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Palmetto Farmer Gives His Method

DEEP AND CLOSE CULTIVATION

He Obtained a Phenominal Yield by Proper Cultivation and Use of Fertilizers.

In the Hartsville (S. C.) Messenger recently Mr. E. McIver Williamson of Darlington County, gives to the public a most valuable paper on corn culture. In view of the fact that the Southern Cotton Association at the last meeting held in New Orleans adopted resolutions of vital importance to the Southern farmers among the most important of which was that urging the farmers to diversify their crops and to plant corn and other grain crops sufficent at least for homs consumption. This article on the subject of corn culture by Mr. Williamson is all the more important and interesting. Mr. Williamson

For a number of years after I began to farm I followed the old time method of putting the fertilized all under the corn, planting on a level or higher, six by three feet, pushing the plant from the start and making a oig stalk, but the ears were few and frequently small. I planted much corn in the spring and bought much more corn the next spring, until finally I was driven to the conclusion that corn could not be made on uplands in this section certainly not by the old method except at a loss.

I did not give up however, for knew that the farmer who did not make his own corn never had succeeded and never would, so I began to experiment. First, I planted lower, and the yeield was better, but the stalk was still too large, so I discontinned altogether the application of fertilizer before planting, and knowing that all crops should be fertilized at some time used mixed fertilizeras a side application and applied the more soluable nitrate of soda later, be guided in this by the excellant results obtained from its use as a top dressing for oats. Still the yield though regular, was not large, and the smallness of the stalk itself now suggested that they should be planted thicker in the drill. This was done the next year with results so satisfactory that I continued from year to year to increase the number of stalks and fertilizer, with which to sutain them, also to apply nitrate of soda at last plowing, and to lay by early sowing peas broadcast. This method steadily increased the yield until year before last, (1904) which corn eleven inches apart in six foot lows and \$11 worth of fertilizer to the acre, I made 83 bushels averaging to the acre, severel of my best acres making as much as 125 bushels.

Last year, (1905) I followed the same method, planting the first week in April, 70 acres which had produced the year before 1000 pounds seed cotton per acre. The land sandy upland, somewhat rolling. Seasons very unfavorable, owing to the tremendous rains in May and the dry and extremly hot weather later on. From June 12th to July 12th, the time when it most needed moisture there was 5.8 of an inch of rainfall here; yet with 57.01, cost of fertilizer, my yield was 52 bushels per acre. Rows were six fact and corn sixteen inches in drill.

With this method, on land that will ordiniarily produce 1000 lbs. of seed cotton with 800 pounds of fertilizer, 50 bushels of corn should be made by using 200 pounds of cotton seed meal, 200 pounds of acid phosphate, and 400 pounds of Kainit mixed or their equivalent in other fertilizer, and 125 pounds of nitrate of soda, all to be used as side application as di-

rected below. On land that will make a bale and one half of cotton per acre when fertilized, a hundred bushels of corn should be produced by doubling the

amount of fertilizer above, except that 800 pounds of nitrate of soda

should be used. In each case there should be left on the land in corn stalks, peas, vines and roots, from \$12 to \$16 worth of tertilizing material per acre, besides the great benefit to the land from so large amount of vegetable matter. The place of this in the permanent improvement of land can never be taken for commercial fertilizer, for it is absolutely impossible to make lands rich as long as they are are acking in vegetable matter.

Land should be thoroughly and deeply broken for corn, and this is the time in a system of rotation to recepen the soil. Cotton requires a more compact soil than corn, and while a deep soil is essential to its best development, it will not produce | moisture. Early applications of ma-

A deep soil will not only produce more heavily than a shallow soil with good seasons, but it will stand more wet as well as more dry weather.

