

# THE ROANOKE BEACON

C. V. W. AUSBON Editors and Publishers C. S. AUSBON

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## LET 'EM ALL COME.

Every week brings the day of the County Commencement nearer. Every week that passes leaves the various committees on arrangements in better mood, for they report almost amazing co-operation from the people round a bout. All our people are fired with enthusiasm concerning this event and all seem anxious to assist in some way in making it a great success.

We people right here in Plymouth Township want the entire white populace of the county to be with us on this day, and we are certainly doing all in our power to prepare for the entertainment of the visitors.

We caught a whiff a few days ago that some people were prejudiced against Plymouth, and were intending to keep their children at home and not allow them to be among the festive throng. This seems peculiar to us, for we fail to see what benefit could be derived from such a selfish action. There is just one element that would feel any effect from such a condition, and that is the children who are compelled to remain at home to satisfy the whim of a selfish parent, who thinks that such an action would be vengeance with a vim.

If such a state of affairs exist, we pray that God Almighty will open their eyes, and clear away the mist before the auspicious day arrives.

The County Commencement meant for every school child of Washington County, and for their parents as well, and for the child to be deprived of this privilege for most a year is pitiable.

For those who may have an idea in their mind that this is much to say, we are comparing for the individual.

Put aside the thought of help US give Y... of food and feed crops good time. Your children

you are the ones we most want with us on that day. We would just like for you to see for yourself where you are wrong.

Our town is open to you. Come!

Most every business house in the city is offering a prize for some one of the various contests, and that alone is evidence enough that Plymouth is not doing it all in talk. Wherever you see a business man who has put something in you may rest assured his house has been penetrated by the enthusiasm of the occasion, and the folks at home are gleefully looking forward to that day.

Our women-folks are on the job. Isn't that sufficient?

## Safe Farming.

To practice safe farming means a diversification of the crops and this in itself is sometimes confusing. A clearer meaning of the word "diversification" is this, to produce all the food and feed crops on the farm necessary to support the farm, with a surplus to sell, and the remainder of the crop to be in some money or cash crops.

Henry W. Grady, of Georgia, had the following to say in regards to the one crop system: "No one crop will make a people prosperous. If cotton holds the monopoly under conditions that make other crops exceptional, its domination will be despotism. Whenever the greed for a money crop unbalances the wisdom of the land, the money crop is a curse. When it stimulates the child to be deprived of the normal economy of the farm, it ure they have been anti-profit of farming."

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note the advances that these products have made in the past few months. Some of the products have advanced from 40 per cent. to over 300 per cent. over the market prices of a few months ago. Every farmer should put forth his best efforts to do Safe Farming this year, if never before.

Safe Farming, may be briefly defined as follows: Farmers need, Fertile soil, Food, and Feed crops, First. And after that the money crops are largely profit.

Safe Farming may be more fully discussed under the following heads and defined as follows: It is simply the growing of everything that is needed on the farm in the way of crops and livestock to save high prices of these products that have to be bought on the market. Well-kept records show that such crops as corn, pork, and hay can be produced on the farm for less than half the cost to buy them on the markets at the present market prices. The farmer, therefore, who is depending on growing money crops, with which to buy his home supplies is doing a poor business.

A fuller outline may be given of Safe Farming as follows; and embraces more or less the following topics:

1. A home garden for every family on the farm.  
2. Enough corn on each farm to last the family and the livestock for one year with a little excess for safety.

3. Sufficient oats and other small grains to supplement for one year with certainty the corn as food, remembering that these small grains conserve the soil in winter and furnish some grazing for livestock.

4. Produce hay and forage crops necessary to supply the livestock on the farm for one year, with a "little" excess for safety, not forgetting the legumes, which add fertility to the soil and produce the best hay.

5. Produce the necessary pork, eggs, butter and milk for the family with a surplus for the market.

6. When the living has been amply provided for, grow cotton, tobacco and other crops for sale.

7. Plan to sell or exchange the surplus products of the garden, the orchard the poultry and the livestock, the eggs and feed crops, to cover the necessary running expenses of the farm, and save the cotton as the real cash crop.

Don't forget the five F's that are necessary to good safe farming, for when these are complied with the farming will be safe and profitable. "Farmers need, Fertile soil, Food and Feed crops, First".

A series of articles will appear from time to time in the Beacon on Safe Farming. This is the first of the series.

Very truly yours,  
N. B. Stevens,  
County Agent.

**Pugh & Midgett**  
Attorneys-at-Law  
Plymouth, N. C.

ROOMS FOR RENT—I HAVE two comfortably furnished rooms to rent to desirable parties. Mrs. Claud Read.

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Attorney & Counsellor at law.  
PLYMOUTH, N. C.  
Money to lend on farm land.

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Plymouth, N. C.

