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ALFALFA WEEVIL IS NOW SPREADING FAST IN THE WEST

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—The alfalfa weevil is spreading away which makes it possible that sooner or later every section of the country will have to consider the problem of guarding against this pest. During the twelve years since the weevil was introduced into America it has been confined to the Great Basin of the West, but it has been found this year by the bureau of Entomology at Malta, McCammon, Pocatello and Blackfoot, Idaho, all well within the Snake river drainage system, and at Duchesne, Utah, in the Colorado River system, which like that of the Snake slopes to the Pacific. Within the Great Basin the weevil has spread so far south as Richfield into the alfalfa fields of central Utah. The insect, in spreading across the continental divide, Department entomologists say, is to be regarded merely as passing a convenient landmark rather than as surmounting a barrier, for experience has not shown that it spreads faster along rivers than across mountain ranges. Nevertheless, it is now many miles nearer to important alfalfa-growing districts which have hitherto felt safe from its attack.

Description of Weevil

A description of the alfalfa weevil and methods of combating its ravages are contained in a new publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmer's Bulletin 741. The spread of the pest has, as a matter of fact been slower than was at one time feared; its progress has been steady. In Utah and in small portions of Idaho and Wyoming, where it now exists, it has caused at times a loss of 50 per cent of the first cutting of alfalfa and a total loss of the second cutting. In order that farmers in those sections in which the weevil has not yet appeared may be able to recognize the pest and to protect their crops from it, the bulletin already mentioned contains details of its habits and of its appearance in the various life stages. The weevil is most easily discovered in the form of the full grown larva.

It is then a green worm-like creature one-fourth of an inch long with a black head and a faint white stripe down the middle of the back. It feeds upon the leaves of alfalfa mainly during late May, June and early July and may be found by sweeping the tops of the plants with an insect net or by looking for the notches in the leaves where it has fed. When the larvae are numerous they destroy most of the tender growth and cause the tops to appear white, making the field look as if frosted when viewed from a distance. The adult insect is an oval, brown beetle three-sixteenths of an inch long with prominent snout. Its color frequently is nearly black. This beetle is harder to discover than the larva, but, on the other hand, it is present in the field the whole year around. In winter it can be found by digging about the crowns and roots of alfalfa plants.

The alfalfa weevil does not hibernate definitely. When the weather is cool the adults are quiet, but with warmer temperatures they quickly resume their activities. Egg laying begins in early spring and is usually ended by June 10. One efficacious method of controlling the pest, therefore, is to destroy the eggs by pasturing the first crop up to that time. A similar result may be obtained by cutting the alfalfa green and feeding it as a soiling crop.

If this is not done the larvae hatch in large numbers about the last week of May or earlier and eat the alfalfa leaves so rapidly that the plant is unable to outgrow the injury. After the field is cut the larvae which have been feeding upon the first crop gather upon the buds of the stubble and frequently consume all the second crop. By that time most of the insects have completed their growing period and have gone into the pupal or resting stage. The later growth of the crop, therefore, does not suffer from them. To protect the crop pasturing, as has been said, is effective in the early part of the season. The field should be divided into two or three lots and each lot should be pastured alternately, the animals being left in it until the alfalfa has been eaten down close to the ground. The number and size of the lots should be proportioned to the producing power of the field and the number of animals to be pastured so that each lot may be grazed about once in two weeks. Pasturing should be practiced until most of the weevil eggs have been laid, which, in practice, means a little later than the usual cutting time of the first crop. This method has the additional advantage of providing an economical method of fattening live stock. Combined with the proper feed of grain, alfalfa pasture is excellent for putting on weight and it is said that many farms would probably be more profitable if their management centered about the pasturing of stock on alfalfa with the growing of enough other crops to provide grain and forage throughout the year.

If the weevils are not killed early in the year they may be destroyed after the first crop has been removed by getting rid of all the vegetation in

the field, crushing the clods, and filling the cracks so as to expose the entire surface to the sun. This is best done by covering the field with a dust much, the dust being an additional means of killing weevils. Success obviously depends upon doing the work when the ground is dry and the weather warm and bright.

The second crop may also be protected by spraying the stubble. Spraying may also be resorted to in the spring. From 50 to 100 gallons per acre of a mixture of arsenite of zinc and water in the proportion of four pounds of powder in 100 gallons are used for this purpose. The apparatus best suited for alfalfa spraying is described in detail in the bulletin already mentioned. Still another recommendation made in this bulletin is the stimulation of the growth of the alfalfa by cultivating the field in the spring. This does not destroy the weevils but it serves to produce a larger and earlier yield when their attacks make early cutting necessary.

