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Communications upon live topics are invited, but under all circumstances the sender of such communications must furnish us with his name. It is not necessary that the name be published, but we insist that it be given as an evidence of good faith. Short accounts of weddings, entertainments, club meetings, etc., are invited.

Bickett's Epitaph

Could former Governor Thomas Walter Bickett have selected his epitaph, he would no doubt have agreed with Roland F. Headley, who was his devoted friend for 40 years, that the following from one of his war speeches most fittingly expressed the highest aspiration of his mind and heart.

"The time will come when a woman's little finger shall lift more than the mightiest falcon in the world, and the cry of a little child shall be heard farther than the loudest cannon's roar."

"In this sentence he summed up his argument for a League of Nations. In the midst of bloody war, he looked beyond to the day when there should be peace in the world. He rightly held that the great conflict of world forces that came during his administration was a war to end war.—News and Observer.

New Industry for Clinton

The thrifty city of Clinton, Sampson county, has a new industry, just the very kind of enterprise necessary for the building up of farm dairying in eastern North Carolina. The new industry is a butter factory, commonly known as a creamery. It belongs to Walter Peterson, enterprising Clinton business man and progressive citizen of Sampson county. Mr. Peterson invested his own money in the creamery enterprise, bought the equipment, installed it and began business during the past week.

A creamery is the very foundation of any extensive farm dairying, because it furnishes milk and butter to the producers with a market that can be counted on, winter and summer. Without a creamery market, it is impossible to talk about adding dairy to the general farm program for production would make any new experiment in farming an absolutely flat failure. All sections of the South which ought to encourage farm dairying and neglected to establish a butter factory have seen no development of dairying, for the very simple reason that when a merely local demand for milk and cream is over-supplied by farmers, it becomes unprofitable for them to keep fine cows, except for the purpose of supplying the family wants of the farmer. With a creamery, however, farmers may go their limit in buying fine cows, provided they give proper attention to them, grow the feed they are obliged to have and have pastures for the grazing that cattle must have as a necessity.

The four things necessary for commercial dairying are cows, pastures, feed crops and markets. Creameries furnish the most reliable market, and they can be so continuously enlarged that farm dairying never can expand too much for the butter manufacturer. Usually, farmers who desire to add the profitable feature of dairying to their farm endeavors, establish cooperative creameries of their own, but when communities wish to encourage dairying in their vicinity they establish stock company creameries. Now and then when some enterprising citizen desires to be a promoter of farm dairying himself, he establishes one on his own hook. The private owner sees in it an opportunity for himself and when he puts up a creamery it is a guarantee for dairying and offers to every farmer an opportunity of his own to make dairying a feature of his farm industry. In establishing a creamery, Clinton's enterprising citizen has done a good thing for himself, but a far better thing for every farmer in Sampson county.—Wilmington Star.

Sound To Have A Drink

A man was here this week from a distant township in the county and told us of some conditions in his section which are alarming. Several of the citizens of that community have allowed their thirst for strong drink to carry them to the greatest extremes. When they fail to get whiskey to drink, they actually drink beer prepared for making whiskey. He says it is no uncommon thing to see them going through the woods and across the fields Sundays and other days, to get whiskey. They are as carried away with the idea of getting something to drink that some of them neglect home and their farms. Notwithstanding the fact that the month of March was as wet that farmers could do but little work, men neglected their farms last week and did little or no work. These men are to be pitied as well as blamed.

They have followed strong drink until they think that the biggest thing in the world is to get something to drink. We regret to know that any of our people are so enslaved.—Smithfield Herald.

THE LOST COLONY

A very interesting and instructive picture of five reels will be shown at the Opera House Thursday night April 20th at eight o'clock by Miss Camp, one of the State workers. This picture is given under the auspices of the U. D. C. and the admission will be 10c for school children and 15 cents for adults. This is a wonderful picture and you can't afford to miss it.

The Home Merchant

Mild pleasures and palaces though I may want, I find the home merchant a much-valued friend—the mail-order catalog woe me in vain, for to pay without seeing may bring me a pain. The home merchant credits till payday arrives—he knows all the whims of his friends and their wives. His overalls wear like the buckskin of old, his buttons ain't glass, if he tells you they're gold! Of every community he is a part, and even the kids know the path to his heart. He hosts for the chapel, the lodge and the school—"Community uplift" is ever his rule—and even the football and basketball teams, look kindly on him, in their athletic dreams. I'd rather have him at my elbows each day, than to deal with a shark, many aurlongs away. Let's make the thing mutual, and stand by our friend—there's no place like home, for the money we spend!—Pioneer, Madras, Ore.

SOY BEANS FOR COTTON FARMERS UNDER BOLL WEEVIL CONDITIONS

(By C. E. Williams.)

