FARMERS PAGE A Regular Weekly Feature for the Farmers of Anderson and adjoining Counties. Contributions for this page gladly received.

THE FARMER AND WAR

In the Path of Armies the Producer Becomes Helpless By DAVID STARR JORDAN

Dr. David Starr Jordan of LelandStanford University is a friend of all nations. He knows them. He is a triend of humanity, for he knows ft. As a student of history and an advocate of peace he is held in monor the world over. In presenting Doctor Jordan's masterful analysis outbreak of the national forms occupy the same lands. The soldier stands for might and violence. The farmer needs justice and security to the farmer who lives away from the sons are called to the slaughter on the pay of a cent or two a day, 20 of the present was relicable methods. cate of peace he is held in among the world over. In presenting Bocton Josephales outbreak of the present war which was that we should "guard the farmer's interests but not many. Their life was very distance and spell out the meaning of this chaos."

And, indeed, at a time like this all of along the road. Everybody lived in goe.

The farmer needs justice and securible time the burden is crushing. His soons are called to the slaughter on the pay of a cent or two a day, 20 cents a month in the French army, 20 cents a month in the Greek, the others and spell out the meaning of this ferent from farm life in Ohio.

There were no houses standing the road. Everybody lived in goe.

Doctor Jordan's can give.

You will also be interested in Doctor Jordan's latest book, "War's Aftermath," published by Houghton Miffin Company, Boston. In this work Doctor Jordan shows the effect of our own Civil War on the manhood of the country. The results of the present conflict will stand as the fulfillment of the prophecy which this book has

The two demands of the farmer on his government are security and jus-tice. In war both are taken from

If one will start out on the road in If one will start out on the road in any direction from anywhere in the United States, let us say, for example, from Springfield, Ohio, he will find ample evidence that the farmer has security. He will find handsome, well-shaded towns, good roads, neat farmhouses scattered along the road, one for each farm with its barns and other belongings without the district

for each farm with its barns and other belongings without the slightest attempt at defense from any outside foe and with no fear that danger lurks in isolation. This represents one extreme of the world. The center of the population of the great republic is also the center of peace.

Under the flag where haired dies away the farmer feels absolutely certain in care for his erops in security and in the evening of the day or the life time to be able to toast his toes by the fireside in perfect serenity. For the other extreme we may go to another land, as richly endowed by nature as southern Ohlo, and not unlike it in physical aspects except for its nearness to the sea.

its nearness to the sea. This, Macedonia. This, Macedonia.

It has been civilized for more than two thousand years, nearly ten times as long as Ohio. It has been a Christian land since the days of Saint Paul.

Aristotle was born in Macedonia Aristotle was born in Macedonia, and so, alas, was Alexander the Great. On its field of Phillippi Roman freedom went down, with Brutus and Cassius, before the imperialism of Caesar and Antony. And since the days of Alexander and Caesar, Macedonia has not known security or justice. It has known the march and the considermants. countermarch of war. Romans, Greeks, Turks; Turks, Greeks, Fottans, Bulgarians, Servians, Italians; and now, at least the

LISTEN! HEAR IT?

That's OPPORTUNITY knocking at your door.

It's like this-I have a farm of 210 acres of good land; run down slightly, but a GOOD farmer can easily and economically-build it up. It is situated three miles this side of Sandy Springs and eight miles from

\$1,500 down and the balance on yearly payments will turn the trick—and the price is VERY LOW.

Think of Farming at Night?

The streets paved with rough stone edges upward, were just wide enough to let a camel or a cart drawn by to let a camel or a cart drawn by a builtslo pass. A Creek army had passed by a few months before, and half the houses, sometimes all of them, in every town had been burned. And the belpless farmers crouched where they could, and did their farming furtively, in the night sometimes, because nights may be as for them the nights may be safer than the day. And there were more women than men on farms. The men were dead on the battlefields They were drafted off to make new armies, or they had fled across the border for safety in Bulgaria. In one small town, Singelovo, not a man was left. With the women

garia. In one small town, Singelovo, not a man was left With the women all breadwinning rested.

