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DEEP FALL BREAKING OF LAND

Topic for Discussion in November in Connection With Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work—Good Crops.

(By C. R. Hudson.)

For a considerable number of years Southern farmers have been trying to produce large, profitable crops of corn on shallow soils. The records of corn growing show that they have failed. During this same period a few of the more progressive farmers have been breaking their lands from six to eight inches, and even to ten inches deep, and have produced from thirty to sixty bushels per acre at a small cost. For forty years the average depth of breaking land in North Carolina has been about four inches with an average yield of less than 15 bushels of corn per acre. Last year the men engaged in the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work, broke three thousand acres from six to ten inches deep and harvested a little over 40 bushels per acre. The cost was about 25 cents per bushel.

Can we not learn a valuable lesson from the experience of these farmers? Let us study, briefly, some of the advantages of a deep soil. One of the most important problems connected with corn growing is a properly distributed supply of moisture. We cannot have this on shallow soils. The shallow soil is soon filled with water during rainfall. If the rains continue several days, the soil stays saturated with water. This keeps out the air. (Two things cannot occupy the same space at the same time.) Corn will not grow unless air gets down to its roots. Therefore, corn fails during wet spells of weather. The excess of rainfall usually does much washing under such conditions. When the rains cease, the small amount of water held in a shallow soil is soon exhausted by evaporation and by being used by the corn, so that the corn now suffers for lack of moisture. With a deep soil these conditions do not exist. When rain comes, it sinks down into the lower parts of the deep soil, letting the air into the upper portions so that the corn continues its growth. When dry weather prevails the deep soil, by having caught previous rains, is able to supply moisture enough to keep the corn green and growing.

In this section we nearly always have a wet spell or a dry spell of weather during the period of corn growing. One usually follows the other. The effects of both extremes can be largely overcome by having a deep seed bed. Then, too, it stands to reason that there is more plant food in a deep soil than in a shallow one.

Some exceptions to these statements should be noted. A soil that is filled with water during a considerable portion of the year is not benefited by deep plowing. If such soils would be good for them. Many marshes and other wet soils produce big crops if they were drained and deepened by plowing. Loose, sandy lands, with open porous subsoils, without any clay in them or under them, are not much benefited by deep breaking. If much humus is to be turned under on them, then deep plowing gives much better results.

The time of deepening the soil is important. Many farmers wait until Spring to deepen their soils and often make poor crops because the subsoil was too wet to be plowed after the winter rains had fallen. The proper time to do deep breaking is during the Fall and early Winter, provided the soil and subsoil are dry enough. This permits several weeks' weathering to take place before Spring planting begins. On land that has never had the atmosphere down into it, is not a fit place to plant seed. This also allows the soil to be pulverized by the freezes.

Both the air and the freezes are very valuable in making plant food available for the use of crops. In doing deep breaking at any time, it is not advisable to turn very much of the raw subsoil on top. Those who expect to make big crops next year should begin now to deepen their soil. If properly done, under average conditions, no further deep breaking will be necessary in the Spring. Then harvesting in order to make a nice, well pulverized seed bed.

Bulletin No. A-68, Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work, address Dr. S. A. Knapp, Washington, D. C.

Bulletin: Farmers' Bulletins 87 and 245, address Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

DELAYED JUSTICE.

Young Man Confined Four Years in Houston Prison.
Houston, Texas, Nov. 12.—The delays of American courts so forcibly emphasized in the trial of the Crispin murder case in London, finds its parallel in this city. Floyd Brown, a young man, has been confined in the county jail here for the past four years without a trial on the charge of murder. He shot and killed a woman, Bessie Hearn, in a Travis street rooming house when she was leaving him to return to her home in the country. Brown says he has tried in vain to secure a hearing. The prosecuting attorney's excuse for this delay is that Brown has set up a plea of insanity and the lawyer is having him watched by experts in an effort to determine his mental condition.

