

WITH THE TILLER OF THE SOIL

Topic For Discussion in November, in Deep Fall Breaking of Land

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 fifteen 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 forty bushels per acre. The cost was about twenty-five 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, the corn fails during wet spells of weather. The excess of rain fall 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 soil. 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 no benefited by deep plowing. If such soils were well drained, then deep breaking would be good for them. Many marshes and other wet soils would 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 such 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 will till 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 times 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 freeze.

Both the air and the freeze 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 out on top. Those who expect to make big crops next year should begin now to deepen the soil. If properly done, under average conditions, no farther deep breaking will be necessary in the spring. Then is the time to do a lot of discing and harrowing in order to make a nice well pulverized seed bed.—By O. R. Hudson.

The Dentist Yelled Some

Yesterday forenoon Dr. J. B. Little, the well known dentist, who says all sorts of nice things to a suffering patient while a tooth is being pulled, the same being his "instrumental accompaniment," got his handsome iron grey hair caught in a spell of filing teeth, and lost quite a bunch of hair. While the performance was on he yelled louder than any poor devil who ever had a tooth pulled in the office.—Charlotte Observer.

I would give all my fame for a pot of alo and safety.—Shakespeare.

Farming Conditions in the South

In an address delivered sometime ago before the Second National Conservation Congress at St. Paul, Minn., President Finley of the Southern Railway said in part:

Nowithstanding the wonderful industrial development of the South since 1880, it is still pre-eminently an agricultural section. It is a section, therefore, in which the conservation of the soil is of the highest importance. There is a prevalent belief that the productivity of the soils in those parts of the United States that have been longest under cultivation has been seriously impaired. Statistics do not confirm this belief. Estimates of production of staple crops per acre have been compiled in the United States only since 1867, as there are often wide fluctuations between successive seasons—due to differences in rainfall and temperature, the period covered has not been long enough to afford a basis for definite conclusions. There is also the fact that all available figures are estimates and, consequently, are not exact. On this face, however, they do not prove a decline in productivity. This may be illustrated by comparing the production of wheat per acre for ten year periods since 1867. In the decade from 1867 to 1876 the average for the United States was estimated at 12 bushels; from 1877 to 1886 12.5 bushels; from 1887 to 1896 12.7 bushels; from 1897 to 1906 13.8 bushels, and for the three years since 1906, 14.6 bushels. So far, then, as these figures can be relied upon, they tend to show an increase in productivity, especially as an analysis by groups of States shows the larger and more uniform increases to have been in some of the older sections of the country.

Similar figures for corn do not show an increase for the United States as a whole, but they show a steady increase. From 1867 to 1876 the average production of corn per acre was estimated at 26.2 bushels; from 1877 to 1886 25.1 bushels; from 1887 to 1896 24.1 bushels; from 1897 to 1906 25.4 bushels, and for the three years since 1906 26.8 bushels. It is proper to say, in connection with the above figures, that the fourth decade as compared with the first, that the period from 1907 to 1916, when abnormal weather conditions brought the estimated average for the United States down to 16.7 bushels, thus putting down the average for the entire decade. It is also proper to note that Dr. Wainwright, Chief of the Bureau of Soils in the United States Department of Agriculture, in discussing these figures, expresses the opinion that, on account of the adjustment of the basis of the Department's estimates in 1881 as a result of the reports of the census of 1880, the figures in force that year, both for wheat and corn, were relatively too high.

Estimates of cotton yield per acre have been made by the United States Agricultural Department since 1866. Ten-year averages for the full decades up to 1905 are as follows: 1866 to 1875, 176.4 pounds of lint cotton per acre; 1876 to 1885, 171.4 pounds; 1886 to 1895, 175.9 pounds; 1896 to 1905, 182.6 pounds, and for the four years since 1905, 183.1. These figures are subject to the same questions as to their accuracy that apply to the estimates of wheat and corn production, but, on their face, they do not indicate any impairment of the productivity of the cotton soils of the South. It is noteworthy that the larger and more uniform increases in yield per acre shown by the Department figures are in the older cotton States.

News of Mr. J. P. Caldwell.

