

WISE RESOLUTIONS BY FARMERS' UNION.

The National Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union closed its largely attended fifth session by the resolution of officers under whose leadership the organization has gone forward by leaps and bounds, and by the adoption of resolutions that will be approved by tens of thousands of citizens who are not farmers. Most farmers' organizations have seemed to lose sight of the constant and heavy drain upon agriculture through the operation of the protective tariff. The Farmers' Union understands that it is based upon the principle of making manufacturing pay by giving to the men engaging in that industry a guarantee of profits enjoyed by men in no other calling. If a farmer plants his crop, he runs the risk of weather and fluctuating prices; if a merchant lays in a stock of goods, bankruptcy stares him in the face if there is no demand for his goods; and the same is true of men in the trades and professions. But in the favored manufacturing industries, a tariff wall is erected avowedly to guarantee to the manufacturers a profit on their investment. This profit is obtained by levying a tax on all consumers, and this is a burden higher upon agriculture than all the regular and special taxes carried by the State and the counties. The Farmers' Union—farmers who are wise enough to see and statesmanlike enough to declare for the only remedy—a tariff for revenue only. They repudiate the sub-treasury sort of special privilege whereby Dr. McCune, in the early days of the Alliance, instead of fighting special privilege, made a demand to let the farmers have a slice of pork. The Union is wise enough to see that special privilege never works to the advantage of any except the limited few, and that the farmers and laborers can never enjoy it. Besides, all they wish is a fair field and no favors. In declaring for a tariff for revenue only, the Union strikes a blow at the mother of trusts, the father of graft, and the spring of the fountain in legislation that has permitted the Rockefellers, the Carnegies, the Harrimans and the rest of that tribe to multiply an undue proportion of the wealth of the country.

The Union was quite as wise in its declaration against the proposed Central bank which Aldrich and Taft have in mind to organize on lines somewhat similar to the old National Bank that Nicholas Biddle put out of business. The method of establishing postal savings banks was an insidious step toward the Central Bank by which "the interests" expect to control the financial policy of the government, centralizing all currency issues and regulation of the volume of money. "Let me control the amount of the currency of a people and I care not who writes the laws." The panic of 1873 was due to contraction and the small volume of money in circulation was largely responsible for the panic that began in 1892 and did not end until gold flowed from the Klondyke in 1898. Having grown enormously wealthy through tariff favoritism and the control of the fiscal affairs of the government the Aldrich type wishes to be in full domination of the currency policy, to expand or contract at will as in the days of Nicholas Biddle. The Central Bank would give them that power and put agricultures at their mercy. The Farmers' Union does not choose to wait until that evil is upon them, but warns against and is ready to fight against the establishment of this most dangerous policy of centralization.

The Union went on record also in favor of putting an end to gambling in cotton, in favor of the parcels post, favoring a physical valuation of railroads, telegraph, and other public service corporations and an endorsement of the policy of conservation. Among the most important constructive policies was the emphasizing the need of liberal appropriations to maintain schools for the instruction of practical and scientific subjects. The full text of the resolutions are not at hand, but the main resolutions show that the Union rang clear for the fundamental principles that are essential if our government is freed from the grasp of privilege.

COTTON

(Report of Farmers' National Union in Charlotte Convention.)

The committee on short staple cotton reported that after a thorough canvass of conditions, it was led to the conviction that the total crop this season would not exceed 10,000,000 bales on account of the spotted conditions reported at present. The entire report of this committee will be of interest and follows:

We, your committee on the minimum price of short staple cotton, beg leave to submit the following report:

The findings of this committee have been greatly facilitated by the excellent judgment used by our worthy national president in the appointment of the same, we having placed a good conservative man from each cotton-growing State upon it, thus making the proper data easily obtainable.

Conditions in Alabama.

We find that in Alabama the acreage has been reduced about 2 per cent., the deterioration of the last three weeks, together, with the lateness of the crop will bring the condition down to about 68 per cent. of the normal crop, or approximately 1,500,000 bales.

Arkansas.

In Arkansas we find that the condition is somewhat better than last year, and we approximate her total at 775,000 bales, or 65 per cent. of the normal crop.

Florida.

In Florida, we find that the increase in acreage has been practically 100 per cent., but as this is not a short staple cotton State, and the condition being about 65 per cent. of the normal crop, we place the estimate at 2,500 bales.

Georgia.

In Georgia we find that the acreage is practically the same as last year, placing her total estimate at 1,500,000 with very poor stands, and the condition of 75 per cent. of the normal crop bales.

Louisiana.

In Louisiana we find a greatly decreased acreage due to the fact that the boll weevil was very disastrous to cotton in that section of the South last year, and with the condition of 50 per cent. of the normal crop, we think we are conservative in putting her total at 150,000 bales.

Mississippi.

In Mississippi we find the decrease 10 per cent in acreage. Some destruction by boll weevil and a condition of 65 per cent. of the normal crop, placing her total at 1,000,000 bales.

