

EQUITY EDITORIAL COLUMN.

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MARION F. POGUE, Editor.

To farmers and their friends
While the object of these columns primarily to advance the cause of the Society of Equity, by promulgating its principles and recording its wonderful work in state and nation, in condensed form, we shall be glad to receive contributions from our friends everywhere relative to the farmer and his interests, no matter to what organization you may belong. All such communications should be addressed to me, Fredonia, Ky., R. F. D. No. 2. Such communications must be signed in full by the writer, besides the nom do plume, if any.

THE EDITOR.

HOW TOBACCO SHOULD BE HOUSED, CURED AND HANDLED.

MR. EDITOR EQUITY PAGE.—At your request I will give you my ideas as to how the present crop of tobacco in this the Steaming District should be housed, cured and handled for the trade to bring the best prices or grade the best when delivered. First, be sure you let your tobacco get ripe for two reasons; it will weigh more and grade better. And when you begin cutting don't get in too big a hurry, handle carefully, every leaf broken or hole punched with stubs or sticks damage your crop, and don't crowd on the sticks, eight ordinary plants are enough for one stick and if very large, six or seven is better, you may crowd your tobacco on the stick and it will house-burn, although you give the sticks plenty of room in the barn. When you begin putting in the barn be sure your tobacco hangs straight and clear and regulate the plants well, placing the plants end of sticks out against the tier poles and keep it perpendicular from bottom to top of barn so the heat can pass through and dry it evenly. If it is hung this way it will cure in the top of the barn as fast as in the bottom, if the tobacco is well wilted before you put it in the barn. You may put from thirty-two to thirty-eight sticks to the pole in a twenty foot barn, owing to the size of tobacco. If you can fill a barn in one or two days so it will yellow evenly when you get your barn full put your wood in at once and be ready. My plan is to cut my wood feet, like the old time cut wood, so it will lay close together and from six to ten in diameter, and begin about sixteen inches from the wall and lay it solid all over the barn. Then for a barn twenty foot square have two loads of saw dust in a wagon that will hold sixteen or eighteen bushels of corn and place regular over it except leaving it about twice as thick in the center and leaving about fifteen inches at each door not covered so your wood will start easier, when started it will burn evenly all the time keeping a regular heat. The saw dust is left thicker in the center so it will not get too hot when the fires come together. Start the fires at both doors if your barn has two doors, and have a little space under doors for air in case your fire don't burn free enough. If your barn is tight you can make your fires burn as you desire by giving air in case it don't burn free enough, and you may at any time it

don't burn as free as desired, lay some extra sticks of wood cross-wise on the fire and have you some extra saw dust outside in case the fire burns too free, put some dust on it. You need not be afraid of sparks from the saw dust as they will never hurt anything. Don't start your fire if the weather is warm until your tobacco begins to yellow, which will be about three days in warm weather. If weather is very cool you had better yellow it by starting very slow fires as soon as you fill your barn. Saw dust alone is good enough for that, as it will make enough warmth to yellow to yellow the tobacco without curing. If you can't have saw dust to use try to have wood that you can keep burning regular, as a regular heat is best. Don't try to cure too quick, let your hardest firing be on the last, after the leaf is cured and the longer you fire the better until you get it thoroughly cured, stem stalk. The people that buy this tobacco want it to smell of the fire, the more the better. The people that use this tobacco are like the people here are by coffee, they want it strong and the more it is fired the better the keeping qualities.

Then next comes the stripping season. When you begin to strip is the time to make it grade well. Every time you handle it bear in mind that here is the place to make it grade well. Everytime you handle it, straighten and lay it on your platform or table straight. Put one man to taking off the trash and the best hand you have (if more than one) to taking off the lugs as that is the most important place. As he can discover and throw back any trash leaves the trash assorter may leave, and then most any one can strip and tie the leaf, but caution them to watch for any inferior leaves and throw them back, and each one when they tie a bundle as it wants to be bundled; straighten it and lay it down by his side and press it down occasionally and when it gets in his way carry it to a place fixed to bulk it down and never leave it over night in the bulk and by no means pitch your tobacco as some people have done in the past, if you follow this plan one season you will never pitch it again, you may strip one day and pitch to one corner of the barn and let it lie until next morning and you will never get it straight and when it goes to the factory it looks bad and you are apt to not get as good a grade as you ought have had and you saved no time either. And in assorting every doubtful leaf put it in the lower grade if you have any doubt whether a leaf should go in the leaf or lugs, put it in with the lugs every time, it will be money to you, it will make your lugs and leaf grade higher. The men that got the best prices last year and their crops net them the most around were the ones that made twenty to twenty-five per cent, trash and the same lugs, their leaf and lugs graded high and the trash also, and when you go to stripping, don't let it get too high, you don't get but very little more weight and makes it look bad and don't give satisfaction and sometimes gives the receiver a great deal of trouble, and besides it looks like you want to sell something that the lord gives you in abundance.

