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RED SPRINGS NEWS NOTES

Engagement of Miss Margaret Williams—Shirtwaist Sale by Baptist Ladies—College News

Red Springs, March 9—The engagement of Miss Margaret Williams to Mr. Jack Heath of Washington, D. C., has recently been announced in the Washington Post, the wedding to take place early in April. Miss Williams, who is the third daughter of Capt. W. F. Williams, is an accomplished musician and very popular in her home town, where most of her girlhood has been spent. Mr. Heath is second secretary to the American Legation at Habana, Cuba.

Misses Annie Belle and Mary Williams, who have been spending the winter with Mrs. D. T. Oates in New York, have returned home, accompanied by their cousin Mr. Bernard Williams of Culpeper, Va. Mr. Williams is a student at Washington and Lee and is recuperating from a rather severe injury sustained in a game of football.

Mrs. Louis Hall of Wilmington is expected here Monday for a visit to her parents, Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Williams.

The ladies of the Baptist church will hold a shirtwaist sale Monday afternoon, March 13th, for the benefit of the building fund of their church, which is rapidly nearing completion and will be one of the handsomest buildings in Red Springs. The attractive slate roof is now being put on and before many weeks the congregation will be worshipping in their beautiful new church. The Baptists of Red Springs are wide-awake and progressive and have a good leader in their pastor, Rev. Mr. Miller, who is doing much for the material and spiritual advancement of his church and for Red Springs as well. The brilliant young attorney Miller, who is taking conspicuous leadership in the amelioration of child labor conditions, is a son of our townsmen.

The literary societies of Flora Macdonald College have elected commencement marshalls as follows: Chief marshal, Miss Verna Stanton, Clio, S. C.; assistants, Misses Louise Williams, Thomasville; Lucy Haskett, Wilmington; Louise Dixon, Dickson Vardell and Annie Johnson of Red Springs.

The faculty recital given this week in the college auditorium was one of the most interesting musical events of the year. Those taking part were Mrs. Linda L. Vardell, Misses Perrin, Wright, Ingham and Taylor. Miss Ingham's four numbers showed her artistic versatility. Schumann's "Carnival" especially, with its wonderful contrasts of light and shadow, humor and pathos, being given with fine precision and sympathy. Her brilliancy of technique was displayed in Chopin's Scherzo in B flat minor, but her best work, perhaps, was the middle group, when she rendered Porter's Prelude in D minor with delightful feeling and the Moszkowski "En Automne" with great delicacy of touch. Miss Ella E. Perrin's voice is a mezzo soprano, of fine resonance and beautiful quality, and her songs "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair", Haydn, "The Year's at the Spring", Beach, "A Song of Spring", Matthews, and two of Chadwick's Flower Songs were all rendered with an artistic finish and purity of tone that were delightful. Miss Mable Wright, violinist, gave with brilliancy and wonderful breadth of tone "Caprice Viennois" by Kreisler and Wieniawski's "Fantasie Brillante" from Faust. Perhaps the most enjoyable of all was the closing number, "Ave Maria", Bach-Gounod, given by all three of the artists on the program, with Miss Taylor at the organ. The ensemble work was definitely balanced and the ever beautiful "Ave" lost none of its beauty on this occasion.

The audience was especially pleased to hear Mrs. Vardell in concert and she played Miss Wright's accompaniments with her accustomed sympathetic skill. We are glad to know that Red Springs is soon to have moving pictures; the airtime will be opened as soon as the weather will permit. Mr. Mack McArthur is spending a few days in Raleigh and Littleton. Mrs. Lucy Williams of Maxton and Mrs. Earle Chamness of Bennettsville, S. C., were in Red Springs this week to attend a meeting of the alumnae committee on the Vardell Choir. This committee is working with enthusiasm for their special share in the Flora Macdonald College endowment fund. Their original plan was to assure the income of this choir to Dr. Vardell for life; but yielding to Dr. Vardell's request and in deference to his wishes in the matter, they have abandoned that idea. They are fully determined, however, to endow the President's Choir as their contribution to their alma mater.

Mr. N. A. Brown attended court in Lumberton this week.

THE FERTILIZATION OF TOBACCO THIS YEAR

By B. W. Kilgore, Director of Extension Service, Dept. of Agriculture.