Missouri.

In Missouri we find an increase of acreage of about 4 per cent over last year, but on account of excessive rains, practically 11 per cent over last acreage has been abandoned, making a decrease of 7 per cent over last year. We find the crop to be at least three weeks late, and due to the latitude in which this State lies the danger of an early frost together with the condition of 67 per cent of the normal crop, places her crop at approximately 45,000 bales.

North Carolina.

In North Carolina we find an increase in acreage of about 2 per cent over last year, but on account of the deterioration of the last three weeks which has been remarkable, we place the condition at 65 per cent of the normal crop, or approximately 500,000 bales.

Oklahoma.

In Oklahoma we find conditions up to two weeks ago ideal, but deterioration has set in, and we predict that only 75 per cent of the normal crop will be raised, or about 850,000 bales.

South Carolina.

In South Carolina we find an increase of acreage of 2 per cent., but with the crop three or four weeks late we place the estimate at 63 per cent. of the normal crop, or approximately 900,000 bales.

Tennessee.

In Tennessee we find the condition about 70 per cent. of the normal crop, with some deterioration, and approximately the crop at 250,000 bales.

Texas.

In Texas where practically one-fourth of all the cotton of the South is raised, we find the condition alarming. Some sections reporting an entire failure, and the general exodus of the farmers of those sections into other sections, where work can be had to provide maintenance for themselves and families until another crop can be started. The increase in receipts at the present time at all the leading ports in Texas over last year we believe to be due to the excessive dry and hot weather, which has prevailed throughout the entire State for the last few months, thus causing the cotton to open more rapidly than it would otherwise. The reported rains of the last few days in the central and northern portions of the State cannot possibly effect the general yield, for the boll weevil has everlastingly eliminated the "top crop" scare. Taking all these facts into consideration, we place the total yield of the State of Texas at 53 per cent. of the normal crop, or 2,500,000 bales.

Summary.

Taking the States at a whole, bring-

ing up the totals, we find the condition of the crop of the entire cotton belt, to be 65 and 9-10 per cent. or a total of approximately 9,500,000.

We believe we are safe in the assertion that the short staple cotton crop will not exceed 10,000,000 bales for the year 1910.

This committee wishes to thank the members of the Union from different sections of the country for appearing before it and furnishing additional data which greatly facilitates the work it had in hand.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

- Joe E. Edmundson, Texas, Chairman.
- E. W. Chaney, Arkansas.
- G. W. Russell, Mississippi.
- Joe Brown, Louisiana.
- J. L. Shepard, Florida.
- M. L. Rhodes, Tennessee.
- E. Cabiness, Georgia.
- A. J. A. Perritt, S. C.
- T. J. Douglas, Missouri.
- E. W. Winslett, Alabama.
- R. L. Little, N. Carolina.
- Wallace York, Oklahoma.

Comparison Government Report.

Report of condition of cotton crops of States, compiled by representative men from every cotton growing State, as compared with the government report:

	Our pct.	Gov. pct.	Total.
Alabama	68	72	1,050,000
Arkansas	65	78	775,000
Florida	65	74	2,500
Georgia	75	71	1,500,000
Louisiana	50	60	150,000
Mississippi	65	71	1,000,000
Missouri	67	78	45,000
N. Carolina	65	76	400,000
Oklahoma	75	85	850,000
S. Carolina	68	73	900,000
Tennessee	70	78	250,000
Texas	58	69	2,500,000
Total	65 9-10	72.1	9,522,000

CENSUS GINNING REPORT

NEW COTTON GINNED TO SEPTEMBER 1, 356,824 BALES—A FALL OUT FROM 1909—STATISTICS BY STATES.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.—The number of bales of cotton ginned to Sept. 1, from the growth of 1910, was 356,824 bales, round bales counted as half bales, according to the report of the Census Bureau made at 10 o'clock this morning. The 1909 total was 388,242 bales, the 1908, 402,229 bales, and the 1907, 290,278 bales.

Comparative statistics by States of cotton ginned, follows:

State.	1910.	1909.
Alabama	4,505	13,535
Arkansas	27	449
Florida	604	3,542
Georgia	2,818	108,301
Louisiana	1,196	3,450
Mississippi	535	1,670
North Carolina	4	1,070
Oklahoma	397	1,370
South Carolina	198	18,949
Tennessee	4	4
Texas	328,625	237,901
All other States	5	1

The number of Sea Island bales included is 208 as compared with 1,236 for 1909.

Weekly Interior Cotton Towns.

(By the Associated Press.)

