

Use Commercial Fertilizers Liberally But Wisely

The answer to the question as to whether we should use commercial fertilizers wholly depend upon the answer to question: Do they pay? That they do pay and pay well when rightly used is abundantly proved by experiment station evidence. On the other hand, there is also much evidence that Southern farmers every year waste millions of dollars through the unwise use of commercial fertilizers.

In using fertilizers, the great problem is to fit them to our soil and crop needs. Soils vary greatly in their composition, and hence in their fertilizer requirements, and different crops likewise require plant foods in varying proportions. Here let us lay down some basic principles that will help guide us in buying and using fertilizers.

1. Where nitrogen is needed. Roughly, the nearer we are to the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, the greater the need for nitrogen. In fact, over practically all the sandy loam soils of the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal plains, nitrogen is the great plant food need. On such lands applications of nitrogen for such crops as cotton, corn and oats will usually pay well. Fifteen pounds of nitrogen, per acre, or the equivalent of that found in 750 pounds of a 10-2-2 fertilizer, 150 pounds of cottonseed meal, or 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, will usually give excellent results on any of the average thin lands of this section, and there is evidence that considerably heavier applications of nitrogen may be profitably made. Farther inland, on the Piedmont, mountain or other clay or loam soils, the need for nitrogen is not as acute, though there are many areas where the use of commercial nitrogen is highly profitable. This is particularly true of thin lands and those that have long been in cultivation.

2. Where phosphorus is needed. Next to nitrogen, phosphorus or phosphoric acid is the element most needed by Southern soils. In fact it is needed practically everywhere from Virginia to Texas, except on the lime soils of the Mississippi Delta regions and the Black Belt areas of Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. It is particularly valuable on lands that tend to make much stalk or leaf growth and to little fruit. Forty to 50 pounds per acre, or the equivalent of 250 to 300 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate, is usually the most profitable amount to use.

3. Where potash is needed. We believe that Southern farmers have wasted more money on potash than on any plant food element. Draw a line, roughly, from about Mobile, Ala., northeastward through Macon, Ga., Columbia, S. C., and Raleigh, N. C., and the soils to the east and south of this line, as a rule, need potash, especially when planted to cotton or tobacco. West and north of this line, we do not recommend the use of potash, except possibly on some fruits and on deep sandy lands where cotton tends to rust. If you do not live in the territory needing potash, it will pay you to leave it out entirely in buying fertilizers.

For the man who studies his soil and crop needs and then knows what he is buying, fertilizers will pay well this year. In fact, under such conditions we advise that they be used liberally.—The Progressive Farmer.

Notice

My son, Charles McK. Perry, 16 years of age, is giving me much trouble. He has left home and is now reported to be in Martin County. This is to notify all persons not to harbor or employ him, but to send him home at once. Unless this is done, I expect to collect for his wages and will hold anybody responsible who employs him.
S. H. Perry.

District Organizer Here

Mr. H. S. Grant, District Organizer of the U. S. Employment Service was in town this week organizing the County so that every returning soldier may get immediate employment. Martin County should not lose a single boy, we need them here to develop and build up the community. Boys are constantly coming and doubtless most of them have a place waiting for them, but there are others who have not, boys who left the farms in 1917 and 1918 will return too late to plant a crop, the people of the several communities should see that when they return there is something started that they may get in the race for a livelihood. We must remember that they will bring new ideas, fresh energy and enthusiasm, if any person, firm or corporation in Martin County now has or will have a place for a young man they will confer a favor upon the country by filing an application with C. D. Carstarphen, CHM of the Public Service, Mrs. K. B. Crawford, Acting CHM of the Martin County Chapter of A. Red Cross or W. C. Manning CHM of Council of National Defense who will in turn give you the names of those who may be seeking employment. The more interest we take the better it will be for the soldier and the country.

What are we going to plant this year seems to be a question unanswered. Tobacco brought the most money last year. It may not bring it this year. A careful estimate places the 1919 tobacco crop at three million dollars while the peanut and cotton crops combined brought only about two and one half million dollars. This would tend to a big acreage of tobacco but farmers must remember that the outlay on a tobacco crop this year will be heavy guano, labor and other things required to successfully handle tobacco will be so high that if prices are not mounting high there will be a loss. A 14 crop of cotton now means low prices for the 1918 product now on hand and for the coming crop. It is generally thought that the cotton now being held and 2-3 of a 1919 acreage will bring the South more money than the cotton now on hand and the 1919 full crop. Then why should the South not cut out fertilizer bill by 33 1-3 per cent, its labor bill by 33 1-3 per cent and plant that extra fourteen million acres in oats, corn, etc. If two hundred million dollars spent for fertilizing cotton adds three million bales (and it will do it) would it not be sensible for the farmers to keep the \$2,000,000 and get as much or more for a short crop as a large one. Don't plant a full crop of cotton, don't spend the price.