And the farming was not very good. The ground was barely scratched by the plow. The fields of wheat and rye and Indian corn would look stunted and shabby in Ohio. Often in good land shabby in Ohio. Often in good land one would see strips covered with blackberries and wild flowers, bits of virgin soil never yet touched with the plow, though the forests had been cleared away before the days of Saint Paul. Other tracts are overgrown with scrubby oaks and sometimes with wild illacs, although not a big tree was left standing to make a forest. The Turks once held Macedonia, and it would seem that they hated trees. The Chinese have a proverb that "where armies quarter thorns and thisles grow," and armies have quartered in Macedonia for twenty centuries. And for this reason there can be no good farms. The cattle are dwartish and give but little milk. They are used, with the primitive European than page. In long of the many millions of people nothing to buy with. The interest of all so far as farmers and workmen are concerned. The farmer has no greater need than peace. And peace is the mission than peace. And peace is the mission of the more in the same than the same that they have a series of the farmers in the farmer of America gains nothing though the lesses of the farmers of Europe. We are all in the same to be and whatever harms the prospective of one part of the world instance was all. For some a little milk they have the more than the same that the same that they have the more than the same that they have the same that the same that the same that they have the same that the same t tian land since the days of Saint Paul. are used, with the primitive European than who wrote an epistle to the church of buffelo, as bessts of burden. Horses than its capital city, the Thessalonians of his day, now the people of Thessalonians of the (Salonica.)

Aristotle was born in Macedonia in Judea in Bible times, are handsome

The sheep, the same breed they had in Judes in Bible times, are handsome and active, but carrying very little wool, a couple of pounds a year would be a big average.

There would be no use in improving the stock when the seldiers may come any minute And between bands of soldiers come the bands of brigands. A brigan din Maccelonia, as in Mexico, Korea, and China, is a farmer who has quit. If he can't make a living as on the farm, or aff someone has selved his farm he becomes an armed tramp. And a million of people, Bulgarians, Türks, and Greeks are remained in and cut of Maccedonia. Armed or unarmed, mostly helpless, they have taken to the road. For all the people of one race or one church in these war-wasted lands drive out all the others and divide their property.

The farmer who is rich and prosperous today may have to leave the persus today

tor Jordan's latest book, "War's Af
houses could stand.

Everypay lived to go only two years ago the Bulgarians, were ten miles away. And the villages with the Servians and the Greeks, were crowded just as closely as houses could stand.

And when the war was over the Mace-And when the war was over the Mace donlan farmers swarmed up in Bul-

The Bulgarian farmer said to him:
"Why don't you stay in Macedonia?
We went there to set you free. Now you come here to crowd our houses, to take our jobs, to die in our beds. My brother died in Macedonia. We

My brother died in Macedonia. We can not support you. Oh, go back."
And the Macedonian answers: "Who told you to come down to trample our vine, to destroy our fields, to kill our cattle and sheep, to leave our houses for the Greeks to burn? I don't care if your brother is dead. Mine is dead too, and we are all dying."

Why Food is Chesp in England. The farmer of America gains nothing through the losses of the farmers of Europe. We are all in the same boat, and whatever harms the prosperity of one part of the world injures us all. For some of his products the American farmer may set a little

than war. He has no greater need than peace. And peace is the mission and the duty of a republic. A repub-lic is a form of government fitted for minding its own business. Its busi-ness is mainly justice, sanitation, ed-ucation and peace. With few play

garians, Turks, and Greeke are rerusses: in and out of Macedonia. Armed or unarmed, mostly helpless, they have taken to the road. For all the
people of one take or one church in
these war-wasted lands drive out all
the others and divide their property.
The farmer who is rich and prosperous today may have to leave the
country tomorrow on two hours' notice, by the light of his blazing house,
with whatever he can carry on his
back.

Burdens Toe Great to Bear.

Europe is today suffering from the
conditions of Macedonia, on the biggust possible scale. Everywhere the
conditions of Macedonia, on the biggust possible scale. Everywhere the
end of July the farmers of Belgium
felt as secure as the farmers of Ohie
Bolgtium was the most industrious, the
most prosperous, the most peace-lovling part of Europe. Now its farms and
villages are a blackened desclation.
The farmers are crowding by the hunthe intensity, parmiless, hopsiess,
that they too must live.

The farmer are are official and England do their
best, but they too must live.

The farmers are allowed desclation
the haven of choland and England do their
best, but they too must live.

The farmer are forght on borrowed
mostey, and no war were fought has
swery yet been paid for by any mation.