It will be remembered that some time ago the late John Charles McNeill went to Newton to write up an important event for The Observer, and found that he had got there a week ahead of time. This performance was repeated yesterday by Editor Harris who went to Hickory to write up the fair and the Charlotte-Asheville good roads convention. He found he was a day ahead of schedule, but availed himself of the opportunity of going on to Morganton and spending two days with the former beloved chief of The Observer. Mr. Caldwell's friends throughout the state and elsewhere will be glad to know that he is faring well. His conditions may be summed up in the simple statement that he is contented and happy. It was a great pleasure to note his cheerfulness and it was a pleasant surprise to observe the number of friends he had in mind and the particularity with which he inquired about them. He is most agreeably located and is surrounded, in the official family of the institution for which he has done so much good, by the best people in the world.—Charlotte Observer.

The main part is to do with might and main what you can do.—Bacon.



ARRAIGNED AS A BLASPHEMER

Matthew 26:57-66—November 27

"Who when he was reviled, reviled not again."

It cannot do better at the opening of this study than quote the words of Mr. Chandler. He said: "Many remarkable trials have characterized the judicial history of mankind. The trial of Socrates, before the democracy of Athens, charged with corrupting the Athenian youth, with blaspheming the Olympic gods and seeking to destroy the constitution of the Athenian Republic, is still a sublime and thrilling chapter in the history of a wonderful people. The trial of Alfred Dreyfus is still fresh in the memories of men. The French Republic is still rent by contending factions. His friends say that Dreyfus was a Prometheus who was chained to an oceanic rock while the culture of exile preyed upon his heart. His enemies still assert that he was a Judas who betrayed our God and Christ. But the Fatherland, and all, were tame and all were compared with the trial of the Galilean peasant, Jesus of Nazareth."

In Defense of the Jews

It is not for us to say that the Jews were wholly exensible in their course of injuries toward Jesus in causing his crucifixion by the Romans. On the other hand, it is proper for us to consider everything that could be thought of calculated to mitigate the severity of our judgment regarding the injustices there practiced. And it is proper also that we should consider what, from their standpoint, would seem to be extenuating circumstances. This is everywhere recognized as just treatment. The attorney, defending a criminal who has plead guilty to the charges against him, is considered to do only his duty by his criminal client when he presents whatever in the circumstances of the case would tend to prove that the culprit had cause, or thought that he had a reason for his misdemeanor.

Viewing the Jewish people of nearly nineteen centuries ago from this standpoint we get a more reasonable view of the situation than is otherwise possible. We hear first to St. Peter's words respecting the transaction. He said: "For what through ignorance ye did it, as did also your rulers." Had they known they would not have killed the Prince of life (Acts III, 17-18).

The Jews did not for one moment suppose that the great Messiah, foretold to be their Prophet, Priest and King—like unto Moses, but greater; like unto David and Solomon, but greater; would appear as "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." Although those very words were written of him by the Prophet, they were hidden from their eyes of understanding by the glorious things related of him in other prophecies. They saw not, understandingly, the sufferings of their nation as being those which will ultimately inure to their advantage. The prophetic descriptions are not concentrated, nor collected, but scattered, "have a little and there a little," so written that they could not be understood at the time; nor were they understood even by the Lord's disciples until after his resurrection from the dead, when he explained them, and subsequently, by the holy Spirit, enabled them still more fully to understand that thus it was written in the prophets and thus it behooved the Son of Man to suffer before entering into his glory—before beginning the work of blessing Israel and the world. Yes, today many Christians are as deeply confused on this matter as are the Jews. Many have rejected entirely the thought of Messiah's glorious Kingdom reign for the general blessing and uplifting of Israel and all humanity. From their standpoint, if "the sufferings of Christ" were intended to prepare the way and usher in his Kingdom of glory, then the program must have failed, or else his Kingdom of glory is to be a heavenly one and not, as they believe, in accord with the prayer taught by our Lord, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth." The trouble is that they will not realize that where the sufferings of Christ, the Head, ended, the suffer-



That Leaning Tower.

TARIFF A MORAL ISSUE.

More important on This Ground Than as an Economic Essential.

Strangely enough, this little group of men very small in number has arrogated to itself the leadership of the progressives, and its members prate about the treatment of the tariff as a moral question. Senator Aldrich. Yet the formal statement made by Senator Aldrich in answer to Senator Bristow and in which this snorer at the insurgents is found acknowledged by his own act in making this statement that the tariff is a moral issue. For the Bristow assault on Aldrich was on moral grounds—on the spectacle of a beneficiary of the tariff, surrounded by other beneficiaries and influenced by them, deliberately manipulating the schedules for the enrichment of himself, his son and his financial associates. There was a time when that spectacle would not have outraged the public sense of decency, for protection has been developed from a revenue and industrial device to a grafting system by this very means of manipulation by the direct beneficiaries. But the country is wiser now, and its conscience is more sensitive. The awakening is due fundamentally to the Roosevelt doctrine of the square deal. That doctrine cannot be lived up to by a people or a government that permits a few favored interests to prey on the masses through the medium of protective duties named by the beneficiaries themselves. The country now demands that the tariff, whether protective or for revenue only, shall be determined by disinterested experts, not by interested trusts. The tariff is an economic issue, but its importance as a moral issue is still greater, more fundamental, more essential to the spirit of a republic.—Kansas City Star.