Monthly Cotton Review

Contract prices have declined about \$25 per bale during the month of January but there have been very few sales of actual cotton. The unsettled condition of the cotton goods market has caused a very poor demand from domestic mills. However, their stocks of raw cotton are known to be low and as it is not believed they will curtail production to any great extent in the face of a latent demand that is likely to spring up at any time, an urgent demand for cotton is possible at any time. Exports have been large during the month and because of greatly reduced ocean freight rates will continue to show a relatively large increase in the future. A continued firm front of the part of spot holders and a reasonable reduction in the acreage of the crop about to be planted will undoubtedly soon make a market for cotton at or near its intrinsic value.

Gambling Again

Last Saturday night a crowd of the younger boys of the town were caught gambling by an officer of the town. The most distressing fact of the case was the extreme youth of the boys indulging in this terrible and unlawful act. There is but one thing upon which the boys can rely for an excuse, that is they learned it from older people. Why should a town the size of Williamston be burdened with a nest of gamblers for fifty years? We should be delighted to see the town authorities put the iron heel down upon this vice which is calculated to make a robber and murderer out of the best boy in the world. Every person seeing men congregating in unseemly places at unseemly hours should call a policeman its duty, it will help your boy, it will help your daughter it will help your town to rid it of gamblers.

Returned From Overseas

Mr. James L. Pritchard of Hamilton paid us a visit Monday night on his way home from the Battlefront. Friends will remember his name among the casualties in the great drive by the famous 30th Division of the Hindenburg line on Sept. 24th. He was wounded by machine gun fire but not until he had reached the objective in the drive. He was soon taken from the front to Base Hospital No. 33 in England where he seems to have fully recovered. He was in the draft and left Oct. 1917 and left Camp Sevier reaching Belgium May 27. He pays fine tribute to the work of the Red Cross.

Reports to date indicate that the constitutional amendment for a six months' school term was adopted by a majority of more than 100,000 votes. And yet North Carolina will have to keep moving. The very same day North Carolina voted this amendment Texas overwhelmingly voted an amendment increasing the state school tax from twenty to thirty-five cents on each \$100 worth of property, and providing for free text books for all school children.

The Peanut Market

The price of peanuts improved during January, rising during the third week in January as high as seven and eight cents. Sales increased though the movement remained slow. Sales by the middle of January are normally sixty to eighty per cent of the crop, but this year they have only been from 15 to 25 per cent. A special survey of the trade showed that the old crop which had been held over has been cleaned up. The manufacturers of peanut butter and confectionery and the wholesalers as well as the cleaners are buying only from hand to mouth. Under such circumstances farmers must hold for the top of the market or prices are bound to be depressed. The price declined somewhat during the latter part of the month, but should more than recover if the farmers refuse to sell at the lower prices.

FOR SALE.—Oakland "6" Roadster, electric lights and self starter.
Dr. G. C. Godwin

F-144-1

We have just received information from Rev. W. R. Burrell that he had been stationed at No. 5 Russell Street Calcutta India, where he is doing Y. M. C. A. Work. Mail to this address will reach him promptly.
FOR SALE.—Several male Hampshire pigs ready for service at \$12.50 each. Will also book orders for pure bred male or females for spring delivery at \$10 each 8 to 10 weeks old.
S. E. Hardison

Williamston Happenings

Miss Esther Gluyas is in Raleigh this week.

Mr. Gus Godard, of Dunn was in town this week.

Hold your cotton and don't plant any next year.

Hold your cotton until you can get its full value.

Lt. Willis Owens of Edenton visited his uncle Mr. J. L. Rodgers last week.

Mrs. Mark Ruffin and little son of Tarboro are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Britt.

Mr. Theodore Hassall has returned from the Tobacco Market in Kentucky.

Miss Nina Upton spent last week with her sister Miss Sylvia Upton in Richmond.

Mr. B. A. Critcher went to Petersburg Sunday to visit his brother Duke Critcher who is at Camp Lee.

Mrs. Alonza Hassell, Mrs. C. D. Carstarphen, Miss Elizabeth and Master Alonza Hassell and Louis Bennett motored to Hobgood Sunday afternoon.

The South must not give in to its robbers, hold them, and don't plant a full crop of cotton this year. They can be brought to terms and the South must make them do it.

Mr. Nicholas R. Daniel was caught in a saw Monday and his arm was badly mangled, the small bone in his forearm was cut into at several places and much of it had to be removed.

Anderson Crawford and Co. sold twenty two caskets in one month. This is an unusual sale in our town, where there are two other coffin establishments. The influenza is exacting a heavy toll as its results.

Mrs. Perley Brown left Wednesday for New York to buy Spring clothes for the Womans Department of Harrison Bros. and Co. Mrs. Anna Harrison joins her in Baltimore and Mr. T. F. Harrison leaves Saturday for Northern Cities too.

