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"THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARALLEL TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY," is the motto of The Progressive Farmer, and upon this platform it shall rise or fall. Serving no master, ruled by no faction, circumscribed by no selfish or narrow policy, its aim will be to foster and promote the best interests of the whole people of the State. It will be true to the instincts, traditions and history of the Anglo-Saxon race. On all matters relating specially to the great interests it represents, it will speak with no uncertain voice, but will fearlessly the right defend and impartially the wrong condemn.—From Col. Polk's Salutatory, Feb. 10, 1886.

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper, shows to what time your subscription is paid. Thus 1 Jan. '00, shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1900; 1 Jan. '01, to Jan. 1, 1901, and so on. Two weeks are required after money is received before date, which answers for a receipt, can be changed. If not properly changed within two weeks after money is sent notify us.

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THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER is the official organ of the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance.

When sending your renewal, be sure to give exactly the name on label and postoffice to which the copy of paper you receive is sent.

We invite correspondence, news items, suggestions and criticisms on the subjects of agriculture, poultry raising, stock breeding, dairying, horticulture and gardening; woman's work, literature, or any subject of interest to our lady readers, young people, or the family generally; public matters, current events, political questions and principles, etc.—in short, any subject discussed in an all-around farm and family newspaper. Communications should be free from personalities and party abuse.

Editorial.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The July Bulletin of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture will contain a very valuable, readable and instructive address on apple growing by Mr. Geo. E. Boggs, of Haywood county, the "apple king" of North Carolina, and one of our most valued correspondents. We advise every reader interested in apple growing to send for a copy of the bulletin containing Mr. Boggs' paper and to do so at once.

This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance that we clip from one of our exchanges: "We do not want capital in North Carolina if its coming will muzzle free speech. In some places men are accorded power and influence in municipal affairs in proportion to the money they invest in the community. Such a sentiment is wholly wrong. Men are worth more than money, and we pray that in North Carolina this may ever be true. It is a poor place to live where money is worth more than men." Would that every newspaper and every North Carolinian had manliness enough to say "Amen!"

Among the striking and original exhibits at the Paris Exposition of 1900 few have occasioned more favorable comment than the great map of the United States, exhibited by the well-known advertising agency of Lord & Thomas, Chicago and New York. This map is constructed to show at a glance the various details concerning State areas and population, number of publications in each, circulation per issue, percentage of circulation to population, value of publishing plants, number of employees, average hours of labor, average wages paid and average cost per inch for yearly advertising. We regret to note the very poor showing made by North Carolina on this map. Taking the United States as a whole, the papers of the country send out 128 copies per issue for each 100 men, women and children; Massachusetts, 236 for each 100. Only two States, Mississippi and South Carolina, make a worse showing than North Carolina. The per cent. of circulation per issue to population in this State is 16.2, while in Mississippi it is 12.2, South Carolina 13.8; Tennessee, 61.6; Virginia, 19.7. Our people must read more.

TIMELY QUESTIONS.

Whatever the fate of the pending Constitutional Amendment, we feel that its discussion in the press, on the stump, and by the firesides in North Carolina will do much good. For it has set the people to thinking upon some very weighty subjects.

First, it has made the people think as never before of the importance of public education and the proper support of our public schools. Never before has North Carolina been so aroused upon this question. Now is a good time to see that your candidate for the Legislature gets right as to the matter. See that he pledges himself, as we have said, to do everything short of bankrupting the State, to make our public school system a credit to the people. No question of greater importance has ever been before our voters and if the Constitutional Amendment is to be adopted, it is even more essential that our public school system be made of greater efficiency. Proof conclusive of the great need for improvement is found in the fact that in only one State in our Union is the percentage of illiterate whites greater than in North Carolina.