CROW IN ANY EVENT.

The Farmer From Wayback Who Wouldn't Be Fooled.

A farmer from Wayback, Pa., carried his wheat to London and sold it at the free trade market, which sets the price for the world. Taking the price of 100 bushels, he went to Chesapeake to buy 100 yards of English cloth. A Pennsylvania woolen manufacturer who was at the market said to him: "Why not be patriotic? Buy of me at Tariffville. I will give you 50 yards for your money."

"Pshaw!" said the horny handed one. "I can get 100 yards here!" "True," replied the tariff beneficiary, "but you can't pass our statute of Liberty into the land of the free unless you cough up 100 per cent of its value. It will work out as though you had bought 200 yards here and they had cut off 100 yards at New York and let you through with 100 yards."

"Holy smoke!" said the Waybacker. "That would be robbery?" "Nonsense," said the woolen man. "I'm not disrespectful to the law. This is our policy of protection to American industry. We protect you from getting 100 yards here in order that you may get fifty yards at home. Thus America will become prosperous."

"I don't understand," said the Waybacker. "A dach understands it," said the woolen man, "and we manufacturers understand it, but the subject is so abstruse and scientific that few men see through it. Even Mr. Roosevelt will not any longer discuss the tariff, though he understands everything else under the sun. It is not necessary or, indeed, desirable that the working classes understand the tariff; it would only make trouble. All they need to do is to shout for it and vote for it. We do the understanding for them."

The Wayback man scratched his head. "It is not entirely clear to me," said he, "where I come in. I could get 100 yards here for my money, but you protect me from getting more than fifty yards. In order to get 100 yards at Wayback I must give what would buy 200 yards here—say, the price of 200 bushels. Where is the protection to American industry? It looks like taking for you and crow for me."

"No," said the woolen man; "it is not always turkey for me the way a tariff exports, for if you carry English cloth to New York the tax of 100 per cent goes to Washington—that's tariff for revenue. It is only when you buy at Tariffville that you are taxed for my benefit—that's protection. Why not be neighborly? Buy your cloth from me at a good stiff price and I shall be able to buy some potatoes from you."

"But," said the farmer man, "anyway you put it spills crow for me." And that's exactly what it does, and he is not the only farmer who has found this out.



MORTGAGE SALE

By virtue of the power vested in me by a certain deed of mortgage executed by R. A. Cox and wife to W. H. Bonkemyer, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Randolph county in Book 136 Page 81, I will sell at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in Asheboro, N. C., on Friday the 8th day of November, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M., the one-third undivided interest in the following described tract of land situated on the west side of Deep River in Franklinville township, Randolph county, N. C., and bounded as follows: Beginning at or near a gum on the original line of the mill tract; Coffin's reserve corner running south 43 chains to a black oak, thence east 27 chains and 50 links to a hickory, thence south 12 chains to a black oak, thence east 25 chains to a post oak, thence north 27 chains to a black oak, thence west 7 chains and 50 links to a stake in the old line, thence north to the beginning, containing two hundred and eighteen (118) acres, save and except twenty-eight (28) acres heretofore deeded to Coffin. A formal sale is made pursuant to aforesaid power contained in said deed of mortgage which power authorized the mortgagee aforesaid or his personal representatives to sell aforesaid lands in the event of default being made in the payment and default having been made in the payment of a certain note secured by a 1st mortgage when said note fell due according to the tenor thereof, said sale is made to satisfy said mortgage.

This October 23th, 1910.

Wm. H. Bonkemyer, Mortgagee.

North Carolina, In the Superior Court of Randolph County, Before the Clerk.

R. A. Cox et al. vs. W. H. Bonkemyer et al. Notice.

The defendant, R. A. Cox, above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Randolph County, North Carolina, for the purpose of obtaining an order and sale of certain lands for partition among the tenants in common, the said lands are situated on the west side of Deep River in Franklinville Township, State and County aforesaid, that the said R. A. Cox is interested in said lands, and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear before W. C. Hammond, Clerk of the Superior Court of said county at 2 o'clock in Asheboro, N. C., on the 7th day of November, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M., and answer or demur to the petition in said proceeding, or the relief therein demanded will be granted. This the 8th day of October, 1910. W. C. Hammond, Clerk Superior Court.

