

# CHEAPER COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS

Also Cheaper Hosiery and  
Women's Gloves

## CONFRONT THE CONFEREES

**Bid Fair to Be Stubbornly Fought  
Questions—The First by Public, the  
Second by Senate—Two Sessions  
Held Yesterday—Amendments Con-  
sidered in Numerical Order.**

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., July 10.—Cheaper cotton and woolen goods and cheap hosiery and women's gloves—the former demanded by the public and the later by the Senate—promise to be among the most stubbornly fought questions in the congressional conference of the tariff. At least that is the way things appeared at the close of the first day's session.

There was a great deal of speculation today among leaders in Congress, who are not parties to the conference as to what will be done with these items. Many members expressed the opinion that the House would yield on cotton and woolens and the Senate in gloves and hosiery in compliance with the protectionists' idea of "stand-patism."

If this should be the outcome it is predicted that vigorous protests would be heard in both the Senate and House from advocates of downward revision. Some members went so far as to say that an effort would be made to reject the conference reports in the event of "such a glaring instance of upward revision."

The effect of amendments to the cotton and woolen schedules in the House was a very material reduction of the existing duties. The Senate restored these by a decisive vote. On the other hand the House advanced the rates on hosiery and women's gloves far above the duties fixed by the Dingley law, the Senate declined to accept the increases.

Two sessions of the conferees were held today.

The first session began at 10 a. m. A recess was taken for luncheon lasting from 1 until 2:30 o'clock when the afternoon session was begun. It was agreed that these hours shall continue through the conference. No hour has been fixed for the adjournment of the afternoon sessions nor has the evening sessions been determined upon.

Amendments were considered today in their numerical order. When the session adjourned until Monday the conferees had passed through the chemical and earthenware schedules and more than half way through the metal schedule. All of the items in these schedules, however, were not settled. Nevertheless, the conferees representing both branches of Congress, expressed satisfaction with the progress made.

The adjustment of the difference between the House and Senate will not prove so serious a task as is indicated by the large number of amendments. More than two hundred of the amendments consist of mere phraseology. There are 403 amendments that represent opposing views.

Few members of the conference committee are willing to place the time necessary for the completion of the bill in conference at less than ten days.

The corporation tax amendment has not been considered by the conferees in any way. Nevertheless it was predicted in Congressional circles tonight that the proposed tax on the net earnings of corporations would be reduced in conference from two per cent to one per cent.

"That has been suggested," said Senator Aldrich, when asked concerning the report that a reduction would be made in the tax. He said he could not say what would be done. It was reported also that the corporation tax provision may be eliminated and the House inheritance tax provision restored to the bill, but no confirmation of this story could be had, nor could its origin be traced.

### SUMMERING HOGS AND PIGS.

Our people do not realize the profit to be made in the pork producing business in the South, else there would be more men engaged in the business. We find no class of animals pay us a greater net profit than the pigs we sell each fall and winter. There is a first-class market in the vicinity of nearly all our cotton mill towns for good, fresh pork, and what, my friends, is the sense of letting the Western farmers, through the packer,

supply the market when we can grow the meat at one-half what it costs the Western farmer to produce it, and get the price the Western man secures for his product with the packer's profit and the freight added.

Some people seem to think because we have not a strictly corn growing section as yet that we are not in position to grow pork profitably. A greater mistake was never made. Three-fourths of the feed of our hogs comes from other than corn plants. What an array of pork producing plants we have. There is blus-grass, Bermuda, timothy, herds grass, crimson clover, rye, oats, vetch, white clover, cowpeas, soja beans, and corn. All these we may have on any of our Piedmont farms if we will. On our place we have abundance of all except the Bermuda and vetch, and could have these if we thought we needed them. We are running seventy shoats on the little place at this time at a cost for purchased food (shipstuff) of forty cents per day. The pigs way from twenty-five to sixty pounds each. The balance of their food is picked on the farm and the majority of it is products that would otherwise be wasted—white clover, plantain, Japan clover, etc. We let them right out into our large clover fields and pastures. They do no damage to the hay when they have a large territory to run over, and the feed they secure in this way at practically no cost keeps them growing right along. Later, when the field of cowpeas is beginning to show pods they will bury themselves in the vines and their purchased food will be practically nothing. When the corn gets in the wasting ear stage we will start them off on a small feed of snapped ears. These will be taken from the ensilage field. Then when the main crop is ready to husk, they will be getting all the soft and short corn they will use feed on a late pea field. When the peas are all gone an early sown field of crimson clover and oats will be ready for them. Butchering will have begun before this time, the older hogs being killed as the fresh meat trade calls for them. Succine will be continued for the later killers, the small pigs and sows, by the use of good, rich corn silage. The last of the spring pigs will be gone by February, then the early fall pigs will help out until warm weather arrives, when the fresh meat trade will stop until fall. By October another lot will be ready and we will try to make soja bean meal take the place of the purchased shipstuff hereafter, as we believe in growing all the feed we use when possible to do so. We have been growing hogs in the above manner on our Piedmont farm for eight years, producing from forty to one hundred and fifty head per year, and having lost only two hogs by disease during that time, we conclude that such a life suits the hog nature. We spray the pigs every two weeks with cattle dip, one to forty, with some coal oil added to the mixture. Calling the whole bunch into box stalls, the spraying may be done in ten minutes at very little expense. Our pigs are fed their slop in large flat-bottomed troughs behind a creep where the sows cannot interfere with them. The slop being distributed evenly in the wide troughs, the pigs are obliged to take their feed slowly and all have an equal show.