All wars are forght on borrowed
mostey, and no war ever fought has
swery yet been paid for by any mation.

The emperors play at the ape and
tiger game, using armies and almentary
proper of the property play at the ape and
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the other war, but it is what their vill. The farmer
to men mation the will property
the man and antion
the war has come to alm in the tire of men, mostly in these two in

the time p

as recklessly as boys playing with

three years had its source in the reck-lessness of Europe. Our congress and our president had no part whatsoever in creating if. It is part of the un-certainty of all business, in the facc of the crimes and the horrors which have actually come. Security is Essential to Prosperity.

What the farmer wants, what every good citizen most wants, is security. The "armed peace," the truce among half-bankrupt nations armed to the

half-bankrupt nations armed to the teeth, is not peace. It is not security. As security, armies and navies have proved the ghastliest and costliest failures in history.

The Balance of Power, another form of the same Great Illusion, now breaking up in measureless disaster, has falled over and over before, Each trial and each failure is more terribly ruinous.

The war system, the system of saber rattlers, war traders, war scares, war robberies, and war corruption, has risen through our neglect.

people who pay for it must learn to put it aside, and they will.

The war system_must go. No re-form is secure while this system lasts. We must find some system of national defense less hideously dangerous to the interest it protected.

defense less hideously dangerous to the interest it pretends to protect.
"Law is for the weak; force is for the strong: law is a makeshift; war is a reality." This dictum of the group of men called Pan-Germanists is the doctrine of all war. The inci-dent of Zabern, the military murders of men who dare to speak, the seiz-ure of Belgium, slap our law in the face.

All Europe is today under martial law. Martial law is the law of war. It is the paralysis of all civil law. In nt is the paralysis of ill civil law. In war al laws are stlent. Thus barbarism takes its revenge. It will take it over and over again so long as civilization rests its defense on barbarism. Even a "holy war," if such an anomaly ever existed, could be carried on only by methods most unholy.

Those who rule by force and fear have their fits of madness when their power begins to wane. Dread of the loss of power is the mainspring of the bloodiest follies in history. This war is the more wicked because it is unfair. fair. Our cannon are as fatal to our friends as to our enemies. For our friends are not all in one camp, nor our enemies in another. Courage, virtue, and patriotism are not the gifts

of any one race. All the people of Europe and American really belong to one race—the race of men.

There can be no shiding civilization without security of property and life. There can be no abiding peace save in democracy. There can be no security in democracy. in democracy while absolutism is its neighbor. Absolutism finds, its main interest in some form ci robbery of the people it holds in its chains. Burope has no room for both. This, absolutism well knows. This, democracy must realize.

follow leaves any of the people of Europe helpless in their own affairs, it will be only a temporary truce. The same abuses will bring the same murderous and undiscriminating remedy. Thus it is that "history repeats it-self," for in this unremembering world "history is made only to be immed-lately forgotten."

Here is the work for the statesman.

Here is the work for the statesman. It is his part to see that history does not repeat itself, that the old blunders and crimes shall not blast the future. And never had Europe more need of a statesman than today.

War is a mere wreckage, with no power for good in itself. It destroys far more of good than evil. "War creates more scoundrels than it kills." Militarism is again in the saddle. The blood of the nations is ebbing. Defeat means the evil fermed of rancor, the abiding spirit of revenge. Victory means vainglory, the growth of the uncanny bubble of national egotism. Victory and defeat of forty years ago have been the largest factor in the rule of the war system of today. The "nightmore of Europe" that rose from Gravelotte and Sedan overspread all the rations. Whichever side may win in the flaming Ardennes will find within itself a for more willy and more descent that a new accountered on win in the flaming Ardennes will find within itself a fee more wily and more dangerous than any encountered on the battlefield. If Germany is to be redeemed she must save herself. Not all the batallions of Europe can cure her of the war poison. The other infected nations, Great Britisin, France, Russia and the rest must likewise work out their own salvation.

rk out their own salvation.
The hour for meditation must come mer or later. The earnest men of rope look to the United States for final decisive action. Ours is the chrope look to the United Flates for the final decisive action. Ours is the nally great nation not sinking in the ulclesands. America alone can reach ut the hand of extrication. "The final clp," mays a Londan publicist, "is en mightly duty of Ame. Ica. It is the reactest opportunity to be had in history," whatever form the efforts of resident Wilson may take, the demorats of Europe will mobilize behind in and give him every support.