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**One Minute Cough Cure**  
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# SPRING OPENING

## OF MILLINERY

Friday & Saturday, March 16-17

FROM THE FASHION CENTERS WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A MOST WONDERFUL COLLECTION OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, WHICH WILL BE ON DISPLAY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MARCH 16-17 IN THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT (THE BALCONY) OF OUR STORE.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS UNDER THE CARE AND DIRECTION OF MISS LULA CAHOON, WHO HAS MADE A CAREFUL STUDY OF THE MILLINERY ART, WHICH CHANGES WITH MOST EVERY SEASON. OUR STYLES ARE THE LATEST AND ARE THE SAME AS WILL BE USED IN THE LARGE CITIES FOR THE APPROACHING SEASONS.

# CAHOON'S

PLYMOUTH'S SHOPPING CENTER

## WHAT THE CROPS ARE ASKING FOR

Feed the Plants Properly and the Soil Can Be Built Up Instead of Run Down While Increasing Crop Yields

Staple crops take out large amounts of plant food from the soil. For example: A cotton crop of one bale per acre will remove from the land in seed, leaves, stalks and bolls, about 77 pounds of nitrogen 54 pounds of potash and 28 pounds of phosphoric acid. A 40 bushel crop of corn will remove about 66 pounds of nitrogen, 24 pounds of potash and 34 pounds of phosphoric acid. A 40 bushel crop of oats will remove in the grain and straw about 35 pounds of nitrogen, 41 pounds of potash and 18 pounds of phosphoric acid. If, however, stalks, bolls, straw, etc., are plowed under, some of the plant food will be returned to the soil.

**Get the Fertilizer Problem**  
With the present price of cotton and other crops, it is with you the farmer to give more attention to the problem of soil fertility and to the intelligent use of fertilizers than ever before. Some of the best farmers of the South have adopted the plan of returning to the soil in some way the plant material that is a part of their production. This is a good plan and should be generally adopted.

**Enough Plant Food for Best Yields**  
It takes from 500 pounds to 500 pounds of fertilizer to make a good yield of cotton, or a good yield in corn, and many farmers above these crops will, still remain content to be satisfied because these crops must be applied in proper proportion to the soil.

The amount of fertilizer that can be used profitably will vary with the different soil types, seasons and with the different crops grown. The most important factor, however, governing the amount of fertilizer that can be used with profit is the price of the article produced. At the present price of cotton, it will pay to use on most of the soil types of the South larger amounts of fertilizer than heretofore.

**To Meet Boll Weevil Situation**  
When grown under boll weevil conditions, cotton should be liberally fertilized and the fertilizer should contain a high percentage of phosphoric acid, which increases the plant's vitality. A fertilizer containing an ample supply of phosphoric acid should be used.

bear in mind that the best way he can fight the boll weevil is to force his cotton to a quick growth and to an early maturity. Many farmers in the boll weevil district, are finding that peanuts and soy beans are splendid substitutes for cotton. Unless these crops are well fertilized, however, with the fertilizer carrying high percentage of phosphate, good yields cannot be expected.

### How to Tell What is Necessary

The farmer can oftentimes determine the element most needed in his fertilizer by noting the manner of growth of cotton on his different soil types. When the growth is slow and the plants have a yellow, unhealthy look, nitrogen (or ammonia) should be applied in rather large amounts. If, however, the plants look vigorous, but are not fruiting well, phosphoric acid should be used liberally.

Generally speaking, for poor soils, the most important element of fertilizer is nitrogen, and the next most important is phosphoric. Therefore, for poor soils we would recommend under present soil conditions, which make present cotton a fertilizer for cotton and corn consisting about 4 per cent available phosphoric acid and 1 per cent available nitrogen. For medium soils we would recommend 10 per cent available phosphoric acid, 3 per cent available nitrogen and 2 per cent available potash. For fertile soils we would recommend 10 per cent available phosphoric acid, 3 per cent available nitrogen and 1 per cent available potash. For rich soils we would recommend 10 per cent available phosphoric acid, 3 per cent available nitrogen and 1 per cent available potash. For the sandy soils of the coastal plain, potash is the most important and for tobacco and truck crops must be applied in liberal amounts.

The reason that nitrogen or ammonia is so essential an element for practically all crops is because the nitrates are soluble in water, and are, therefore, constantly leaching out of the soil. The farmers should try to store up as much nitrogen in the soil as possible by growing such crops as beans, peas, clover, vetches, etc., which plants add nitrogen to the soil from the atmosphere. Practically all soils of the South are well adapted to the growing of these legumes.

If, however, crops are grown in rotation with legumes, it will still be necessary to use commercial forms of nitrogen to obtain the best results. While nitrogen is the main element of a fertilizer, so poor land phosphoric acid is the most essential and in practically all of the tests that have been made in the South, better results have been obtained with soluble phosphoric acid than with any other phosphate.



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CLOTHING.

CAHOON'S

# SECURITY

The fundamental Service is the furnishing of Security,

Security of your funds,

Security of your valuables,

Security of your credit,

Security of your investment

Consult and Bank with us and accept this Responsibility.

