

# HEARD and SEEN at the CAPITAL

## Says He'll Move National Capital to St. Louis

WASHINGTON.—Senator Sherman of Illinois threatened the other day to have the capital of the United States removed from Washington to the middle West. The senator is still on the warpath against profiteering land lords of the District of Columbia and says if they persist in gouging the public after war-time legislation restraining them becomes inoperative, he will "up and move" the capital westward to grow up with the country. Washington never was a good place for it, anyway, he insists.

But the Illinois senator does not even have his own state or its metropolis in mind. He suggests St. Louis as the probable place he will pick for the future capital of the nation.

"I have been giving the matter of landlord extortion consideration," said Senator Sherman. "After peace has been proclaimed, I do not see how a law can be passed which will limit a landlord in the amount of rent he may charge any more than it would be possible to pass a law saying how much a man may charge for wheat or any other commodity."

"It has been reported to me that there will be a general and heavy increase in rents by the landlords. If that happens, I shall immediately introduce a measure transferring the capital of the nation to some other place, possibly St. Louis."

"I do not think that many persons here realize the extent of the feeling which has been aroused among the members of congress by the exorbitant charges for rent and food and clothing they have been compelled to pay in Washington. A bill of the kind I have mentioned will have strong support."

From a military point of view, Washington is about the poorest place that could be selected for a capital of the nation, he says.

Nor is it centrally located so far as the interests of the country are concerned.

## Dangers of the Uncharted Seas Move Uncle Sam

AMERICA is just now embarking upon a great career as a maritime nation. It is spending billions for ships and bidding for men to enter the merchant marine. One of the first duties of every maritime nation is to furnish mariners with such data as will enable them to navigate the waters under its jurisdiction with the greatest possible safety. The obligation has not been discharged by the United States. Many lives and property worth millions of dollars are lost annually because the task of charting the coastal waters of the United States and its possessions has never been completed.

Now that the war is over, the finishing of this job is one of the most pressing necessities which the nation faces. Just before we entered the war the coast and geodetic survey celebrated its one hundredth anniversary and went through some other motions designed to attract the public attention to itself and to the need for an extension of its work. But with the declaration of war against Germany all this came to an end. Five out of the dozen or so small boats which the survey possesses were taken over by the navy for use as patrols, and more than half of the officers and men went with them, while those who remained were busy making special maps and surveys for the army and navy.

Now that the war is over the coast and geodetic survey is going back to its proper work with energy. Its largest and best boat, the Survey, is now on her way to Alaska via the Panama canal, and others are being repaired and refitted for work on the Pacific coast.

## Adoption of a National Highways Policy Likely

THE adoption of a national highways policy by the United States Chamber of Commerce at its annual convention, coupled with recent announcements by Senator Penrose, the next chairman of the senate finance committee, and Senator Bankhead, retiring chairman of the senate committee on post offices and post roads, that they stand for national highways tremendously strengthened and probability of passage of the Townsend bill at the extra session of congress," says David Jameson, president of the American Automobile association.

"A national highway system can be kept within 3 per cent of the total mileage of highways in the United States and still serve our fundamental needs. To make this point clear it may safely be stated that a zone, ten miles in width and 75,000 miles in length, will reach more than 85 per cent of the population of the United States, more than 85 per cent of the taxable real estate and more than 50 per cent of the tonnage of farm products.

"Such a system would protect with a military highway having an aggregate length of about 10,800 miles our Atlantic, Gulf, Mexican, Pacific and Canadian borders; would give access to our national forests, our national parks and open up much of the public domain not now easily accessible, and would afford trunk-line routes for parcel post in the territories where this form of transportation is most intensive in character."

He also says that if as a condition to the building of the national highways in each state a construction of an equivalent mileage of state highways should be required, this would add 75,000 miles of state highways.

This, with the national system, would aggregate 150,000 miles

## Do You Know Meter and Liter? Better Brush Up

IF YOU do not understand the metric system of measurement, look it up and learn it. For there are strong indications that the meter and the liter will soon displace the yard and the quart in all your dealings. A movement backed by scientific and business organizations in all parts of the country has been started to accomplish this change. And the meter propagandists have made a strong case. The chief reasons why we should abandon our system for the metric system are that the latter is much simpler and easier to learn, that it is more accurate, and, above all, that it is now the compulsory system in every civilized country in the world except the United States and Great Britain. That is the big fact. In all of our dealings with foreign peoples and governments we are handicapped because we do not use the same system of measurements. American scientists were compelled long since to adopt the metric system, with the result that many of their publications are incomprehensible. Now the war has convinced thousands of persons of the necessity for using the universal language of measurement in this country, with the result that the meter has many new and influential backers.

"This country has lagged behind the rest of the world by neglecting to adopt a system of quantity expression so simple that the average child of ten can learn its essential features in ten minutes," is the way H. D. Hubbard, one of the experts on weights and measures at the bureau of standards, puts it.

