

PREMIER "Non-Puncture Auto" Tires

Guaranteed 7,500 Miles Service

These tires bear the greatest known mileage guarantee, yet are sold at a price even less than tires of ordinary guarantee. This guarantee covers punctures, blow-outs and general wear. Guarantee covers 7,500 miles service against everything except abuse. These tires are intended for most severe service.

Orders have been received for these tires for us in United States Government Service.

As a SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY offer, we will allow the following prices for the next ten days.

Tire	Tube	Price
28x3	\$ 9.20	\$ 2.00
30x3	10.25	2.30
32x3 1/2	13.50	2.80
32x3 3/4	14.05	3.00
34x3 1/2	15.25	3.20
31x4	17.00	3.25
32x4	18.00	3.30
33x4	19.50	3.40
34x4	20.40	3.60
35x4	21.00	3.80
36x4	22.00	3.90
35x4 1/2	25.00	4.00
36x4 1/2	27.00	5.10
37x4 1/2	27.50	5.15
37x5	32.00	5.40

At other sizes, Non-Skids 20 per cent extra. 5 per cent discount if payment in full accompanies order and if two are ordered, shipping charges will be paid by us. C. O. D. on 15 per cent of amount of order. Our output is limited, so we suggest early ordering. We sell direct only, giving purchaser the advantage of all middlemen's profits.

STRONGTREAD RUBBER CO.
Dayton, Ohio

Ormondsville, Lenoir county, which boasts a population of 50 people, is said to be the smallest place in North Carolina with a bank. A bank with a capital of \$10,000 has just been organized in the village, which is the center of a prosperous farming community.

HELPLESS AS BABY

Down in Mind Unable to Work, and What Helped Her.

Summit Point, W. Va.—Mrs. Anna Belle Emey, of this place, says: "I suffered for 15 years with an awful pain in my right side, caused from womanly trouble, and doctored lots for it, but without success. I suffered so very much, that I became down in mind, and as helpless as a baby. I was in the worst kind of shape. Was unable to do any work."

I began taking Cardui, the woman's tonic, and got relief from the very first dose. By the time I had taken 12 bottles, my health was completely restored. I am now 48 years years old, but feel as good as I did when only 16.

Cardui certainly saved me from losing my mind, and I feel it my duty to speak in its favor. I wish I had some power over poor, suffering women, and could make them know the good it would do them.

If you suffer from any of the ailments peculiar to women, it will certainly be worth your while to give Cardui a trial. It has been helping weak women for more than 50 years, and will help you, too.

Try Cardui. Your druggist sells it.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Medical Instructions on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," in plain wrapper, N. C. 181.

A delegation of Creek Indians of Robeson county was in Washington last week seeking to have their status as Cherokee Indians established. The North Carolina Legislature has declared these people are Cherokee Indians. Senator Simmons and Representative Gedwin have each introduced a resolution in Congress requiring the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report whether these Indians have received any lands and whether there is any money due them from the government.

THE WILD ONION.

Preventing Onion-Flavored Milk

It is a well-known fact that feeds with a strong odor if given to cows just before milking will produce unpleasant odors and flavors in the milk. This can be avoided, however, if such feeds are given after rather than before milking. The time of feeding can be easily controlled when cows are kept in a stable, but when they feed in a pasture containing plants which produce unpleasant odors in milk it is not so easy to provide a remedy.

In the Middle Atlantic States, and in some others adjoining, many pastures are so badly infested with wild onion or garlic that milk is tainted if the cows are allowed to remain in the pasture until milking time. The dairyman should endeavor to eradicate the pest, if possible, but in the meantime some measures should be adopted to prevent losses from tainted milk.

The Dairy Division has recently conducted some experiments at the Beltsville farm in order to determine the length of time that must elapse between the feeding of wild onions and milking time. In some of the feeding tests one-half pound, in others 1 pound, of wild onion tops were fed at different lengths of time before milking. It was found that increasing the length of time between feeding and milking decreased the unpleasant odor and flavor. There was only a faint onion flavor in the milk drawn from cows four hours after feeding, and even this almost disappeared when the milk stood for four hours. In all cases cream was more noticeably affected than the skim milk in some cases there was no taint whatever in the latter.

