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TEXAS DRY FARMING CONGRESS MEETS

CONVENTION OPENS IN EAGLE PASS ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT; LENGTHY PROGRAM

Many of the State's Best Known Agriculturists to Address the Convention—Display of Dry Farming Products in Connection With the Convention. Plenty of Entertainment Offered by Eagle Pass.

Eagle Pass, Texas, Aug. 15.—The Texas Dry Farming congress opens here Wednesday night, and already the city is full of delegates. Only a year old, the congress is attracting much attention. Organized last August at Alpine, with over 200 delegates present, the entertainment committee looks for 500 interested attendants this year.

The program provides for a convention of two full days and part of three nights and the speakers embrace some of the best known farm experts in the country. The convention opens Wednesday evening at 8:30 oclock and will continue in session until Friday night, when officers will be elected and the next meeting place selected.

In connection with the meeting of the convention, there is being arranged a splendid display of dry farm products grown in west Texas, some coming from as far west as Sanderson and Alpine. There is nothing on display from El Paso.

Following is the revised program for the meeting:

FIRST SESSION.

Wednesday, August 17, 8:30 p. m.

Convention called to order by the president, G. A. Martin, of El Paso, Tex.
Invocation ..... Rev. Chas. B. Cross
Address of welcome ..... Hon. John R. Sanford
Response to address of welcome ..... Dr. Benjamin F. Berkeley, Alpine
Annual report of origin and object of the Texas Dry Farming congress—President G. A. Martin, El Paso.
Orchestra selection.
Address—Cultivation of the Soil to Conserve Moisture, Prof. S. H. Hastings, in charge of the U. S. department of agriculture, experiment farm, San Antonio, Tex.
Appointment of committees.
Short talks by practical farmers. Questions and answers.

SECOND SESSION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 10 A. M.

Invocation—Rev. L. T. Insley.
Address—Forage Crops for West Texas, J. L. Quicksall, special agent U. S. department of agriculture, Farmer's demonstration work, Waco, Tex.
Questions and answers.
Address—How to Raise Crops Successfully in the Dry Farm Belt of West Texas, J. W. Neill, director of Farmers' Institutes, Texas state department of agriculture, Austin, Tex.
Questions and answers.
Address—Farm Management in Dry Land Regions, Prof. B. Youngblood, special agent U. S. department of agriculture, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Questions and answers.
Announcements of local nature, etc.
Five minute talks by practical dry land farmers.
Adjourn for lunch.
2 p. m., August 18—Delegates taken in charge by the Eagle Pass Automobile association and excursion made to coal mines, irrigated farms, and a joy ride through C. P. Diaz, Mexico; also baseball game for visitors. Roping contest.

THIRD SESSION, 8:30 P. M., AUGUST 18.

Convention called to order.
Selection by the orchestra.
Address—The Soil Mulch by a Practical Soil Mulcher, R. R. Claridge, agricultural commissioner, I. & G. N. Ry. Co., Palestine, Tex.
Questions and answers.
Illustrated lecture—"Undeveloped Resources," Prof. H. P. Attwater, industrial agent, Sunset-Central route, Houston, Tex.
Address—Scientific Dry Land Farming in Mexico, Sr. Zeferino Dominguez, professor of agriculture, Hacienda de Santa Maria, Coahuila, Mexico.
Five minute talks by practical dry land farmers.
Close for the night.

FOURTH SESSION AUGUST 19, 10:00 A. M.

Invocation—Rev. L. T. Insley.
Address—Dry Land Agriculture in the Trans-Pecos Country, Prof. H. H. Harrington, director Texas agricultural experiment station, college, Station, Tex.
Questions and answers.
Questions and answers.
Address—How to Succeed on the Farm in West Texas, Hon. Ed R. Kone, state commissioner of agriculture, Austin, Tex.
Seed testing demonstration, Prof. Zeferino Dominguez, of Mexico.
Adjourn for lunch.
2:30 p. m.—Roping contest in Diaz; baseball in Eagle Pass; reception by the Civic Improvement League.
All delegates eat dry farming raised watermelons, raised on farm of W. E. Miller, Eagle Pass.

FIFTH SESSION, AUGUST 19, 1910, 8:30 P. M.