Our one ultimate hope is that intend of the Concert of Powers, ever not of time and tune, we may have a of the concert of rowers, ever r fine and time, we may have a ert of Péoples, a gathering not idiers, war agents, and tippo-but an assembly of good men ed to the common welfare of su-

Like the Seed is the Harvest.
Whether the outlook be dark or
thit, the duty of all good men, a
mame "God tomes Pack our fairis that we may begin again." So
may begin here and now. We may
d up wounds. We may strike of
this. We may comfort the widow
I the fatherless. The peoples will
weaker, arhanted in money, in

Commerical and Financial

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Numercas favorable developments impacted greater cheerfulness to the general incial situation today. Trading in aggregate than since the rocen t resumption and greater framess shown by seasoned tisues.

Decline in some obscure bonds were Decline in some obscure bonds were again severe, rraging from 2 1-2 to aimost 6 points. The more substantial advances included Chicago. Rock Island io Pacific Railway 4s and fis, New Haven 67 New York Railway adjustments 5s and New York, Westchester in Boston 4 1-2s, the latter recovering 9 1-2 points of their spectacular decide of the mid-year.

The decision to issue daily what, in effect, amounts to an official list of

in effect, amounts to an official list of transactions in stocks, also served to stimulate confidence.

There was an increased inquiry for almost all classes of short term notes. The \$5,000,00 Swedish government loan taken by a financial syndicate promised success. There were rumors of further loans to foreign governments but these lacked confirma-

Money for the short dates was of money for the short dates was op-tainable at lower rates and call loans went down to 3 1-2 per cent. The local flow of money indicated that clearing house institutions have lost a considerable sum to the sub-treasa considerable sum to the sub-treas-ury, largely owing to the heavy pay-ments of special revenue taxes and further retirement of emergency cur-rency. Exchange on London was dult and slightly easier, but Reichmarks continued strong. The Bank of Eng-land made an indifferent weekly ex-hibit, showing a loss of \$4,000,000 gold.

Additional railway returns for Octo-er showed further heavy losses in net earnings.

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.-Reports of an easier turn in Southern spot markets were accompanied by some Southern selling in the cotton market here to-day and prices broke rather sharply. The close was steady at a net loss of 9 to 15 points

9 to 16 points.

After opening steady at a decline of 1 to 3 points in response to lower cables then due, the market began to sag off under scattering liquidation and Southern and Liverpool selling. There was enough investment buying to help the undertone, but it was in evidence, only on a scale down, while Southern offerings became rather more liberal during the afternoon. while Southern offerings became rather more liberal during the afternoon with may and later deliveries selling down to the lowest prices reached since the reopening of the exchange. Trading in December and January was relatively quiet but those months fully shared the decline with December, selling at 7 cents or within 15 points of the recent low level while January and March broke to the low point of November, 18. Closing prices were steadied by covering but at practically the low point of the day.

Some of the southern spot markets showed slight declines, and there were rumora of lower efferings from the interior, while some attributed the southern selling to hedging against

Spot cotton quiet. Middling uplands 7.50; Gulf 7.75. No males. Coton futures closed steady.

Cotton Seed Oil

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Cotton seed CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Pr. NEW YORK. Dec. 3.—Cotton seed oil advanced 9 to 14 points early on lighter offerings of crude, scattered local buying on the firmless in lard and supporting orders from the south. Later there was a slight setback, but the close was 5 to 10 points net higher. Sales 15,800 barrels.

The markets closed steady. Spot 5.56(9.58); December 5.88(5.70; January 5.87(9.58); Pebruary 5.98(9.64); Jarch 6.97(9.69); April 6.16(9.82); May 628(9.59); July 6.47(9.64).

fife, for a saner, wiser, and more pat-lette public opinion, and for a pub-lic conscience which will make an other great war impossible. If Eu-rope shall have better days she must deserve the of this her brothers in Asseries must help. Kinfolk to all the nations, we have a great privi-lege and a great duty.

No finer word has been spoken to-day than this of Professor Lowes Dickinson of the University of Cam-bridge.

day than this of Professor Lowes Dickinson of the University of Cambridge.

