



WEEKLY NON-PARTISAN PAPER  
FOR THE HOME, FARM, SCHOOL,  
FACTORY AND FIRESIDE.

RALEIGH, N. C.

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TUESDAY, . . . . April 18, 1911.

### WEEKLY TONIC.

(Robert Louis Stevenson.)

There is an idea abroad among  
moral people that they should make  
their neighbors good. One person I  
have to make good, myself; but my  
duty to my neighbor is much more  
nearly expressed by saying that I have  
to make him happy, if I may.

## UNCLE WALT

### The Poet Philosopher

He was smooth as silk or satin when  
it came to speaking Latin, all the  
tongues of Asia Minor

THE he with fluency could  
BASEBALL speak; he could talk a  
LANGUAGE streak in German and  
in Gaelic without

squirming, and he had professors faded  
when it came to ancient Greek. He  
could jabber with a gypsy in a tongue  
that sounded tipsy, he could hold a

conversation with the Mongols and the  
Turks; he could talk you to a shadow  
in the tongue of the Mikado, and with  
Russian and with Sanskrit he could

jar your inner works. He could read  
the legend rummy on the ancient tomb  
and mummy, he could swear in mod-  
ern Spanish, he could kick in Chero-

kee; he could talk the slang of Cadiz  
to his friends among the ladies—such  
a gift of tongues was his'n that his  
like you'll seldom see. To America

he traveled, and at last this man was  
graveled; here he ran across a lan-  
guage that he never saw before; in the  
Daily Morning Glory he beheld a base-

ball story, and we found him shortly  
after having fits upon the floor.

Obadiah Mason

(Copyright, 1909, by George Matthew  
Adams.)

### A SUNDAY SERMON ON PURITY IN POLITICS.

Let the good people of Raleigh, who  
have done so much in the past two  
years to advertise Raleigh in a way  
that has done it great good, see to it  
that the primary election is free from  
drinking, bribery, corruption, intimid-  
ation, or any unseemly conduct. Let  
us not fall into conditions that dis-  
graced the recent primary election in  
Charlotte—conditions so disgraceful as

to call for criticism by the city paper  
and condemnation by the pulpits. Rev.  
H. H. Hulten, pastor of the leading  
Baptist church in that city, on the  
Sunday following, preached a sermon  
that is thus reported by the Charlotte  
Observer:

"Our domestic life demands the  
election of men of high character to  
fill our offices in a city like Charlotte.  
"But you ask, 'What has all this  
to do with our recent municipal elec-  
tion?' I heave a sigh of vain regret  
and answer, 'It has much to do.' Last  
Tuesday in Charlotte was a day of  
excessive debauch, made so by elec-  
tion money and election whiskey, con-  
troversially used for the purpose of pros-  
tituting manhood and perverting the  
ballot, and our fair city is suffering  
today for the stain put upon her  
name."

After reading comments from a  
newspaper whose reliability he com-  
plimented, Dr. Hulten said:

"But it is not necessary for me to  
turn to it, if you please. If I can be-  
lieve my own eyes, I have a few re-  
marks to make.

"Tuesday afternoon about 4 o'clock  
I had occasion to pass through one  
of the polling places. I was on my  
way to visit a man who is ill with  
typhoid fever. As I approached, I  
saw about it a motley crowd. By  
whose authority or by whose permis-  
sion are profane and drunken men  
allowed to congregate in front of the  
polling places of this city?"

At this point the speaker digressed  
for a moment to quote a conversation  
with a deacon of his church, who told  
him of his strenuous though good-  
natured clash of effort with a man of  
the rival persuasion in endeavoring to  
convert to his own side a voter whom  
he boasted of having landed. "I voted  
my man." The speaker declared that  
the deacon had violated the funda-  
mental principle of that man's man-  
hood when he took him by the arm  
and told him for whom he should cast  
his vote. "And when any man at-  
tempts in like manner to inform me  
for whom and for what I shall cast  
my ballot, I tell you you have flung an  
insult into my face. My ballot is the  
expression of my mind-life. My ballot  
is the expression of my heart-life. My  
ballot is the expression of my soul-  
life, and, being such, it is a sacred  
thing to me."