Orchestra selection.
An address, Results of Dry Farming in the West, Prof. J. D. Tinsley, Agricultural demonstrator, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company, Agricultural college, New Mexico, was scheduled for this session, but Prof. Tinsley cannot be present.
Reports of Committees.
Election of officers and selection of next meeting place.
At night—Smoker for delegates and visitors.

morning about a month ago, prospecting, and, in about 20 minutes after I made camp I struck one piece of float that made my mouth water. I traced her up to a cropping of rotten quartz that beats the Holy Terror ore. I'm keeping this quiet, but if you want to go in with me on that, I'll make you richer than you ever dreamed of being. I'll show you that float and you can judge for yourself. All we need is a good grub-stake and some powder. Thirty or $40 will cover it I reckon, and"——

Virgil declined and returned on the eastbound stage two days later. Joseph watched the coach disappear over the ridge and heaved a sigh.

"Pore Old Verge," He Said.

"Pore old Verge!" he muttered. "He'll go on a poterin' with his little measly old $30,000 all the days of his life, swearin' and pinchin'. I bet I sell that Bucktooth property for half a million inside o' six months."

Living on His Prospects

By Kennett Harris

THE stage, behind its six weaving, sweat-caked horses, lurched and swayed drunkenly down the incline from Baldy's Bench into Salter's Camp, with brakes set, and, having reached the level, rolled up to the postoffice and stopped there.

A long faced, sharp eyed, elderly man, in a linen dust coat, got out and looked uncertainly at a brown skinned, white bearded, blue eyed old fellow, who had advanced with out stretched hand to greet him.

"This ain't Joseph?" said the long faced man doubtfully.

"It's Joe," replied the veteran, beaming cordially. "How, Virgil! So you come at last! Dog me! But I'm glad to see you. You don't look a heap different after all."

The new arrival continued to stare in the same doubtful way at the unkempt white beard, the stained and punctured hat with its flapping brim, at the clumsily patched flannel shirt and overalls that the old fellow wore. "I understood that you were prosperous, Joseph," he said.

"I am," said Joseph with a satisfied air that carried conviction. "Gimme your satchel, brother, and I'll take you up to the shack."

He Led the Way Up a Dim Trail.

He led the way along a dim and difficult trail up the hillside, which he trod with the ease of a mountain goat, while the man in the linen duster toiled and panted far in the rear and, now and again, stopped to rest.

In a little while they arrived at a log cabin, about 14 feet by 16, perched precariously upon a jutting ledge. Joseph waved his hand at it with a pride that made nothing of the battered square of tin replacing a broken window, of the shale and dirt roof, or the gaps in the chinking.

"There she is," he said. "She ain't so awful much to look at, but she's a jim-dandy when it comes to keepin' out the weather. Them there burros over yonder is mine."

"Do you mean to say this is where you live?" gasped Virgil.

"Lived here going on three years now," replied Joseph. "Ever since my boy, Joe Junior, went over to the Coeur d'Alene. I miss Joe Junior a heap. Come in. Here's two bunks, you see, cupboard, chest o' drawers, cook stove over there, table and chairs, chiny dishes and everything. Reminds you of Ioway, don't it?"

"No, it don't," answered Virgil frankly. "Brother Joseph, if you are rich, as you say you are, why are you living like this?"

"What's the matter with this?" Joseph asked, genuinely astonished.

Virgil Stared at His Brother.

Virgil made no reply, but continued to stare moodily before him as his brother busied himself with coffee pot and skillet.

In a short time a repast of bacon, potatoes, flapjacks, molasses and canned peaches was prepared and the two sat down and ate. Virgil sparingly, Joseph with a fine, hearty appetite that nevertheless did not interfere with his cheerful flood of question and comment.

"I'll leave the dishes till morning," he said at last. "Come outside and we'll sit down and have a good visit."

They went out and Virgil drew a cigar from a bunch that nestled in his waistcoat pocket, in close proximity to his toothbrush and pocket comb. As he lit the end, he said with some asperity: "I guess I've come on a fool's errand. You told me if I come, you could put me in the way of making a barrel of money. You told me you was thinking of coming back yourself and buying back the old homestead and fixing it up in style."

He paused and spat out the end of his cigar.

"Well?" asked Joseph, with wide open innocent eyes.

"Well, it don't look much like it," says Virgil bitterly.

"Don't you worry about me," said Joseph, with supreme confidence. "I'm all right. I wouldn't take a cool million for my holdings right now. Tell me about yourself. You ain't doing well, are you?"

"I Guess I'm Worth $30,000."

"I don't know as you could say that," answered Virgil piqued. "I've got two hundred acres of the best land in the state. I've got a good brick house on it and a barn as big as that mill down there. I've got stock and I've got money out on interest. I wouldn't say I wasn't doing well."

"How much would you sell out for—altogether?" asked Joseph, calmly puffing at his pipe.

"I guess I'm worth $30,000 or $40,000."