Up to the present, however, more farmers are concerned with preventing the alfalfa weevil reaching their fields than they are with controlling it in them. No one knows exactly how the weevils spread. It is known, for example, that the insects are often found in green alfalfa fresh from the field and in second-crop hay and among potatoes which have been in contact with it. They are found also in cured alfalfa hay, especially that of the second cutting. Potatoes often are hauled in cars upon a bedding of green alfalfa hay and there is danger that the weevil may be transported in this way. On the other hand, however, there is no evidence to show that the weevil spreads more rapidly along railroads than elsewhere.

VICTIMS OF AUTO ACCIDENT RECOVERING

Caldwell Man Near Death in Accident Near Idaho City

W. S. Maxey and F. H. Bowen have nearly recovered from the injuries they received in an automobile accident Sunday when the car ran off the grade near Idaho City. The Caldwell men luckily escaped from more serious harm than being badly bruised.

Dr. F. E. Smith was also in the car at the time but escaped with only minor wounds.

IDAHO STATE FAIR PREMIUM LISTS READY

The premium lists of the Idaho State Fair are now ready for distribution. Ask for one or drop a card to Amos J. Miller, manager, and one will be sent you by mail.

GET OUT AND GET UNDER

The Baptist Young People's Union of the local Baptist church are to have a booster meeting next Sunday evening, August 13th. The meeting is both for young and old. The main purpose of the rally is to have present every member of the society.

The meeting will start at 7 o'clock sharp. The young people are going to start the fall work and will do so if each member will give his most hearty support.

The slogan of the meeting will be "Get Out and Get Under". Enthusiasm is wanted in this meeting. Start now by cultivating the habit. A good program has been mapped out and the President has been asked to lead. Come prepared to be awakened as you never have been before.

Following will be the program that we will pursue throughout the evening:

Hymns—51, 55 and 18.
Scripture lesson and prayer.
General topic—Our Society.
Our target—What are we aiming at?
Our present—What have we done?
Our future—How will we do it?
Duet—We Can if We Will.
Our Jitney—Pastor Dark.
Closing Song, 183.
Benediction.

All committees are busy at work and it is hoped that this meeting will be full of "pep" and "ginger". The executive board has been hard at work on this rally for a long time and may success abound their efforts and make them to see the results.
Come out one and all.
The big Monster B. N. P. U. rally.
F. E. DARK, Minister.

Mr. Martin Jensen and family and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Shaffer returned Tuesday from the Yellowstone National Park where they have been for the past few weeks. They had a most pleasurable trip.

E. J. Smith was in the city this week. Mr. Smith was badly injured in a wrestle with a calf some time ago. A bone in his hand and two ribs were fractured. He is now getting along very nicely.

At the Christian church there will be a Congregational meeting on Sunday morning at 11:30. All members are urged to be present.

Mrs. L. A. Lowry, formerly of Weiser, has accepted a position in the Golden Rule store in this city. Mr. Lowry and family have arrived in the city.

Life insurance cultivate saving habits, educates orphans, preserves the family, lightens the load of care, gives responses to the rich man, gives courage to the poor man, robs death of some of its terrors, builds a barrier to the almshouse, and provides for the future welfare of prudent men and women.

HOLT NAMED FOR POSITION ON REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

The nomination papers of B. M. Holt were filed with the secretary of state Friday for the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor. The papers were filed by Mr. M. H. Gibbons, and as a result of the demand of many Republican voters of Canyon county. The step was taken without the knowledge of Mr. Holt, who at the time was at the Payette lakes with his family.

Upon his return home Mr. Holt was presented with petitions signed by the leading Republicans of the county asking him to become a candidate and file his acceptance of the nomination.

Prominent Man
Mr. B. M. Holt of Caldwell is one of the most prominent and well known business men of the state. He is the head of the Caldwell Milling & Elevator Co. and associate companies; of Pacific Seed company, and associate companies. He is also interested in other business enterprises in Caldwell and other parts of the state.

Mr. Holt is known as one of the really big men engaged in business in this state. He is well known and highly respected throughout southern Idaho. Mr. Holt is big enough in every respect to fill with credit to the state any position in the state. He is unquestionably the biggest man who has ever been nominated for lieutenant governor of this state.

Two From Canyon County
There are only two candidates for the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor. They are Mr. B. M. Holt of Caldwell and Mr. L. V. Patch of Payette. One safe guess is that Canyon county will furnish the next lieutenant governor of Idaho.