He also says that our failure to cast aside a clumsy medieval system for one that is modern and practical has greatly handicapped us in business abroad and at home.

Officials of the United States bureau of standards feel certain that this country will ultimately use the metric system.

## CREEPING GRASS GOOD PASTURAGE

Petit Gazon Is Prolific in Coastal Plain Belt From Virginia to Texas.

## PROSPERS ON SANDY LOAM

Continues Growing Throughout Most of Year, Being Damaged Only During Periods of Severe Drought or Heavy Frost.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Petit Gazon—the Creole name for carpet grass—is a perennial, creeping grass, prolific in the coastal plain belt from southern Virginia to Texas. It forms a dense, close turf. Carpet grass, native to the West Indies, prospers particularly well on sandy loam soil where the moisture is near to the surface most of the year. The grass is of dual utility, as it will yield a seed crop even during the period when it is grazed to capacity. This is explained by the fact that the live stock feed principally on the basal leaves, while the slender flower stems are allowed to mature unobscured.

In the section where carpet grass predominates it excels all other perennial grasses as a permanent pasture. It continues growing throughout most of the year, being damaged only during periods of severe drought or of heavy frost. In order to maintain the pastures in good condition heavy grazing is necessary, and alternate grazing of two fields is preferable to continuous grazing of a single field. Under favorable conditions carpet grass will support one head of live stock to two acres, being about equal in carrying capacity to blue grass.

**Heat and Moisture Needed.**  
For maximum development carpet grass requires abundant heat and moisture, and where these conditions are satisfied it furnishes valuable pasturage from May until November, or in the extreme South even longer. During cold weather it makes little growth. Where a field of carpet grass is allowed to grow tall in the fall cattle will graze with great relish on the dead tops during the winter.

Although at present commercial seed in quantity is seldom obtainable, carpet grass may be sown if necessary by mowing the grass after the seed has matured and scattering the straw with the seed over the field where it is desired to sow the grass. If conditions are favorable to carpet grass it is sure to possess the land, provided the grazing is heavy enough to keep down the weeds and taller grasses.

**For Use on Lawns.**  
For use on lawns carpet grass may be propagated by sets or pieces of sod. To obtain a good sod the land should be well prepared to a depth of 6 to 8 inches and generously fertilized with 20 or more tons to the acre of well-rotted stable manure. Where necessary, from 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre of high-grade supplementary fertilizer may also be applied. The carpet grass plants should be set about 12 inches apart each way. In planting small lawns it is usually best to put out the sets with the trowel or some other hand tool, while on large lawns it is more economical to plow the land and drop the sets or pieces of sod the proper distance apart in the furrows. The land should be rolled after setting carpet grass in order to press the loose soil close around the plants.

## IMPROVED STOCK AND CROPS

South Carolina County Agent Waging Campaigns for Importation of Pure-Bred Bulls.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Better stock and better crop yields is the motto of the county agent of Fairfield county, South Carolina. In carrying out this purpose he is waging campaigns for the importation into the county of more pure-bred bulls and for co-operative buying and home

mixing of fertilizers to stimulate crop yields. He has already assisted farmers in ordering a number of pure-bred bulls and hopes to get more of them into the county this year than ever before. He has demonstrated to the farmers of the county how to place co-operative orders for fertilizers. Two hundred and seventy tons of 16 per cent acid phosphate was ordered by farmers co-operatively with some saving of money. Carrying out the same plan the York county agent helped farmers of his county to save \$90 on one co-operative order.

Cattle at Pasture on South Carolina Mountain.



Cattle at Pasture on South Carolina Mountain.

The digging of parsnips demands special attention. If the roots are cut or broken their value for market is largely destroyed; the entire root to a point one-fourth inch in diameter should be secured. Attempts to dig the roots out with a spade or to plow them out are sure to result disastrously. A trench should be dug or plowed close to each side of the row and the roots pulled out by hand. This is about the only practical way of securing them without injury.

## WATCH POTATOES FOR EVIDENCES OF WART

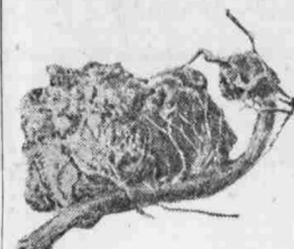
European Malady Is Said to Be Most Destructive.

