

BREVARD Hardware Co.

FERTILIZERS of all kinds.

We have plenty of
acid, garden guano,
corn guano—two
kinds.

If you did not use
at least a bag when
you planted use it
when you work that
corn.

We have Red Val-
entine, 1,000 to 1,
Burpee's Stringless
Green Pod bush
beans, Kentucky
Wonder and Burg-
er's Stringless Green
Pod pole beans.
Hickory King, White
and Yellow Dent
seed corn. Beet,
Turnip and other
garden seeds.

Don't order.
C. DOYLE
Brevard, N. C.

Auditorium

Thursday, May 17
Bluebird Photo Plays
present
Cleo Madison in

"The Chalice of Sorrow."

This great feature is
derived from the famous
opera "La Tosca."

Wid's Magazine says:
"La Tosca in Mexican
atmosphere; very interest-
ing as a whole."

Admission 10 and 15c.
Matinee at 3:30, 10c.

"It's a Bluebird; it's got to be
good!"

A NEW SUIT

**COSTS FROM
\$10 to \$50**



Your old suit
can be cleaned,
pressed, repaired
and made to
look almost as
good as new for
50 cents; \$1.00 a
month for four
suits.

City Pressing Club
J. E. WATERS, Prop.

Hero of Ticonderoga

With one impulse the colonies sprung
to arms; with one spirit they pledged
themselves to each other "to be ready"
for the extreme "event"; with one ac-
cord and heart the continent cried,
"Liberty or Death."—George Bancroft.

The bloody encounter at Lexington
in 1775 fired the blood of the patriots
and filled them
with burning de-
sire to do some
heroic deed in de-
fense of the col-
onies. Word
reached Col. Ethan Allen to
raise the Green
Mountain boys and on the ninth day of
May, 1775, succeeded in getting a few
boats and transported 83 men across
the lake, and sent the boats back for
the rest of the men. But day now be-
gan to dawn and Colonel Allen realized
that if the attempt against the
fort were to succeed he and his daring
expedition must act at once.



Nothing daunted by the fact that
their force was so few, and making up
in patriotic devotion what they lacked
in numbers, Colonel Allen called for
volunteers for the perilous venture.
"I do not urge any to enter on this
enterprise contrary to his will, inas-
much as it is a desperate attempt,
which none but the bravest of men
dare undertake," cried Colonel Al-
len. "You that will undertake volun-
tarily, poise your firelock." Every
man poised his firelock.

He immediately formed them into
line and at their head advanced on
the gate of the fortress. The sentry
snapped his fuse at the colonel and
then retreated to the parade within
the garrison. Allen and his men
quickly followed and formed in the
parade. The garrison was asleep—all
but the sentries who did not fully
sense what was transpiring. Allen
and his men gave three huzzas, and
one of the sentries made a pass at one
of the men with a charged bayonet
and slightly wounded him.

Allen was about to run him through
with his sword but thought better of
it and only slightly wounded him on
the head whereon he dropped his gun
and begged for quarter. This granted
he showed Colonel Allen the officers'
quarters whither the intrepid
commander rushed and compelled the
commander, Captain Delaplace, to
come forth and deliver over the en-
tire garrison on threat of putting the
entire force to the sword.

"By what authority?" demanded
Captain Delaplace.
"In the name of the Great Jehovah
and the Continental Congress," thun-
dered Allen, as he raised his sword
over Delaplace's head. In the mean-
time the Green Mountain boys had not
been idle but had beaten down the
barracks' doors and had about a third
of the garrison prisoners. With stut-
tered expostulation the commander
forthwith submitted and the fort was
completely in the hands of Colonel Al-
len, who in his own account of the ex-
ploit says:

"The sun seemed to rise that morn-
ing with a superior luster, and Ticon-
deroga and its dependencies smiled
on its conquerors."

DYING FOR ONE'S COUNTRY

"Death Never Comes Too Soon, If
Necessary In Defense of Our
Country."—Story.

It was Nathan Hale who said, "I
regret that I have but one life to lose
for my country." And it is Horace
that makes one of his heroes say: "It
is sweet and glorious to die for one's
country." There have been many and
striking illustrations of this in our
country's history. It is said that the
untimely fate of Col. Owen Roberts,
who fell at Stono, was cause of un-
iversal regret. He was an inflexible
patriot, an excellent disciplinarian,
and enthusiast in pursuit of military
fame. His son, who was in the ac-
tion, hearing of his misfortune,
hastened to him. The expiring vet-
eran perceiving in his countenance the
liveliest sorrow, addressed him with
great composure: "I rejoice, my boy,
once again to see and to embrace you.
Receive this sword, which has never
been tarnished by dishonor, and let it
not be inactive while the liberty of
our country is endangered. Take my
last adieu, accept my blessings, and re-
turn to your duty."