In preparing for the corn crop,

land should be broken broadest during the winter one fourth deeper than it has been plowed before, or if much vegetable matter is being turned under, it may be broken one third deeper. This is as much deepening as land will usually stand in one year and produce well, though it may be continued each year, so long as much dead vegetable matter is being turned under. It may, however, be subsoiled to any depth by following in bottom of turn plow furrow, provided no more of the sub soil than has been two horse plow if possible, or better with disc plow. With the latter, cotton stalk or corn stalk as large as pea-vines it will not chop or drag.

it again.

furrow with Dixie plow, wing taken rounds of turn plow. say first seasonable spell after March 15th, in this section. Especially is early planting necessary on very rich lands where stalks cannot otherwise be prevented from growing too large. Give first working with harrow or any plow that will not cover the plant For second working, use ten or twelve inch sweep on both sides of corn, which should now be about eight inches high. Thin after this working. It is not necessary that the plants should be left the same distance apart, if the right number re-

main to each yard of row. Corn should not be worked again until the growth has been so retarded and the stalk so hardened that it will never grow too large. This is the most difficult point in the whole process. Experience and judgment are required to know just how much the stalk should be stufted, and plenty of nerve is required to hold back your corn when your neighbors who fertilized at planting time and cultivated rapidly, have corn twice the size of yours. (They are having their fun now. Yours will come at harvest time.) The richer the land the more necessary it is that stunting process should be throughly done.

When you are convinced that your corn has been sufficently humiliated you may begin to make the ear. It should be from twelve to eighteen inches high, and look worse than you have ever had any corn look before.

Put half your mixed fertilizers, (this being the first used at all) is the old sweep furrow on both sides of every other middle and cover by breaking out this middle with turn plew. About one week later treat the other middle the same way. Within a few days side corn in first middle with sixteen inch sweep. Put all your nitrate of soda in this furrow, if less than 150 pounds. If more use one-half of it now. Cover with one furrow of turn plow, then sow peas in this middle breadcast at the rate of at least one bushel to the acre and finish breaking out.

In a few days side corn in other middle with same sweep, put balance of nitrate of soda in this furrow if it has been divided, cover with turn plow, sow peas; and break out. This lays by your crop with a good bed and plenty of dirt around your stalk. This should be from June 10th to 20th, unless season is very late, and corn should be hardly bunching for tassel.

Lay by early. More corn is ruined by late plowing than by lack of plowing. This is when the ear is hurt. The good rains after laying by should make you a good erop of corn, and it will certainly make with much less rain than if pushed and fertilized in the old way.

The stalks thus raised are very small, and do not require any thing like the moisture even in proportion to size, that is necessary for larger sappy stalks. This may, therefore, be left much thicker in the row. This is no new process. It has long been a custom to cut back vines and trees in order to increase the yeild and pulity to fruit, and so long as you do not hold back your corn, it will go, like mine so long went, all to stalk.

Do not be discouraged by the looks of your cotton during the process of cultivation. It will yield out of all proportion to its appearance. Large stalks cannot make large yields, except with extreme favorable seasons, for they cannot stand a lack of

is all thus used up before the ear, which you do want, is made. Tall stalks, not only will not produce well Students Aroused to. Find the themselves, but will not allow you to make the peavines, so necessary to the improvement of land. Corn raised by this method should never grow over 7 1-2 feet high, and the ear should be near to the ground.

I consider the final application of nitrate of soda an essential point in this ear making process. It should always be applied at last plowing and unmixed with other fertilizers.

I am satisfied with one ear to the stalk unless a prolific variety is planted, and leave a hundered stalks for every bushel that I expect to make I find the six foot row easiest directed, is turned up. Break with to cultivate with out injuring the corn. For fifty bushels to the acre. I leave it sixteen inches apart; for seventy-five bushels to the acre, 12 we ever make, can be turned under inches apart, and for one hundred wihout having been chopped, and in bushels eight inches apart. Corn should be planted from four to six Never plow land when it is wet, if inches below the level, and laid by you ever expect to have any use for four to six inches above. No hoeing should be necessary, and middles may Bed with turn plow in six foot be kept clean until time to break out, rows, leaving five inch balk. When by using harrow or by running one ready to plant, break this out with shovel furrow in center of middle and scooter, following in bottom of this bedding on that, with one or more

off. Ridge then on this furrow with I would advise only a few acres same plow going deeper. Run corn | tried by this method the first year, or planter on this ridge, dropping one until you are familiar with its appligrain every five or six inches. Plant cation. Especially is it hard, at first, early, as soon as frost danger is past, to fully earry out the stunting process. where a whole crop is involved, and of the process.