FIGHTING THE BOLL WEEVIL

Planting of Peanuts Suggested—High Prices Millitate Against Substitution of Cotton by Another Crop.

(By C. R. Hudson.)

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 12.—Among the most recent suggestions for the elimination of the boll weevil is the planting of peanuts. This is but one of the hundred or more suggestions that have been made during the last three years, but it is becoming increasingly apparent that no campaign against the boll weevil which calls for the planting of any other crop besides cotton, will be generally adopted throughout the South.

This is not due to the ignorance of the Southern planters. The cause for fighting the boll weevil can be seen in the daily reports of any newspaper. With cotton prices as they now are and with the trend steadily upward as it has been during recent years, it is quite easy to see why the Southern cotton farmers refuse to plant any other crop. The Standard Oil Company and the steel trust and all the other alleged monopolistic corporations could never boast such complete control of any necessity of life as the Southern cotton farmers have.

When crop conditions are ideal the Southern cotton farmers can make a bale to the acre and such a crop will pay a large net profit compared with any other crop in the world, but when crop conditions or the boll weevil reduce the product of the farm to half or even less than half a bale to the acre, cotton prices immediately soar and what is lost in cotton is made up in higher prices. India, Africa and Asia strive in vain to supply sufficient cotton to meet materially the monopoly now so firmly held by the Southern States. If any progress is to be made in the war on the boll weevil it must be made by the use of enemies of the boll weevil.

Some idea of the profits from the cotton crop can be gathered from the record made by Southwest Texas during the season which is now drawing to a close. Early Spring frosts reduced the crop in many Southern States by as much as 50 per cent. In South Texas, however, there is no frost. A large number of the farms particularly in the vicinity of San Antonio, made from half a bale to a bale an acre. With cotton prices hovering about 15 cents a pound and cotton seed prices higher than ever before, owing to the heavy demand for the various cattle feeds produced from this seed, these farmers have made fortunes this year. In fact, so profitable has the cotton crop been that a great many of the homeseekers who are purchasing lands in Southwest Texas are becoming cotton planters.