THE SWORD OF WASHINGTON

The sword of Washington. The
staff of Franklin. Oh, sir, what asso-
ciations are linked with these names!
Washington—whose sword, as my
friend has said, was never drawn but
in the cause of his country, and never
sheathed when wielded in his coun-
try's cause. Franklin—the philoso-
pher of the thunderbolt, the printing
press, and the plow share.—John
Quincy Adams.

To be prepared for war is one of
the most effectual means of preserv-
ing peace.—Washington.

Better Farming in the South FOOD AS WELL AS COTTON THE NATION ASKS OF DIXIE

South May Be Face to Face With Disaster If Food As Well As Cotton
Is Not Grown by Farmers—Home Guards of Defense in Great Army,
Is Position of the Farmer.

From the Farm Service Bureau.
In time of war the interests of the
army come first. Regular commerce
must give way to troop trains, ammu-
nitions and army freight in general.
At such times the wants of people can-
not be readily supplied. Forethinking
people will, therefore, prepare against
it.

The Southern farmer is facing this
situation. What ought he to do?
Railroads have been hauling mil-
lions of dollars' worth of food prod-
ucts to the South each year. Recently
there have been occasional "famines"
in some of these articles because of
the inability of the railroads to haul
all that were offered. In fact, serious
situations have been narrowly averted.
What then might be the result of a
car shortage more acute than has ever
been experienced?

How would Southern cities be fed?
Where would the Southern farmer who
raises only cotton, get food? Grave
possibilities are, therefore, confronted.
They are probabilities if immediate
steps are not taken.

How can such a disaster be fore-
stalled? Only by the Southern farmer
growing foodstuffs as well as cot-
ton. He can do it. It is his duty to
do it. It is his patriotic service. In
doing this piece of work he will be
one of the most useful units in the
army of defense.

At this time it is as important for
the Southern farmer to enlist to pro-
duce food crops as it is for the young
men of the South to enlist as soldiers.
It will be easy to get men for the army.
It should be easy to get men to raise
farm crops. Let Southern farmers
rally to the call. Let them become
Home Guards by producing this sum-
mer such crops as corn, cowpeas,
sweet potatoes, beans, sorghum, pea-
nuts, soy beans, velvet beans and such
garden crops as tomatoes, turnips,
cabbage, onions, Irish potatoes — by
raising hogs, poultry — by producing
eggs, milk, butter — by preserving
berries, fruits, vegetables — and do
all this not only for themselves, but
produce enough to have some to sell.
Efficiency and maximum crops are
what the national leaders are calling
for. This means making every lick
count to the utmost. It means good

Better Farming in the South

Permanent Influence Of Fertilizers On Southern Soils
Feeding the Plant the Real Purpose Developing the Resources of the
Soil Secondary



J. N. HARPER,
Agronomist.

"In recent years
soil fertility has
come to be look-
ed upon in a new
light. Soils are
no longer spoken
of as being rich
simply because
chemical analysis
shows that they
contain a bound-
ance of plant
food. Much of
this plant food
may be locked up
so that plants can
not get at it. To
be available plant
food must be in
soluble form; that
is, it must dissolve
in the soil water
and change into just
the form that the
plant can use for
its growth," says
Professor Harper.

"In fact," he continues, "a chemical
analysis may show that a soil has lit-
tle total food content, but that little
may often have plant food in a more
available form than the richer soil,
and, as a consequence, will produce
greater yields."

"Most of the soils of the South have
been formed from granite rocks which
have decayed or crumbled into partic-
les. Soils derived from granites con-
tain considerable sand. Such soils
are found very extensively in the re-
gion east of the Mississippi river.
"Can these sandy loam soils of the
South be made to produce abundant
crops?"

"The answer is 'Yes.' Proof is pro-
vided from the experience of thou-
sands of farmers. They won through
proper farm management and fertiliza-
tion. Many farmers of the South are
today getting a bale of cotton to the
acre where they once got only one-
third of a bale. They are producing
from 50 to 75 bushels of corn on the
same land which a few years ago pro-
duced only 15 to 20 bushels."

"What is the secret of their suc-
cess?"

"Is it in the change in the methods
of cultivation? There has been con-
siderable improvement in this respect.
"Has it been due to deeper plowing?
This has been a help.

