the article. Among a number of corrections we notice that, speaking of sorghum, he says:

"We plant in rows 3 1/2 feet apart, using about one peck seed per acre. We give clean culture and begin feeding when 4 feet high. When 30 or 40 rows are cut off, we plow the stubs, hoe out weeds or grass two or three times and usually cut nearly as much forage from suckers as we had at first cut."

Again, Mr. Moore says: "We seed crimson clover with oats; sow in August or September—1 peck clover, 1 bushel oats per acre. If land is moist at time of sowing we always get good results."

"We also sow clover crimson with rye in August. Rye is cut about April 1 to 10th, then in May the clover is cut. We also sow with millet last of July or early in August, make hay of millet when in bloom."

"Sow with sorghum in August, clover seed 1 peck, sorghum seed half bushel, cut sorghum for hay just before frost."

"Unless a farmer has more forage than he can haul to barn or stack, by all means he should save the entire corn plant. When fodder is ready to take, cut the stalk close to ground, shock on a tripod, leave in field until cured sufficient to crib the corn, husk corn off and feed stalk long if no convenient way can be made to cut into inch length. We use a Milwaukee corn husker and cutter combined; this machine to the corn crop is as the wheat thrasher is to the wheat crop, and every township where corn is grown should have such a machine. The cut stover we find to be a valuable rough food, it is fed in winter with silage or mixed damp with bran and meal or as dry forage—it is good any way."

"Any farmer who has not used corn stover will be surprised to see cattle, sheep and horses pick at a stack or loose corn stover for hours at a time after having had a full feed in barn."

TWO ABLE MAGAZINES.

The July Arena is an educational number—educational in more than a technical sense. The reform conferences at Buffalo, in which political and social reformers are vitally interested, divide attention with the annual meeting of the National Educational Association at Los Angeles, and the general contents are diversified enough to attract readers of various tastes and leanings.

Benjamin Fay Mills is again to the front with a stirring article calculated to arouse the highest feeling of one who reads it—"Between the Animals and the Angels." That stirring poem, which has really created an epoch in American poetry, "The Man with the Hoe," by Edwin Markham, is given, with an illustration of the famous painting which inspired, while following it is a most interesting resume of the discussion, hostile and sympathetic, provoked by the publication of the poem in San Francisco. It is entitled "The Hoe Man on Trial," and is the work of Edward B. Payne. That vital subject—direct legislation—is brought forward in articles by A. Brown and Eltweed Pomeroy—articles showing the growth of the direct legislation movement, likely to be astonishing to many people.

The July Coming Age opens the second volume of this vigorous and able Boston review. The frontispiece is an admirable full page portrait of the Rev. Heber Newton, and the eminent Episcopalian divine contributes a conversation of exceptional interest on "The Progress of the Past Fifty Years."

The editorials in The Coming Age are able and courageous. We deplore its tendency to socialism, but otherwise it is undoubtedly true that The Coming Age has taken a front rank among the able reviews of present day thought. It is optimistic and constructive in character, and aims to educate and estimate the moral as well as intellectual side of life. The department devoted to Health Through Rational Living is a feature of real value and very essential to those who appreciate the fact that the body, brain and soul each require consideration.

Not the least commendable of its traits is its endeavor to raise the moral standard of the country, without which no lasting good can come.

WOODARD AGAIN.

Speaking of the horsewhipping of Mr. Woodard, of Warsaw, to which we referred last week, the Charlotte Observer remarks that persons have been lynched on evidence as frail and insufficient as that against Mr. Woodard. The Monroe Journal also puts the matter in the right light when it says:

"Suppose the crowd had started out with the notion in their heads that somebody should be hanged instead of horsewhipped; hanged Mr. Woodard would have been. And does any one suppose that in such a case his innocence could ever have been established? Would not the lady have forever remained firm in her first declaration that he was the man, and her friends would have never allowed it to be questioned, and to Mr. Woodard's misfortune of continuing to be hanged, would have been added the unutterable disgrace attached to his name as that of a guilty man justly punished for his crime and the horrible cloud there by resting upon his family and his children's children."

The Journal might have scored another good point by adding that in such a case, the guilty person would have gone on, undiscovered and unpunished. That is one of the greatest evils of mob violence. Let us have law and order.

TRUSTS AND TRUSTS.

Now that every one is talking of trusts, it is well to emphasize the fact that all trusts are not of the same kind—that not all have the peculiar advantages and special privileges, for instance, the Standard Oil Company. Farmers' Voice refers to the matter in this way:

"A contemporary points out that the era of 'trustification' is near an end, basing its presumption largely upon the fact that there is a tendency on the part of the people and conservative moneyed men to discourage their formation, and in proof of this calls attention to the fact that the people of the Pacific coast have refused to have anything to do with the Pacific Coast Biscuit trust."