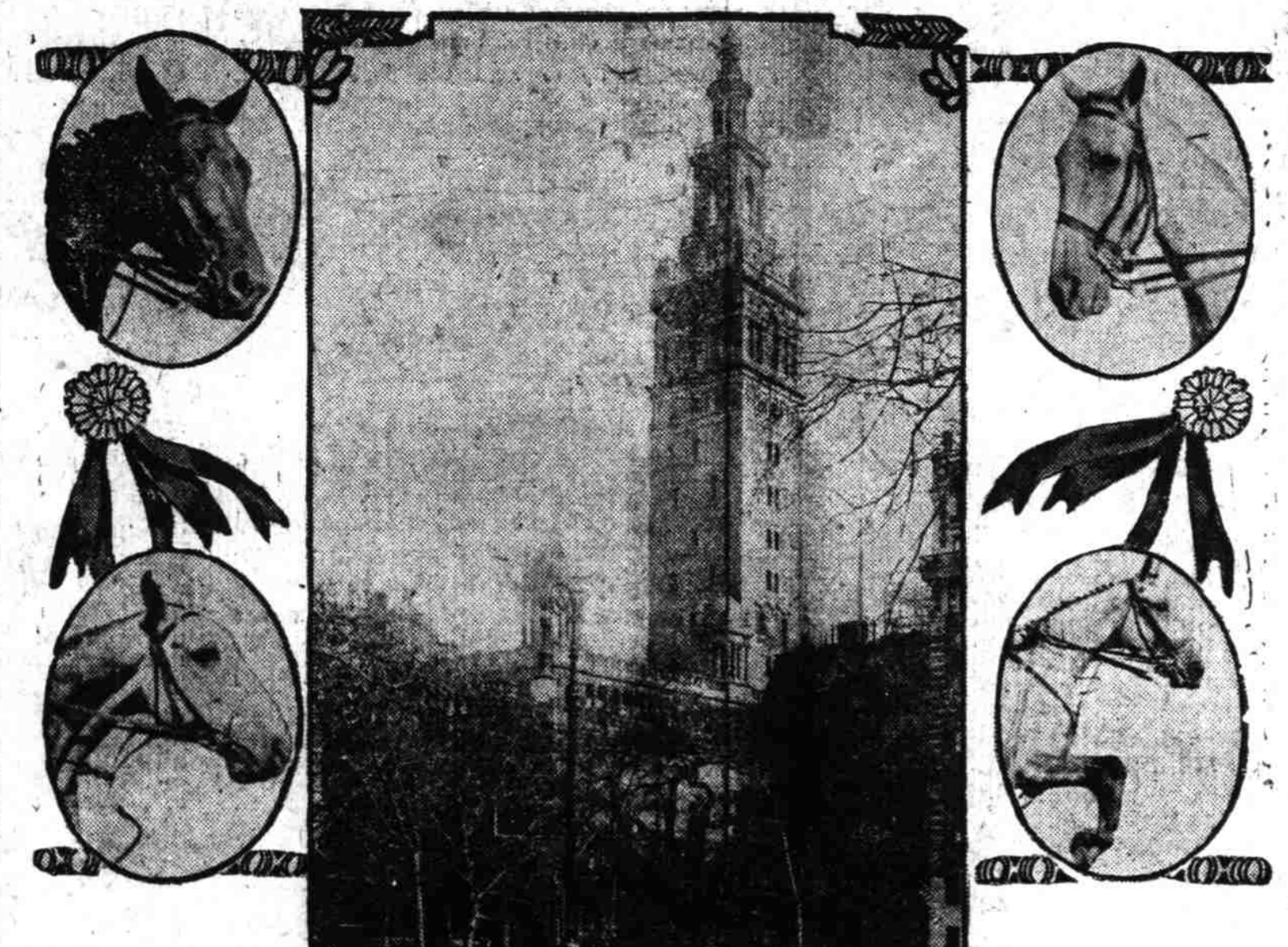
Instead of growing citrus fruits or trying the numerous other crops which during recent years have become popular in this semi-tropical territory. This year hundreds of farmers planting their first crop of cotton have made net profits sufficiently large to pay for their land and all the agricultural implements necessary for its tillage. While possibly larger profits are made from onions, garden truck, fruit and alfalfa, the difference between the cost of preparing land for these crops and for cotton is a very big consideration.

So great has been the demand for cotton that ranches of from 20,000 to 50,000 acres in Southwest Texas are being broken up by colonization companies and rented in farms of 160 acres to farmers on the share plan. On this plan, if no crop is made, the owner of the land receives no rent for his land. This is an indication of their absolute faith in the cotton crop. Many of these large tracts are next before their subdivision at from \$10 to \$25 an acre. On even a fairly good crop, such as an average this year, the average rental received is eight dollar an acre. It will be readily seen that this is a very large interest on the investment. Moreover, this plan makes it possible for the farmer to accumulate a bank account with which in two or three years he is able to purchase the land he rents. In this way several large cotton companies are making other lands profitable within a year from their purchase and are at the same time gathering purchasers by one of the most inexpensive methods yet devised.

While the continued influx of farmers from the Middle West will advance the production of all the crops it is possible to grow in Southwest Texas, there is no doubt that this territory will continue to be the great factory in the cotton world, as long as the demand for cotton continues to grow faster than production as it now does. These conditions apply to a lesser extent throughout the South.

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The Horse to Reign Again as King For One Short Week



THE HORSE IS KING FOR A WEEK AT ANNUAL SHOW, NEW YORK CITY

New York, Nov. 12.—The horse is king again for a short week. The opening of the annual horse show in Madison Square Garden yesterday, is attracting the attention of owners throughout the United States and Europe. More crowned heads of Europe have sent horses to take part in the exhibition than ever before, while the entries from the United States demonstrate that the automobile and the aeroplane have not put the horse on the retired list. Society promises to make the show a memorial one for lavish dinners and display of gowns. Hundreds of prominent people from a score of cities have engaged boxes and seats.