"Is it due to crop rotation? The
right kind of rotation is beneficial.
"What then is the great reason? It
is this, the plants have been fed bet-
ter and they have responded with bet-
ter yields. In other words, it came
about through proper fertilization."

"A successful Southern farmer,
whom the writer knows well, is now
producing a bale of cotton to the acre
on land which twenty-five years ago
was producing only one-third of a bale.
He has constantly grown cotton on
this land. Yet in spite of this, he has
increased yields."

Assets.

Office Boy—"Guy in front says
you let him have some of th' bac-
alimony you owe his wife! He's just
back from th' honeymoon trip, and he
needs it!"—Life.

preparation, liberal fertilization, thor-
ough cultivation, and crop conserva-
tion.

Emergency Crops
As a guide in meeting the crisis,
which is now confronting the South,
the Farm Service Bureau suggests the
following, which of course, must be
modified to suit local conditions:

Those crops which can be used for
food for man or beast, and which can
be planted at once should be given im-
mediate attention. The acreage of
cotton per plow may be maintained,
and all possible efforts should be put
forth to increase the yield. Lint will
bring a good price, and seed will prove
valuable because of their oil. On a
25-acre tract, in ten or eleven acres
of cotton may be given each plow, and
it is recommended that seven or eight
acres be given to corn in which
should be planted peas, soy beans or
velvet beans. The corn can be har-
vested, and the beans or peas given
over to pasture or gathered for feed.
At least two acres should be given to
soy beans or cowpeas and sorghum for
hay. One acre for grazing; one acre
for sorghum syrup; one acre for sweet
potatoes, and one for different kinds
of vegetables. This will give a total
of 25 acres, and represents only the
crops for summer planting. Winter
grains may be seeded immediately af-
ter some of these are harvested.

Everything bearing upon large
yields should be given emphasis. The
land should be thoroughly prepared;
the best known varieties used; the
right kind and liberal amounts of fer-
tilizer applied, and thorough cultiva-
tion given.

This is of special importance over
much of the South where the soils are
lacking in soluble plant foods. Not
less than 400 to 600 pounds of fertil-
izer should be used per acre on the
crops suggested.

On account of the car shortage and
the farmers' inability to secure ample
fertilizer to put under their crops at
the time the land was being prepared,
it is recommended that a liberal side
application of fertilizer be used on all
crops already planted. Increase of crop
yields will come with increase in quan-
tity of fertilizer used.

"How has he done it?" was asked.
"It has been the practice of this
farmer to put on his land the amount
of fertilizer that he could purchase
with the proceeds of the sale of his
cotton seed from this same land. Of
course, this farmer could have grown
his cotton more economically had he
grown it in rotation with other crops."

Loss Through Leaching
"Sandy soils naturally erode and
leach readily. Phosphoric acid does
not leach away but remains in the
top twelve inches of soil till it is used
by the plant. Potash will wash out
of sandy soils to a limited extent, but
with clay soils it is practically all
available. The nitrates, on the other
hand, cannot long be retained by the
soil. It is soluble in water and there-
fore leaches out with every heavy
rain."

Winter Cover Crops Help

"When a field is left bare through
the winter months, sometimes more
than 40 pounds of nitrogen is leached
from an acre. It will take 600 pounds
of cottonseed meal per acre to replace
this loss of nitrogen. If the farmer
plants a cover crop such as rye, crimson
clover or bur clover, the greater
portion of this nitrogen will be re-
tained and become available for the
succeeding crop."

TO MAKE COTTON FRUIT BETTER

J. C. Pridmore, Agronomist
Inquiry—"My cotton produces plenty
of weed, but fruits poorly. What
fertilizer would correct this?"

From the knowledge of plant nutri-
tion as it is understood at the present
time, it appears that you have a
soil containing a fairly good supply
of nitrogen, but deficient in phosphoric
acid and potash. The element nitro-
gen is considered largely with the de-
velopment of vegetative parts of the
plants, such as the stalk, stems and
leaves. The phosphoric acid is respon-
sible to a large extent for the develop-
ment of the fruit, and the hastening of
the maturity of the plant. Potash gives
general tone and vigor to the plant,
and improves the quality of the fruit.
The use of fertilizer will supply these
plant food elements, and enable one
to overcome these apparent soil defi-
ciencies.

A material analyzing from 1 per
cent to 2 per cent nitrogen, 10 per
cent to 12 per cent phosphoric acid,
and 1 per cent to 2 per cent potash,
could be used profitably in such cases.
Apply at the rate of three or four
hundred pounds per acre before the
crop is planted, so that the plant can
get full benefit of the material as
it grows, especially under
weevil conditions.