Joseph gave a short laugh of good natured contempt. "Thirty or $40,000," he repeated. "Thirty or $40,000 and you've been 40 years, close on, makin' it. I'll bet you've worked hard, too." There was pity in his glance.

"Of course, I've worked hard," replied Virgil. "You don't suppose a man gets to be worth what I am, by settin' still and foldin' his hands. Yes, sir, I've worked early and I've worked late, and I've made others work."

"And you're only worth $30,000 or $40,000?" sighed Joseph. "Well, some folks are just naturally unlucky. Listen. When they started placer in Garnet Gulch, I washed out over $7000 in one week. What do you think of that? Why, I sold my interest in the Shave-Tail for $1500 two days after I located it. My partner took out over $60,000 before he sold out.

"You've heard of the Bob Cat? Well, I suppose you haven't. It's refractory, but, jimminy, it's rich. I guess there's enough gold taken out of the Bob Cat every clean-up to buy half the state of Ioway. I owned the Bob Cat once. I'll tell you about that some time. Another time, I struck an old flume on Yaller Creek, and I washed out a pan of the gravel, and says I"——

"Where have you got all your money?" interrupted Virgil.

Where Joseph's Wealth Was.

"Where have I got it?" repeated Joseph. "I've got it in other properties, of course. Lemme tell you, brother; I ain't no hand to brag, but I've got some of the best properties that there is in the Hills.

"I've got a mine only 16 miles out from the Alabama smelter with a good trail, that going to start a stampede when I begin to work it. I've called it the 'Alma,' after Alma Roberts. Then I have a third interest in the 'Pearl of Price.' We're doing assessment work on that right now, and we've struck some $32 rock.

"Me and six others has got a controlling interest in the 'Nigger Doll,' and I've four good claims in the 'Carbonate.'

"And listen here. You've worked 20 years, sweat and stinted to get $30,000. I went out on the Bucktooth range one

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Ask your Grocer.

WANT WEIGHT PUT ON ALL PACKAGES

Convenion to Urge Uniform Laws in the Various States on Subjiect.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 15.—"Weights and Measures" will be the principal topic of discussion at the 10th annual convention of the International Stewards' association, which will be held in this city, August 22-25.

For the past five years there has been considerable agitation among the hotel stewards to have congress pass a law requiring all food manufacturers and venders to stamp the net contents of a package on the outside. A clause to this effect was included in the pure food bill, but was stricken out when that measure passed congress. Up to the present time, two states—Nebraska and North Dakota—have passed laws requiring that the true net weight of the contents of a package be stamped on the outside.

At the forthcoming meeting, however, the stewards will pass resolutions urging that the legislatures of the various states as well as congress take action on the mater.

UNIFORM BILL FOR FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

Different Secret Societies Want Action to Regulate the Business.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 15.—A uniform bill for the government of all fraternal societies will be the principal subject of discussion at the National Fraternal congress to be held in this city, August 15-19. This body consists of about 50 of the leading fraternal beneficiary societies of the country and its annual meetings exert a great influence in systematizing and perfecting the plans of operations of these societies.

Preliminary to the opening of the congress, the various sections of the association are holding meetings today. The regular sessions of the congress will be opened Friday when governor Fred H. Warner will deliver the address of welcome.

The uniform bill will be brought before the convention by the report of the committee on insurance commissioners' convention. For many years there has been an effort made to secure a bill which would command the united support of the fraternal societies and insurance commissioners, and it is believed that the one to be submitted to the convention will answer this purpose. Other important papers that will come before the meeting are those of insurance commissioner Hartigan, of Minnesota, president of the insurance commissioners' convention; commissioner L. E. Folk, of Tenessee, and the report of the committee on statistics by D. B. Markey.

When the digestion is all right, the action of the bowels regular, there is a natural craving and relish for foodd. When this is lacking you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They strengthen the digestive organs, improve the appetite and regulate the bowels. Sold by all druggists.

THE PERFECTION OF THE GERMAN TARIFF

(Continued From Previous Page.)

would find it kingdom, empire or republic. The United States was held back by the great struggle over slavery and the natural difficulties of pioneering. Great Britain had discovered that the age of machines made of iron and brass and steel, driven by steam, also was to be the age of machines made of flesh and bone, driven by brains." The English machine set up on this model was a trade machine. It extended all over the world and it brought to its controllers a steadily flowing stream of gold. But its engineers, who were wise enough to care assiduously for their machines of iron and steel and brass, did not seem to devote similar attention to their machines of flesh and bone. That was the British mistake.

The German Machine.

About the time that Bismarck began to set his economic machinery in motion, the Americans, recovered from civil war, began to take advantage of the posibilities of this newly found force of organization. But they applied it only to money making, and not to money saving. They instituted their machines in banking houses, and carefully excluded them from the council chambers of state.

