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CORN CAN BE PLANTED AS LATE AS JULY 4TH

By W. R. Dodson:

Inquiries about planting late corn are coming to the Experiment Station in almost every mail, therefore some general statements regarding late corn planting would seem opportune. My observations and experiments in planting corn in May, June and early July have now extended over a period of eighteen years, and some of the best crops of corn, as well as some of the most complete failures that I have observed, have been made from planting the corn in late June or early July. The latest crop of corn that has been planted on the Experiment Station, so far as I know, was planted at Baton Rouge on July 8th, 1903. This crop would have been damaged by frost, had the frost come earlier, but we had a late frost and the corn matured and met every requirement for feeding purposes, making nearly fifteen bushels to the acre, which was considerably in excess of the yield of any early corn that I knew of in this neighborhood. On the other hand, we have had some crops of late corn that were so badly damaged by the ear worm that the yield was not more than half that secured from early planting. However, on a general average, corn planted from the 20th of June to the 4th of July will make a good crop more than half of the time and will always pay for the labor and other expenses involved, provided one plants Mexican June, Laguna, or Yellow Creole. In case these varieties cannot be secured, the Hastings Prolific will probably be one of the best varieties that can be secured.

In the section now inundated there is some danger of grass worms following the recession of the waters, and they sometimes completely destroy the crop. These insects are ordinarily kept in subjection by their natural enemies, chief of which are the ground beetles which feed upon both the larval and the adult stages of grass worms. These beetles are destroyed in overflowed areas, and after the recession of the waters regain possession of the territory slowly. The adult of the grass worm is a little moth that lays its eggs on the young blades of grass or corn, where they hatch in about three days and grow rapidly, reaching maturity in about ten days. The chrysalis stage lasts for eight or nine days, so that the entire life cycle is passed in about three weeks, and with this rapid reproduction they soon take complete possession of territory where their enemies have been killed out.

The habit of the grass worm is such that it drops from its place of support whenever it is disturbed, and it is the custom of some farmers to attach a device to the plow that will drag the corn in advance of the plow, causing the caterpillars to drop off and be covered. They can also be poisoned by using Paris green mixed with five or six times its weight of air slacked lime and dusted on the corn either with a blow gun, or in the ordinary way of shaking it from a porous bag as cotton planters ordinarily poison cotton against the cotton caterpillar.

It is very possible that the damage that accrues to small areas that have been inundated, where most observations on this insect have been made, will not follow in cases where large expanses of territory have been under water; at least it is not probable that there are enough of these insects on the high lands to become a serious pest after they are disseminated, even should they invade the territory now inundated. I, therefore, do not contemplate any serious damage over wide spread areas from this insect. It is, however, well to be prepared for fighting these insects, as they sometimes destroy a crop between the period that the farmer first observes them and the time required to secure Paris green

from some distant point.

In case the root worm begins to damage the young corn, the best method of fighting it is to throw some of the dirt from the roots of the corn and expose it to sunshine for a short time, and then lap back the dirt with the cultivator.

It is well to plant about twice as much seed per acre as under ordinary conditions, that is, using a bushel of seed to about three acres, and not thin out until the corn is fifteen to eighteen inches high. After it reaches that stage the corn root worm cannot do very much injury to the crop.

Late planted corn should be cultivated thoroughly and frequently, while it is young, because it grows very much more rapidly than early corn.

If one desires to plant cow peas in late corn, it is well to use an early maturing variety, and the New Era cow pea is probably the best variety for the ordinary type of soil for this purpose. Before planting, thorough preparation and early harrowing will be time well spent, since this will help to destroy the insects that might be maintained on young grass coming up where the land is not allowed to become at all foul. Under average conditions, more will be gained by fighting the early germination of weeds and grass and insects, than would be lost by the delay in getting the crop started.

Should the planting be delayed beyond the dates given above, it would still be worth while to raise a crop, since the corn can be cut just before frost and dried in shocks, and in that way produce a large quantity of feed in addition to the ear corn secured.

TO BUY MILK WITH SURPLUS.

The surplus from the Dolly Madison breakfast and a large additional sum will be turned into a milk fund for the Louisiana babies who are flood refugees at Baton Rouge.

The committee in charge of the Dolly Madison breakfast met Saturday to audit its accounts. It was found that a balance of \$25.75 remained after paying all bills. It was unanimously voted that this be spent to buy a pin for Mrs. Wickliffe, wife of Representative Wickliffe, who first suggested the breakfast, and who helped to make a big success of it.

Mrs. Wickliffe suggested that the money be sent to the Baton Rouge babies. This was quickly taken up, and Mrs. Champ Clark and Mrs. Wickliffe started a larger fund by contributing \$50 each. The Democratic women eagerly followed this lead, and several hundred dollars was quickly raised. As soon as the fund is complete, Mrs. Wickliffe will see that it is put in good hands at Baton Rouge to buy milk for the little refugees.

