



Published Weekly at Raleigh, N. C.

CLARENCE R. POE, Editor. W. W. DENMARK, Proprietor and Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION—Single Subscription One Year... \$1.00 Six Months... .50 Three Months... .25

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY, is the motto of The Progressive Farmer...

Be sure to give both old and new addresses in ordering change of postoffice.

DISCONTINUANCES—Responsible subscribers will continue to receive this journal until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue...

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper, shows to what time your subscription is paid.

We invite correspondence, news items, suggestions and criticisms on the subjects of agriculture, poultry raising, stock breeding, dairying, horticulture and gardening...

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

It is right to be ambitious to excel in whatever you do. Slighted work and half-done tasks are sins.

The best thing that has yet been said in the oleomargarine bill controversy was the answer of Senator Hoar to Senator Bailey's inquiry...

AS TO LYNCHINGS.

There was no excuse, we think, for the lynching of the negro poisoner in Beaufort County last week.

And there is nothing else in the South so discreditably to its people as the lack of regard for law that is at the root of the lynching idea.

The punishment of crime by private vengeance strikes therefore at the very corner-stone of orderly government.

More than once before have we expressed opinions similar to this. We refer to the matter again because we believe it is the duty of every Southerner...

The foregoing paragraphs were written just after the news of the lynching, near Washington, N. C., reached us.

THIS WEEK'S PAPER.

The article on watermelon growing, printed on page 1, contains many useful suggestions and possesses also the merit of timeliness.

The reports of farm conditions in Beaufort and Carteret Counties are good, but we should have at least a half dozen such letters each week.

The boys on the farm will thank Harry Farmer for his defence of fishing. Many a farmer, too, would do well to consider the statement, "A day off from home will do any farmer good."

We again direct attention to Dr. Kilgore's exposure of the Lipps fertilizer scheme, and we also repeat the request that all interested readers apply to the Department of Agriculture...

The fourth installment of Dr. Butler's "Beef Production in the South" appears on page 8. Every one who feeds stock will find this chapter worth reading.

Dr. Burkett, whose letter arrived too late to appear on page 1 or 8, makes a suggestion (and it deserves attention right now) as to the planting of a corn patch for summer feed for dairy cows.

Mr. Keith speaks very briefly of the importance of industrial training in the public schools.

"Ruralist" furnishes some reminiscences that will interest many readers. Will not some of our other subscribers who can tell something of times unlike those in which we are now living, follow Ruralist's example...

In our series of poetical selections, we are quoting chiefly from authors of world-wide fame. An exception is made in the case of Archibald Lampman, but we make no apology for this.

Some sound advice as to the "Duties of Husbands and Wives" is given in the article with this title on page 5, also in the one entitled "Partners"; but the editor, for obvious reasons, refrains from further discussion of the subject.

Aunt Jennie has a practical letter on flowers for the country home; and we do hope that the men on the farms will cooperate with the women in every effort to add beauty to the buildings and grounds.

The products of her pine forests have made North Carolina famous, but how few of us have ever made an intelligent, sympathetic study of the different members of the pine family!

OUR COMMERCIAL INVASION OF EUROPE.

This is the phrase used to describe one of the most important developments of recent years. It is agitating all Europe, and should be a source of as much gratification to Americans as it is of annoyance to Europeans.

And what is it and what does it mean? It is and it means a notable change in the commercial relations of America and the rest of the world—a change that can be best expressed by this outline of the progress of American manufacturing and commerce:

Roughly speaking, from the beginning of our government till 1850 we bought the manufactured goods of Europe; from 1850 till 1900 we were building up our own manufacturing industries and preparing to supply our own wants; now we have entered upon a new era and our manufacturers meet and undersell European manufacturers in European markets.

Inevitably, this sale of American manufactured goods to European purchasers has brought about a change in the balance of trade; we now sell the rest of the world more than we buy. We are paying all expenses and laying up a surplus in our banks.

This is a truly marvelous showing, and suggests some important questions. Can this state of affairs continue, or shall we return to the old system of selling only as much as we buy?

To the incredulous we commend Dr. Josiah Strong's book on "Expansion," with its striking array of statistics and arguments as to the resources of America and the American people. It is on Dr. Strong's authority that we give the figures that follow.

Our agricultural supremacy, as everybody knows, has been for years undisputed; the United States produces 32 per cent. of the world's food supply, though it has only 5 per cent. of the world's population.