Colored People Delighted With New Discovery To Bleach The Skin

Atlanta, Ga.—Says that recent
tests have proven without doubt,
that swarthy or sallow complexions
can be made light by a new treat-
ment recently discovered by a man
in Atlanta. Just ask your drug-
gist for Cocotone Skin Whitener.
People who have used it are
amazed at its wonderful effect.
Kidd your face of that awful dark
color or greasy appearance in a few
minutes. It costs so little that
you can't afford to be without it.
Just think how much prettier you
would look with that old dark skin
gone and new, soft, light skin in
its place. Men and women today
must care for their complexions to
enter society.

If your druggist will not supply
you with Cocotone Skin Whitener,
send 25c for a large package to
Cocotone Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

Patronize Our Advertisers

They are all
boosters and
deserve your
business.

TO PREACH AT PISCATAWAY FOREST

Rev. W. E. Poovey, pastor of the
Methodist church in Brevard, will
preach at the Union church at
Piscataway Forest, Sunday at 4 o'clock.

THE Globe Nurseries

Bristol, Tenn.-Va.

Wholesale and Retail
Growers of

General Nursery Stock

Organized in 1903. Capital \$50,000.

Trade With a Reliable Nursery

No Effort Spared to
Satisfy our Customers

AGENTS WANTED

Salary or Commission.

READ THIS:

Richmond, Va., Nov. 25, 1916.
The Globe Nurseries, Bristol, Tenn.
Gentlemen: I had the very best success
in all my deliveries at all points. The
people were so well pleased that I did not
have a single objection. You know that
this is remarkable—no fault to find in
near 100 deliveries. The trees were all
in nice condition. Yours truly,
(Signed) G. W. PULLEN.

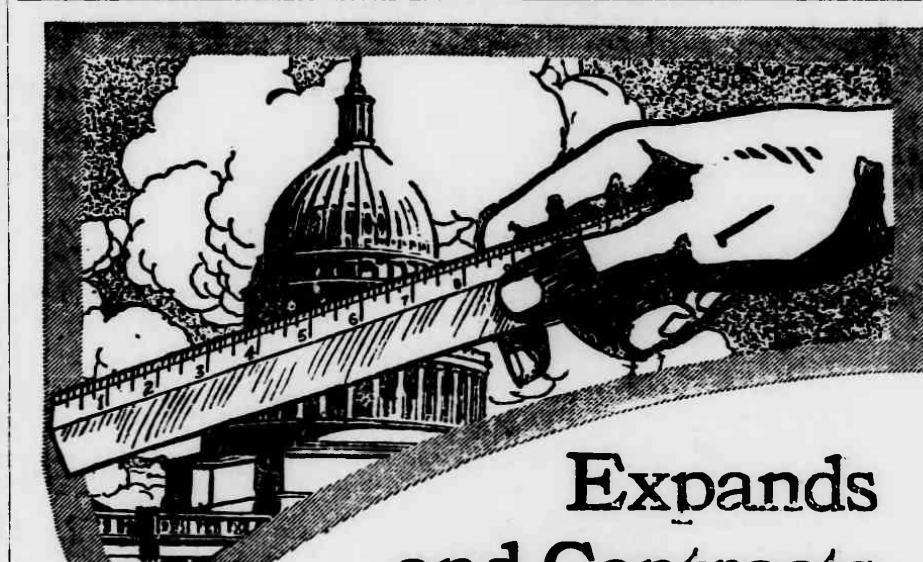
Plenty of Garden Seeds

For Late Garden or Replanting

We have garden seeds of all kinds to
supply any whose crops were killed by
frost, those who have not planted and want
a late crop, or those who want to replant
for any reason.

It is by no means too late to grow an
excellent garden.

Macfie-Brodie Drug Company



Expands and Contracts EIGHT INCHES

The dome of the capital at Washington
is estimated to expand and contract about eight
inches under extremes of heat and cold.

So you can see that elasticity is absolutely
essential to paint. It does not take much ex-
pansion or contraction to break and crack a
paint which is not elastic.

Patton's Sun-Proof Paint

is elastic and chemically stable—
has good hiding qualities—cover-
ing capacity which makes it economical in com-
parison with other paints—the right consistency
to give a coat of proper thickness.

It is a real protective and economical paint
for the building owner. Ask for color schemes
and suggestions.

Brevard Hardware Co.
Don't order. C. Doyle.
BREVARD, N. C.