Albany, receipts, 1,390; Athens, nom.; Mid, 13 1-2; receipts, 39; Atlanta, receipts, 2; Brenham, receipts, 1,012; Charlotte, mid, 14 1-4; receipts 18; Columbia, receipts, 783; Columbus, Ga., steady; mid, 13 1-4; receipts, 314; Columbus, Miss., receipts, 13; Dallas, receipts, 599; Eufaula, receipts, 445; Greenville, receipts, 6; Greenwood, S. C., receipts, 15; Helena, receipts, 1; Little Rock, receipts, 27; Macon, receipts 558; Meridian, receipts, 129; Montgomery, quiet; mid., 13 1-4; receipts 2,088; Nashville, quiet; mid., 15; Natchez, receipts, 415; Newberry, receipts, 278; Raleigh, easy; mid., 15 1-4; receipts, 13; Rome, receipts, 201; Selma, receipts, 1,118; Shreveport, steady; mid, 13; receipts, 496; Vicksburg, receipts, 15; Yazoo City, receipts, 22.

Cotton Receipts.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 9.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st: Galveston, 192,743; New Orleans, 1,251; Mobile, 896; Savannah, 16,859; Charleston, 407; Wilmington, 214; Norfolk, 141; Baltimore, 79; New York, 200; Boston, 101; San Francisco, 800; Port Townsend, 190. Total, 123,706 bales.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 9.—For the week ending Friday, September 9: Net receipts at all United States ports during week, 95,731; net receipts at all United States ports same week last year, 154,116; total receipts since September 1st, 123,706; total receipts to same date last year, 196,855; exports for the week, 95,328; exports for same week last year, 46,716; total

exports since September 1st, 95,521; total exports same date last year, 76,581; stock at all United States ports, 197,247; stock at all United States ports same time last year, 280,258; stock at all interior towns, 55,290; stock at all interior towns same time last year, 84,943; stock at Liverpool, 299,000; stock at Liverpool same time last year, 781,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain same time last year, 14,000.

Liverpool Weekly Cotton.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.—The following are the weekly cotton statistics: Imports, all kinds, 30,000 bales. Imports, American, 23,000. Stock all kinds, 302,000. Stock, American, 215,000. American forwarded, 51,000. Total exports, 1,200. Total sales, all kinds, 52,000 bales. Total sales, American, 44,000 bales. English spinners' takings, 62,000 bales. Total export, 1,600 bales. Quantity afloat, all kinds, 67,000 bales. Quantity afloat, American, 41,000 bales. Total sales on speculation, 1,000 bales. Total sales to exporters, 600 bales.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Developments for the Week Have Been Largely Favorable

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 9.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Developments of the week have been better weather and crop reports, a larger distribution of fall goods by jobbers and retailers at most markets, more cheerful reports from some branches of the iron and steel trade, some resumption of textile mills until recently shut down, a reduction in the number of idle cars, and a shading in prices of leading farm products due to better crop reports and larger movement leading to the hope of a resumption of export trade. All these have combined to make for a rather more optimistic feeling in general trade and industrial lines, but in financial circles there is little apparent gain in activity or strength, owing largely to continuance of political activity, the rapid reduction of money supplies at the country's banking center, and the fear of a pinch in supplies later, with possible effect upon rates.

The enlargement in jobbing and retail trade is not entirely uniform.

At some Southwestern cities house trade is smaller, as buyers have returned home, but traveling men's orders are better. The cotton crop movement has begun at the South and trade and collections feel some impetus therefrom.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending September 8 were 143 against 179 last week and 191 in the like week of 1909.

World's Visible Supply.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 9.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton issued today shows the total visible to be 1,416,998 against 1,467,170 last week and 1,885,152 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 767,528 against 790,179 last week and 1,542,152 last year and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 649,000 against 677,000 last week and 423,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton, there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 740,000 against 1,310,000 last year; in Egypt, 35,000 against 41,000 last year; in India, 291,000 against 159,000 last year and in the United States, 251,000 against 375,000 last year.

The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 127,792 bales against 193,278 for the same seven days of last year and 157,934 year before last, and for the nine days of this season it has been 165,892 against 222,250 last year and 204,675 against 222,250 last year and 204,675 against 222,250 last year and 204,675 against 222,250 last year.

The movement since September 1st shows receipts at all United States ports 123,522 against 161,187 last year and 135,071 year before last. Overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to Northern mills and Canada, 2,578 against 1,835 last year and 7,231 year before last; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year, 7,882 against 20,354 last year and 21,945 year before last; Southern mill takings, 32,000 against 48,858 last year and 41,328 year before last.

Foreign exports for the last nine days have been 95,535 against 40,932 last year.

The total takings of American mills North, South and Canada thus far for the season have been 67,873 against 61,185 last year.

Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading Southern interior centers have increased during the week 2,891 bales against an increase during the corresponding season of 192,035.

Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the new crop the supply to date is 413,944 against 484,656 for the same period last year.

Pittsboro, Sept. 8.—Mr. Isham Praxton, a young man, while cleaning out saw dust beneath a circular saw, had his arm caught and cut off below the elbow. The accident occurred just across the Alamance line.