The results of these feeding trials show that the dairyman should keep his cows from pastures badly infested with wild onion for at least four hours before milking in order to avoid onion-flavored milk. This may not be a safe guide if any of the cows should eat more than a pound of the onion tops. The department suggests that every farmer with onion-infested pastures should test the question for himself and determine how long it is safe to allow them in the pasture before milking.

Killing Wild Onions or Garlic.

The wild onion, which when taken by cows gives an unpleasant odor and flavor to milk, matures in midsummer. Each plant at that time has at its base a large, soft-shelled bulb and several smaller, hard-shelled bulbs. The soft-shelled bulb germinates shortly after that time, and by the following spring the new plant has begun to form new bulbs. The hard-shelled bulbs, however, do not germinate at once, most of them remaining dormant until the following spring. There is, therefore, an overlapping of generations which accounts for the remarkable persistence of the wild onion.

Wild Onion in Cultivated Land.

To eradicate this weed from a piece of land it is necessary to take advantage of the knowledge stated above. The land should be plowed late in the fall as deeply as possible in order to bury the plants that have come up from the soft-shelled bulbs before they start producing young bulbs. The next spring the land should be prepared as early as possible for a cultivated crop by harrowing, preferably with a disk, the land being gone over frequently enough to prevent any top growth of wild onion. After planting the crop, corn or cotton being the best crops for this purpose, the cultivations should be made with the purpose of keeping down top growth of the onion at all times. An implement of the sweep type, or an ordinary cultivator to which sweeps or weed knives are attached, is the best for this purpose, since it cuts the onion stems off below the surface. These sweeps vary in length from 6 to 18 inches, and may be fitted to any of the up-to-date cultivators in place of the shovels. They should be wide enough to overlap, so that none of the weed stems can slip through. If the work is well done the weed will be entirely killed by "laying-by time." If it shows up again in the fall, however, the process of late fall plowing, followed by a cultivated crop the next spring, should be repeated. This weed occurs commonly in pastures, and if pasture is badly infested all that can be done to eradicate the pest is to plow up and follow the cultivation method as outlined above. If a pasture is not so full of it as to warrant such a radical step going over the pasture several courses, each clump of the onion may be attached. This may be done by going over the pasture several times during the fall, winter and spring with a mattock or similar tool and cutting off the tops as deeply as can conveniently be done. The onion will disappear in a couple of years under this treatment.

Wild Onion in Wheat.

The bulblets produced on the top of the onion stems are about the same size and weight as the wheat grains, so that they are very difficult to separate from the latter. This fact results in serious loss to wheat growers since the bulblets contaminate the flour and gum the mill rollers. Farmers must therefore suffer a loss of from 20 to 50 per cent when such wheat is offered for sale. Fields should be cleared of the onion by the cultivation method before they are seeded to wheat. It is also necessary to use wheat for seed that is free of the wild onion bulblets.

Many millmen will be interested in knowing this department has worked out a method of separating the onion bulblets from wheat on a commercial scale. This plan is discussed in Bureau of Plant Industry Bulletin 100.

Turner's Romance No. 10

I remained in the hospital 18 days. In a low day, my clothing which was left in Richmond came to us all right. Our shoes were made of cloth and over the toes and around the heels there was a strip of leather. The leather part was stained up. The bottoms were made of wood. The bullet holes through our coats and pants and torn places were neatly mended; it reminded us of home.

