

The True Democrat.

Vol. XXIV

St. Francisville, West Feliciana Parish La., Saturday, May 8, 1915.

No. 14

Workmen's Compensation Insurance

Fire, Tornado, Boiler, Life and Accident. Bonds of all kind.....

Mrs. W. T. Forrester, Agent
St. Francisville, La.

WOODLAWN FARM

J. B. McGEHEE
1836-1913

The Woodlawn Idea is ever alive and active. "Hands that work, brains that think, hearts that love," keep pace with the inspirational processes of Nature, and prosperity, contentment, and faith in our fellowman and ourselves, cover all within our boundaries. All serious enquirers welcome.

SUCCESS LIES IN MUTUAL SERVICE

J. S. McGEHEE, - - Laurel Hill, La.

ALWAYS ON HAND

NEW MACKEREL, DILL PICKLES, SOUR PICKLES, SAUER KRAUT, HOLLAND HERRINGS, COD FISH, DRIED AND CANNED SHRIMP, TUNA FISH, CHOICE ASPARAGUS TIPS, CAMPBELL'S SOUPS AND PORK AND BEANS, CHIPPED BEEF, SLICED BACON IN GLASSES; ALSO BACON CUT IN QUANTITY TO SUIT PURCHASER. FULL LINE OF VORIES' FANCY CAKES. CEREALS IN PUFFED RICE, PUFFED WHEAT, CREAM OF WHEAT, CORN FLAKES, OAT MEAL, FRESH STAR AND DIAMOND "C" HAMS.

GEO. RETTIG'S
OF COURSE.

Charbon Vaccine

When in need of MULFORD'S CHARBON VACCINE remember we have a fresh supply on hand direct from the manufacturers.

THE ROYAL
PHARMACY
ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA.

LET THERE BE LIGHT

There WILL BE light if you buy your electric light bulbs from me. All sizes Interstate Electric Company's Mazda and Carbon Lamps in stock. Orders taken for all kinds of electrical appliances.

J. C. STORM.

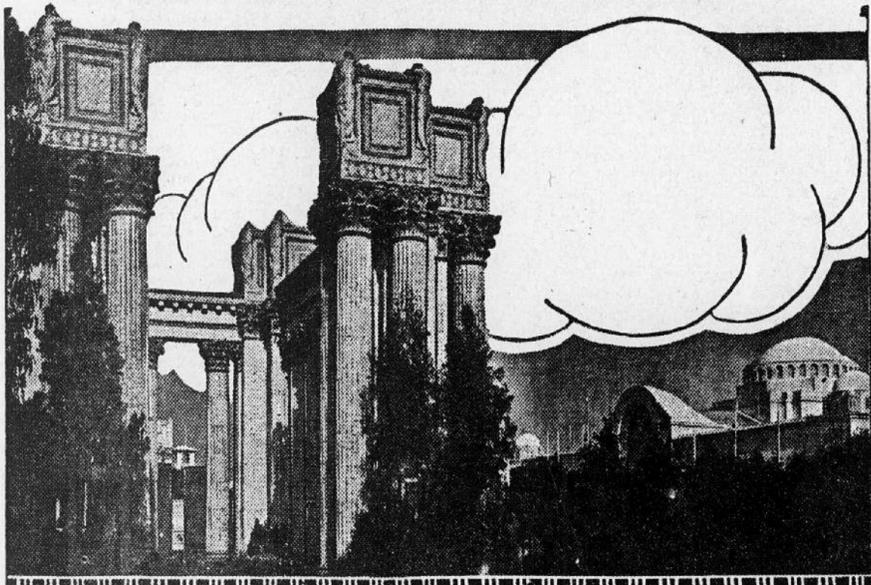
St. Francisville, La.

THE TERRORS OF CONSCIENCE.

Philip T. White, the \$6,000 a year manager of the Masury Paint Company in Brooklyn, N. Y., on trial as the leader of a band of highwaymen, who

robbed his employers' bank messengers of \$3,000 nearly a year ago, rose from his chair in the courtroom last week, stretched both arms toward the presiding judge, and exclaimed: "Stop! I am guilty. I want to confess my guilt before God and the world."

ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL ARCHITECTURAL SIGHTS



End view of Graeco-Roman colonnade extending 1,100 feet before the Palace of Fine Arts, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, at San Francisco, and curving in a graceful sweep along the shores of the Fine Arts lagoon. Surmounting these pillars are beautiful figures of women gazing into an urn, expressive of Art and Beauty. Eric Ellershausen is the designer of these groups. Over the foliage and forestation of the Fine Arts lagoon can be seen the Half Dome of Philosophy and the grand central dome of the Palace of Education.

Planting and Cultivation of Sweet Potatoes.

(The Reveille.)

The sweet potato, which is one of the leading crops of the South, may be grown as far north as New Jersey. The chief requisites for a good growth in this crop are a warm climate; a long growing season; plenty of moisture during early growth; plenty of sunlight, and a loose, warm soil.