Don't be afraid and sell your cotton for twenty-five cents if you are offered it. It is up to us to stand up to the market and make them do what is right. Better not plant a stalk next year and hold this years cotton rather than give in to them. It is imperative that the growers show the band of brokers they are equal to their efforts.

Y. W. C. A. Campaign

The Young Women's Christian Association has done wonderful work in the great world war, has its representative in every stricken country in Europe, has aided the Y. W. C. A., the Red Cross, and all other organizations of mercy in their efforts to relieve the suffering in the war zone but it has done more toward looking after the American girls in foreign lands than any other organization because it was fitted for the work. Its mission is to protect and guide the lonely girl in strange towns and cities, to shelter them and teach them the principles of good association and strong morals, to find homes and work for them in desirable places. But it cannot accomplish these results without funds. That is why the present campaign is being waged throughout the United States. Martin county's quota is \$101.00. Mrs. James G. Stator is county chairman and all money should be sent her not later than Feb. 17.

If interested in the purchase of the best quality of Lime at attractive prices. See
Jno. D. Biggs

Letters From Red Cross

The family of John D. Mizelle had never received any information other than the announcement from the war department that he had been killed on Sept. 30th, until last week when the following letters were received from the American Red Cross and a nurse in an English hospital. It is indeed gratifying to the bereaved family to know how their beloved son and brother died. The letters from the American Red Cross follows:
"My dear Mrs. Mizelle,
It is with deep sympathy we are sending you the enclosed letter. We hope it will bring you some comfort as it was written by one of our Red Cross workers who was with Private Mizelle at the last.
"We feel you would like to be assured that every respect was accorded this soldier, he was buried with full military honors, and an American woman went to the grave as a representative of his family. Fellow soldiers formed an escort and stood at attention beside the flag draped coffin while taps were sounded.
"We know we can say nothing to lift the burden of your great sorrow, but trust your pride in the knowledge that he did his share to help bring this great struggle for liberty to a victorious end will be a source of comfort to you.
"The Red Cross extends its heartfelt sympathy to you in your bereavement.
Very sincerely yours,
"D. R. Castle, Jr."

The following is the enclosure spoken of in the above letter, as written by English Red Cross nurse in attendance upon Private Mizelle at the time of his death:
"Private J. D. Mizelle was admitted here (receiving hospital) on September 30th, and I regret to say that he died the same evening at 8:45. He was very seriously wounded in the head and was unconscious all the time, so he did not suffer. I hope that it will comfort you a little to know that he died here and not in enemy hands. He has been buried in the military cemetery near here.
With deepest sympathy,
"Sister" A. S. McMillian."

Prominent Citizen Dead

On Tuesday Feb. 12th, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James Mizelle, on Main Street, Mr. John Dausen Bowen died of complicated diseases. He had been in ill health for several months, suffering of heart trouble and paralysis of the throat. He was the son of Mr. Benjamin and Mrs. Lucinda Bowen and was born in Bear Grass township in Martin county on May 10th, 1849. He married Mrs. Polly McCaskey in 1873, who with two children of the five born to this union survive him.
Mr. Bowen had been manager of the county home for eighteen years and was a kind and efficient keeper of the poor and destitute in his charge, always striving to relieve their sufferings and use the trust put in him by the county to the best advantage.
He did not belong to any church, but always attended the Primitive Baptist services and Elder Sylvester Hassell conducted the funeral services when interment was made Wednesday afternoon in the Baptist cemetery with Masonic honors.
Mrs. James D. Mizelle and Mrs. Tom Hassell, of Poplar Point are the surviving children.
John, one of the pair of horses belonging to J. L. Hassell and Co., died this week. They were perhaps the finest pair of draft horses ever in the County and had been worked for fourteen years on our streets, the quantity of peanuts, fertilizers and goods hauled by them being enormous.

Farmers Should Grow Their Nitrogen Supply

The Southern farmer has proved his appreciation of the value of fertilizers, but his practices regarding them have followed the same lines as in many other matters. The South as a whole has bought its meat instead of raising it. She has not produced sufficient corn and hay to supply her own needs and has thought it more economical to buy her mules than to raise them. In the same way she has thought it better to buy fertilizers rather than produce them as largely as possible on the farms.
It is not a question of the wisdom of buying fertilizers, rather than doing without them. They are necessities, all alike, and unless they are produced at home, they ought and must be bought.
As to buying fertilizers it will never be possible to produce the line and the amount needed and they must always be purchased; but the most expensive part of fertilizers is the nitrogen, and this can be more largely and economically produced upon the farm.
The growing of legumes, the growing and gathering of organic materials of all kinds, which would otherwise be wasted, the making and saving of animal manures, are simple methods of producing and saving nitrogen which any farm can economically pursue. Such practices are measures for producing upon the farm something which must be had, rather than in buying it and in most cases and to a very large extent, as with other necessities mentioned, which we have bought rather than produced at home, it can be produced on the farm more economically than it can be bought. Therefore, nitrogen, merely as a plant food, is a necessity which should be more largely produced at home. But there is still another reason why these farm manures should be produced. They not only supply nitrogen more economically, but they supply other necessity in soil improvement. They supply organic matter or humus forming materials, and a large supply of humus or decaying organic matter is an essential to a fertile soil, and probably the greatest need of nearly all Southern cultivated lands.