"The deacon had violated the prin-  
ciple of his own manhood when he  
spent two hours 'in the midst of that  
motley crowd of drunken sots.' He  
told of one brave minister who went  
to the place to vote, but so rank was  
the profanity and so rank the drunk-  
enness that he turned around, walked  
out and did not vote at all.

"But I walked on into the crowd.  
I saw a man standing there. And  
when I saw him reel I could feel my  
heartstrings snap. Men, it was a  
member of my congregation. With  
these hands I had baptized him. I  
had knelt by the side of his wife and  
prayed for him and I had kept him  
straight for months, but when the  
election came, some of you men pour-  
ed red hot liquor into him, debauched  
him and broke the heart of his wife.

"I've given you the religion. Now  
for the law," said the speaker. He  
had read the North Carolina statute  
providing that any person who sells  
or gives another liquor within five  
miles of a polling place within twelve  
hours of an election, municipal, State  
or National, shall be fined not less  
than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.

"Is there any man here who will  
say that whiskey was not used for  
such purposes? If not, then I say  
that the grand jury ought to begin to  
grind.

"I went a little farther and a half-  
intoxicated man stopped me. 'Hello,  
there doctah,' he exclaimed, 'Who yer  
goin' to vote fer? I think you ought  
to vote for my man. He's the pore  
man's friend. The time's comin'  
when the rich man must keep his feet  
off the poor man's neck.' He never  
named his man and for the life of me  
I don't know which one he was for.  
My understanding is that both candi-  
dates are amply able to keep the wolf  
from the door. But, what of that  
man's spirit and words? That is ap-  
proaching socialism. That is in-  
cipient anarchy. Where did he get  
that conception? Did he conceive it  
in his own heart? Did he evolve the  
idea from his own brain? I tell you  
no, a thousand times no. He went to  
some ward meeting and heard a polit-  
ical demagogue utter it. And that  
speaker, who ought to have known  
better and who ought to have done  
better, fired the heart of that man  
with incipient anarchy: How many  
of you made ward speeches like that?  
A man in whose word I have confi-  
dence tells me that he went to one  
one night and every speech he heard  
was after that fashion. My word for  
it, when you have arrayed the masses  
against the classes, you will be face  
to face with a frightful condition.  
Milwaukee is just paying the penalty  
for that sort of thing today.

ED—F & M TWO

"I saw two men, strangers to me,  
talking and overheard one say: 'It's  
only 4 o'clock. I got \$5 for mine.  
Don't be in a hurry, you can get \$10  
for yours.'"

"The minister read the law making  
the selling or buying of a vote a mis-  
demeanor.

"Were any votes sold at the recent  
election? You answer, 'yes.' Then  
the grand jury ought to grind. Any  
man who bought a vote by a drink of  
whiskey or with \$5 or \$10 has got the  
traitor in his soul and has driven a  
dagger into the heart of Democracy."

"With regard to the distribution of  
the 'slush fund,' Dr. Hulten said that  
a campaign manager would get a  
ward politician and pay him \$50 for  
his time and services, and that crook-  
ed ward politician would go out and  
fire the hearts of men with whiskey.  
"Then you go to the man who is re-  
sponsible for the campaign and ask  
him about it and he throws up his  
hands in holy horror and says, 'I don't  
know anything about it.' If he does  
not know, then he ought to know.  
Suppose you try this method. Let  
some one go to him and suggest,  
'Will you make an affidavit that so  
far as you know neither money nor  
whiskey was used to purchase votes?'  
Is there a man who believes they  
would do it? And if they don't, then  
the grand jury ought to begin to  
grind."

Charlotte isn't the only city where  
ward heelers have used whiskey and  
money to debauch manhood.