The people that bought the tobacco of this district last year, was well pleased with it and I believe they will continue to be well pleased and will pay good prices for it, for the people are getting pay for the labor it takes to raise it and can afford to handle and care for it well. People have made a wonderful change in this county in the past few years, in classing and handling tobacco, and there is room for further improvement, farmers can raise 1,500 pounds per acre here and the more we grow

per acre the better the quality. One man in the county last year averaged fourteen hundred pounds on eleven acres and got the top price set by the association which was ten, ten and four, and it averaged him nine dollars and twenty-six cts. around and he made nearly twenty-five of trash. Now reader don't think I am dictating how you shall handle your tobacco, but I am only giving you my ideas, and if you differ with me I would like to hear from you so that I may profit thereby. I want to learn all I can, I am forty-five years of age and have worked in tobacco since I was six, and I learn something every year. Wishing you all success.

I am sincerely,
J. FRANK COSGER.

DO YOU KNOW?

Some Things Farmers Should Know,
But Do They?

Some Things If Farmers Do Know
They What To Do About Them.

PROF. S. B. DOUBNA, CAMBRIDGE, O.

Do you know: That farmers are hard-up because they sell to low?

Do you know: They don't get over seven or eight cents per hour for labor, above investment, while other laborers average two or three times as much?

Do you know: That a farmer ought to have as much for an hours labor as any other man gets for similar services, and that no body could fairly object if they did?

Do you know: That for the loaf of bread that feeds the worlds the farmer gets approximately one cent and the miller and baker four, and that he contributes more value to the finished product than both of them and that most other products are divided in similar proportion?

Do you know: That it is almost an industrial crime to take the fruits of his service and that all will repent of it in sackcloth and ashes sooner or later?

Do you know that agriculture is the Divinely ordained occupation of man and that it carries most blessings if given a fair chance?

Do you know: That low prices and discrimination is causing the boys and girls and hired help to leave the farm for the city, and that while a few climb up there the majority go down to vice and ruin and thereby bringing unquenchable evil to the race.

Do you know: That you can stop this fatal drift if you commence in time and that to do this you must make the farm more profitable and attractive?

Do you know: That the best way to do this is to get more for what you sell thru systematic price making and marketing, which can only be accomplished by concerted action an organization?

Do you know: That all other producers do this; they fix their own prices and make the supply conform thereto, and that you could do this same thing with more ease and than any of them if you would try?

Do you know: That the saying that "farmers can't stick together" is a fabrication and a scarecrow circulated mostly by speculators to keep you from trying to unionize?

Do you know: That great newspapers and commercial magnates and syndicates will discourage all your efforts to co-operate, because they know it will spoil their game and keep them from piling up fortunes on the differences between what you get and what you ought to have.

Do you know: That you are sinning away your day of grace selling your birthright for a mess of pottage by thus allowing them to dominate and keep you down?

Do you know: That the so-called law of supply and demand no longer regulates your prices, but that it has been strangled to death by speculators at the other end of the line, and if there was such a law it would do you little good so long

as you follow the false practice of gutting a whole year's supply on a one month's demand instead of feeding it out as the world needs it?

Do you know: That with about half the voters of the state you haven't a single legislator committed primarily to your interest, and that therefore ninety-five per cent. of the farmers never know that a legislative eyelone is brewing till it hits them?

Do you know: That one dollar each per year would make an organization and put a lobby at the gates of legislation that would keep tabs on the legislator and get quick action and thereby do you more real good in a short time than a whole generation of kicking and cussing, and growling at long range after the thing has passed over you?

Do you know: That farmers' organizations have mostly failed to accomplish full results because they have hitched to the wrong end of the load namely: they have tried to pull other people's prices down instead of lifting theirs up, while successful organization have adopted the opposite course?

Do you know: That societies in many parts are now starting on the right course and are winning out, and that the American Society of Equity of Indianapolis, Indiana is on the right track and is leading all of them in the movement for national organization and that the principles it is voicing will soon make a new life for the farmers of America if he will give it a little push right now?

Do you know: That some able men have started this movement along and are willing to sacrifice time and money for its proper promotion to the glorious end that all people may finally rejoice in greater prosperity and more general equity, and that they are not going to let it die unless the farmers starve it out by failure to extend a helping hand.

Pink Pain Tablets—Dr. Shoop's—stop Headache, womanly pains, any pain, anywhere, in 20 minutes sure. Formula on the 25c. box. Ask your druggist or doctor about this formula—it's fine.