Introduced into Coal Mining Districts of Pennsylvania About 1911—Infested Soil Should Be Used for Other Crops.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every grower of Irish potatoes—whether he handles a private patch or a commercial acreage—is urged to watch carefully his potatoes at digging time for evidences of potato wart disease, a European malady which is one of the most destructive attacking potatoes. The wart disease was introduced into 27 coal-mining districts of Pennsylvania in potatoes brought from Europe about 1911. At that period of shortage several million bushels of spuds for food purposes were imported and distributed widely throughout the country so that many other sections possibly have been exposed to infection. In order to identify and quarantine all points of infection it is imperative that all growers, dealers, distributors and county agents carefully inspect new crop potatoes and report all suspicious cases, in addition to sending samples as soon as possible to their state agricultural college, state experiment station or to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

If potato wart becomes generally distributed in the United States it means not only millions of dollars of loss but also a complete change in the potato industry to prevent its total destruction. Potato wart almost completely destroys the spuds for food purposes. Once established in the soil all that can be done is to work against its spread. The disease will remain alive in the ground for as long as eight years, and it is unsafe to plant potatoes in infested soil within that period. It is known that the potato wart disease had been establishing itself in the Pennsylvania localities for six years before it was discovered. The department of agriculture has now placed a quarantine prohibiting shipment of potatoes from sections of



Work of the Destructive Potato Wart.

Europe where the disease has existed, and if the Pennsylvania sections are the only points of infection the disease is now under control.

Potato wart is characterized by warty, spongy, cauliflower-like growths on the underground portions of the plant. Infections usually begin in the eyes and attain the size of a walnut or larger. Sometimes entire tubers are converted into a spongy, warty mass. Young warts are usually light brown in color, although after decay begins they turn black, which causes the disease to be sometimes called "black scab," or "black wart." Many of the warts rot in the ground before the crop is harvested, while others decompose when the potatoes are placed in storage. Some of the warts left on the field at digging time may remain alive under suitable conditions for months. The disease may continue to vegetate long after the potato crop has been harvested, due to the sending up of sprouts from the sound warts and the development of new warts from the tender portions of the young sprouts.

Every precaution should be exercised to prevent the spread of infection. The warts should be collected and destroyed by burning. Diseased tubers should not be fed to stock without first being boiled. Soil known to be infested should be planted to other crops.

Attempts to control the disease by treating infested soils with chemicals have failed. In European countries it has been ascertained that certain potato varieties resist this disease. No American varieties of potatoes have been tested for resistance to rot, but experiments of this nature are proposed.

## DIGGING PARSNIPS BY HAND

Special Attention Is Important Because If Roots Are Cut Value Is Lessened.

The digging of parsnips demands special attention. If the roots are cut or broken their value for market is largely destroyed; the entire root to a point one-fourth inch in diameter should be secured. Attempts to dig the roots out with a spade or to plow them out are sure to result disastrously. A trench should be dug or plowed close to each side of the row and the roots pulled out by hand. This is about the only practical way of securing them without injury.

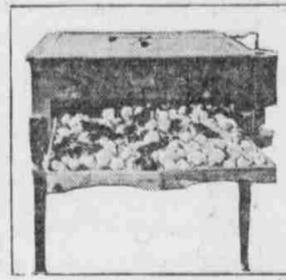
## POULTRY FACTS

### PROPER CARE OF INCUBATOR

Eggs Should Be Even-Shaped and Medium-Sized—Best Results Secured If Turned Daily.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Poultry raisers place great dependence upon the early-hatched chicken on account of its greater vitality, making a more vigorous growth, escaping the ravages of disease and insects, developing into early maturity, and the pullets from this hatch becoming profitable layers in the early winter season following. As a rule it is also true that eggs produced in the early part of the season will show a higher percentage



A Good Incubator Hatch.

of fertility than those produced later in the season. Care should be taken in saving eggs for the incubator. Select even-shaped, medium-sized eggs, and keep them in a cool place. Better results will be secured if these eggs are turned carefully every day. Do not keep them over ten days or two weeks before putting them in the incubator.

Before setting up the incubator give it a thorough cleaning inside and out. Remove all the trays and scrub them with hot soapsuds. After they have dried brush the entire inside of the incubator and all the trays with wood alcohol. Clean out all the lamp flues to see that there are no cobwebs or carbon deposit; also, that these spaces have not been used for mice nests in the winter time. Clean the oil chamber of the lamp with hot soapsuds and remove the old wick from the burner and boil the burner in a soda solution for 15 or 20 minutes. Run the incubator for 48 hours to get the thermostat properly adjusted. After running the incubator five days, test the eggs and remove those that are infertile. Now is a good time also to clean the brooder. Give it a thorough coating with some good disinfectant, fix a clean, dry place for the young chicks when they are hatched, and, if possible, keep them removed from the main flock until they are half grown.

### HIGHER PRICES FOR CAPONS

Fowls Grow Larger Than Cockerels, Are Easily Handled and Flesh Is of Better Quality.

The principal advantages of caponizing are that the capons grow larger than cockerels, make more economical growth, are more easily handled, sell for higher prices, and are more economical for the consumer on account of less waste in dressing and cooking. In addition the flesh is of better quality.