Bismarck did all that the British had done, he did all that the Americans were doing, and then he did much more. He developed around the imperial throne of Germany a great machine having four reciprocating parts—military, political, economic and social—all contributing and adding daily to the power and the glory of the empire. That machine made use of every German. It had complete control over every man, and it made each do the thing which seemed in the mind of the state to be most necessary for the advancement of the military power of Germany, of the political influence of the Hohenzollern, of the economic welfare of the state, and of the social betterment of the German race.

Tariff the Weapon.

For the political, economic and social organization he used as his principal implement, the tariff. He took into the hands the control of this agency of life and death to trade, and so used it as to make the Zollverein represent the highest material interests of every kind and condition of men in Germany. He had no free trader's conscience and no tariff baron's rapacity. He used intelligence in the study of the tariff problem and skill in its application. Forty years have passed, and new Germany is the most successful industrial community on earth, and, considering its natural resources, and congested population, its people suffer less from poverty than do the people of any other nation. And yet the Germans are filled with political discontent.

The German Advance.

When Colbert, the great minister of Louis XIV, in 1664 revised the French system of taxation on the basis of the theory that the labor of its people is the greatest asset of a state, he laid the foundation for modern commercial systems, and, as a byproduct, he produced the Coctrine of the protective tariff. Until that time the tariff had been used only as a means of raising revenue, and had been levied with respect to how much the king happened to need. In the two and a half centuries since Colbert's day the tariff question has been the chief concern of fiscal legislation in every commercial country. In that 250 years the protective tariff has built new nations and has wrecked old ones; it has encouraged manufacturing and discouraged agriculture; it has fattened the farmers and starved the manufacturer; it has fostered commerce and it has killed trade; it has caused nations to go to war and it has prevented wars—one thing or another according to how, when and by whom it has been used.

Most Scientific Tariff.

Statesmen of every nation now generally admit that the German tariff policy, in the selfish interest of Germany, is the most scientifically wrought and the most skillfully applied tariff system yet evolved. The importance of the German empire among the nations of the world is great, not in the ratio of the strength of its military establishment, but according to its industrial and economic condition. That the German empire now is the most highly organized industrial nation of the world, and that it has attained this supremacy in only 30 years, cannot be explained except by an examination of the German tariff policy.

The Zolverein—the German customs union—was formed in 1833 to put an end to the restraints laid upon trade by the excessive tariffs levied by each one of the two score German states and which practically prohibited general internal commerce. As it was the first purpose of the Zollverein to remove restrictions from commerce, it was inevitable that German fiscal thought should have inclined toward free thrade rather than protection. By the time the German native industries had began thoroughly to recover from the exhaustion of the Napoleonic wars, Cobden was leading the free trade movement in England and was affecting the fiscal politics of all Europe, as well as of America.

The Revenue Tariffs.

Thus in 1868, when Prussia had gained the supremacy of Germany and had excluded Austria from the nation, the Zollparlament in Berlin was controlled by the anti-protectionists, and the tariff revision accomplished at that time, making the formation of the empire economically certain, was a tariff for revenue only. Bismarck at that time, was an earnest advocate of a strict revenue tariff. At that time Germany was concerned only with the problem of freeing its commerce from every possible restriction, in order that trade might exist, whether its profits were small or large. Nevertheless, the inclusion of the German states within a tariff wall, providing absolute free trade for domestic commerce and levying the necessary revenue tariffs on foreign trade, had the result of furnishing some degree of incidental protection to the nascent German manufacturers.

After the new empire had been established for five years, and it had become apparent that German union was permanent and that internal dissension need no longer be feared, Bismarck's economic policy changed from subjective to objective. Imperial unity assured the prosperity of domestic commerce. It now became necessary for Germany to develop its industries and to foster and encourage its foreign trade. With this change in the nature of the problem before him, Bismarck, wholly without warning, went back on his free trade record and became an ardent protectionist. At that time the will of the iron chancellor was law in the German parliament, and as soon as he had worked out the details of his protective scheme the Reichstag passed the first German protective tariff bill in May, 1879. It is a curiously interesting coincidence that most writers of histories say that the rise of industrial Germany began in 1880.

Bismarck a Protectionist.

Bismarck said: "Free trade is the weapon of the strong." Therefore Britain could afford free trade, but Germany could not. He resolved to give Germany a tariff system which would provide it with weapons of offense and defense, and with which trade adversaries must reckon. In framing the first protective bill, Bismarck and his assistants violated all the precedents of the legislative advocates of protection, in that they did not consider the interests of particular domestic industries, nor of particular sections of their own country. They examined the weak spots in the tariff systems of their trade rivals, and framed their own schedule so as to gain the greatest possible advantage for industrial Germany as a whole.