This method I have applied or seen applied, successfully, to all kinds of land in this section except wet lands and moist bottoms, and I am confident it can be made of great benefit, throughout the entire South.

In the middle West, where corn is so prolific and profitable, and where, unfortunately for us, so much of ours has been produced, the stalk does not naturally grow large. As we come South its size increases, at the expense of the ear, until in Cuba and Mexico it is nearly all stalk (witness Mexican varieties.)

The purpose of this method is to eliminate this tendency of corn to overgrowth at the expense of yield, in this Southern climate.

By this method I have made my corn srop, and my neighbors and friends who have, without exception, derived great benefit therefrom.

Plant your own seed. I would not advise a change of seed and method the same year, as you will not know from which you have derived the benefit. I have used three varities, all have done well. I have never used this method of late planting. In fact, I do not advise the late planting of corn, unless it be necessary for cold lowlands.

The increased cost of labor and the high price of all material and land, are rapidly making farming unprofitable, except to those who are getting from one acre, what they formerly got from two. We must make our lands richer by plowing deep, planting peas and other legumes, manuring them with acid phosphates and potash, which are relatively cheap, and returning to the soil the resultant vegetable matter rich in humus and expensive nitrogen. The needs of our soils are such that the South can never reap the full measure of properity that should be hers, until this is done.

I give this method as a farmer to the farmers of the South, trusting that thereby they may be benefitted as I have been.

E. McIver Williamson.

Too Young to Realize His Crime.

Pittsburg, Pa., Special.-A coroner's jury acquitted nine-year-old Harry Haas of the death of his brother, Howard, aged 13 years of age, whom he stabbed with aa pocket knife a week ago, holding that the boy was too young to realize the enormity of his crime. The jury recemmended, however, that the juvinile court make an investigation into

Ex-Speaker Henderson Dead.

Dubuque, Ia., Special-David B. Henderson, formerly speaker of the national House of Representatives, died Saturday afternoon at Mercy Hospital of peresis, which attacked nine months ago. Col. Henderson began to sink Friday afternoon, rallied Saturday morning, but in the afternoon lapsed into unconsciousness and failed rapidly until the end same. All of his family except a son in California, were at the bedside.

A GOB OF THOUGHT. 'A lot of men attended the Boston tea party," observed the sage of Plunkville, "who couldn't get an invite today to a third-class Beacon street affair."

as well on loose open land, while corn does best on land thoroughly broken. The you do not want, and the plant food DEADLY COLLEGEFIRE

Flames Around Them

PROPERTY LOSS WAS SEVERE

Fire at Gambier, O., Destroys Five Buildings of the Well-Known Kinyon Institutions, College and Military Academy Breaking out at 4 O'Clock in the Morning-Bodies of Dead Still in Hot Ruins-Nine Seriously Injured and Others More or Less Hurt.

Gambier, O., Special.-Three are dead and nine seriously injured and several others more or less hurt as a result of a fire at Keyon College and Military Academy, which destroyed Milner hall, the military academy, Delano and North Annex. The fire broks out at 4 a. m., while the students and college authorities were still asleep and quickly spread through the buildings named, which were consumed. The search for the missing boys, the bodies of whom it is now certain are in the ruins, was kept up till late in the afternoon when the walls of the burned structure fell this is the absolutely essential part and at night their recovery is regarded as impossible for some time. The search during the day was impeded by the fact that the ruins were still red hot and passing through them vas nearly impossible. The falling walls in the afternoon barely missing Dr. Pierce, president of Keyon, and kegents Wiant and Williams, who were leading a party of rescurers through the ruins. The dead and infured are all students of the military academy and old Kenyon.

Parents, sisters and brothers of the end and injured students arrived on every train. The news of the fire spread quickly all over the State and telegrams were sent at once by the college authorities to parents of the boys injured. The messages were not made alarming, but even while mildly stating the case, aroused grave apprehensions and the anxious fathers and mothers have rushed to aid their loved ones.

The property loss by the destruction of the buildings is estimated to be \$100,000 with 60 per cent. insur-

Following is a list of missing and

Missing believed to be déad: Henderson, Everett, 18, of Illinois. Kunkle, Winfield Scott, 15, of Ashtabula, O.