Dr. Strong furnishes a very interesting answer to this question. "In modern manufactures," he asserts, "coal is king and iron is his sceptre."

Of both these minerals, America has a larger supply than has any competitor. Take coal: England's supply will probably be exhausted in 50 years. She has 9,000 square miles to draw on for coal; Russia, 27,000; Germany, 3,600; France, 1,800; other European countries, 1,400.

Not less essential than coal or iron is the right kind of labor, and here too we have the advantage. Our workmen are more efficient and intelligent than those of Europe. The intelligent shoe factory operative in Massachusetts gets \$15 per week and makes shoes at labor cost of 40 cents per pair; similar workmen in Germany get \$4 per week but are less efficient, less capable of managing machinery, and the labor cost of a shoe there is 58 cents—this was the report of a German expert a few years ago.

Not our logical, measureative faculty, but our imaginative one is king over us.—Carlyle.

years ago. The average American farm laborer produces four times as much of food products as the average European farm laborer.

Cheap raw materials are also essential to manufacturing supremacy. In this respect America is highly favored. Of minerals and metals, we supply one-third the world's output; of agricultural products, we are far in the lead.

Coal, iron, cheap labor cost, cheap raw materials—then the fifth essential to commercial success is access to markets. "On this point," to quote Dr. Strong, "it is only necessary to remark that we lie midway between Europe and Africa on the east, and Asia and Australasia on the west, while another continent adjoins us on the south; and when the Isthmian Canal is out, it will emphasize the advantages of our position."

With these five advantages the supremacy of American manufactures is as nearly assured as it is possible for things human to be. The commercial invasion of Europe is not a short-lived freak, a fantastic trick, but a logical, well-grounded policy that has in it the elements of permanency.

This fact means more to America, to all classes of her population and to her statesmen who are to work out the problems of government, than we yet realize. In fact, so far from being ready to settle the new problems presented, the average American is not yet awake to the fact that a change of such importance has been brought about.

CECIL RHODES, THE MODERN JASON.

The death of Cecil Rhodes, in Cape Town, South Africa, last week, removes from the scene of action one of the ablest and most masterful Englishmen of the last century. He was known as "the uncrowned king of South Africa," and he deserved the title.

It was the ambition of his life to win for England as large a part of Africa as possible. He dreamed great dreams and cherished massive projects. William T. Stead said of him, "Some men think in parishes, some in nations, but Rhodes thinks in continents."

His aim to win a continent for Great Britain was magnificent in scope, and the great genius with which he labored to that end commands some sort of admiration; but such ambition, if unscrupulous, is not of the highest kind, nor is it of the kind that brings happiness to its possessor.

The story of Rhodes' life is an interesting one. As a boy in England, he was frail; believing that he was marked for consumption, the family sent him to South Africa for his health. While there, the South African diamond mines were discovered, and Rhodes went to the mines. After digging for a time, he began speculating in mining stocks, in which he was entirely successful.

Rhodes was responsible, as is well known, for the ill-starred Jameson Raid, the precursor of the present struggle in the Transvaal. It was unjust, but Rhodes neither feared God nor regarded man except when it suited his purpose.

LITERARY NOTES.

A new departure for the Woman's Home Companion is a page of humor. Fun of a clean and healthy character is one of the best things that can be introduced into a home, but until now most of the so-called home magazines seem to have avoided it.

Chief among the attractive features of the Easter Ladies' Home Journal is the opening installment of Helen Keller's own story of her life. The fact that this, and all the autobiography which is to follow, were actually written by the wonderful girl herself, deaf, dumb and blind as she is, is only equalled by the remarkable literary merit of her production.

The World's Work for April, besides the editorial interpretation of events and the reports of striking instances of industrial and commercial progress in its departments, contains more than fifteen important articles widely varied in subject, all well written in the interesting, concise fashion that characterizes this magazine.

Country Life in America for April has caught the charm of the out-door world in spring. With large and superb illustrations, it has to do with everything from the trout streams and wild flowers of April to horses and dogs, garden-making, and the varied country pursuits of the month.

The press of the State almost unanimously condemns the action of the jury in the Wilcox-Cropey case, and the threatening, mob-like attitude of those citizens who believed Wilcox guilty. They are enemies of society who would have anything save the law and the evidence influence a jury.

THE GERMANS AND THEIR GOVERNMENT.