Arrangements have been made by Mr. J. B. Dudley, by which the films of the moving pictures made of the inauguration ceremonies which took place when Gov. Hall became the chief executive of Louisiana, will be exhibited at an early date here at the Louisiana Hospital for the Insane. The exhibition will be given to the public free of charge. In thus securing for his home town the pleasure of this view of the inauguration, Mr. Dudley has but shown his usual interest in the welfare and pleasure of the people of Jackson.

QUARTERLY MUSTER.

The regular quarterly muster of Company A was held at the armory, last Sunday afternoon, three officers and twenty-nine men being in line.

The officers and men of the Company are now preparing for the annual encampment to be held at Camp Stafford, July 18th to 28th. Troops from other states and a battalion of regular army troops will attend this encampment. In order to go to the encampment this year, the company will have to take forty men.

Another drill will be held on the third Sunday in June, at four p. m.

NATIONAL DELEGATES TO GO UNINSTRUCTED

The convention at Baton Rouge for the election of delegates to the Democratic National Convention was one of the largest ever held in Louisiana. There were 664 delegates. Hon. Robt. Ewing was elected national committeeman by acclamation. The delegation goes uninstructed, and will not vote as a unit, the proposal that it should do aroused pandemonium in the convention. The platform of Louisiana Democrats is given in the following resolutions formulated by committee:

"We, your committee on resolutions, beg leave to report as follows: We are in favor of a revision of the tariff which will meet the revenue requirements of the National Treasury and will abate the protective system with the least possible unsettlement of our business fabric.

"We hold that the tariff is a tax paid by the consumer, but in reducing it to a purely revenue basis we would not sanction the injustice of crudely remodeling the tariff schedules in such a way as to force any one industry, previously dependent upon the tariff, to sell in a free trade market and to buy in a protected one; nor would we contemplate the turning of the American market over to manipulation by foreign tariffs and export bounties, where the results would be the wiping out of an American industry by a temporary lowering of prices, and a subsequent raising of prices under foreign control and for foreign enrichment.

"We espouse these principles, not solely because they would forbid the heavy and cruel blow proposed against Louisiana, but because they are applicable to any industry in any state, because they are the necessary guides to all just men striving for a tariff reform which will destroy evils for the consumer without creating them for the producer. The control of the Mississippi River, so as to preserve its navigation and to protect the Mississippi Valley from overflow, is a national question, involving a national obligation. The task is beyond the means of the localities and should be undertaken by the Federal Government. We instruct our delegation to the National Democratic Convention to use every honorable means at their command to secure in the national Democratic platform the indorsement of the national control of the river.

"We assert our belief in the often-expressed plan of direct election of United States senators and call upon the Congress to submit to the states for ratification of an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the direct election of senators, but we oppose the pending Bristow amendment on the ground that it takes control of elections out of the hands of the state authorities. We favor the immediate ratification of the income tax amendment to our Federal legislation, which said amendment is now pending before the legislators of our state.

"Respectfully submitted, Robert C. Wickliffe, George E. Williams, Albert Estopinal, Jr., Don Caffery, John C. Davey, W. J. Burke, R. E. Broussard, W. P. Hall, John Sandlin, George W. Smith, George J. Woodside, Ferd C. Claiborne, Thos H. Lewis and J. R. Monk."

Six delegates at large were Gov. L. E. Hall, Martin Behrman, Robt. Ewing, N. C. Blanchard, Theodore S. Wilkinson and A. P. Pujol. Of these the first two mentioned and the last are for Clark. The other three are for Wilson. The delegates and alternates from the congressional districts are:

First District—Vic Mauberrret, Orleans, Clark; Alex Pujol, Orleans, Clark. Alternates—L. D. Lagarde, Orleans; N. H. Nunez, St. Bernard. Presidential elector, Ed Rightor, Orleans.

Second District—W. O. Hart, Orleans, Clark; Paul Berthelon, St.

John, Clark. Alternates, H. C. Moon-ey., Orleans; L. C. Vial, St. Charles. Presidential elector, J. C. Henriques.

Third District—R. F. Broussard, Iberia, Wilson; Joseph A. Humphreys Terrebonne, Wilson. Alternates, W. P. Martin, Lafourche; T. F. Frere, St. Mary. Presidential elector, John Marks, Assumption.

Fourth District—J. M. Foster, Caddo, Wilson; C. W. Elam, De Soto, Wilson. Alternates, J. N. Sandlin, Webster; O. M. Grisham, Winn. Presidential elector, D. C. Scarborough, Natchitoches.

Fifth District—Allen Sholars, Ouachita, Clark; A. B. Barksdale, Lincoln, Clark. Alternates, J. P. Parker, Jr., Ouachita; Robert L. Hill, East Carroll. Presidential elector, S. H. James, Madison.

Sixth District—R. C. Wickliffe, West Feliciana, Clark; Louis L. Morgan, St. Tammany, Clark. Alternates, E. P. Major, Pointe Coupee; B. F. Vigor, Ascension. Presidential elector, W. H. Sullivan, Washington.

Seventh District—E. G. Hunter, Rapides, Wilson; P. L. Ferguson, Vernon, Clark. Alternates, W. W. Whittington, Rapides; L. Austin Fontenot, St. Landry. Presidential elector, J. W. Joffrion, Avoyelles.