Charlotte isn't the only town where  
crooked demagogues have gone about  
declaring that their candidates were  
"the poor man's friends," thus seek-  
ing to raise a false spirit in the com-  
munity. Such demagoguery deserves  
to be rebuked wherever it lifts its  
head. The only candidates who are  
"the poor man's friends" are those  
who are honest, sincere and will see  
that justice is done to every man. The  
fellow who prates most during a cam-  
paign about being "the poor man's  
friend" is rarely known to labor or to  
stand for the just and wise measures  
that the honest poor men desire. It is  
usually clap-trap, and most working-  
men have become too wise to take up  
with such gold-brick candidates.

The man of good personal charac-  
ter, who votes for a man to hold office  
who is not straight, is a man of bad  
public character. He lends his re-  
spectability to elevate bad men to  
office, and is a greater enemy to his  
community than the drunkard or the  
derelict. Had YOU ever thought of  
that when tempted to vote for some  
unfit man for public office? Little  
can be expected of the moral derelict.  
It is expected that he will vote for  
candidates who favor a wide-open  
town, with all the crimes that are  
bound up in that expression. But  
YOU are a good citizen. YOU have  
innocent children in your home. YOU  
commit a crime against them and  
against your soul if YOU live up in  
an election with the element that  
wishes to restore houses of ill fame  
and other dens of iniquity to debauch  
the youth of the city. Let every voter  
in Raleigh and other North Carolina  
towns that select city officers reflect  
that their ballot is an expression of  
their character. If it is cast for a man  
whose public and private life are not  
such as fit him for the best service for  
the city and the home, the voter is  
using his ballot for injuring the whole  
community and is a worse citizen than  
some poor derelict whose appetite  
causes him to take into his mouth that  
which steals away his brains.

### COTTON-SEED MEAL.

#### When and How This Fertilizer Should Be Applied.

(Andrew M. Soule, in Cotton Seed.)

Several methods of applying cot-  
ton-seed meal for fertilizing pur-  
poses may be pursued with safety  
and satisfaction. It may be used  
singly to a limited extent or in com-  
bination with other fertilizers, ap-  
plied under the drill row, used as  
a side application, and to a limited  
extent as a top dressing. It is  
equally useful on truck, garden or  
general field crops. As a top dress-  
ing for grass lands and lawns, its  
value has been fully demonstrated.  
It may therefore be regarded as a  
general utility source of nitrogen,  
and while not so rich a carrier of  
this element of plant food as the  
material derived from other sources,  
it has the advantage of supplying  
this element in a sufficiently quick-  
ly available form to meet the needs  
of the great majority of our culti-  
vated crops and forms one of the  
most desirable basis for a fertilizer  
formula which has yet been discov-  
ered. This is in a measure due to  
its finely pulverized condition, its  
freedom from moisture, and the  
fact that when mixed with most  
carriers of phosphorus and potash,  
it does not react readily if at all,  
and thus transforms no part of the  
plant food into more difficultly so-  
luble combinations than those in  
which it originally existed. Being  
an organic material it readily un-  
dergoes fermentation and therefore

yields up its nitrogen as rapidly as  
most field crops require it.

From 300 to 700 pounds of cotton  
seed may be mixed with each ton  
of fertilizer advantageously, the  
amount varying according to the per-  
cent of nitrogen which it is desired  
to secure in the formula. It may  
frequently be employed as the sole  
source of nitrogen which is to be  
used under the drill row, and ex-  
perience has demonstrated that this  
is one of the most satisfactory ways  
in which to apply nitrogen to a  
growing crop. (If our lands were  
richer in vegetable matter and more  
thoroughly prepared, it is possible  
that broadcasted fertilizer would  
more frequently demonstrate its  
value.) The exact method of apply-  
ing a fertilizer has much to do with  
the results obtained. In our ex-  
perience cotton-seed meal should  
be put under the drill row for cot-  
ton, and it is better if it can be put  
in the soil one week to ten days  
before planting the crop. It is best  
where high-grade fertilizers are  
used to mix them well with the sub-  
soil. A bull tongue may be used  
for this purpose. The bed for the  
cotton may then be made. For corn  
the fertilizer may be applied at the  
time of planting. It should be put  
in relatively deep, however, and it  
is desirable that the fertilizer be  
kept from coming in direct contact  
with the seed, for occasionally its  
caustic properties may interfere  
somewhat with germination. When  
a fertilizer containing cotton-seed  
meal as its chief source of nitrogen  
is used under the drill row, it may  
often be desirable to increase the  
amount of this element, which is  
accomplished by top dressing the  
crop at an appropriate time with ni-  
trate of soda and sulphate of am-  
monia.