In the second place this amendment discussion has brought prominently forward the question of the State's duty to the citizen and the citizen's duty to the State and to his fellow-citizens. This question has had far too little attention. The importance of the ballot and the responsibility of the voter have been greatly underestimated. Many a voter of ordinary intelligence has never realized that it is a duty he owes to his fellow-citizens to study the political questions of the day carefully and in an unbiased manner and to vote as judgment then dictates. Yet the American citizen with his ballot accomplishes results no less far-reaching than the American soldier with his bullet and the result of a contest of ballots at one of our elections is of greater importance than the result of a bloody battle. If the man who causes another suffering, and pain by a careless or wicked use of a gun or other weapon is condemned, shall we hold blameless the voter who by his ballot elects corrupt lawmakers, fastens unjust and oppressive laws upon our people, enriching the few at the expense of the many, bringing pain and sorrow to hundreds of homes, and corrupting public morals? Shall we send a man to the penitentiary who appropriates to his own use money committed to his care, while we at the same time recommend as a good citizen and a good Christian the man who for reward or the hope of reward corruptly uses the great privilege of choosing our laws and law makers, upon whose honesty and fairness in a great degree depends the weal or woe of many people? Shall we laugh at the folly of the man who refuses to use any of the modern improvements but dresses and lives a hundred years behind the times, while we consider the man sensible who votes a certain ticket for no better reason than that it is "the way his daddy voted?" Shall we boast of our independence, our freedom, and lament the horrors of slavery and never think that a more contemptible creature is the voluntary slave who does the bidding of the bosses unquestioningly, rejoicing in his dog-like servility and boasting that he "never scratches a ticket?" Lastly, should we excuse a man for failing to alleviate human suffering and do good to his neighbor on the plea that he might soil his hands, and yet have no thought of the meanness or carelessness of the Pharisee who sees the corruption in political affairs, but holds aloof on the ground that politics is too dirty for a good man, not realizing that this true only because our good men and Christians are careless in voting, dominated by prejudice, or taking no part in politics whatever—a condition of affairs that makes it the more necessary that all honest men study public questions and vote for the best candidates before the people.

These are a few questions that present themselves for consideration—worthy of further study, we think. If they arouse some careless voter to his responsibility, cause some hide-bound partisan to see the folly of prejudice, or make some Pharisee noncombatant see the error of his way, they will have served a good purpose.

Those who take most interest in the Alliance generally take most in the farm, the home and the school.

BRYAN AND STEVENSON.

For President—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.
For Vice-President—Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.

This is the ticket named by the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City last week. Mr. Bryan's nomination was, of course, a foregone conclusion. So fully has he retained the confidence and admiration of his party that for two years few have doubted his renomination.

As to the Vice-Presidency, the convention was at first no less at sea than was the Republican Convention upon assembling at Philadelphia, June 19th. A week ago Stevenson's name was not mentioned in connection with the Vice-Presidency, or if mentioned at all, by no means prominently. But the Stevenson boom started, and by Friday his nomination was considered certain. Friday afternoon the balloting began. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, David B. Hill of New York, Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, Julian S. Carr of North Carolina, and J. Walter Smith of Maryland were placed in nomination. Hill begged that his name be withdrawn, earnestly protesting that under no circumstances could he make the race, but he nevertheless received 200 votes on the first ballot. The other candidates received as follows: Stevenson, 559½; Towne, 89½; Carr, 24; Smith, 17. The nomination of Stevenson was then made unanimous.

The fight over the platform was quite spirited. A large number of the delegates favored a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, without specific endorsement of the 16 to 1 idea in the new platform. This sentiment Mr. Bryan fought earnestly, even declaring, we believe, that he could not run on such a platform. He had his way, but by a very small majority. On motion to substitute the silver plank given elsewhere for a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Hawaii—26.

Nays—California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Alaska—24.
Montana and District of Columbia did not vote.

The silver plank, while clear and bold, was placed in the back ground, and imperialism declared to be the leading issue. That silver was so boldly championed, however, was a victory for Bryan; and the Gold Democrats, (whose strength, by the way, was strikingly exhibited in the vote for Hill), who had hoped and worked for a simple reaffirmation of the Chicago platform are feeling quite sore over the result. Some of them assert that Bryan dominates the Democratic party even more completely than Mark Hanna the Republican. The Richmond Times, gold Democratic, says:

"The wishes of William J. Bryan controlled that Convention, and the delegates bowed down before him. No Senate of degenerate Rome ever more obediently recorded the rescript of Caligula than did this Convention of Americans accept the doctrine of their peerless leader." The motto seemed to be, "The voice of Bryan is the voice of the Convention."

Whether or not The Times is correct, certain it is that in temperament and general characteristics, President McKinley and Col. Bryan differ widely, in these points Roosevelt and Bryan being much alike, while Stevenson and McKinley have much in common. Mr. McKinley believes a President or candidate for President should serve his party; Mr. Bryan believes that he should lead and dominate it. Mr. McKinley confers with party leaders, and with representatives chosen by the masses of the party and follows quite closely the policy they mark out; Mr. Bryan, as the Washington Post well says, "does not consult or seek advice or lean upon another, but is a captain, a commander, a law unto himself." When Mr. McKinley sends a message to Congress it represents the general sentiment of Republican leaders; when Mr. Bryan speaks, you hear pure and unadulterated Bryanism,

regardless of what the leaders or his audience think.

In the points mentioned Col. Roosevelt much resembles Mr. Bryan, though not fully so independent. As Governor of New York he forced the legislature, against the wishes of the Republican bosses of that State, to pass the Ford franchise tax bill, under which street railway and other corporations holding valuable and lucrative franchises are required to pay taxes on the value of such franchises, and he paid fully as little attention to the threats of the leaders when he felt it his duty to remove corrupt Lou Payne from office.