The personnel of this delegation including the delegates at large gives Clark twelve out of twenty. The remainder are for Wilson.

The spiciest event of the convention was the tilt between Congressmen Broussard and Wickliffe. The former being called for in the first hour of the convention made an address in which he inveighed against slate-making and the attempt to commit the convention to a cut and dried program. Mr. Wickliffe made reply, rebuking the aspersions by innuendo cast upon the governor, before he had barely had time to assume the work of his administration. Mr. Wickliffe also eulogized Speaker Champ Clark saying that this was the first time that the people had had a chance to vote for a Democrat who even knew what a levee was, dilating upon the assistance given the flooded Mississippi Valley by Mr. Clark, who had halted the work of the nation to assist in this one of protection and relief for the sufferers by flood. Mr. Wickliffe did not endorse the stand taken by Speaker Clark, but said that he should not be judged by that alone, when it was not known what other candidates would do in the premises.

Mr. Broussard made a reply in which he did not recede from his original position and admitted that it was Gov. Hall to whom he referred. Wickliffe's intimation that the senator-elect's opposition to Clark was from being sore over being put off committee work, which was done by the Democratic caucus, met with no adequate reply from Mr. Broussard.

BIGTREE IN CALIFORNIA.

The Forest Service is raising several acres of Bigtree seedlings on the Tahoe National Forest in California, at a more northerly point than any natural Bigtree grove. While the giant sequoias are found in the forests of the Sierras at various points throughout a total range of some 250 miles, in the northern two-thirds of this range there is practically no natural reproduction. It has consequently been a question whether the species would not practically disappear from this region when the present mature trees die.

The method used in planting the seed is that known to foresters as "the seed spot method." Spots about 6 feet apart each way were prepared by pulverizing the earth with a garden hoe. Seeds are then dropped on these spots and lightly pressed in the soil with the foot. The flourishing condition of the young seedlings gives good reason to expect a future growth of Bigtrees at this point. With protection of forests from fire there seems to be no reason why the Bigtrees should disappear, even though scientists regard them as survivals from a past age, botanically speaking.

Nobody seems to be Harmon-ized.

STATE SUES TO RECOVER CENTENARY COLLEGE

Suing to recover on a note for \$10,000, the State asks the sale of Centenary College property at Jackson, La., to settle the claim. The suit was filed Saturday in Clinton.

The petition sets forth that the college owes the money on a note which has been lost and loss of which has been duly advertised. The note was signed by William Winans, James H. Muse, David Thomas, Robert Perry, A. T. Simmons, John W. Burruss, John Robson, Ira Bowman and J. M. Elam, the Board of Trustees of the College.

It is set forth further that the board has failed to keep a competent staff of teachers and assistants at the college as provided by terms of sale.

HAS RECEIVED AMPLE FUNDS.

E. O. Bruner, commissioner of agriculture, has given out a statement challenging the report of Prof. W. R. Dodson, director of the State Experiment Stations, appearing recently and contradicting the statements of Prof. Dodson as to the amounts that have been received during the present year for experimental work.

Prof. Dodson's report is said to show that only \$3,000 has been turned over to him during the present year for the conduct of this work, whereas Commissioner Bruner states that the sum of \$21,000 has been turned over from his department within the last four months for analytical and experimental work. A certificate of audit, signed by Eugene Jastremski, secretary, and Howell Carter, bookkeeper, is also offered by Commissioner Bruner, stating that this \$21,000 was paid to Director Dodson, dates being given, from Feb. 3 to April 22. The statement further declares that \$74,970.16 has been paid to Director Dodson from the commissioner's department during the past three years.

The annual report of Director Dodson is said to claim that \$11,000 per year is all that is necessary for the conduct of experimental work. The figures, according to Commissioner Bruner, show that more than \$41,970.16 above necessary expenses has been put at the disposal of the director of the stations.

He then concludes:

"Mr. Dodson attempts to, as reported, tell the public how much money my department has used, but forgets to mention that the experimental stations under his charge received last year \$30,000 from the national government (the Hatch and Adams funds), \$33,279.68 from the state treasurer, sale of farm products and insurance on the burned residence at Calhoun, La., and \$24,000 from the feedstuff and fertilizer funds, a total of \$87,279.68 for the year, and, notwithstanding this amount of money he places in his annual report a deficit of \$,881.70 in his state fund and \$2,189.89 in his fertilizer and feedstuffs account.

"Presuming that these figures have been the same for the past three years, except the \$2,000 on the burned residence, the total amounts to \$185,839.04 from the national and state governments, and \$74,970.16 turned over to him by the Agricultural Department, making a grand total for the three years of \$260,809.20.

"Let the public and lawmakers of Louisiana be the judges of all these matters."

At the next meeting of the railroad commission in the latter part of June all roads in the state will be required to show cause why all passenger cars should not be screened and why it should not be obligatory on them to answer tracers within three days after such tracers are filed. Citations to the roads have been issued by Secretary Henry Jastremski, of the board.