"Let war be declared and every individual in a ustion is ready to lay fown his goods and his life. This is why, to some noble men, war appears as a noble thing. But what makes it appear so is the passion misled into its service. That passion is needed for the good things of life: for good instead of evil, for truth instead of lies, for love instead of hate. To turn it into these channels the friends of liste. To turn it into these channels for friends of reason are always working. For the moment their voice will not be heard. But as the war pursues its dreadful course, as its fatal and unforseen consequences, unroll, the fact of what we are doing begins to penetrate from our senses to our imagination as the dreadful awakening succeeds to the stunning shock: It will be for the friends of reason to drive home the leyon, first and chiefcest into their of a heart and brain, then, if the event of manifold The

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—In response to a general demand by members and their clients, the stock exchange authorities today published two lists of stock prices, the first as of one o'clock and the other after the clc... Both contained minimum and bid and asked quotations, and the later list included final prices.

Beginning tomorrow the exchang will publish one list embodying thos various quotations after the close of business. This list will be carried of all the stock tickers controlled by the

New Orleans Cotton

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—The price of cotton fell off today under selling pressue that appeared to originate in the interior of the belt. The close was at the lowest of the day, a loss of 11 to 15 points on the trading months It was the most active day and fluctuations were the widest since the restration of future trading.

stions were the widest since the re-symption of future trading.

Spots showed a downward tendency, local prices losing three sixteenths of a cent while spot markets generally marked quotations down one-sixteenth to one-eighth. Dallas lost one-eight and quoted middling at \$ 7-50, the low-last in weeks. est in weeks.

est in weeks.

The statistics of the day were encouraging but had no influence or fluctuations. Total port receipts for the day were 49,061 bales which totaled shipments, including coastwist clearances, were 65,738 bales, causing a decrease in port stocks. Receipts thus far this week were 289,854 bales against 302,319 bales up to the same time last week which was taken to mean that the holding movement was growing among farmers. growing among farmers.

Spot cotton easy. Sales on the spo

Spot cotton easy. Sales on the spot 325 bales; to arrive 1,035. Cotton futures closing: January 7.10; March 7,21; May 7.40; July 7.58; Octobe. 7.79.

Liverpool Cotton

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.-Cotton, spot moderate business; prices steady: American middling fair 5.37; good middling 4.69; middling 4.40; low middling 3.94; good ordinary 3.24: ordinary 2.79. Sales 6,000 bales, in-cluding 5,500 American and 500 for speculation and synory. speculation and export. Receipt 21, 634 bales, including 13,355 Ameri

Futures closed quiet. May and Jun 4.12 1-2; July and August 4.17 1-2; October-November 4.27; January-Feb ruary 4.32; February and march

Dry Goods

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Dry moods jobbers were buying steadily today Denims were reduced to a basis o 12 1-2c for 9 ounce goods. It was an 12 1-2c for 9 ounce goods, it was an nounced, however, that orders could not be accepted beyond February because of the dyestuffs shortage, Yarns were quiet. Men's wear was inactive except for foreign business in army

Live Stock ·

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Hogs steady Bulk 6.55@6.85; light 6.10@6.85; mix-ed 6.40@7.00; heavy 6.35@7.00; rough 6.40@6.55; pigs 3.50@6.50. Cattle strong, Native steers 5.700, 10.50; western 5.25@8.50; cows and helfers 3.25@8.60; calves 7.00@.0.00. Sheep unsettled. Sheep 5.20@6.25; year.lugs 6.20@7.50; lambs 6.50@ 3.00.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Profit taking by longs in wheat today more than wiped out an early advance due to higher cables. Closing prices were heavy 3-8 to 3-4 under last night. Corn suffered a net loss of 3-8@1-2 to 1₈2@5-8 and oats of 3-8 to 5-8. Provisions advanced 2 1-2 @10c.

Grain and provisions closing:

Corn, No. 2 yellow, new 63 3-4@ Catz, standard, 48 1-2@49.

NEED HAVE NO FEARS OF DREAD EPIDEMIC

Foot-and-Mouth Disease is Very Un-likely to Reach State, Says Veterinarion. CLEMSON COLLEGE, Dec. There is very little danger that foot-and-mouth disease will extend to South

Carolina during the present outbreak. This statement is made by Dr. R. O. Feeley, state veterinarian and head of the veterinary division of Clemson College, in order to relieve the approhendlong of many who have been writing to Clemson College for information about the disease and the probabilities of its effects, if any, on the live stock industry in South Carolina.