Both men are well qualified for the position but of the two Mr. Holt will undoubtedly be the stronger candidate.

OPENS STUDIO

Miss Lenore Riley, recently arrived from Baker, City, has opened a music studio in this city. Miss Riley is an accomplished pianist and teacher.

W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Barney, 918 Everett street, Friday August 11, at 2:30 p. m.
Program
Devotional led by Mrs. Barney.
Business—Financial report. Collection of dues and other business.
Song by Miss Flavia Barney.
Plans in reference to the coming constitutional amendment campaign.
Closing—W. C. T. U. benediction.

EFFERVESCENT FRANCISCO
(From the Cleveland Pain Dealer)
Francisco Villa is such a playful fellow that one may almost regret momentarily that the "dead or alive" edict was issued against him. It might seem coldly unemotional to cut him down in the midst of his bubbling playfulness. One may imagine his cute rhetorical flings at Carranza and others as he sits with his admiring followers after a day of strenuous murder, loot and arson. He is remarkably clever with his persiflage and his repartee, it is claimed.

A new evidence of Villa's abounding good humor is recorded in recent dispatches from Chihuahua. The bandit it is declared, has put on exhibition a diversified collection of ears cut from the heads of Villa victims and painstakingly pickled, for the benefit of posterity. This incident shows how much more of a humorist this roving cut-throat is than has been commonly recognized. We have been thinking of him as merely a clever, personally likable murderer, highwayman and general pug-ugly. He is more.

Warriors of earlier days put the heads of their victims on poles as a warning to others who might contemplate challenging their authority. To another school dangling scalps best bespoke military prowess. Human teeth have sometimes been esteemed trinkets by those who extracted them from an enemy without the formality of an invitation. Villa, student of history and psychology, if not of othography, revives the best traditions of medieval blood thirstiness. But his special delight is ears.

A person is supposed to express himself freely in play. The effervescent Villa uses the severed pickled ears of his defeated enemies to express his philosophy of life.

Frank Cupples returned Wednesday from southern California. Mr. Cupples visited Los Angeles, San Diego and other points. He traveled both ways by automobile and had a splendid trip.

W. E. Woodcock and family left Tuesday for Baker City where Mr. Woodcock has accepted a position in the Mutual Creamery plant of that city. He was employed at the Co-operative Creamery here.

Swain Beatty returned Wednesday night from Billings, Mont., where he had been with a shipment of horses. Mr. and Mrs. P. O'Conner and children visited at Smith's Ferry Sunday.

MISS BRYDEN MAKES A GOOD IMPRESSION ON CALDWELL PEOPLE

Miss Catherine T. Bryden, candidate for the Republican nomination for state superintendent of schools, was in the city Tuesday for a few hours. Miss Bryden is the county superintendent of schools of Latah county and has been for five terms. She is very popular in her home county as is apparent by her record.

Miss Bryden met a great many people in Caldwell and made a good impression with the earnest common-sense and practical manner in which she discussed school and educational matters.

Miss Bryden is not the candidate of any other person, or of any clique in or out of the state house. She is before the people on her merits and upon her own responsibility.

She assures the people that if elected she will administer her office carefully and efficiently, as she has the superintendent's office of Latah county.

Opinion of Neighbors
The citizens of Moscow have paid Miss Bryden a splendid compliment and one which can be taken at its face value by the people of the state. The following resolutions were adopted by the Bryden Club of Moscow which now has about 1,000 members.

"Whereas Miss Catherine T. Bryden has announced herself as a candidate for state superintendent of public instruction;

"We, the citizens of Moscow and Latah county, her neighbors, associates and co-workers, independent of party affiliations, in mass-convention assembled knowing best her qualification, worth and ability, and valuable and devoted services to the city, county and state in her educational work, do hereby

"Resolved, That we recommend Miss Bryden to the voters of the state of Idaho as a lady of superior intellectual and educational attainments, having had long varied and successful experience in educational work, possessed of rare executive ability; original, zealous and forceful in her methods and in every way qualified to discharge the duties of the high office to which she aspires with credit to herself and the state."

CAPTAIN DAVIS WILL SPEAK IN CALDWELL SATURDAY

Open Air Meeting Will be Addressed Republican Candidate

Captain E. G. Davis will be in Caldwell Saturday. He will speak from his car on the street Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. This address will be in line with the discussion of state affairs which the Captain has been making over the state.

Captain Davis writes that he will try to make two talks in case there are many people in town Saturday. One address will be in the afternoon about 4 o'clock and the second in the evening.