The protective system was destroyed in Great Britain, because it was used only for the benefit of the landlords, who with pig headed selfishness insisted upon maintaining a high duty on breadstuffs in the face of the facts that the country could not produce sufficient corn to feed its workmen, and that the workmen were starving because of the high price of bread. Now that there is a recrudesence in England of the protective propaganda it is interesting to observe that the English have learned nothing from Germany or from other countries, and that the prevalent English idea of a protective tariff is represented in the demand of the agrarian element for high duties on wheat.

American Tariffs.

In the United States, where tariff measures always have been framed within the life of a single congress, there has been neither time nor opportunity for the scientific preparation of the schedules according to the Bismarck's system. There has been a tariff commission, there is a sort of tariff commission now, and there may be a full fledged tariff commission again; but there is no reason to believe that a congress, controlled by either party, would respect the recommendation of any kind of a commission.

Bismarck had before him the British and American examples, and when he resolved to throw a protective tariff wall around the empire he was careful to avoid the errors of the two Anglo-Saxon nations, the chief trade rivals of Germany. But the possibilities of protection tempted the cupidity of the agrarian element in Germany, whose interests were one with Bismarck's, but whose stupidity he did not share. The landlords succeeded in raising the tariffs on agricultural products to the point of inviting political revolution. The climax of this protective rapacity was reached in 1887, when an increase of the tariff was followed by the election of a low tariff Reichstag. Then Bismarck was dismissed and the fiscal policy of the country was liberalized. Food products and raw materials needed for domestic consupmtion were admitted tariff free, not by a general act but by means of reciprocity treaties in which Germany got a new trade advantage for every concession made.

Perfection of Policy.

Bismarck had instituted the German protective policy, but it remained for his successors to bring it to organized perfection. The system of reciprocity treaties negotiated with most of the European nations fixed the tariff until 1904. A commission of government experts and representatives of the industrial interests was organized in 1898 to make a detailed study of every industry in any way affected by the tariff, and to recommend necessary or advisable revisions. More than 2000 experts participated in the work of the commission, which was extended over five years of incessant labor. The new tariff law based upon the report of this commission was enacted in 1902. It made considerable advance in duties, and was designed to form the basis of a system of diplomatic bargaining. Reciprocity treaties, giving great advantage to German industries, made with several other nations were concluded by the end of 1904.

German Treaties.

In making these treaties the German diplomatists were prepared; their adversaries were not. The Germans got the best of it. It was Sadowa and Sedan all over again. In 1905 these treaties, making considerable reductions in the duties, were enacted into law, and their benefits extended to all nations enjoying "most favored nation" treatment. Using this system as a basis Germany has been able to make advantageous commercial arrangements with practically every country in the world.

So far as the encouragement of industry is concerned, the German tariff policy appears to have been eminently successful. But nothing human is perfect, and the system of monopolies built up behind the protecting tariff walls has so affected domestic relations between producers and consumers that the German people now are in revolt against the oppression of the fiscal system. Although Germans credit protection with having developed their industries and trade, they also accuse it of having increased the cost of living to a degree that is becoming unbearable.

Next article, Industries Developed.

SELLING TEXAS LAND ON MUSTANG ISLAND

Corpus Christi, Texas, Aug. 15.—Many possible purchasers have been at Mustang Island within the past three weeks looking over the state land, which will be sold today. Bids must all be in Austin on that date and will be opened by the commissioner of the general land office on August 16. The minimum price for which the land will be sold will be $10 an acre and the maximum purchased by each individual cannot exceed 10 acres.

Sale of Fort Davis Abandoned Military Reservation. Department of the Interior, General Land Office. Washington, July 21, 1910. Notice is hereby given that the Fort Davis abandoned military reservation, Texas, which has been surveyed into thirty lots, containing 290.09 acres, and duly appraised, will be sold at public auction under act of Congress of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat. 103), by James W. Witten, Superintendent of the Opening and Sale of Indian lands, on or near the reservation, on November 21, 1910, commencing at 10 oclock a. m. Each lot will be sold separately at not less than the appraised price, but any person may purchase any number of tracts for which he is the highest bidder. Payment must be made at the time of sale either in postoffice money order, certified check drawn on a national bank, or New York draft drawn by a national bank, each payable to Fred Dennett, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C. S. V. Proudfit, Acting Commissioner. Approved Aug. 1, 1910. Frank Pierce, Acting Secretary.

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