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The Industrial and Educational Interests of our People Paramount to All Other Considerations of State Policy...

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Editorial.

TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

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IN THIS NUMBER.

Cotton farmers will be interested in our Washington correspondent's report as to the status of that crop.

'Some Danger in Feeding Rape' is published in order to protect readers who have planted this excellent soiling crop against mistakes in feeding it.

Every cattle owner should study the articles in our dairy and live stock department this week.

President Thwing's article on the value of collegiate education will be eagerly read by the large number of young people now interested in that problem.

Another article that rings clear upon this subject of education is that from the pen of President Charles W. Dabney of the University of Tennessee.

THE EAST TENNESSEE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

The East Tennessee Farmers' Convention met in Knoxville, May 21, 22 and 23, and was a success, although but for the destructive storms then prevailing, the attendance would have been much larger.

A very interesting program had been arranged for this convention, and only in two or three instances were the speakers absent.

Another prominent agriculturist who appeared on Tuesday's program was Prof. Thomas Shaw, of the University of Minnesota.

George William Hill, Prof. Charles A. Mooers, and Mr. H. A. Clark also made short addresses Tuesday.

Some weeks ago Mr. Joseph W. Young, of Clinton, Tenn., wrote for the Progressive Farmer a very interesting article on 'The Short Course in Agriculture' in the University of Tennessee.

The Grout bill, we are glad to say, was endorsed in a strong resolution.

There were many other speakers, names of whose addresses we should be glad to give, did not space forbid.

In our next issue we shall publish one or more of the best addresses delivered before the Convention.

PROF. BULLOCK ON TRUSTS.

We do not believe in socialism, with its dead level of mediocrity. We believe that socialism would destroy the needed incentive to industry and enterprise, and would result in a corroding sluggishness, a general dry rot, of the social fabric.

The same view of the question is taken by Prof. Charles J. Bullock, of Williams College, who contributes to the June Atlantic Monthly a remarkably forceful and logical essay on 'Trusts and Public Policy.'

One of the strongest is that in which the author disposes of the oft repeated statement that monopolies lower prices, the Standard Oil Company being invariably cited as an example.

'One still meets the reckless assertion that the trusts have not advanced prices, but the simple fact is that, in almost every case investigated, combination has been followed by an advance in charges.

Prof. Bullock also argues that it is not necessary to control the entire supply of any product in order to maintain a monopoly; that this can be done almost as effectually with 70 or 80 per cent. of those engaged in the industry as with 100 per cent., and that the show of competition kept up by those remaining outside enable the monopoly to work to better advantage.

The problem of watered stock also receives attention, the Industrial Commission being quoted as saying that with most trusts a capitalization of two or three times the cash value is considered conservative.

Just at this point the views of millionaire Russell Sage, as given in the May North American Review may prove interesting: 'To me there seems to be some thing very much like sleight-of-hand in the way in which industries are doubling up in value, as at the touch of the magician's wand.

But we began this article for the purpose of pointing out the danger that those that are now sowing the wind may reap the whirlwind—that those who are now attempting to stop with artificial dams the easy, orderly flow of competition may find their own fortunes swept away by a savage overflow of socialism, bringing hill and valley to a common level, and violent in proportion to the length of the period in which it was previously restrained.

guage of Prof. Bullock's concluding paragraph: 'The 'Billion-Dollar Trust' seems to furnish a practical demonstration of the possibility of organizing the largest industries upon a national scale, and the socialist applauds the efforts of Mr. Morgan and his associates.

We do not believe that Socialism could long flourish in America; we do fear there is danger of a temporary resort to it if the present tendency toward monopoly continues unrestrained.

Two clippings from North Carolina exchanges emphasize the value of our timber resources. In a new country like ours people seldom appreciate until too late the value of the forests.

THE A AND M. COLLEGE.

The retiring board of trustees of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts held its final session in this city last week, and played some most fantastic tricks, notably in the agricultural department of the college.

The members of the old board, knowing full well that within less than a week their terms would expire, leaving the agricultural board in control, met on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week and endeavored to shape the policies and name the men to control affairs for another year.

For our part, we think that this tendency to foster the mechanical department of the College at the expense of the agricultural division has gone quite far enough.

We wish all success to the mechanical and textile departments of the College; they are needed; there is a great future for them.

In the matter of agricultural education, let no backward step be taken. Let no worthy and experienced teacher be discharged without cause.

BRAIN AND BRAWN MUST WORK TOGETHER.

There is a whole cart-load of sound philosophy in this paragraph from a recent issue of the Philadelphia Farm Journal:

'We sometimes hear it said of the farmer who somehow fails to get along, that he hasn't a lazy hair in his head. That may be true, but the chances are that he has a lazy brain in his head.

This is in full accord with the doctrine which The Progressive Farmer has always preached. It is not force alone, but the intelligence that guides force that brings success.

The New York Outlook pronounces the gambling spirit—the hope of getting something for nothing—the most demoralizing tendency, of our time and country.

THE OUTLOOK ON THE GAMBLING SPIRIT.

'Rich in Fifteen Minutes.'—Such is the title of a newspaper dispatch now before us, which tells the story of a dazzling success in the Chicago corn pit.

The one green spot in this wretched prospect is the fact this evil is confined almost exclusively to cities, and has not yet found favor among the sober-minded, industrious, square-dealing inhabitants of our rural districts.

'Drunkenness is hideous; but as a people we are not given to it. Unchastity is an abhorrence; but in this country pure home life is the general ideal.

Remember if the weather is wet then the grass will grow and the crop needs cultivation to keep it clean, and if it is dry it needs cultivation to keep the ground moist in addition to the killing of weeds.

After the smoothing harrow, the cultivator and hoe will come in and should be used in time. We prefer the hoe hands to come after the cultivator, as they can uncover the cotton or corn covered by the plow.

It is easier to be a harmless dove than a decent serpent.—Josh Billings.

AIMLESS EDUCATION.

In his address before the graduating class of the A. and M. College last week, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, made this striking statement:

'All the grand movements of our time, which are the movements of great communities, are carried on by inventive skill, by the application of ingenuity, and these things teach us the absolute necessity of knowing how to do something and to do it well.

The concluding sentence is the one of greatest strength. The same idea was expressed by the poet Young many years ago:

'If not to some peculiar end assigned, Study's the spacious trifling of the mind.'

The newspaper business is no less expensive in summer than in winter. Watch the date on your paper and renew promptly.

FARM WORK FOR JUNE.

The excessive rains have given the farmers quite a backset and they are working hard to catch up. Where the farmer finds himself over-cropped the best thing he can do is to let the thinner part grow up in grass and devote his full time to the best part of the crop.

In the mad rush for the three staple crops we must not forget some others that are quite important. The cattle are no doubt doing well now and will have plenty through June, but in July and August the pastures get very dry and some green feed comes in as very serviceable.

In cultivating most any of the farm crops be sure to try the weeder or a smoothing harrow run across the rows. Some will say they are so far behind they cannot afford to try new methods.

To keep a good stand on the ground is an important matter to look after, as it means pay or no pay.

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The old expression 'make hay while the sun shines,' should be reversed in the crops for this month.

Here are some excellent hot weather aphorisms: Drink less, breathe more; eat less, chew more; clothe less, bathe more; worry less, work more; talk less, think more; preach less, practice more.—Ex.