We constrate the boar pigs at about three weeks of age. Have a good, sharp knife, and a bucket of dip to immerse the wounds in and no attention need be paid to the "sign," whether it be in the heart, the toe, or the end of the tail. We have constricted more than one thousand pigs using the above disinfectant method, have yet to lose the first one, and seldom have one to be off his feed for an hour, so we have lost faith in the "sign." The "sign" will be wrong the pigs are kept in filthy yards or pens, when fed on corn alone in a dry lot, or when the operator uses a germ-infected knife, and the only sign we can be sure of in the above cases is that the hogs are being kept under unsanitary, unprofitable conditions, and that the hog grower should change his methods or get out of the hog business.

A. L. FRENCH.

Rockingham, county.

### HOW TO RAISE MORE CORN.

If the Southern farmer will stop clearing up new land and apply his energies to the upbuilding of the worn out soils on the intensive plan in a few years he can double his bank account.

In the South we have one of the greatest foundations for soil upbuilding of any section of the country. Why? Because (1) the subsoil in a large area is red clay with a foundation upon which we can build in solid form and which prevents the material which we place upon the soil from leaching away; (2) by supplying the soil with plenty of humus we can make it loose and mellow and so retain moisture for the making of the crops, and by rotation of crops and the growing of the legumes we can keep the soil well supplied with nitrogen from the air.

Every farmer who has 100 acres of land in cultivation should cut it down to fifty acres for cultivation and place the other fifty acres in pastures and supply it with live stock, making a sufficient feed on the fifty acres in cultivation to feed his stock through the winter he should carefully house his stock and bed them. By doing so he can make from three to five tons of

manure per head, and also make a profit on his stock on the market.

I wish here to give my experience in the improvement of six acres this place. I began in the year 1898. I planted this plot in 1896 in corn and it made twelve bushels to the acre. I became disgusted and left it vacant the next year. In 1898 I determined to do something with that land, and having a herd of about forty head of cattle, some hogs and mules, carefully housing them and littering the stalls, I made a fine lot of good old manure and spread broadcast in the early spring twenty loads per acre. Plowed it in with a heavy two-horse plow about ten inches deep, afterwards harrowed with a good harrow. Before planting I harrowed again and planted the corn with a planter twenty inches apart. I only got to plow it once owing to a storm which tangled it and prevented further cultivation.

I had the corn at maturity cut and soaked. When husking time came carried a sealed bushel tub to the field and measured the corn, which yielded sixty-five bushels per acre, or 390 bushels that year against only seventy-two but two years before. This piece of land has been in rotation since then and in 1906 I made twenty-four bushels of fine wheat to the acre. I sow red clover in m. wheat so as to keep up the land. I have continued to build up my land along this line and the returns are fine.

No farmer can build up his land permanently without good old barn yard manure.

A. CANAON.

Henderson county.

### Why are Provisions So High.

One reason is that there are so many consumers than producers. But many more eaters than workers—consumers than producers. But few are doing the labor. Thousands are doing the eating and spending. If a baseball is held hundreds of thousands will visit that, and lose their time, spend some money, and not be profited one cent by such folly; so with numbers of other ways of wasting time and spending money.

Instead of farmers preparing wheat land in time and sowing wheat they will spend their time in going to town and neglect farm work, and say their land will not produce wheat. When I was a youth a farmer that bought his flour, pork, etc., was counted a worthless farmer.

If our farmers would raise their own provisions at home speculators might get a corner on wheat or pork but that would not hurt them. If we would use common sense and regard Bible teaching about what farmers should cultivate, high tariff and gambling would not hurt us. It looks like we might learn to do better.

Experience teaches a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

Where is the vigor and manliness that once marked and distinguished our farmers?

Just after the war of 1861, it was said by the farmers, "kill out your hogs, raise cotton and compel laborers to pay a higher price for meat. The advice was followed by too many. Now they say they cannot grow wheat. Let us grow cotton and tobacco and buy breadstuffs. Behold the effect of such silly advice.

We never gain by leaving the old Bible paths of prudence and wisdom—Elder P. D. Gold in Zion's Landmark.