Fuller, James J., 18, of Warren, O The injured: Barnes, Harry C., Cleveland, spine injured and leg broken from jumping

four stories; may die. Baker, Lenox W., Cleveland, inter rally injured; jumped four stories. Nicholson, J. Underwood, Steubenville; terribly burned about the body;

Shannon, R. A., Wellsville, N. Y. badly bruised from jumping. Thierweckster, Homer, Oa Harbor, O., badly burned about the arms. Bierell, A. G., Columbus, feet badly

burned. Galway, F. R. commercial master, Adrian, Mich., internally injured

may die. Dorsey, W. O., Dallas, Tex., badly

bruised; jumped three stories. Brown, Arthur, Cincinnatti, student at old Kenyon; badly cut while assisting in the rescue.

Miners' Strike Averted.

Indianapolis, Special.—In a state ment issued to the Associated Press, Vice President T. L. Lewis, of the United Mine workers of America, declares there will be no strike of the United Mine Workers in April. saying the operators will restore the reduction accepted by the miners two years ago, and perhaps more.

Cemetaries Bar Out Hoch.

Chicago, Special.-The body of Johann Hoch lay in the county morgue at Dunning, Ill., while the undertaker who had agree to inter the corpse at his own expense, and the two clergymen who were on the scaffold Friday when Hoch was hanged, vainly tried to find a burial place. After repeated efforts to secure a final resting place for the body of Hoch in one of the city cemeteries, the two clergymen finally despaired and the body was interred in the potters' field adjoining the county poor farm at Dun-

TO FIGHT TOBACCO TRUST

At Meeting of North Carolina Farmers' Protective Association at Durham Movement is Inaugurated Looking to Erecetion of Independent Factories by Tobacco Growers

to Fight Trust.

Durham, Special-The annual meetng of the North Carolina Farmers' Protective Association was held here Friday at noon. At this meeting the farmers decided to hold another meeting here March 10. It was also decided that the farmers will build factories in this and other States and committees were appointed for the purpose of drafting by-laws and devising plans for the future. The meeting was addressed by Gen. J. S. Carr, C. C. Moore, Mr. Gildewell Rockingham, John R. Hutchins, Wilson; President John S. Cunningham, Person county; J. M. Umstead of this county; E. G. Ragsdale, of Wake county,

and others. Several ideas were put forward. Some wanted to curtail acreage and diversify crops. Others wanted to establish storage warehouses and hold crops for better prices. Still others wanted to inaugurate a movement to raise money, establish factories on a large scale, and fight the great American tobacco trust. This was the iead that seemed to prevail. The committee appointed will prepare the by laws and devise plans for the building of factories and carrying out the idea that seemed to prevail. The comgeneral idea of the factory movement seemed to be that the farmers should subscribe stocks, small amounts being taken by each farmer, and that large factories should be built in this State, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and

Then, with the farmers as the source of supply and with factories of their own, they hope to get the best possible price for their products.

At the meeting in March the movement will either fall through or take some definite shape, as the committees appointed were empowered to prepare plans and devise the proper scheme. The attendance represented several counties. Those present were enthusiastic and a great meeting is ex pected in March.

Items of State News.

The secretary of State granted charters to the General Transportation Company, at Canton; \$10,000 has been paid in with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000; incoporators O. Carr, C. S. Bryant, A. Howell, S. S. Smith and W. T. Mayson; the company will do a construction and developing business; the Washington Drug Company, Washington, wholesale and retail, authorized capital stock \$100,000, with \$5,800 paid in, W. C. Rodman, R. A. Nicholson and about 20 others stockholders; Basnight Lumber Company, at Wards Mill, Onslow county, incorporators J S. and D. W. Basnight, local men; A W. Davis, C. L. Sinnickson, A. B. Smith and the Sinnickson-Smith Lumber Company, all of New Jersey; \$12,000 subscribed in and authorized capital stock of \$125,000; Graham Canning Company, at Graham, to operate an extensive cannery for fruit and vegetables; capital stock \$15,000 with W. S. Vestal, J. N. McCracken and J. S. Cook as incorporators; the Shelby Wood Working Company, at Shelby, with Editor Clyde R. Hoey, W. H. Eskridge, W. R. Newton, C. B Blanton, D. D. Wilkins, C. J. Woodson, and J. F. Gaffney, incorporators of an authorized capital stock of \$25, 000 there has been subscribed \$3,100 the Monroe Harware Company, at Monroe, with D. E. Allen of Charlotte, and others incorporators, was granted a certificate of dissolution.