"Before we felicitate ourselves over-much upon this assumed change aspect of affairs, let us consider for a moment some of the important facts connected with this trust business. We desire to emphasize anew what so often has been said in these columns, namely, that there are trusts and trusts. What monopoly has a cracker company? No one cares for stocks and bonds of that kind, for the cracker manufacturer is subject to the law of supply and demand, to that law of competition which will work out perfectly if no obstructions are placed in the way."

"But would the Pacific coast people turn their backs upon a proposition to enter a trust for the control of all of the street railway systems in the cities of California, for instance? Not at all; they would jump at the chance of controlling a monopoly which had power to levy tribute upon all the people and which was absolutely free from the law of competition—made so by grants from the people themselves!"

"We must keep clearly in mind these distinctions if we would understand the operation of the trust, its possible future and the rights of the people to deal with it. And let us not forget that the people can deal at once with any trust whose dependence is upon special privilege. If it be in the form of a protective tariff revoke it; if it be through patent rights amend the laws governing patent rights so that all the people shall share in the blessings of inventions; if it be through great oil fields, as in the case of the Standard Oil trust, tax the full value of the oil fields; if it be in a public franchise, enact a Ford bill in every State and tax the franchise to the full extent possible. Attorney General Monnett, of Ohio, estimates the profits of the Standard Company in Ohio alone at \$120,000,000 a year. It ought not to be difficult to find the value of the natural resources from which this vast sum is drawn, yet the trust pays a pittance in the way of taxes."

"With any trust not thus sustained the public has nothing to do so long as it trespasses not upon the equal rights of any other. That may seem a sweeping statement, but the fact remains that American citizens have a right to amalgamate interests and run private enterprise to suit themselves so long as they do not interfere with anyone else in an illegal manner. But this is equally true: American citizens also have a right to engage in the same lines, and will do so whenever it is for their interest to do so. Therefore, if a trust which has no monopoly, like the cracker trust, for instance, raises prices too high there will at once be capital at hand to establish a competitive business, and thus the trust will be defeated and broken up."

"We hear much about what 'the parties' will do against the trust. When they destroy the private monopoly which lies behind the only trusts that can live in the face of the natural enterprise of the people, we shall believe the parties are sincere, but not before."

THE THINKERS.

TAXATION.

A low estimate of the appropriations made by the Fifty-fifth Congress puts the amount at \$1,500,000,000, or \$750,000,000 a year. All this money is collected in taxes from the people, and North Carolina will pay not less than \$30,000,000 of it, \$15,000,000 annually. For the pension fund alone North Carolina pays \$3,000,000 annually. To the army and navy we pay more than \$2,000,000. Our part of the Spanish indemnity for the Philippines is not less than \$400,000, and the future alone can reveal our part of the cost of conquering this brave people. When Congress unanimously voted \$50,000,000 for the immediate increase of the navy, our representatives voted a tax of \$1,000,000 on the people of North Carolina, and we all applauded.

The sum total of taxes paid for all purposes in North Carolina—for State, county, city and school purposes—does not exceed \$3,000,000. Less than the amount paid to the Federal government for the one item of pensions. The amount paid for schools is about \$1,000,000. Could the money paid for pensions be turned into the school fund, it would then be sufficient to sustain a good ten months school in every district, and give \$10,000 a year to each county for high schools. Our part of the increased cost of the army and navy (likely to be permanent) would more than double our school fund.

For every \$3 which the North Carolina taxpayer pays for all State, county, and city purposes, including schools, he pays \$15 to the Federal government. The first is for his direct benefit, the latter returns to him only indirectly. Is it good economy to stint every local enterprise, refuse to improve our roads, and to supply the most necessary conveniences in order to save a few cents out of the \$3, while, ignorantly and without protest, we add to the \$15?

Of \$18 paid to county, State and Nation, \$1 is for the education of the children. To reduce by one half the amount paid for education would reduce the entire amount of taxes by one thirty-sixth. To double the amount paid for education would increase the entire amount by only one eighteenth. Which course will the wise father and patriotic statesman pursue? Will he decrease or increase that small part of his large tax bill which goes to educate his children?—N. C. Journal of Education.

MR. CARNEGIE'S RETIREMENT.

Andrew Carnegie's retirement from the great iron works which he founded at Homestead, Pa., with \$100,000,000 is the most interesting item of news for a long time. He proposes to distribute this sum during the remainder of his life and die a comparatively poor man, as he says it is a disgrace for any man to die worth a million of dollars. Here Mr. Carnegie's troubles will begin. It has been easy for him to accumulate money, but when he wants to distribute it to altogether worthy objects he will not go far without meeting difficulties. Already he has been obliged to instruct his secretary to keep from him all begging letters. He wants to distribute the money to suit his own ideas rather than those of anybody else. He will probably wish before he dies that he had kept on in business and making money rather than retiring. While he was in business he could probably make his money do more good than he can now.