### Object Lessons in Tuberculosis.

The authorities of New York have adopted the Wisconsin plan of the public slaughtering of tuberculosis cattle and calling in the farmers to see for themselves just what the disease is and what it does. Speaking of a demonstration of the bacteria of the awful disease of this kind at the Delaware county Fair in Delhi, the New York Farmer says in part:

"The farmers, who watched the slaughtering and inspected the diseased parts of the carcasses, for the first time understood what is implied in tuberculosis in dairy herds. A sight of the broken down tissues and the swarming colonies impressed them with the dire possibilities involved in the use of milk from diseased cows. Similar slaughtering of tuberculosis cows in every county and State fair in the country would in a year accomplish more in the way of convincing farmers of the need of great care to keep their cows free from the disease, than will be accomplished in the ordinary way for twenty years. There are farmers who refuse to believe that there are tuberculosis bacteria. The sight of the bacteria at work would compel them to believe. There are others who insist that bovine tuberculosis is no menace to human beings. The sight of the diseased intestines, lungs, and organs would at least suggest to them that the milk and meat of such animals are unpleasant to contemplate, if not unwholesome to consume."

### Good Work of the Farmers Union.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

The presence in Atlanta during the past week of the business representatives of the Farmers' Union from the largest part of the southern states, met here to discuss plans for advancing and strengthening the work of that order, focuses attention on that remarkable organization of bona fide producers.

Within less time than the sweep of

a decade, the Farmers' Union has grown from scattering local bodies in the state of Texas until today it numbers approximately three million members, distributed throughout America, and mainly in the southern states.

The scope of the conference first held is admirably illustrative of the manner in which the mission of the organization has evolved, and the practical style in which it is adapting itself to the trying exigencies of modern industrial regulations and problems.

Many of the southern state presidents are among the delegates, but in addition there are managers of large and small commercial enterprises, cooperative ventures, warehousing concerns, tobacco agents and business agents. These latter, constituting a unique departure in farmers' organization work, have played no small part in materializing the purpose of their people.

It has heretofore been one of the fundamental failings of the farmer that, whereas he was long on honor and industry, he was short on business acumen. The partial and complete isolation of long standing has produced its legitimate results. So that in his average dealings with the world of commerce, the untaught farmer was at a radical disadvantage.

The business agents first put forward with the idea of equalizing the handicap. Members were supposed to rely upon them in those thousand regular details that constitute trade interchange, and the agents were supposed, in turn, to encourage cooperative dealing between the farmers and to give the members the benefit of his trained intelligence in buying and the selling of their commodities.

The discussion on business agents led naturally to the consideration of the condition which brought him into existence, and its present status.

Ask and southerner possessed of judgment, ordinary powers of observation and the facilities for broad travel. He will tell you that in the last few years the farmers of the southern states have appreciated wonderfully in those qualities that go to make up the successful man of affairs, fully capable of managing his own business and of safeguarding his interests.

In a recent interview in the Constitution, National President Barrett declared that this one fact stood out as the most vivid of his impressions after a protracted national tour. He declared that the farmer was learning wisdom of experience, gathering ability to win now pretense from performance, the false from the true, the friend from the mercenary advisor, and there are to be one or two of the

He showed that farmers are now less influenced by the fatal personal equation, and they are beginning to choose as leaders and counselors on the basis of merit and proved achievement rather than from individual liking.

More important still, he expressed the opinion that emotion and prejudice were playing less powerful roles in influencing the attitude of the farmer than at any time in the past. Where once the farmer measured the strength of a leader by the latter's ability to sway his passions and appeal to his class-hostility, evidences of a radical change in the opposite direction are now apparent.

The substance of President Barrett's expression was that the farmer, whether in business or politics, was cultivating, slowly but with sureness, the art and habit of doing his own thinking. He forecasted the speedy approach of the day when demagoguery, commercial or political, would lose power to harm or mislead the man of the acres, since the latter was rapidly arming himself with knowledge to penetrate such baneful disguises.

These shifts in the attitude of the rural population are explainable from two angles:

First, the gradual dissemination of education and educative contact with the nakedness of modern business conditions.

Second, the powerful, quiet, but persistent, propaganda of the organization whose representatives are now gathered in Atlanta. From the first day of its natural existence, representatives of the Union have preached the doctrines of independence, of cooperation between farmers, of the vital necessity of business methods and of discretion and analysis in the daily affairs of trade and traffic.

Wonderful as have been the accomplishments of the Union in the past, the most magnificent achievements lie in the future, and since these latter must be predicted on the awakening of the most important class of our population, prophecy in that direction staggers imagination.

### Big Crop of Figs.

(Concord Tribune.)

Only a few years ago a green fig in this section of the country was held in derision—nobody wanted them and nobody ate them with a relish, the fruit being a sort of offcast. It is now quite different. A fig tree is found in a great many yards in various parts of the city and the demand for them on the market is great, almost surprising. Figs are now eaten by a very large percentage of the population throughout the country, and in this particular belt fig industry would thrive if taken in hand by some landlord who would devote a portion of his land to the culture of the fruit. The crop is unusually large.