In an article a short time ago we expressed the opinion that growing tobacco without some potash in the fertilizer was very doubtful and should not be attempted where it was possible to get potash, even at the present high prices. This opinion was expressed then and is repeated now on basis of our fertilizer experiments with tobacco, which show that potash has more than doubled the yield and quality and financial returns over where no potash was used. On an acre basis where only phosphoric acid and ammonia were used the yield was 379 pounds and sold for \$45.61. Where 20 pounds of potash was used in addition to the same amounts of phosphoric acid and ammonia as in the above, the yield was 558 pounds and sold for \$73.87; where 40 pounds of potash was used, in addition to the phosphoric acid and ammonia, the yield was 677 pounds and sold for \$97.31. These are results of a number of years' tests on our tobacco test farm.

Potash in mixed fertilizer is being offered at present for 25 cents per pound for the first one per cent, in a fertilizer and 30 cents per pound for the second per cent. It seems that not more than two per cent of potash can be obtained in any fertilizer. It will not be possible to buy potash salts as heretofore and the potash which it will be possible to obtain will be in mixed fertilizers.

Our experiments show that 40 pounds of potash per acre has, on an average, increased the money value of the crop near \$50.00 per acre. With potash at 27 1-2 cents per pound the amount it will cost in a mixed fertilizer containing 2 per cent potash) 40 pounds would cost \$11.00, 30 pounds \$8.25 and 20 pounds \$5.50. These figures indicate very clearly that it is profitable to use potash for tobacco, even at high prices, and that it is very doubtful if it would pay to grow tobacco without potash. In normal times we would suggest for the piedmont and mountain soils of the Southern States around 60 to 70 pounds of phosphoric acid for tobacco, 30 to 40 pounds of ammonia, and 30 to 40 pounds of potash; and for the coastal plain or sandy loam soils of these States 40 to 50 pounds of phosphoric acid, 35 to 45 pounds of ammonia, and 40 to 50 pounds potash. It is our judgment that near these amounts of phosphoric acid and ammonia should be used on tobacco this year and, on account of the unusual conditions in the potash market, to apply for the piedmont and mountain soils 25 to 30 pounds potash per acre; and for the coastal plain, 30 to 35 pounds per acre, if it is possible to obtain these quantities. If it is not convenient to obtain these amounts the question of reducing the tobacco acreage should be seriously considered.

It will be noticed that in the above instead of giving specific formulas that recommendations have been made in the form of a given number of pounds of the three fertilizer constituents per acre. This will enable any farmer to obtain the nearest formula he can which will furnish these amounts and add the lacking constituents, most likely potash, in other materials. It will likely be a good plan to grow tobacco again this year where tobacco was grown last year, as some of the potash from the tobacco fertilizer of last season is left in the soil, and in addition to this, the stalks and some leaves are left on the land and these carry considerable amounts of potash which are in the soil. All tobacco stalks and stems and wood ashes should be carefully saved for bringing up the percentage of potash in tobacco fertilizers. It would be best to grind or cut up the stalks and either mix these with the fertilizer or distribute them alone. Tobacco stalks, on an average, contain 3 per cent potash; stems 5 per cent, and hard wood unbleached ashes 5 per cent, and pine ashes 3 per cent.

A few illustrations will make clear what I have in mind in getting the amounts of plant food per acre suggested above:

(1) A mixture of 100 pounds 16 per cent acid phosphate and 150 pounds cotton-seed meal will contain 3 per cent phosphoric acid, 4.5 per cent ammonia and 1.2 per cent potash; 800 pounds of this material will give around the right amounts of phosphoric acid and ammonia per acre and will contain 9.6 pounds of potash. If to this is added 600 pounds tobacco stalks, or 400 pounds of stems, or 400 pounds of hard wood unbleached ashes, there would be, approximately, 30 pounds of potash in

the total:
(2) 200 pounds 8-2-2 fertilizer and 100 pounds of cotton-seed meal would contain 7 per cent phosphoric acid, 3.5 per cent ammonia and 2 per cent potash. 800 pounds of this mixture would contain around the right amount of phosphoric acid, and ammonia and would have 16 pounds of potash. 500 pounds of tobacco stalks, or 300 pounds of stems, or 300 pounds of hard wood unbleached ashes, would add 15 pounds of potash additional, giving around 30 pounds for the total:

(3) If a fertilizer mixture containing 8 per cent phosphoric acid, 4 per cent ammonia, and 2 per cent potash (which is a good basic mixture for tobacco this season) were used, at the rate of 800 pounds per acre, and flad added to it 500 pounds tobacco stalks, or 300 pounds of stems, or 300 pounds of hard wood unbleached ashes, the total would carry about the right amounts of fertilizer constituents for tobacco:

(4) If a fertilizer mixture containing 6 per cent phosphoric acid, 4 of ammonia, and 2 per cent potash (which is a good basic mixture for tobacco this season on coastal plain soils), were used at the rate of 800 pounds per acre and had added to it 500 pounds of tobacco stalks, 300 of stems, or 300 of hard wood ashes, the total would have the fertilizer constituents in about the right amounts for tobacco on coastal plain soils:

(5) A mixture of 100 pounds of cotton-seed meal and 100 pounds of a fertilizer containing 8 per cent phosphoric acid, 2 per cent each of ammonia and potash, would contain 5 1-2 per cent phosphoric acid, 4.7 per cent ammonia and 2 per cent potash. If 800 pounds of this mixture had added to it 500 pounds of tobacco stalks, or 300 pounds of stems or 300 pounds of unbleached hard wood ashes, the total would have about the right amounts for tobacco on coastal plain soils.