I was sent home for 30 days on furlough. After I arrived home some of the boys that went out to the army when I did came to see me. I will not say how they got home. My 30 days seemed a long time to me as I wanted to go back to my command. I had received my \$10 bounty and taken the oath to support the laws of the Confederate States. The day my 30 days were out I started back; my wound had healed but little. Had I not gone back I would have been through life. I took the train at 11 o'clock a bushwhacker, which is not an enviable reputation to carry. Greenbacks went by Raleigh, W. Va., Petersburg and Richmond. I went to headquarters in Richmond to learn where my command was. Here I was given a way-bill which carried me straight to my regiment, sitting over the C. and O. Railroad towards Gordonsville; at some station I do not remember the name before I got to Gordonsville. I reached my regiment near Manassas. I found a change in our brigade. All States took their own troops and put them in their own brigades so ours was the 13th, 16th, 22nd, 34th and 38th regiments. Our commander was General Pender throughout the war.

I was told by the boys that they had up the Seven Days' fight and went through the Cedar Run near Culpepper court house where I was in the hospital and on furlough. I found several of my company missing; some killed, some wounded and some taken as prisoners. I received my wound in two days after I got back. We went in battle at Manassas. For two days I could not handle a gun. Some of the other boys and I were shot carried the ammunition up to the line of battle so that the rest could keep firing.

In the morning of the first day the battle was severe and hard on both sides. The next morning we had to charge our lines some, our position then was preferable to that of the Yankees. It was the same that the Yankees had back in '61, the first battle at that place where McDowell and Scott tried to run over Beauregard and he beat them. Later they were defeated by Lee and Jackson. The killed and wounded on both sides were heavy. Late in the evening our boys cut them on the retreat and the battle was over for the second day with a victory for the South.

The next day as I was crippled and could not handle a gun the captain sent me to remain with the colors of the regiment and I was exchanged with them until August. I was released from carrying a gun, so I 1864. The second battle of Manassas was over. We next started north across the mountains of Virginia, across the Shenandoah river at Raccoon Ford and then toward Leesburg and Martinsburg. We crossed the Potomac river near Leesburg. We were in A. P. Hill's corps. We then started on our march towards Hagerstown, Md., on our way we halted to rest near a dwelling house. While there I saw two women come out with a tub, one on each side, carrying it toward us. As we lay on each side of the road they sat it down and stepped back a short distance, threw up their hands and said, "Apple butter, free treat," so the boys took their tin cups and went for it; I got mine about half full and wished later that I had got it full. This was the first time I ever heard of apple butter. We marched on to Hagerstown. When we got near the little town we found it in possession of the Yankee infantry and cavalry and there after a short fight with them they retreated to Sharpsburg we took up for the night. The next morning the whole Yankee army in Maryland on the 16th day of September, 1862. In the next number I will tell how the battle ended.

WONDERFUL COUGH REMEDY.
Dr. King's New Discovery is known everywhere as the remedy which will surely cure a cough or cold. D. P. Lawson of Eldon, Iowa writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the most wonderful cough, cold and throat and lung medicine I ever sold in my store. It can't be beat. It needs no guarantee." This is true, because Dr. King's New Discovery of coughs and colds. Lung you should keep a bottle in the troubles quickly helped by its use. Discovery will relieve the most obnoxious at all times for all the members of the family. 50c. and \$1.00. All Druggists or by mail, H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

FEEL GOOD--LAUGH--BE HAPPY AND WELL

Take Some Dodson's Liver Tonic and See How Much Better You Will Feel Tomorrow. Thousands of former sufferers from constipation, biliousness, sick headache and stomach ills are now brighter, healthier, happier through taking Dodson's Liver Tonic, the medicine which was made to use instead of calomel. They have learned to smile again.

Dodson's fine remedy is so different from calomel. You feel good after taking Dodson's. There are no depressing after-effects, such as with calomel and other strong and violent purgatives. You do not change your habits or diet when taking Dodson's Liver Tonic. There is no pain nor grip, no change in your regular habits. Liver Tonic promptly clears the dulled brain and clogged system in an easy, natural way, assisting Nature in the struggle against constipation and biliousness. Dodson's also stimulates you and builds you up and strengthens you at the same time.

A reliable, pleasant-tasting vegetable liquid, Dodson's Liver Tonic is guaranteed without condition by the Asheville Drug Store, who will cheerfully refund purchase price (50c.) instantly without question in event of any dissatisfaction with the remedy or its results.