It would have been better for Mr. Carnegie, as he probably sees now, if he had not accumulated so much. Then he would have had less trouble in distributing money to worthy objects that he is unable to use himself. Once in the early history of Rochester, N. Y., a question arose among the directors of the savings bank what to do with the surplus, which was rapidly growing. This money really belonged to the depositors, but some of the directors thought it might be used to erect an imposing bank building, in which would be many offices that could be rented, making further profits to the bank. At last Harvey E. y, a veteran Rochester miller, rose in the directors' meeting and suggested that the best way to dispose of a surplus was not to collect it,—to either give more interest to depositors or ex. cess interest from borrowers. Harvey E. y's philosophy was a good one, and we commend its moral to Mr. Carnegie.—American Cultivator.

MONEY AND MANHOOD.

Money was never so powerful as it is today. We are being commercialized in the South at an alarming rate. Capital and capitalists are being invited, and they are coming. Our cities are growing rapidly in wealth and population. It is not at all improbable that the next census report will show one, if not two, North Carolina towns with a population of thirty thousand.

Aggregations of capital for the development of our resources are being quickly formed, and great corporations undertaking immense financial enterprises are springing up everywhere. Our business life is undergoing strange transformations that are changing our very habits of thought as well as our mode of living.

Money is in the air. It is on every heart and tongue. It is the insignia worn by the new found royalty, and the open gateway to social grace and favor. Our very centres of life and power have been stormed and captured.

We are now gravely told that it is impossible to run a college on old-fashioned business principles. It must have an endowment or go down. And having an endowment too often means that it has a dictator, who has paid for the privilege of directing its policy. Better have no college at all than that it should do the bidding of any one man, whether he is a saint or a sinner. People are throwing up their hats because of the advent of this new day. Maybe they are right and we wrong, but we are for the old South with its mule and its nigger; with its provincialism and simplicity that have furnished fun to the cartoonists for many a day; with its small towns that tried to put on city airs, and failed; with its railroads that ran two mixed trains a day and broke at that! The South, with all these disadvantages, did not do the bidding of a lot of nabobs and money mongers! There are some things in this world, brethren that are better than money; one of these things is manhood.—Charity and Children (Relig.)

THIS IS IMPORTANT.

It is time now for each school to cast about and decide among themselves whom they will have for local committeemen. The township committee will have the appointment of these, but we feel sure they will endeavor to please the patrons of the school. Be sure and look well to whom you have appointed, as the success or failure depends more or less on these men. You need men that will do their duty to your school and select teachers because they are good ones and have the tact to teach, and not because they are good clever people and you would like to see them teaching. Think of the great responsibility resting upon you, and do your duty fearlessly. In appointing the three district or township committeemen the county board will endeavor to keep the old ones, because they are already into the work and will have this advantage.—King's Mountain Reformer.

A POPULIST VIEW.

There seems to be a division in all three of the political parties as to the proposed constitutional amendment. We believe the Populists would be generally for it, if they were assured that it would, when enacted, eliminate the negro question from politics without disfranchising white voters. If this question is eliminated, Populists would have an opportunity to discuss the great State and National issues without being called "black headed." The negro voters have never been any benefit to the People's party. They are, especially in towns and cities, purchasable voters as a rule and the negro "leaders" of the towns and cities nearly always work for and vote the local Democratic ticket. Another reason why we are inclined to favor the amendment is that the elimination of the negro question from politics would take all the wind out of the sails of the cheap John Democratic editors that are continually yelling "nigger" at their superiors.—Our Home, (Pop.) Marshville, N. C.

The trusts can stand any amount of denunciation if no bite is to follow the bark; indeed, far from being denigrated or disturbed by such denunciation, trust profilers may well welcome it as supplying a needed vent for the blowing off, in harmless way, of the worked up feelings of an injured people, for if some escape be not offered the pressure of the bottled up feelings must finally become so great as to blow the foundations from beneath the trusts. And so those political notables who play for the money contributions of the trusts and the support of the people are publicly loud in their denunciation of the trusts, secretly fervent in their assurances that no bite shall follow the bark, whereupon they are freely forgiven by the trust managers who, with a sour and angry face to the public but with a knowing wink to these notables, pat them on the back and bid them to go on with their bitter but purposely misdirected denunciation, feeling full well that through such denunciation their interests can best be served.—Philadelphia American.

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world is to be in reality what we would appear to be; and if we observe, we shall find that all human virtues increase and strengthen themselves by the practice and experience of them.—Socrates.