The first three illustrations best suit the needs of the piedmont and mountain soils.

Some tobacco stalks have been saved from last season and others are in the field. The ones left in the field are not as good as the ones which have been kept dry, but the potash which has been leached out of them is in the soil. These stalks and stems may go a considerable way toward supplementing the supply of potash to make a good tobacco fertilizer.

It is the result of our experiments, as well as the experience of farmers, that lime injures the quality of tobacco, making it coarse and bony. For this reason wood ashes, which carry about 40 per cent lime carbonate, are not as good a source of potash as the other materials mentioned. The quantity of lime in the wood ashes suggested in the formulas above would not likely have very much injurious effect. The ashes should not be mixed with the other fertilizer materials, but should be supplied separately.

For the reason given above, lime in other forms and not carrying potash should not be used on tobacco.

EXPERIMENTS WITH POULTRY

Making a Flock of One Hundred Hens Pay for Their Upkeep—Iredell Test Farm Project

(Issued monthly from the Office of Poultry Investigations and Pathology, Animal Industry Division, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, West Raleigh, N. C. Bulletins may be had free for the asking.)

This work was begun April 2, 1914, primarily to determine first, what it would cost to keep a farm flock of hens a year and just what profit if any, could be secured.

When the work was begun there were some single comb Rhode Island Red hens on the Test Farm. Other good grade Rhode Island Reds were purchased in the neighborhood.

The hens were always to be given the run of the farm and get all they could eat on the side and around the barns and house. No account was to be made of the feed they obtained by foraging. An accurate account has been kept of all grain and other feed given.

For the hens a common ration of corn one part, and oats one part was obtained. The object of this feeding was to use the most common farm feeds. This feed was supplemented part of the year with wheat shorts.

The chicks were fed rolled oats, cracked corn and wheat. Oyster shell was kept before them at all times. During the year, the hens laid 8,676 eggs or an average of 86.7 eggs to the hen. They were kept under actual farm conditions.

All surplus eggs were sold on the Statesville market at an average price of 20 cents a dozen and when the increase of the flock is taken into consideration together with the value of the eggs, the profit received amounted to one dollar and fifty-seven cents per hen. The hens consumed during the year about four tons of feed and increased in numbers to 189. Market prices for the grain was charged against the hens and all expenses for upkeep were paid by the money received from the sale of the eggs.

(The above was sent to The Robesonian by Mr. J. A. Carlyle, who lives out Blue way and who is a successful raiser of poultry.—Editor)

Cannot Praise Them Enough
Many sick and tired women, with aches and pains, sore muscles and stiff joints, do not know that their kidneys are out of order. Mrs. A. G. Wells, box 90, route 5, Rocky Mount, N. C., writes: "I am taking Foley Kidney Pills and cannot praise them enough for the wonderful benefit I derived in such a short while." Sold everywhere.

RANDOM THOUGHTS

Robeson is Hard to Beat—Small Grain Looking Bad—All Want Peace—Answer to Bible Puzzle To the Editor of The Robesonian: Please allow me space in your valuable paper to express a few thoughts.

I will say that we are living in one of the best counties of North Carolina, which is Robeson, and believe me it is hard to beat. Some say charity begins at home. If so, I will say that prosperity begins in old Robeson.

The farmers are busy preparing the soil for another crop. Small grain is looking bad on account of cold weather.

Everything seems to be lovely. Some say that they are uneasy that Mr. Wilson will get us into war, but I hope not, for we are all lovers of peace and I guess he knows his business.

In regard to Mrs. F. F. Townsend's Bible puzzle, I will say that it must have been Eve, the one that was a wife the first day of her life and died before she was born. Am I right?

J. D. HAMMONS.
Lumberton, N. C., R. 1.

Box Supper at Baker's Chapel
Correspondence of The Robesonian.
Lumberton, Star Route, March 10
—Box supper at Baker's chapel Friday night, March 17th. Proceeds go to school. Every one cordially invited.

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