A statement from the Ohio College of Agriculture says: "Do not sell late-hatched cockerels as broilers unless of the Leghorn or other light-weight breeds. Caponize them and market after the holidays at weights of six to ten pounds each. Increase the supply of poultry meat and make a larger profit on the chickens you raise."

## POULTRY

The brooder should not be overcrowded with chicks.

The best food for young ducklings is stale bread and skimmed sweet milk.

Overfeeding the young chicks is likely to be indulged in by many, especially the beginners.

Feed chicks lightly until they are eight or ten weeks of age. After that they can be forced.

Good healthy chicks can be raised by properly taking care of the hen and chicks or of the brooder.

It is in warm weather that lice and mites thrive on the chickens; they will cause little chickens to die.

At the present prices of fertilizer it pays every farmer and poultryman to save the poultry manure.

Always have your coops and brooders perfectly dry. A good litter for chicks to scratch in is cut clover or alfalfa or the chaff from the barn floor.

If the chicks are kept free of vermin and are kept out of the rain and dew, they will grow fast and will be but little trouble as the weather will be warm most of the time.

## COULDN'T SLEEP

Was Miserable and Losing Weight Suffering From Kidney Complaint. Doan's Removed the Trouble.

"I was about down and out from kidney trouble," says Harry Griffith, of 228 N. Darlington St., Westchester, Pa. "The kidney secretions burned like scalding water. Sometimes there would be a complete stoppage and, oh! what pain I suffered! My feet became swollen and I had a time of it getting on my shoes. "My back hurt right over my kidneys. Nights I did not sleep but toss about. It was just as though a knife were thrust into my back. I couldn't bend over without terrible pain and I would fall to my knees and crawl along to get hold of something to help myself up. Blinding dizzy spells came on and terrible headaches added to my misery. "I was rapidly losing weight and knew something would have to be done. I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and was more than surprised. The troubles were soon leaving me and six boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me entirely. To this day I have been free from kidney complaint. "Scorn to before me. A. J. TOWNSEND, Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Cool.  
Howell—That murderer was a cool one.  
Powell—What do you mean?  
Howell—When the judge sentenced him to be electrocuted on a certain day, he said: "I'm a pretty busy man, but I'll try to be there, Judge."

## "FAKE" ASPIRIN WAS TALCUM

Always Ask for Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin"



If you see the "Bayer Cross" on the package you are sure you are not getting talcum powder. Millions of fraudulent Aspirin Tablets were recently sold throughout the country. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocettedester of Salicylic acid.

No Sense of Humor.  
"How did you happen to lose your last cook?"  
"She didn't like my style of humor."  
"No?"  
"Having shown symptoms of an artistic temperament on several occasions, I asked her if she thought our kitchen was a way station on the road to the movies, and, bless my soul, she quit."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

No ugly, grimy streaks on the clothes when Red Cross Ball Blue is used. Good bluing gets good results. All grocers carry it—5c.

Hollow and Solid.  
Edith—Really, half the time Reggie doesn't know which end he is standing on.  
Alice—Oh, nonsense! His feet certainly can't seem as light as his head. —Boston Transcript.

## THIN PEOPLE SHOULD TAKE PHOSPHATE

Nothing Like Plain Bitro-Phosphate to Put on Firm, Healthy Flesh and to Increase Strength, Vigor and Nerve Force.

Judging from the countless preparations and treatments which are continually being advertised for the purpose of making thin people fleshy, developing arms, neck and bust, and replacing sagging shoulders and angles by the soft curved lines of health and beauty there are evidently thousands of men and women who keenly feel their excessive thinness. Thinness and weakness are often due to starved nerves. Our bodies need more phosphate than is contained in modern foods. Physicians claim there is nothing that will supply this deficiency so well as the organic phosphate known among druggists as bitro-phosphate, which is inexpensive and is sold by most all druggists under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. By feeding the nerves directly and by supplying the body cells with the necessary phosphoric food elements, bitro-phosphate should produce a welcome transformation in the appearance; the increase in weight frequently being astonishing. Increase in weight also carries with it a general improvement in the health. Nervousness, sleeplessness and lack of energy, which nearly always accompany excessive thinness, should disappear, dull eyes become bright, and pale cheeks glow with the bloom of perfect health. CAUTION:—Although bitro-phosphate is unsurpassed for relieving nervousness, sleeplessness and general weakness, it should not, owing to its tendency to increase weight, be used by anyone who does not desire to put on flesh.

## NEW SOUTH WALES INFORMATION BUREAU

Sliger Building, 149 Broadway, New York City  
Will be pleased to send Government Bulletins or answer any inquiries regarding opportunities for farming, stock raising, fruit growing, mining and investment in New South Wales, AUSTRALIA

If you have \$100 or more to invest in profitable, substantial business, write Chas. E. Copper Co., 203 E. 10th Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

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