TOURING IN SOUTH.

Interesting Announcement by Automobile Association, New York (Special Star Correspondence.)

New York, Nov. 9.—With the touring season in the Northern States gradually waning, the touring bureau of the American Automobile Association at 437 Fifth Avenue, New York, is now receiving many inquiries for Southern routes, and has a daily stream of callers who have trips in view in Dixieland. During the past six months, indicating the country-wide increase in automobile touring, the A. A. A. has had visitors from nearly every State in the Union, the greater number of whom have enjoyed the scenic beauties of New England and its generally excellent roads. Callers at headquarters have included members of the Automobile Club of Hawaii, while the Automobile Club of Southern California and other Western Clubs have been liberally represented.

A recent application for affiliation with the National organization is the Motor Touring Club of Jacksonville, which will be prepared to dispense hospitality and the latest Florida touring information to those A. A. A. motorists who visit Jacksonville in their Peninsular State wanderings. The Florida East Coast Automobile Association has signified its willingness to participate in the Florida State body; and the St. Petersburg Automobile Club of the West coast is another organization which will be included.

An influx of motorists is guaranteed for the forthcoming Grand Prize race at Savannah, where the Savannah Automobile Club is well prepared to take care of them. The Floyd County Automobile Association of Rome is another Georgian club which has recently been formed and will be active in welcoming the motoring wayfarer.

Correspondence at A. A. A. National headquarters indicates that a score of Southern clubs and several State Associations will be added to the membership roll, which now has a total excess of 31,000. The plan of the local club, then the State Association, and finally the National organization, is demonstrating that it is the best method to secure improved automobile conditions in the matter of good roads, the collecting and disseminating of touring information and satisfactory legislative measures, not losing sight of the fact that contests of endurance, economy, and speed are better governed and regulated.

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THE PINEHURST SEASON

Programme Leaves No Open Dates on the Calendar. (Special Star Correspondence.)

Pinehurst, N. C., Nov. 12.—While the opening of the Holly Inn on Saturday next, marks the formal commencement of the Pinehurst season, midseason beginning when the doors of the magnificent carolina swing back on Saturday, January 7th, the village annually claims many from the middle of October, some of whom remain until late in May, year after year finding increasing members flocking here during the Winter months, for the enjoyment of outdoor life in this sunny climate where "Winter" is merely a misnomer for perpetual autumn.

The season's programme of sports and social pleasures leaves no open dates upon the calendar. The Country Club's schedule begins Thanksgiving week and continues through April, including numerous golf, tennis, trap shooting, and pistol events. Fox hunting is to feature through the presence of Mr. James T. Twitty of Buffalo, and his pack of fox hounds, and the various equestrian gyrfkanas will afford entertainment for the entire village. Baseball will provide excitement for devotees of the national game, and riding and driving will vie with autoing which becomes an important factor through the rapid development of the Capital Highway Association route to Southern Winter resorts. Socially the season promises to be a gay one, the holiday cottillon at the Holly Inn preceding the brilliant affairs which enliven the season at the Carolina, afternoon tea at the Country Club, numerous dinners and dances, and various entertainments combining to round out weeks long to be remembered.

The Summer has been a busy one and much has been accomplished in the way of improvement and beautification, village beautification and the like. Thus early the demand for cottage accommodations bids fair to exceed the supply and hotel bookings are very large, indicating a season which will rank with the best of those in the remarkable history of this unique resort which has sprung into world-wide fame in 15 short years.

RICE GROWERS.

Organizing a Selling Agency for Four Valley States.
Houston, Texas, Nov. 12.—Rice growers of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi are now voting upon a proposition to organize a central selling agency to handle their rough rice. The mills of these States

LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL RIVERS & HARBORS CONGRESS

Election Night in Washington—Dr. Woodrow Wilson and Constructive Statesmanship—Rejoiced Over Success.