The State charters the Central Carolina Hospital Co., at Sanford, to conduct a surgical and special hospital, with a training school for nurses; authorized capital stock \$25,000 of

May Issue \$125,000 Bonds. . .

Winston-Salem, Special.-The Salem commissioners, at their regular monthly meeting next Friday night, jail Friday for poisoning his wofe, will probably order an election to be held Tuesday, May Sth. when the proposition to issue bones in the amount the officers of the law who took his of \$125,000 will be submitted to the voters. The object of this bond is to purchase the water supply plant of that city, which is now the property of private individuals and the extension of water mains and sewerage. The plant is being offered at \$85,000, which is considered reasonable.

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth Are **Cordially Received**

WILL SPEND A WEEK ON ISLAND

Couple, Together with New American Minister, Received by Committee of Cuban Congress and Representative of President Palma-Guests of Minister Morgan.

Havannah, By Cable-The steamer Mascotte, having on board Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and Edwin V. Morgan, the new American minister to Cuba, arrived here from Florida after a smooth trip and was boarded by the attaches of the American legation and Frank Steinhardt. the American consul at Havana, the reception committee of the Cuban Congress and President Palma's military aide-de-camp, who were received by the travelers on the after deck. Congressman Govin, as spokesman of the committee, briefly and cordially welcomed Minister Morgan and assured Mr. and Mrs. Longworth that Cuba was delighted with the opportunity of honoring the daughter of her best friend. Mr. and Mrs. Longworth went ashore in a launch in charge of the Cuban President's aide de-camp, a gaily decorated tug, chartered by the American Club, accompanying them. Thence they were driven in an automobile to Mr. Morgan's residence in the suburb of Marianna. The Longworths plan to remain here a week.

Extends German Tariff Rate.

Berlin, By Cable-The Reichstag has passed the first and second readings, without amendment, of the government's proposal to extend reciprocal tariff rates to the United States until June 30, 1907. Chancellor von Buelow made a statement in which he said the imperial government asked the Reichstag to authorize the application of the treaty rates to the United States, not as a right under the most favored nation interpretation, but in order that the negotiations pending might still be conducted to a satisfactory end and because it was in the interest of both countries to avoid a tariff war. The Chancellor said he placed a high value on good national relations between Germany and the United States, which were a blessing in both lands, but it would deceive to believe that he would buy political friendship by the sacrifice of Germany's economic interests. The grounds of the government's proposal were that a tariff war, which must only be resorted to in case of necessity, would damage not only Germany's interests, but other important departments of industry. Although the United States would be injured in exports, which had grown considerably, the advantage of such a war would rest with a third country. The Chancellor presumably meant Great Britain.

Summarizing a note from Secretary Root to Ambassador Sternberg, Prince von Buclow said that as soon as reciprocal relations of trade has been granted to the United States, the President will publish a proclamation granting Germany a continuance of the advantages of Section 3 of the Dingley tariff.

Verdict for \$4,000.

Grensboro, Special.-Henry Hunt ley, colored, was given a verdict for \$1,000 against the Southern Railway which amount there has been subscrib- Company in Guilford Superior Court, ed \$2,200, by W. A. Monroe, L. M. the jury having had the case under McIver, J. P. Monroe, C. H. Smith. consideration since 4 o'clock Thurs-J. W. Scott, S. P. Hatch, W. S. Weth- day afternoon. Huntley sued for erspoon and D. E. McIver, all of San- \$25,000 as damages on account of an injured leg by falling off a box car.

Hoch Hanged.

Chicago, Special.-John Hoch, convicted wife-murderer and confessed bigamist, was hanged in the county Marie Welcker Hoch. He faced death with a prayer on his lips for life, and save for the words "goodbye," his last utterance was an assertion that he was innocent of the crime for which he paid the extreme penalty of the law. He was the notorious wife murderer, and his trial has developed many efforts to evade