The soil to which it is best suited is a sand or sandy loam which is well drained and warm. However, it is not confined to this soil alone, but will grow on any warm, well drained soil that contains a large amount of lime and humus. The chief element that is needed by this crop is potash, but large amounts of nitrogen and phosphate are also used.

There are two general methods of propagating sweet potatoes: by slips grown in a bed from seed, and by vine cuttings. In the first method seed potatoes are planted in a bed in early spring and sprouted. In the North these beds are supplied with artificial bottom heat, but in the South are supplied by decaying organic matter or humus. When the slips are about six or seven inches in height they are transplanted to the field. In transplanting great care must be taken to give the young plants sufficient moisture until they start their growth. A good way to do this is to dip the roots of the young plants in a batter of soil which serves to give a good contact between the roots and the soil moisture.

Propagation by vine cuttings is very common in all potato sections, but there is a great deal of discussion as to the advisability of this practice. The chief advantages of this method are that a larger acreage may be planted from fewer seed, and therefore it is more economical than the other method. Also the plants produced from cuttings are usually sounder and less likely to have such diseases as black rot. However, it has been shown by a good many experiments that the yield of potatoes from the cuttings are usually not as great as from the slips. Also it is claimed that when cuttings are taken from plants it weakens them and consequently cuts down their yield. The advisability of using cuttings is determined by the cost of seed potatoes, the presence of diseases, and the acreage to be planted.

Slips grown on beds are usually transplanted from about the first of April until the first of the summer, while the cuttings are of course set out a little later. It is best to plant them so that they will have at least three and a half months growth before the first frost.

As the potato needs a loose, mellow soil for its best growth, give the land a thorough preparation before planting. This is best done by plowing deep, early in the season, and then following this with repeated harrowings, until the land is in fine condition. Then the land should be thrown into beds, three to five inches high, and about three and a half feet apart. These beds are formed by throwing the dirt up over a furrow, in which the fertilizer, if any is to be used, is put. If the fertilizer is put in these furrows, it should be well

mixed with the soil before the bed is formed, with a small plow of some kind. The bed should be allowed to stand several days before the potatoes are planted, so that it will settle, and when the potatoes are planted the soil will not pack. The plants should be put in the row about one and a half feet apart, depending on the fertility of the soil and the variety of potato planted.

The chief cultivation needed by the potato after it is planted is frequent shallow cultivation to preserve the moisture and to keep down the weeds and grass. This should be kept up until the vines have formed thick mats between the rows, when it is best to discontinue it, as the vines will be injured. Large bunches of weeds or grass should be pulled out by hand, however, to keep them from stealing needful food and moisture from the plants.

The best implements to use in the cultivation of potatoes are some form of one-horse cultivator that will run up close to the plants, without injuring or covering them up. Scrapes or any other implement giving close and shallow cultivation may also be used. There are also a great number of hand implements which are especially made for this use.

NEWS MULTUM IN PARVO

The German attacks near Ypres have been stopped and the attackers driven back east of the canal.

According to Berlin dispatches the Austrians successfully attacked the Russian lines in Bukovina, and drove the Muscovites to the border line.

British officers volunteered to work six-hour shifts in an ammunition factory in order to increase the supply of shells.

Miss Jane Addams was chosen chairman of the International Peace Congress at The Hague.

The attack of the Allies on the Dardanelles was markedly successful, according to British and French reports.

The French cruiser Leon Gambetti was torpedoed and sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Strait of Ontario. Six hundred lives were lost.

Better treatment for the small farmer of the South was urged at the commercial congress at Muskogee.

A report from Vera Cruz is that President Wilson has decided upon provisional recognition of a government to be set up in Mexico by the Constitutionals.

Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, England, suffered an attack by a hostile aircraft which dropped bombs and set several buildings afire.

The first division in the House of Commons since the outbreak of the war was brought about by the O'Brientes, who voted against increased liquor taxation proposals.

The British embassy announced an arrangement to facilitate the shipment of goods bought in Germany by American importers before March 1.

ALL OVER LOUISIANA.

Donaldsonville is making preparations for its annual firemen's parade, to take place May 30.

Baton Rouge is building a new city jail costing \$2,400, and will spend \$1,400 on the repair of the city market.

The Federation of Catholic Societies will meet in New Orleans May 2-4.

The LaSalle parish school rally at Jena was a success.

The Amite high school will turn out a class of sixteen this year. For the first time in its history, the boys will be in the majority.

Two inspectors for the U. S. biological service are in Ouachita parish looking up reported violations of the federal game law.

Tangipahoa now has seventeen truck and berry associations, all doing well.

The L. S. U. summer school will open Monday, June 7.

Work of assembling the remains of the sea monster cast up on Last Island, which unromantic scientists say was a whale, is now going on. The tongue, 8 feet long, has been preserved in its natural state.

The Grand Lodge, K. of P., meets in Shreveport in May.

NEWSPAPER TALK.