J. H. Orme.

The country branch of the Kentucky Society of Equity has sent out a call for its members to assemble in Louisville at the State Fair Grounds on Friday, September 18. No formal meeting will be held by them, but in the morning of the day which has been named in their honor as Equity and Grange Day, they will form a mammoth parade through the streets of Louisville, which President J. Campbell Cantill says will be the greatest sight ever seen in the metropolis of Kentucky. A feature of their parade will be an escort of honor provided for Miss Alice Lloyd, the brilliant young school teacher whose notable defense of "the man in brown jeans" won for her instant fame. Nearly every business house will also be represented by some member of the firm, marching in the parade with the tobacco people. Following the parade the members of the Society of Equity will assemble at the grounds and enjoy themselves as they desire.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY A FRIEND OF ALL.

Unlike Any Other Farmers' Society.

When farmers, smarting under wrongs they could not entirely understand, realized that they must organize so as to meet organization with organization, they very naturally looked no further than to the business men they knew for the source of their trouble. The idea did not occur to them that the prices of their own products might be too low and unfairly and improperly made. They had been taught all their lives as they yet are taught by many whose reason for such teaching is incomprehensible, that the prices of farm products are made at the fountain head of trade in accordance with some mysterious law, and therefore they must be right—at least that they were irrevocable. Hence if there was a lack of equity, an unfairness in prices, the farmers at that time concluded it must be in the prices they were required to pay.

Their efforts were therefore directed to a reduction of retailers' prices. Where merchants were stubborn or could see no place for a reduction of prices, the organized farmers formed companies and established stores of their own in opposition to the local trade. Some of these made creditable success, but most of them were miserable failures.

The theory and action on the part of the farmers inevitably created antagonism between organized farmers and business men. So bitter became the antagonism that business interests still hold to it, and whenever farm organization is suggested to local merchants, or even to the wholesale trade, it is at once concluded that an enemy to them is being built up, and they vigorously oppose it.

But this is not true of the American Society of Equity. This organization is unlike many other farm organizations in that it is built on an entirely different foundation, erected upon a different theory, and

aims at an entirely different accomplishment—equity in all the business relations of life.

This society holds that the prices of farm products are the ones that are arbitrarily and unfairly made, that while supply and demand each have a limit and their relationship varies, the adjustment of the proportion between the two constitute the law of supply and demand, but that in making the prices in the ordinary speculative way, as published in the market reports, these principles are wholly ignored and prices are made that will best serve the purpose and profits of speculators, who buy cheap to sell high.

Taking this view of the business situation, it is eminently the province of the Society of Equity to wrest from the knifed hands of speculation and gambling and give them greater permanency in price and more equitable adjustment. This price may be higher and it may be lower than sometimes made by the speculative forces, but it will always be remunerative to the producers because the profits revert to them instead of flowing into the coffers of those who tell not, neither do they sell, and yet be no more costly to customers. This can be done, the society claims, and has proven it, not by withholding needed supplies, but by keeping the market supplied only as actual demand calls for it, stringing it along throughout the season instead of pouring whole crops upon the market at times of maturity to become the playthings of the bulls and bears of speculation and the means of extorting unfair prices from customers.

This theory of farm organization and accomplishment, places, or should place, the Society of Equity in the most friendly relations with the legitimate business interests of the country, and they with it. Indeed the society has fully proven its friendliness by opening its doors to business men, inviting them to membership, welcoming them to its councils, and working hand in hand with them in building up home interests. The Society of Equity has no secrets from the world, its propositions are plain business ones. Its success makes farmers better off financially, increases their ambitions, refines their tastes, multiplies their wants, gives them the ability to satisfy them and this makes them more abundant purchasers.

The merchant, therefore, or professional man, or anybody who is unfriendly to the society is too narrow in his views and selfish in his actions, and he is blocking the path to his own best interests. In many localities the business and professional men understand this and have become members of the society and are helping to lead it on to maturity and success. In others they give it every assistance by counsel and good words.

In such localities it takes eminently the proper form—that of pure mutuality of interests, leading to "equity in all business relations of life." And so it may be in every locality.

S. B. ROBERTSON TALKS.

In the discussion of this important matter, which is a part of all great labor organizations, we believe that we do not attach as much importance to the use of the label as we should. In the first place, why should any labor organization find need for a label at all? Well, two reasons present themselves at once for this use; one is for the protection of the members of the organization, and the other is for the protection of the consumers who want a pure article, and the union label is guarantee of that.