On the other hand, Mr. Stevenson is less independent and outspoken than Col. Roosevelt or Mr. Bryan. He was elected Vice-President with Mr. Cleveland as President in 1892 and served four years. He is by no means a rampant silverite, and his nomination was doubtless intended as a sop to the defeated elements of the party—a procedure by no means unusual in National conventions.

COUNTY MEETINGS AGAIN.

So much depends upon the work of the county meetings to be held this week that no delegate can afford to let anything but a life and death matter keep him from attending, and all Alliancemen, whether delegates or not, who can possibly do so should attend and help the good work by their presence and such suggestions and advice as they can give.

When we went to press last week we had not heard from all the members of the State Alliance Executive Committee, but a majority of those heard from were in favor of postponing the State meeting. At a full attendance at a meeting in Hillsboro last week, however, the majority opposed a proposition to recommend such a course to county Alliances. So that unless the idea is taken up and endorsed by a majority of the county meetings this week, the State meeting will be held at the usual time, August 14th.

Secretaries will please furnish us without delay reports of all county meetings, giving list of newly elected officers and delegates to the State meeting.

The past week has been one of inaction in South Africa. The dispatches make very tame reading.

A NEW PRINTER.

The last issue of the Laurinburg Exchange contains the following item, which we reproduce verbatim: "We ask our readers to excuse all typographical, grammatical and all other errors in this issue. It is our first attempt at type setting. At present we are decidedly fresh at the business."

Tennessee is not ready yet for female lawyers. The Supreme Court, by a vote of 3 to 2, has put itself on record as forbidding women to practice law in that State.

NORTH CAROLINA FARMING.

The Southern Tobacco Journal asserts that the "State Agricultural Department under-estimates the cut in the tobacco acreage of North Carolina when it places it at only twelve per cent." But the Southern Tobacco Journal of Richmond, Va., says this State has yet a good prospect, and the yield in pounds at least may far outweigh the loss in planting. "The present prospects would indicate a heavier tobacco crop than for several years past, and is likely to develop more rich wrappers, with a loss in cutters and smokers, the latter two grades being the lighter part of the bright crop, that unfortunately has sold to little profit for the planter, as the prices for these kinds were set by the tobacco trust, and, largely predominating, were easy in keeping down prices."

This complaint comes from the Newton Enterprise reports: "Farmers are having a hard fight between the showers, and the grass comes right behind the hoes as fast as it is cut out."

Prof. S. W. Hall, of Stokes county, writes us regarding crops there: "Wheat is now being threshed; it is fine, the best crop for years. Tobacco is looking well. Oats sorry, but better than expected."

A note from Bro. R. C. Whitener, of Burke county, regarding crops there, has been mislaid. We hope Bro. Whitener will excuse our carelessness, and let us hear from him again.

THE AMENDMENT NOT THE ONLY IMPORTANT POLITICAL QUESTION.

The Constitutional Amendment is a momentous question and ought to be carefully considered by every voter. To use a slang phrase, however, it is not "the only pebble on the beach." There are other political matters that deserve the attention of voters. It should be borne in mind that the Amendment question will be settled on the same day that members of the Legislature are elected, and that candidates for the Legislature should be made to speak out on other public questions; a few of which are referred to in The Progressive Farmer's State platform.

For instance, we favor the passage of a law prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in the cotton mills in this State. We believe that the mental, moral and physical good of the children, as well as the best interests of the State of which these children are to be citizens, demand the passage of such a law. Speaking of this matter the Columbia, S. C., State says:

"All the people need is to have the abuses of the child-labor system laid bare to them. They will find the 'widowed mothers' so tenderly referred to in legislative debates metamorphosed into lazy and loafing fathers, living in ease on the proceeds of their little ones' labor. They will find that these children are often victims of a system as odious as the 'padrone' system and more unnatural. They will discover on reflection that if parental discretion is to be allowed these unfortunates must labor for others in mental darkness from 12 to 15 years before they can labor or learn for themselves. They will be shown that so far from crippling the cotton manufacturing industry of England the abolition of child labor in that country has improved and strengthened it, so that although 3,000 miles from the cotton fields England is employing 25 times as many spindles as South Carolina. They will be informed that the abolition of the system in New England has had no bad result, but on the contrary, by permitting the education of the hands, has improved the intelligence of the labor and the excellence of its product."

Our Question Box.

Inquiries regarding any farming subject fully answered by competent and experienced authorities. Address all queries to The Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.

LOVE VINE OR DODDER.