(By Dr. Walter C. Murphy.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—The citizens of the District of Columbia, as is well known, do not exercise the privilege of franchise, but they take a lively interest in Presidential and Congressional elections. Before the newspaper offices Tuesday night thousands congregated to hear the latest returns as they were flashed on the canvass fresh from the telegraph wires. The gathering last night was remarkable for that absence of enthusiasm which usually greets election returns in this city. Faces of former



WOODROW WILSON (BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION)

champions, such as Roosevelt, Taft, Foraker, Depew, Sherman, et al omnis genus, that in days past received the liveliest enthusiasm, were received Tuesday night almost in silence. This was due to the large number of Republicans present, who heard with grim silence the people's echo of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill.

But for the sounds of mounted police and the large number of officers on foot which had to line up on either side of the tracks to permit the street cars to plough their way slowly through the crowds, the affair in Washington partook more of the nature of a funeral than a jollification.

The election of Dr. Woodrow Wilson as Governor of New Jersey, will be gratifying to his many friends in the South; and if the truth must be told the people are now looking to that section of the country for those ideas of constructive statesmanship which are required to meet new conditions necessary to the prosperity and welfare of this Republic.

And in this connection the decline and fall of the Roman Empire by Edward Gibbon is a history that should be put into the hands of every school boy in the land. We want the kingdom but not the king. We want the empire but not the Emperor. No returns have been more gratifying than the overwhelming majority accorded to Maj. Charles M. Stedman in the Fifth Congressional District in North Carolina. His many friends in Washington, who know his intrinsic

(Continued on Page 14.)

Seventh National Convention at Washington—Early in December. Congressman Ransdell Talks of the Work.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—For the first time in the history of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, whose seventh National convention will be held in this city December 7th, 8th and 9th, next, has the financial endorsement of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, been secured.

Last year the National Rivers and Harbors Congress had 3,850 delegates in attendance upon its sixth convention, but it is thought by the officers of the Congress that upwards of 5,000 delegates will be drawn hither during the first week in December not only for the purpose of witnessing the beginning of the last session of the Sixty-first Congress, but also to participate in the proceedings of the great waterway organization, of which Representative Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, is president, and which stands for a "waterway policy and not a waterway project."

The benefits of a fixed and definite governmental policy on all questions are conceded. The improvement of our rivers and harbors is in no sense a political question, but is an economic question in the truest meaning of the term. It appeals to all conditions of trade and commerce and it is a question which intelligent public demand is hastening to a conclusion that cannot fail to be the utmost possible benefit to trade and industrial conditions in the United States.

Congressman Ransdell who has for the past ten years been an enthusiastic believer in an annual river and harbor bill and who has in season and out urged such a policy as a member of the rivers and harbors committee of the House believes the time has come when the hands of the committees of Congress dealing with this subject should be supported by an assemblage in the National capital December next of such generous proportions as will show Congress the necessity for a broad and a comprehensive policy of waterway development.

"There is a growing tendency in the country," said Mr. Ransdell, "to build up strong local organizations everywhere which is a magnificent thing in itself provided these enthusiasts do not overlook the fact that their local projects cannot be carried through successfully unless the great National policy of their parent organizations be adopted by the Federal Congress."

"The work that the National Rivers and Harbors Congress has been doing has been a work of love and yet it needs the help of local organizations as it does of trade bodies as well as individuals to make it as it aims to be nationally educational in character."

"The forthcoming convention should be the largest in our history for there is much yet to be done before a national policy of waterway improvements is written into the statute books. We have yet much to yield and much to acquire before we realize our aims and every organization of whatever character should lend a hand in the work we have been doing to the end that sporadic appropriations for widely separated projects may be abandoned and that the coming river and harbor bill be modelled along national rather than along local lines."

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