The people of Caldwell are urged to hear Captain Davis. He will have something to say which will be of interest to the voters of Caldwell.

MAINSPRING AND MAINSTAY

You probably pride yourself on being the mainspring and mainstay of your family. And rightfully so! But when the mainspring stops, the staying power of the mainstay stops also. Your energy, brains and industry make the wheels go around, producing an income for the family with regularity and precision. Some day you, as the mainspring, will come to a dead stop. But the family income need not then stop if you will take precaution and invest in an Equitable Income Policy which will continue an income to you, loved ones for life. The Equitable will then become the mainspring and the mainstay of your family. Apply to A. I. Myers, local agent for information.

RELIEF ABANDONED

Legislation recently enacted by Congress providing a permanent fund for the relief of dependents of members of the national guard now on the border has caused the committee in charge of raising the fund for Company G to abandon the plan for the time being. Those who subscribed will be under no further obligation and cash paid in will be refunded or applied as the donor desires.

The committee point out that the members of the company are in need of money for the purchase of necessities not provided by the government and anyone wishing to subscribe may forward their contribution to the ladies auxiliary for Company G.

George R. Barker, secretary of state, was in the city Tuesday, looking over the political field. Mr. Barker is a candidate for re-election. He is well pleased with the outlook being quite confident of a re-nomination.

Frank Roberts returned to the city Monday. Mr. Roberts has some promising mining claims in Owyhee county and he has been there all summer doing development work.

IRRIGATED PASTURES FOR RECLAMATION PROJECT

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—The best agricultural development of the northern reclamation projects depends upon the establishment of live stock industries, according to a circular on the use of irrigated pastures recently issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to meet a demand for information on this subject. The use of irrigated pastures as summer feed, particularly for dairy cattle and sheep, is almost imperative on these projects because of the scarcity and high cost of labor during the summer. This need becomes increasingly acute as the number of stock increases and the area of untilled land on and near the farm decreases.

The information in the circular is based on experiments conducted during several years by Federal and State agencies at the Huntley, Mont., Scottsbluff, Neb., and Belle Fourche, S. D., field stations, and at the Gooding, Idaho, Experiment Station, by the University of Idaho; and on observations made during the past four years on eleven northern reclamation projects.

There is reason to believe that, while the carrying capacity and methods followed vary on the different farms under observation, with good management an acre of pasture will support two cows on their equivalent in other live stock for from four to six months each year, depending on the location of the project. It also appears that under favorable local conditions and proper care, the stock-carrying capacity of these pastures could be increased somewhat from year to year.

Farmers in the Salt Lake Valley of Utah have found that irrigated pastures are profitable on land which is valued at \$200 an acre. A dairy farmer in the Snake River Valley of Idaho reports that his irrigated pasture carries three cows per acre.

The value of such pasturage can be stated in terms of hay replacement. Two cows will consume approximately a ton of alfalfa hay each month. If this hay is valued at \$5 a ton, the hay replacement value of an acre of irrigated pasture would be \$5 a month. The length of the pasture season varies from four to six months, depending on the climatic conditions on the different projects. Hence the hay-replacement value of an acre of good pasture can be estimated at from \$20 to \$30 a year. These hay-replacement values would, of course, be greater when the price of hay exceeded \$5 a ton. In connection with this, it is important to consider the fact that the use of pastures requires much less labor than the feeding of hay and that good pasture is at least equal to, if not better than, hay as feed for cows. Such returns as these fully justify the use of some of the best land on the farm for irrigated pasture.

Not all farmers who have tried irrigated pastures have obtained satisfactory results, but in most cases the failures have been due to the causes which might have been prevented. One common error is the belief that the pasture should occupy that part of the farm which does not produce satisfactory yields of farm crops. Many have attempted to produce pasture on shallow soil or land that is rocky and unsuited for pasturage. Careless preparation of soil and poor seed are also common causes of failure. Low carrying capacity frequently is due to the fact that only grasses are used, whereas it is desirable to include one of two clovers. Overstocking particularly during the first year, grazing when the soil is too wet, and inadequate or improper irrigation are other explanations of lack of success.