Dr. Freeley is of the opinion that it is safe to say now that there is a minimum of likelihood of the dissase reaching South Carolina during the present epidemic. He states that, owing to the excellent work of the federal bureau of animal in-iustry, the quarantine lines have been rightly drawn, old shipments of stock have been traced and precau-tionary measures taken to the point where the men of the department of sase reaching South Carolina during tericulture seem to have the situa-

tion well in hand. Owners of stock in South Carolina may therefore be reasonably sure that they will have no trouble with the dread disease.

From an almost diagonally opposite angle, however, the foot-and-mouth disease should have an effect upon the live stock industry in South Carolina, say the live stock demonstration agents of Clemson's extension division. The disease and the accompanying losses of stock and general uneasiness that is likely to iccompanying losses of stock and general uneasiness that is likely to prevail in middle western live stock circles for a time will be one of the causes that will contribute to a shortage of meat products next year.
The demand for meat will be correspondingly heavy. The time is herefore, ideal for the South Caroina farmer to engage more than over before in breeding cattle and

Clemson's advice to cotton farm's is to "grow" into live stock,
rather than "go" into it. It is recoglized that the process cannot be a
udden one. At the same time, no
armer will make a mistake this
ginter by raising more here than winter by raising more hogs than in any other year of his history. In cooperation with the federal de-

in cooperation with the federal de-regarded to agriculture. Clemson folloge is now organising county ive stock associations in the tick-ree counties of the State and ex-less of the college will aid the nembers of these associations with heir live stock problems. heir live stock problems.

WHO PRODUCES WEALTHI

The people of Belgium are often said tot to be self-supporting, since they lo not produce from their own acres nore than a fraction of the food they

nore than a fraction of the food they consume. Yet up to the time when he Germans invared the kingdom they ived in much comfort, consuming as much food as most people.

As a matter of fact, they were just as truly self-supporting as are the armens of America. They were enaged in taking coal and iron and other minerals from the earth, and producing from them and from the oroducing from them and forests articles just as essential to be civilized life as food.

They are now reduced to poverty merely because they are not allowed to work and dispose of the fruite of their

We are sending them food in the name of charity instead of in the way of trade, because the Belgians, instead of being productively employed making prophesied against another people by Isaiah when he said, "For it shall be that as wandering birds, as a scatthat as wandering birds, as a scat-tered nest, so shall the daughters of Meah be at the fords of Arnon."

In this scattered nest, before the German tempest struck it, work went on in which we as Americans were be-ing served in a thousand productive ways. The tempest struck, and the Belgians ceased to work for us and with us.

Cash gran: Wheat, No. 2 red, gaged in it, but against every produc-.14 3-4@1.16;No. 2 hard, 1.15@1.16 or in the world.—Farm and Fireside.

OUR STRONG DEFENSE

America does not need more buttleships and a barge standing army. Enough of both to doordinary police duty is needful and proper. As military studies and practice cultivates manly qualities, a large "standing army of the National guard is commendable. There are trained soldiers who work at their trades and professions for fifty-one weeks in a year

who work at their trades and professions for fifty-one weeks in a year and take a lay-off for a week sleeping under canvas as a vacation. They do not live off the people; they are not beches and consumers, they are trained in obedience, soluterly bearing an duties, and in an emergency they are first to sespond to the call for fectuin.

We have in this country another force immessurably greater than the hugest battleships and vastly stronger than the greatest army in the world. It is our waving fields of golden grain and tossing tassels of corn. America is the only country which produces enough food stuff to make her own people of more and attil taxe some left to export. A great general said: "An army travels on its belty," Our defense of the produces are the country which produces are considered. A greet general said: "An army travels on its belly," Our defense ... In our farms, not our forcesses. The protectors of our antion are ouncated at Urbans and Ames and Madison, not at West Point and Annapolis. What the American people want to turn their attention to is not more military and naval appropriations, but to learn to establish upon American farms a permanent system of agriculture which will insure increasing fertility of soil instead of impoverishment by folloring shiftless methods and theoretical visionaries who say "Rotation is emongh to keep a soil fertile." A soil is like a bank; constant dratts without deposits mean bankruptcy. Blove knowledge of soils and has marked as nowder will least the mace of the world.—Explanes. kelers powder will keep the peace of the world.—Exc