Then you ask why protect the laboring man or woman? Well, go with us into the crowded sections of the great manufacturing centers and up the rickety stairways into the cheerless rooms and see the condition there. Ask the cause, and the answer will come. "We work hard and often twelve to fourteen hours a day and the company for which we labor cannot pay us wages even at this to keep us from suffering." We ask why, and they tell us that they are working in a shop that is producing some article that is being made in the same town by convict labor that is costing a rich corporation only a few cents per day and that the product of their toil comes in competition with the product that comes from this cheap labor. What is the remedy for this? This is an age of organization and if members of the great Federation of Labor have some means of knowing that nothing is manufactured, or produced at a cost less than that which would afford the producer a good profit we will not make use of any such article. We say change the conditions by putting a union label on the products. This will tell your brother everywhere that this article was produced under conditions that are perfectly satisfactory, and that nothing has gone into the makeup but honest material and superior

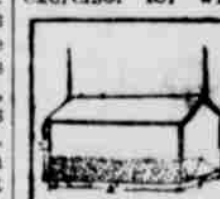
workmanship, and what will be the result? Even though the goods bearing the label are higher in price than the other, they are sought for today, and the cheap sweat-shop goods will be left. This is as it should be, for the time has fully come that labor must have her just reward. We are told by the bible that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and we are glad indeed to know that the world is being taught this lesson today as never before. Now let us see how this union label business will work: I am a farmer and produce wheat, corn, beef, pork, and am near the city and do considerable dairy business. In the city is the shoe manufactory, the shirt factory and the butter and also the harness maker, the wagon maker and the buggy factory, and in fact there is no industry here all the articles I require, I want to help the organized labor in the city and so we say to them: "We farmers out here are organized and if you people will get into the union and place the union label on the products of your factory we will demand your product and thereby we will create a great demand for that product," and they say to us now: "We want you to supply our families with good fresh milk and butter each morning; that we may know that it is your product just put the label on it." The same thing will work for every product of the farm, and if this matter of label is looked after as it should be the producer would get good prices and find ready market; in turn the laborers in the cities would have created a demand for the manufactured goods of good quality guaranteed by the label.

S. B. ROBERTSON,
State Secy. A. S. of E., Kentucky.

SELF FEEDER FOR WHOLE GRAIN

One Which Will Encourage the Fowls to Wholesome Exercise.

A novel yet simple self feeder and exerciser for whole grain is shown in the cut. This is merely a box hung up two and one-half to three feet above the floor. The lower board on each side is removed and the space covered with one-fourth-inch mesh



wire netting. This will keep the grain from running out, but the fowls will have no difficulty in getting what they need. The feeder should be hung high enough so that the fowls will have to jump six to twelve inches to get their grain.

It is not advisable to take their entire feed through this feeder, because it would generally mean more exercise than is needed. To promote exercise no better device has been invented, declares Farm and Home. A convenient size of a feeder is eight inches wide, two feet long and one foot high. A triangular strip may be inverted and nailed in the bottom to throw the grain to the outside.

POULTRY POINTS.

Select of the poultry breeds diseases.

The most prolific pullets do not always lay the earliest. Both chicks and fowls should have access to grit and charcoal. Forced pullets produce eggs of larger size than retarded ones.

In feeding either sweet or sour milk be sure the troughs are clean. Turkeys should not be allowed to roost in the poultry house with chickens.

Plenty of sunlight is essential in poultry quarters. Darkness is conducive to disease.

Growing chicks should not be yarded with fowls, but should have clean grass runs of their own.

It is an impossibility to grow the best fowls without sufficient shade to protect them from the hot summer sun.

One Poultryman's Methods.

Our young chicks get meal, table scraps, curdled milk, then cracked corn and wheat with plenty of water and skim milk to drink. One year they got grapes, and the next year we added a few drops of carbolic acid to their drinking water, also to the water used in mixing their meal, and they got along nicely.

Gas House Lime.

Do not use gas house lime fresh from the gas house, cautions the Rural New Yorker. It contains poisons for the soil. Let it "weather" in shallow piles and then use like other lime.

STOP SCRATCHING!!

Your finger nails are full of poison and not only irritate and inflame your skin, but are liable to poison you and give you Lock Jaw, Erysipelas or Eczema.

Don't take chances with any form of skin rash or roughness, no matter what may be the trouble—no matter how much it itches you don't have to suffer—you don't have to scratch.

Littell's Liquid Sulphur

Stops Itching Instantly

and will absolutely cure any skin disease, slight or severe.

A Sample Bottle

sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 10c. in stamps. The very first application will prove its value in any case of Eczema, Prickly Heat, Hives, Cuts, Burns, Scalds—any skin or scalp trouble.

Rhuma-Sulphur Company
North 2nd Street St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by Jas. H. Orme and Haynes & Taylor.

That hacking cough continues
Because your system is exhausted and your powers of resistance weakened.
Take Scott's Emulsion.

It builds up and strengthens your entire system.
It contains Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites so prepared that it is easy to take and easy to digest.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00