The circular devotes considerable attention to selection of locations for pastures, preparation of the land, the importance of using fertile and productive soil, making provision for proper preparation of seed bed. Under the subject of the seed bed, the author writes:

"The seed bed should be carefully prepared and made firm and smooth, so that a satisfactory stand can be secured. It is ordinarily better to provide plenty of moisture in the soil before seeding time than to seed in a dry soil and irrigate immediately afterwards. This is true particularly of heavy soil on which a tough crust is likely to form after irrigation and interfere with the emergency of the young plants. On light soils, however, where the upper 3 to 4 inches dries out very rapidly, it frequently is necessary to seed in dry soil and to irrigate immediately after seeding. In such instances the use of the corrugation method of irrigation during the first year is particularly desirable, and the land should be prepared accordingly."

Regarding pasture crops the publication says:

"There are in use in irrigated pastures a variety of crops in almost innumerable combinations. In the great majority of cases, however, the best results are secured with a mixture of clover. Sweet clover alone is used to some extent on a number of the projects, but no information has been secured which appears to warrant any grasses for irrigated pastures. Some cases of sweet-clover blot have been reported and it has not been possible to secure any reliable data showing that sweet clover has a high carrying capacity. The use of alfalfa as a pas-

NEWELL STATED WATER NOT EXCEED \$25 PER ACRE

A very interesting meeting of the board of directors of the Boise Water Users' association was held Tuesday. At this meeting the committee appointed to secure legal counsel reported that progress was being made. During the progress of the discussion Secretary W. L. Girard pointed out that former Director F. H. Newell of the Reclamation Service had publicly stated that water for the Boise project would not cost to exceed \$25.00 per acre.

Mr. Newell visited Boise in 1904 and at that time made the statement. Later in the year Mr. Newell reported the results of his visit to the government projects to congress. This report was published as Circular No. 247 and copies of the report are in the hands of settlers.

Important Document

The directors consider the Newell report a most important document as it fixes beyond question the fact that about \$25.00 was the estimate of the Reclamation Service of the cost of water on this project. The board of directors of the Water Users' association is gathering data and evidence which will be presented at a later date when formal action is started to have the price of water fixed at approximately the early estimates.

Other Projects Interested

Other government projects find themselves in the same condition as the Boise project. The final cost is three and four times as great as at first estimated. These projects are laying their complaints before the Department of the Interior and will probably lay them before Congress.

The other projects have notified the Secretary of the Boise association of their determination to fight for the early estimates and offer to cooperate in whatever manner they can.

There are government projects in 17 western states. All of these projects fighting for the same end are going to make their efforts felt in Congress and elsewhere.

Routine Business Transacted

After the more or less interesting discussion of the employment of counsel and the Newell report the board of directors transacted the routine business and adjourned.

ture crop for cattle or sheep can not be recommended for the northern projects, because alfalfa so frequently causes loss from bloat. On one of the projects, 55 per cent of the cattle lost during the year 1915 are known to have died from alfalfa bloat. Losses sustained by farmers and in experiments of the Office of Western Irrigation Agriculture of the Bureau of Plant Industry indicate that it is not safe to use even a small quantity of alfalfa seed in pasture mixtures. From the information at present available there seems to be no doubt that its advisable to confine the selection of pasture crops to the grasses and clovers.

"There is little uniformity at present as to the kinds of grasses and clovers used. Some pastures contain only a single grass and no clover, while others have as many as seven or eight grasses and two or three clovers. The use of single grass or of several grasses without clover is considered inadvisable, largely because of low carrying capacity. The use of several grasses which have different habits of growth and different temperature requirements assures more nearly continuous growth throughout the season. For example, some grasses will grow better during the cool weather or in times of water shortage than other grasses which, on the other hand, may make rapid growth when the temperature is high or when water is abundant.

"The two clovers most commonly used with the grasses are white and alsike. Sometimes one and sometimes both being used. Difficulty occasionally results from clover bloat where the clover has been seeded too heavily or where the conditions are especially favorable to its growth, as they are on some of the projects. Where the pasture crops include several grasses and where not to exceed two pounds per acre of either clover seed is used, the danger of bloat is not likely to be serious. In the selection of crops for irrigated pastures, provisions should always be made for variety and high carrying capacity, and this necessitates the use of at least one clover and preferably more than one grass."

The bulletin then devotes several pages to pastures and mixtures for various soils, method of seeding, irrigation, and management.

Mr. William Hitson of Deer Flat returned Wednesday afternoon from a 4,000 mile trip through California, Nevada and Oregon. Mr. Hitson reports a most enjoyable trip, but says he failed to find a better place than Idaho, and especially Caldwell.

John S. Shumate was in the city from Nampa Wednesday. Mr. Shumate is a candidate for sheriff. He is confident that he will land the Republican nomination.

R. B. Scatterday was a business visitor at Nampa Wednesday.