Fertilizers containing cotton-seed  
meal may be used as side applica-  
tions with advantage, provided the  
application is not made too late in  
the season. On clay lands one side  
application is probably all that is ad-  
visable. On very sandy soil mark-  
edly deficient in vegetable matter  
and characterized by their tendency  
to leachiness possibly two side ap-  
plications may sometimes be made  
with advantage to long season crops,  
such as corn and cotton.

Probably 200 pounds is about the  
right amount to use as a side appli-  
cation, and it should be made about  
six weeks after planting, though sea-  
son and soil will be determining fac-  
tors, and must be judged by each  
individual himself.

Cotton-seed meal might occasion-  
ally be used for top dressing pur-  
poses. The conditions which would  
warrant its use in this matter are a  
season of abundant rainfall when  
there is danger of the more readily  
available nitrate of soda being wash-  
ed out of the land. If used as a top  
dressing it should be distributed  
ahead of the cultivator and incor-  
porated in the soil to a depth of  
two or three inches. In warm  
weather it will readily ferment, and  
while not supplying nitrogen so  
quickly as some of the other ma-  
terials mentioned, it will serve the  
needs of many crops in a favorable  
season if used as indicated. It would  
be a mistake to scatter it on top  
of the ground as this would limit  
its transformation into a condition  
useful to plants. Mixing a quantity  
of it with nitrate of soda or other  
quick acting plant stimulants for  
top dressing can sometimes be fol-  
lowed to advantage, though an ex-  
cessive amount of cotton-seed meal  
should not be used in this way, nor  
for that matter any nitrogenous ma-  
terial.

The combination of cotton-seed  
meal with phosphates and potash  
makes a desirable top dressing for  
lawns. The mixture should contain  
from two to three per cent of nitro-  
gen and should be applied at the  
rate of about 1,000 pounds per acre,  
as compared with 500 to 600 pounds  
for general field crops. A quick act-  
ing source of nitrogen as a top dress-  
ing for lawns is not always essential  
in the South where the season is  
very long. A combination such as  
has been suggested will also be  
found useful to use around trees  
and shrubs, the growth of which it  
is desired to stimulate. From one  
to five parts may be used for this  
purpose, depending on the size of  
the tree and vigor of growing. Many  
imagine that only the quick acting  
forms of fertilizer should be used  
for this purpose, but that does not  
necessarily follow, since a tree be-  
gins growth early in the season and  
does not shed its leaves until late in  
the fall. During the greater part of  
that period it is assimilating food,  
and it is better to use a material  
which will tend to supply the needs  
of the tree for a longer period of  
time than to use something which  
gives quick stimulation and fails to  
supply the needs of growth for uni-  
form development later in the sea-  
son.

These suggestions should not lead  
any to draw false conclusions con-  
cerning the use of cotton-seed meal,  
for like all other materials, it has  
certain limitations, but the fact that  
large quantities of it are still ship-  
ped out of the State and allowed to  
go abroad, indicates that its full  
value for feed and fertilizer is not  
yet appreciated as it should be, and  
it will always be proper to empha-  
size its virtues as strongly as a con-  
servative statement of the case will  
permit until its full value is as  
completely realized by the men who  
are responsible for its production  
should be.