A Sad Case.
"Never before has the United States sunk so low in its relations with other countries," shrieks the Hon. Curtis Guild of Boston and elsewhere. "We are the joke of the chicaneries of the world. We have touched the nadir of humiliation."

And in the meantime Great Britain, France and Germany are about upholding the Administration's Mexican policy. The President's acceptance of the A. B. C. mediation proposals has turned South American hostility and suspicion into confidence and friendship. Britain and German officials are aiding in every way to get Americans out of Mexico, a work that we cannot do for ourselves because they might all be massacred at once if armed American forces started to their relief. The outlook for a satisfactory settlement of the Mexican difficulties without war is brighter than it has been in many days.

All this counts for nothing with the Hon. Curtis Guild. He cannot be proud of a country in which he no longer holds public office. That is the real "humiliation."—New York World.

IN A BAD WAY
Many an Asheville Resider Will Feel Grateful for This Information.
If urinary troubles set in. Perhaps your kidneys are "in a bad way." Don't delay—use Doan's Kidney Pills.
Here is good evidence of their worth.
M. C. Robbins, R. F. D. No. 1, Caraway, N. C., says: "I was often in such bad shape from kidney complaint that I could hardly move. In damp weather, the trouble was always worse. I had a feeling of distress in my head and was miserable in every way. A fellow workman told me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I did so, being greatly pleased with the benefit that followed. I am now free from kidney trouble."
For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Sexual Knowledge

ILLUSTRATED 320 PAGES
Tells all about sex matters; what young men and women, young wives and husbands and all others need to know about the sacred laws that govern the sex forces. Plain truths of sex life in relation to happiness in marriage. "Secrets" of manhood and womanhood; sexual abuses, social evils, diseases, etc.
The latest, most advanced and comprehensive work that has ever been issued on sexual hygiene. Priceless instructions for those who are ready for the true inner teaching.
This book tells nurses, teachers, doctors, lawyers, preachers, social workers, Sunday School teachers and all others, young and old, what all need to know about sex matters. By Winfield Scott Hall, Ph. D., M. D. (Leipzig).
Newspaper Comments:
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"Accurate and up-to-date."—Philadelphia Press.
"Standard book of knowledge."—Philadelphia Ledger.
The New York World says: Plain truths for those who need or ought to know them for the prevention of evils.
Under plain wrapper for only \$1.00. Coin or Money Order, postage ten cents extra.
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Dayton, Ohio

For a Torpid Liver.
"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets off and on for the past six years whenever my liver shows signs of being in a disordered condition. They have always acted quickly and given me the desired relief," writes Mrs. F. H. Tribus, Springville, N. Y. For sale by all dealers.

PROF. MASSIE'S ADVICE TO CROU GROWERS

(Prof. W. F. Massie in the Richmond Times-Dipatch.)
"I have a field which I prepared to sow to wheat last fall, but failed to get it ready till late November and failed to sow so late and thought of sowing oats and grass in the field, but have now decided to plant it in corn. I applied a ton of lime an acre on the land last fall. What fertilizer would you use for the crop, and how much an acre? I wish to seed the field to grass in the fall. What fertilizer also would you use and how much on a field that was in corn last year?"

Now it is impossible for me to say what the plant food needs of your soil may be, and it is a very uncertain matter to advise any one in regard to a fertilizer. Then, too, as I have often said, I do not believe in depending on commercial fertilizer to make corn—that is, on a complete fertilizer carrying ammonia. It makes the corn cost too much as compared with corn grown on a clover sod in a good rotation. You do not seem to be turning a systematic rotation of crops, but jumping from one crop to another. That is not the way to build up and improve the land. Now while I do not know what the whole needs of your soil may be, one thing is certain and that is that it, like all other of our old cultivated soils, needs phosphoric acid and you will not go wrong on either field in applying 400 pounds of acid phosphate an acre broadcast. If your soil is sandy it may be advisable to mix twenty-five pounds of muriate potash with the phosphate. But so far as nitrogen is concerned, it is so far better and cheaper to get it through the growing and use of peas and clover than buying it in a fertilizer. But, having no clover on the land, you will need some nitrogen, especially on the field that was in corn last year, and which should have been in small grain last winter. Hence I would suggest a mixture of—
400 pounds acid phosphate,
200 pounds of tankage, and
25 pounds of muriate of potash.