SAY!

What are you going to do this Fall? Let us help you decide the question. Would you like to be a Stenographer and a Book-keeper? If so we have a proposition to make you.

For full particulars address L. B. JACKSON Principal, HIGH POINT BUSINESS COLLEGE, F. 11 High Point, North Carolina.

A Special Bargain For 30 Days

FOR the next thirty days I have decided to sell out of men's suits, about 327 in number, at a special bargain. These suits are made of the very best material; they are of the latest fad and cuts, and a single shoddy suit can be found in the entire lot. All new fall suits at the following remarkable low prices.

Table listing suit prices: \$ 5.00 Suits Reduced to \$ 3.50, \$ 7.50 Suits Reduced to \$ 5.50, \$ 10.00 Suits Reduced to \$ 7.50, \$ 12.50 Suits Reduced to \$ 8.50, \$ 15.00 Suits Reduced to \$ 10.00, \$ 18.00 Suits Reduced to \$ 11.50, \$ 20.00 Suits Reduced to \$ 14.00, \$ 22.50 Suits Reduced to \$ 15.00.

WE have a small lot of Suits that we carried over from last season that we expect to let go regardless of the cost to us.

These Special Bargains Are Only at Cash Price

A LOT of men's and ladies' shoes that we shall include in this special bargain sale that can be had for a low, normal price. They are of the best grade shoes, but we are including them in the odds and ends of our immense shoe stock.

W. J. MILLER

Tickling in the Throat

"Just a little tickling in the throat!" Is that what troubles you? But it hangs on! Can't get rid of it! Home remedies don't take hold. You need something stronger—a regular medicine, a doctor's medicine. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral contains healing, quieting, and soothing properties of the highest order. Ask your doctor about this. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Advertisement for King's New Discovery for Coughs, Colds, and All Throat and Lung Troubles. Includes text: 'KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS WITH KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.'

ECZEMA CURED

Pimples Disappear and Complexion Cleared Over-night.

New York.—Thousands are taking advantage of the generous offer made by The Woodworth Co., 1161 Broadway, New York City, requesting an experimental package of Lenula the new skin discovery, which is mailed free of charge to all who write for it. It alone is sufficient to clear the complexion over night and rid the face of pimples in a few hours. On the first application of Lenula the itching will stop. It has cured thousands afflicted with Eczema, Tetter, Rash, Itching, Irritation, Acnes, Scalds and itching of skin, scabs of infants, chafed and adults. It is good for the prevention and purification of the skin, scalp, hair and hands for the prevention of the clogging of the pores the usual cause of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness and also the treatment of burns, scalds, wounds, sores, chapsings as well as the toilette and surgery.

NOTICE OF LAND SALE

Pursuant to the power vested in me by decree rendered in the special proceedings entitled "Earl Gunder, by his next friend, v. Rita Edwards et al." I will on Tuesday, the 6th day of December, 1910, at 12 o'clock, M., sell at public auction at the court house door in Asheboro, N. C., the following real estate lying and being in the town of Ramsey, N. C., on the west side of Deep River and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stake on the east side of the public road leading from Isaac's mill house to Ramsey, N. C., and running south 31-1/4 east 410 feet to a stake, thence 36-1/4 west 105 feet to a stake, thence 33-1/4 west 410 feet to a stake on east side of road, thence north 28-1/4 east 105 feet to the beginning, containing one acre, more or less.

Terms of Sale: One-third, balance in six months, deferred payment bearing interest at the legal rate from day of sale and approved security being given therefor.

This Nov. 8, 1910.

R. C. KELLY, Comr.

Both Speedy and Effective.

This indicates the action of Foley Kidney Pills as S. Parsons, Battle Creek, Mich. illustrates: "I have been afflicted with a sore case of kidney and bladder trouble for which I found no relief until I used Foley Kidney Pills. These cured me entirely of all my ailments. I was troubled with back-aches and severe shooting pains with annoying urinary irregularities. The steady use of Foley Kidney Pills rid me entirely of all my former troubles. They have my highest recommendation." Standard Drug Co.

A Household Medicine.

To be really valuable must show equally good results from each member of the family using it. Foley's Honey and Tar does just this. Whether for children or grown persons Foley's Honey and Tar is best and safe for all coughs and colds. Standard Drug Co.