The coming of the boll weevil into North Carolina has emphasized as never before the great importance of North Carolina farmers adopting a safe and sound system of farming than all cotton. Notwithstanding the fact that North Carolina last year increased its acreage of soybeans about 25 per cent over the previous year for seed purposes, yet there is still a great opportunity on many farms for a still further increase in the acreage devoted to this crop.

Although in this article, soybeans will be specially emphasized, it is fully realized that cowpeas and velvet beans will have a place on many farms, with the latter legume its acreage might be largely increased to advantage on most farms in the southeastern section of the State. Velvet beans make a splendid growth under favorable conditions, and for oil improving purposes and for grazing live stock on farms during the late fall it probably has no superior. Notwithstanding these facts, however, looking the State as a whole, soybeans will find a wider usefulness not only on cotton farms, but also on other farms where cotton is not grown.

In growing soybeans under boll weevil conditions, as well as under other conditions, it should be the fourfold purpose to utilize them after growth as largely as is practical (1) for soil purposes, (2) for the production of seed, (3) for hay making, (4) for grazing. If grown and used for all these purposes, it is not at all probable that we shall have an over production anytime soon. It might be that we have more seed produced some years, if we went into seed production too heavily, than the market would demand, but considering the crop from the standpoint of all its uses, it would not appear at all likely that there is any danger in the immediate future of our devoting too much attention to a crop of this type where used in the four-fold way recommended.

One of the factors that is essential to look after carefully in growing cotton under boll weevil conditions is that of planting it only on land that is above the average in productivity. In order that we may maintain or increase the productivity of our lands it will be necessary for us to grow a summer-growing crop, like

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soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans, the individual farmer using the one best adapted to his particular conditions and needs, and do so to a much larger extent than has been done in the past. Where soybeans are grown for seed purposes and the stalks, leaves, etc., are left on the fields, there will usually be found to result marked increases in the yields of corn, cotton, or other crops following the next year over what had been secured on them in previous years. This is largely due to the fact that in turning in the vines, leaves, etc., larger amounts of much needed nitrogen and organic matter are added to the soil. In each ton of growth thus turned about as much nitrogen is added to the soil, which was taken from the air, provided the crop was inoculated, as is contained in about 800 pounds of average grade cotton seed meal. In addition to this, most of our soils being deficient in organic matter will be greatly improved by the extra supply of this material in the crop residue turned into the soil. Is it any wonder, therefore, that a growth equivalent to a ton of dry soybean vines turned into the soil makes such a remarkable difference in the yield of crops planted on the land the following year.

The soybeans may be grown in much of the corn, being sown in rows between the corn rows sufficiently early to benefit by the last cultivation, or two of the corn, or be sown broadcast in the corn if the land is moderately moist, immediately before the last cultivation of corn. Where either of the plans are followed, there will usually be, in a normal season, a considerable growth

of the soybean. This growth after the harvesting of the corn, may be grazed by such live stock as are on the farm and the remaining part of the vines, leaves, etc., be turned back into the soil for its improvement. As nearly as is practical to do so, most of the land that is in small grain this year, like oats and rye, might grow soybeans, cowpeas or velvet beans. Sometimes the condition of other crops and of the season will not permit of getting the soybeans down on all the lands after small grain has been removed, but usually a much larger percentage of this land could be gotten in, provided plans are developed at the beginning of the season for doing so.

A certain acreage, too, should be sown in three and a half to four feet rows, primarily for seed purposes. In some sections of the State, soybeans may be sown broadcast for soil improving purposes or for hay making purposes. However, in many sections where moisture conditions are not entirely favorable during the growing season, it would frequently be wisest in sowing broadcast to use cowpeas rather than soybeans, especially if the land is very poor.

A. W. J. States in the Salisbury Press-Spectator that the only valuable cough is up—Kansas City Times.

PAVING WORK IS LET

Fayetteville Gives Contracts For 72,000 Square Yards

Fayetteville, April 14.—Work on the surfacing or resurfacing of approximately 72,000 square yards of

street paving will begin in this city at once. Contracts for this work have been let by the municipal board of Aldermen and the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, the latter corporation having in charge the paving of Russell street under the old franchise granted the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad.

The largest of the contracts goes

to the Atlantic Bitulithic company, for the resurfacing of 80,000 square yards of bitulithic paving. The other contract was let to Barrett and company of Philadelphia.

In addition to these extensive improvements today by the state highway commission within the city, work was in commission on the resurfacing of the Fayetteville-Lumberton road from

this city, work was started today by the state highway commission on the resurfacing of the Fayetteville-Lumberton road from this city to the Robeson county line. This is the first of a series of improvements to be undertaken in this county by the highway commission, the program including the hardsurfacing of the road from Fayetteville to Eastford.

NEW ARRIVALS.

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