As corn roots run all over the ground, I would use this broadcast before planting and harrow it in. Then get your farm into a regular rotation of crops and stick to it, and always have clover to turn under for corn in the spring and save the purchase of the extra nitrogen.

Another Corn Field.
"I wish you would advise me the proper fertilizer to use broadcast on a piece of land for corn. It is sandy loam and made a good crop of peas last year. I think that it will make twenty-five bushels of corn an acre without fertilizer, but I would like to double this yield. I would prefer to apply the fertilizer with a drill before planting. I am in the bright tobacco section of the country."

Here again I have to say, as I have just said above, it is too much like quackery to advise cure-alls in the way of fertilizer for land needs of which I cannot know. The way to bring up twenty-five-bushel land to fifty bushels is not by the expensive way of putting fertilizer there to do it, but by building up the land in humus through a rotation of crops and the growing of legumes and using them. I would not guarantee that any fertilizer application I might mention would bring at once land that makes twenty-five bushels an acre up to fifty bushels. In fact, I do not think it can be profitably done by adding fertilizer. You can make a fertilizer that will increase the corn crop by mixing 1,000 pounds of acid phosphate, 800 pounds of cotton seed meal, 200 pounds of muriate of potash to make a ton, and of this use 500 pounds an acre broadcast. This will increase the crop, and in all probability the increase will cost nearly as much as it is worth. Constant dependence on complete fertilizer mixtures to grow corn is not profitable, nor is it good farming. In your section a farmer who farms in a good rotation without tobacco, and grows and uses peas and clover, either as manure direct or by feeding them to stock and making and return manure will never need to buy any fertilizer but plain acid phosphate.

Your soil has an inexhaustible store of potash that can be brought into use by getting soil stocked with organic decay, and an occasional liming, and with the legume crops you can get all the nitrogen needed and more than you could buy in fertilizer, so that the only thing needed will be phosphoric acid applied in a liberal way. And yet thousands of farmers are spending their money every year for fertilizer for every crop planted, when if they farmed right they would need nothing but acid phosphate for the wheat crop. I have more than once mentioned the field in Maryland where I saw a crop of ninety-eight and one-half bushels an acre made on a crimson clover sod and no fertilizer used, and that, too on land which formerly made your twenty-five bushels an acre. But it has been farmed in a good rotation for years. And the same farmer makes forty and sometimes more bushels of wheat an acre with only acid phosphate applied. That is the way to double your twenty-five bushels, rather than with fertilizer.

Operatives Wanted!

For New and Model Cotton Factory at DANVILLE, VIRGINIA

The Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., are starting up the latest and largest addition to their great plant—the most modern and complete Mill in America today.

Spinners, Doffers, Speeder Hands, Spoolers and Weavers can find here an attractive opening for profitable employment.

Further information furnished on application.

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Do It With An Engine

Hand labor costs about four times as much as engine power and a gas engine will save more than half the expenses of animal power.

Rumely-Olds Gasoline Engine

1 1/2 to 65 horsepower

will do all the little jobs such as pumping, grinding, spraying and shelling and a lot of your big jobs, and save money for you on every one. It enables you to do your work easier, better and quicker, as well as cheaper. The Olds will help your wife with churning, washing and cream separating. Get an Olds and make her work lighter.

We have a size for your work and we can furnish it fitted up as you want it. You can get the Olds mounted on skids, trucks or stationary bases.

You should investigate the combination outfits—the Olds hitched to a Rumely feed mill, baler, saw mill, silage cutter, corn sheller, power pump or electric light plant.

Rumely service is back of every Rumely machine—49 branches and 11,000 dealers—supplies and repairs on short notice. Ask for Olds catalog No. 344.

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