Correspondence of The Progressive Farmer.
For the last two years I have been bothered by having love vine on some of my clover fields, and in places riding down and killing out the clover. Dry weather seems to suit it almost as well as wet, and now it is over some of my fields thickly. What is the best thing to do for it to destroy it? I notice it seems to have seed pods and apparently produces seed.

U. G. JOHNSTON.

Gaston Co., N. C.
(Answered by Corresponding Editor Emery.)

This love vine or dodder is one of the worst pests of clover fields. It gets a start usually in a wet spell of weather and spreads rapidly. It does form seed, and when these have fallen on the ground it will be hard to keep in check in future years on the fields thus stocked with seed, since weed seeds lie dormant until conditions are favorable for growth, when the seeds germinate and a new growth wastes the crop. This is called an aerial plant because it seems to thrive without roots. Soon after twining its tendrils on a host plant rootlets enter the tissues of its host and it sucks its sustenance from it. Then the stem from the seed in the ground decays and it becomes a parasite on the plant it has selected to live on. In this stage it blooms and produces seed. The seed are small and shining black. In buying clover seed great care should be exercised to avoid all weed seeds, and especially the seed of this parasite.

To destroy it effectually, we know of but one way—to gather and burn the infested crop, and to do this the field should be looked over, sickle in hand, before the crop is badly covered or seed has been formed. Cut out all infested spots clean and burn the cuttings.

Thank God every morning that you have something to do that day which must be done whether you like it or not. Being forced to work and to do your best will breed in you a hundred virtues which the idle never know.—Charles Kingsley.

The Thinkers.

HOW IT IS DONE.

Say five years ago a corporation was organized. A year later the company finds that after paying expenses, interest and reasonable dividends on paid-up stock, there is still a fund on hand of \$90,000—not profit. The general manager shows the board that this was one of the years when "America has been wearing her old clothes;" that following years promise even better returns; that six cents is reasonable interest on one dollar; that prosperity always follows depression; that \$90,000 pays six per cent. interest on \$1,500,000; that our plant has increased in real productive value in the sum of \$1,500,000, and should be capitalized to that additional amount. This is duly effected, a dividend of six per cent. declared on this new issue, the books correctly balanced, and the company tells the world of its prosperity, and necessary increase of capital to meet a growing trade.

Here we have a model corporation, but the \$1,500,000, which cost nothing, is not all. This capitalization, productive, paying six per cent. dividend in depressed times and promising more in better times, forms a selling and perhaps legal basis for a bond issue of another million dollars, and allows an increase of the business without the investment of a dollar. In fact, they receive \$90,000 in cash for taking the \$1,500,000 in stock and the \$1,000,000 in bonds. With many companies doing this for years, it is no wonder capital has passed into the hands of the few.

New promoters can usually arrange to have sufficient capital stock issued to avoid any troublesome question of method of increase. They can protect the real investor by preferred stock and can usually make the protection ample. Then they can make an outlet for surplus earnings in common stock, but the same principle governs. Every six cents of net earnings shall be a dollar in their hands.

Now the public is inquiring if this method is just, if this stock should be of the value of money. They do not see any individual manipulating funds in this way. The laborer thinks his influence in producing that \$90,000 was very direct, and not very liberally paid, and perhaps that this \$1,500,000 of stock dollars, if it is dollars, should be his, and then he could have a factory or mine or store and bond it for \$1,000,000, and do business. He says the capital drew its dividend, the officers good salaries, the bondholders their interest, and only his own wage was small, yet that it is so arranged now that he must continue to earn this annuity for all time, and that the grasping of this dollar by the stockholders is an unjust and oppressive scheme.

But the masses of the people, not being in direct contact with the plant like the laborer, are beginning to see the influence of these stock dollars, and to learn their source, and to think their base is taken from them in unnecessary profits. They argue much the same, that the capital, dividend, interest, salaries and wages are fully paid, and that they have furnished the net profits out of which this dollar in stock is maintained; that it is in the hands of moneyed men who will make its interest or dividend a perpetual annuity that the public must pay.

Besides this kind of capitalization, the public has furnished the main contributions for many plants; bonds have completed the expenditures; and the public pays dividends on the stock which cost nothing.

If the \$1,500,000 stock mentioned above and all like profits are to be maintained as dollars in value, then every employee in proportion to his effectiveness should be a recipient of his share with the capitalist.—P. B. D. in Saturday Evening Post.

ALLIANCE NOTES.

You cannot expect the member who is always growling but never reads an Alliance paper to help the cause much.

Men who are afraid to stand up for their rights for fear of offending party managers are an injury to the Alliance.

Men who fully realize what the Order has accomplished for farmers are the ones who are always present at Alliance meetings.

Working for the political boss more than for the Alliance hurts the cause.

Mention The Progressive Farmer when writing advertisers.