Stockholders Meeting

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Martin County Saving & Trust Co., will be held at their Banking Rooms, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb'y 18th, at 3 o'clock for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the coming year and any other business that may properly come before said meeting.
John E. Pope, Cashier

Notice Of Sale Of Land

Under and by virtue of the authority contained in a certain Deed of Trust executed on the 23 day of October, 1915, by P. S. Bullock and wife, Ella Bullock registered in the Public Registry of Martin County in Book 111, at page 19, to secure the payment of a certain loan of even date therewith, and the stipulations in said Deed of Trust not having been complied with, and at the request of the parties interested, the undersigned trustee will, on Friday, the 4th day of March, 1919, at 12:00 o'clock P. M. at the courthouse door of Martin County, Williamston, North Carolina, sell for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate:
Situating in the Town of Williamston, N. C., adjoining the lot of the Williams Ginning & Milling Company, being bounded by the Street 89 ft. thence easterly with the Street 89 ft. thence southerly along the Street 95 feet thence northerly across 95 feet, thence with the line of the Williamston Ginning & Milling Co. 105 feet to the beginning, being the same land conveyed to P. S. Bullock by W. M. Wilson and wife, Essie Wilson, by deed dated May 2nd, 1917, recorded in the Public Registry of Martin County in Book C-1, 471, being the house and lot upon which the said P. S. Bullock now occupies.
This the 12th day of February, 1919.
Wheeler Martin, Trustee

President Wants Hundred Million For Relief Work

President Wilson has asked congress for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for use in Armenia, Persia and Syria, and it is likely that congress will make the appropriation; but the President has also issued a proclamation in which he urges the people to give \$30,000,000 for relief of the Armenians, Greeks and Syrians who have been driven from their homes by the Turks. It is the plan of the Government to use the proposed \$100,000,000 as a revolving fund from which expenditures shall be reimbursed so far as possible by governments or people to whom relief is furnished. This will be used among European peoples, and will not be for the benefit of those in Asia Minor. Therefore President Wilson has told the people of America that \$30,000,000 will be needed for immediate relief, to save nearly four millions of people from starvation and he asks the people to give that amount at once.
Armenia and the other sections that are without an organized government will not be able to secure any portion of the \$100,000,000 asked for from congress, as they are unable to furnish securities for loans.
North Carolina, in the week of February 21 to 23, inclusive, will be asked for but \$200,000 of the \$30,000,000 which the nation will raise for these starving peoples. State Chairman J. Y. Joyner urges his fellowcitizens to aid in this cause, which is to save the oldest Christians in the world from death by starvation.

Mrs. Riddick

Saturday, Feb. 1st Mrs. Rowland Gertrude Moore Riddick, wife of Levi L. Riddick passed from earth to the world beyond the portals of death and the grave. A little less than two years ago she was united in marriage to Mr. Riddick who later was sent to France to fight for his country and to make the world safe for democracy. He is in France now. What a sad homecoming it will be to him, no doubt he is counting the days when he will be home and the thought thrills him with joy but the homecoming will be sadder than the going away. But such is life in a world like ours. Job has truly said, "Man is of few days, and full trouble." The husband and all the family have the sincere sympathy of all their friends and loved ones.
Mrs. Riddick after her marriage came to Williamston with her husband, where he was drafted into service, then she went to live with her father near Everett where she died with that awful plague, influenza. She was about twenty-nine years of age, and so, cut off in the bloom of life. We are taught that, "In the midst of life we are in death." We should ever pray the prayer of the Psalmist, "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." In the month of October 1908, she made a profession of Christ and was received into the Methodist Church, (Vernon) by Rev. C. L. Reade. She was organist in her Church up to the time of her marriage. On Monday Feb. 3rd after a short service in her home, we laid her remains away to rest in the family burying ground to await the Resurrection morning. There was a large concourse of people, which was indicative of a large circle of friends. The absent husband, the father and her brothers and sisters are commended to the God of all grace, who alone has power to sustain and give comfort in the day of trouble and sorrow.
Rev. H. M. Eure
FOR SALE.—A fine Jersey cow.
John Gray Peel
R. F. D. Washington, N. C.