The sight of Booker T. Washington, the dusky president of a negro college, traveling throughout the State of Louisiana and speaking in the public halls of a number of our cities, attended by many prominent white men and women, who did all in their power to show their respect and appreciation of the worth of this prominent member of the negro race, was a refreshing and instructive thing for those people who imagine that negroes receive little or no respect in this state. It is an indubitable fact that every honest, industrious man, be he white or black, receives a just amount of respect among all his neighbors, and all right-thinking people in Louisiana recognize and appreciate this fact.—Colfax Chronicle.

There is however one sort of social equality in Louisiana, to be dreaded, and so long as white men practice that, the State can never claim to have risen superior to the race problem.

Mrs. John H. Giles of Mississippi thinks the chief reason a woman needs the vote is to keep the respect of her sons. "Just as soon as a boy realizes that he is to vote like 'Dad,' but that mother may not, she sinks to a lower level in his esteem. The mother's influence over her boy is lessened by his perception that she is put in a different class."—New Orleans American.

Every mother knows that this is the truth.

Algot Lange, an explorer, wants a burglar out of work or an all-round hold-up man to go with him on an expedition to the sources of the Amazon, but if the one or the other can not be induced to accompany him the Louisville Courier-Journal says he ought to have no trouble in getting a few former high-tariff Republicans now unemployed to volunteer to make the trip.—New Orleans States.

Col. Roosevelt will visit the Gulf Coast June 1, as the guest of John M. Parker.

Cotton exporters were much concerned by the report that five cargoes have been taken by the Allies.

MY EXPERIENCE WITH SOY BEANS.

(S. E. Hostetter, Roseland, La., in Louisiana Sun.)

I see by the various Southern farm journals that there is a great deal of inquiry throughout the South for some crop to partially take the place of cotton.

Our experience with soy beans in this section may be beneficial to those who do not care to increase their corn acreage, but wish to decrease their cotton acreage, also those who now have oats growing and wish to follow with a quick and highly nutritious feed crop for beef, dairy, and hogs. Where soy beans succeed oats it may be advisable to use some commercial or barn-yard fertilizer.

We are largely engaged in the cultivation of vegetables during the winter and early spring months, and require a crop for the summer months for the maintenance of our farm animals, and that will keep the land in good condition for the succeeding vegetable crop. We plant some corn, but the corn stubble is more or less in the way when preparing the soil again for garden seed, and where one wants a maximum yield of corn, there is too little air and sunshine for the beans to properly mature where they are planted in the corn. Some advocate planting every alternate row to corn, and balance to soy beans; this may be an advantage where the crop is harvested with hogs, or intended for the silo. Personally I prefer the single crop system.

We have used the cow pea largely for this work until the past two years, when we discovered that the soy bean can be used to better advantage. The cow pea very seldom matures seed for us, and frequently when it does, we are unable to save it because of excessive rain, therefore it is necessary for us to buy seed every year. With the soy bean we can grow an abundance of seed, and after the beans are threshed, the straw affords very good forage. (Prof. Henry, in "Feed and Feeding," gives soy bean straw about the same value as timothy hay). When soy beans are once started they will withstand more drouth, or excessive rain than peas can. I have noticed it stated by some writers that it is necessary to inoculate the soil for soy beans. We have not found it necessary to do so in our section; where they were properly cultivated they made a uniformly good crop without inoculation. Two years ago I planted five acres to mammoth yellow soy beans, on ground preceded by cabbage, that threshed 250 bushels of seed. The nearest field of soy beans the previous year was about one-fourth of a mile.

When ground is cleared of the vegetable crop, we immediately flatbreak, and thoroughly harrow and drag the freshly plowed ground in order to obtain a good mechanical condition of the soil, and then wait, if necessary, for the proper amount of moisture. Land that was cropped during the winter and spring months, and then broken in May, dries out very quickly. In our latitude we can plant the mammoth yellow soy bean any time from the first of June to the fifteenth of July (or earlier if you wish) and mature a good crop of seed before frost. We drill in rows three feet wide, 1/2 to 3/4 bushels per acre, covered not more than one inch deep, on a slightly raised bed. (This to afford drainage, in case of excessive rains before the beans are well up). As soon as the plants appear we start cultivation with a fourteen-tooth harrow, and if it is desirable to cultivate flat, no other implement is necessary. We lay by with a wide sweep run very shallow; this to afford drainage and give better support to the plant, on account of its heavy load of fruit and foliage.

Soy beans grow in bunch or bush form two and one-half to four feet high. To harvest for hay they may be cut with a mowing machine, when the beans have formed in the pod, and are about half grown. Then handle same as cow peas for hay. To harvest for seed, they should stand until the pods on the upper half of the plant turn yellow, the lower half still being green, and may be cut to advantage with a self-rake reaper. If you wish to save the beans from shattering.

We cut with a mowing machine and bunch with a rake, same as we do with cow peas for hay, however; this wastes about five per cent of the seed, unless you follow with hogs. Rains do not injure the quality of soy beans while curing in the cock, as much as they do cow peas. The hay cap, as frequently advised by agricultural writers, can be

(Continued on page four.)