Propos of the visit of Prince Henry, Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, writes interestingly of some commendable political and social ideas of Germany. From the March number of his magazine we quote:

The Germans are a great brotherhood, among whom the principle of equality is far more prevalent, both in theory and in practice, than in some other monarchical countries, England, for example. Germany believes in and provides for universal education, and gives the son of the poorest man his equal opportunity to rise to the highest posts through a system of public employment to which young men are admitted in the lowest grades on merit.

GERMANY'S CARE FOR THE PEOPLE.

The private workman is insured by the public authorities against accident and illness, and is saved from distress and humiliation when his working days are over by an old-age allowance. The general system in Germany for the alleviation of distress and the care of the sick is the most perfectly organized and the most satisfactory in its working that any country has ever devised. Germany is par excellence the home of the modern application of the principles of sanitary science to public administration. The government of German cities is characterized by such thrift and good business management, such superior protection of the rights of the people as against quasi-public corporations, such expert knowledge and skill in engineering and other technical subjects, such wise relationship between the schools and the characteristic industries of the town, such diligence and ability in caring for the public health, such liberality in providing for public recreation and instruction, and such architectural and artistic appreciation in public buildings, parks, and general embellishment, that even the best conducted towns of other countries do not quite come up to German standards. Certainly there are aspects in which the civilizations of France, England, and the United States have points of superiority; but these countries have had far greater private wealth than Germany. Even to-day with Germany's industrial development a source of world-wide wonder and admiration, there are no large fortunes in the entire empire, while one excopts that of Herr Krupp and three or four others. The Germans have been a poor people, and yet they have done these great things,—as individuals, but as an enlightenment. Progress has not come with them, the elevation of the masses at the expense of the masses, but an average uplifting of the whole population. The railroads of Germany are for the most part public property, whereas those of England and the United States have been exploited for the benefit of a few colossal private fortunes. Germany will steadily become richer, and its accumulation of effective capital will increase immensely in the course of the next decade or two. But the tendency will be to a diffusion of wealth. Municipal gas and electrical supplies in Germany are in a majority of cases public property. Street railways are so managed that the private companies operating them obtain a fair reward for the capital they have actually invested, but are not allowed to capitalize the value of public franchises so as eventually to compel the public, as is customary in the United States, to contribute to private capitalists ten times or fifty times the sum that they have originally advanced. In all such matters, public rights and public interests are infinitely better safeguarded in Germany than in the United States.

Our readers will be interested in the following Statesville dispatch regarding Mr. Samuel Archer, whose series of sixteen or seventeen articles on "Sheep in the South" attracted so much attention while they were appearing in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER last summer: "Mr. Samuel Archer will leave tomorrow for Illinois, where he goes to purchase a car-load of sheep, which he will bring here and give our citizens practical lessons in sheep husbandry. Mr. Archer has given the matter of sheep raising much attention and is thoroughly up in the business and personally knows that when properly engaged in it can be made very profitable. He expects to select from the best stock possible. Messrs. W. H. Adersholt and W. E. Gibson are interested with Mr. Archer in the sheep he will purchase."

A TRIBUTE TO THE "TWENTY-SIXTH NORTH CAROLINA."

Congressman Warnock, of Ohio, a grizzled veteran of the Civil War who wore the blue, paid North Carolina handsome compliment while speaking on the army appropriation bill. He was discussing the great conflict of the Civil War, and in advertising the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment at Gettysburg, said: "That I regard as one of the most remarkable instances in all history. That regiment was 820 strong. It had 86 killed and 502 wounded, making a total of 588, or 71.7 per cent. That was in the first day's battle, but the most remarkable part of it is that this regiment, in the third day's fight turned up with a remnant of 216 men out of their 820 participated in that gallant charge and came out with only 80 men left (applause). That I regard as the most remarkable loss in all history. There was a company in that regiment (Captain Tuttle's company) that went in with three officers and 84 men. They came out of that with only one officer and one man. Another remarkable fact about that contest was the greater loss of officers in proportion to the enlisted men."—Washington Cor. Post.

The intolerant state of mind is injurious both to the State and to the individual. It goes with conceited and deadly pride. The strange thing that men are apt to plume themselves upon their intolerance. It is evident that a man's conduct and a nation's conduct should be the result of thought and judgment; but intolerance stops thought and destroys judgment.—The Century.