

# CALIFORNIA BOY MUSICIANS TOURING WORLD.



PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN YESTERDAY AFTERNOON ON ELLIPSE SOUTH OF THE WHITE HOUSE BEFORE CONCERT BY THE VISITING BAND.

## BOYS ON WORLD TOUR GIVE CONCERT HERE

### Lads Will See President Wilson Before Leaving National Capital.

The forty-seven boys who are on a tour around the world for the purpose of demonstrating the quality of American boyhood gave a concert at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the ellipse south of the White House grounds. The boys arrived in this city shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Attired in suits of brown corduroy, with caps to match, they marched to the ellipse from the Chamber of Commerce and attracted no little attention on their way. Although the announcement that they would give a concert was not made until yesterday afternoon, there was a good crowd on hand to hear them play. Many automobilists stopped their machines to listen, and before the concert was finished there was quite a large gathering.

All to Attend Church.

Accommodations for the boys were furnished last night by members of the Chamber of Commerce, several of whom took as many as three or four of the boys to their homes. This morning they all plan to go to church. At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon they will meet at the Chamber of Commerce and then go on a sight-seeing trip in a body.

At 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon the boys will be received by President Wilson at the White House. The date of their departure from Washington has not yet been set, but it is probable that they will leave Monday night.

The boys are to spend a year traveling about the world. Maj. Sidney S. Plezert of the National Guard of California, is in command.

## THORNTON WANTED FOR DEALS IN MANY CITIES

### Alleged Check Swindler Said to Have Worked Under Different Aliases.

Inspector Boardman, chief of detectives, has received communications from several cities in which "Henry M. Thornton," the alleged check swindler arrested at the House office building, is said to have passed worthless checks.

He is known, according to the communications, under the aliases of "J. D. Boland," "W. L. King" and "Hugh G. Gastright." According to the information received here Thornton obtained \$500 on an alleged worthless check, November 15, 1912, from Edward Echols, president of the Valley National Bank at Staunton, Va. He is said to have presented a letter to Mr. Echols purporting to have been written by a friend of the bank president and thereupon had him cash the check.

One Deal at Annapolis, Md.

The police also were told that Thornton obtained \$200 from Daniel E. Randall of Annapolis, Md., in an alleged worthless check transaction.

Thornton was arrested by Detective Howlett in the office of Representative Howard last Wednesday morning, while the police say, he was endeavoring to induce the representative to cash a check for him. The detective, however, placed him under arrest before he could complete the transaction.

The police say the prisoner admitted the obtained \$350 from Joseph Arnoff, private secretary to Senator Martine of New Jersey.

Finger Prints in New York.

Following the arrest of Thornton here his finger prints and photograph were taken by the Bertillon system, and copies of them were sent to various cities. Word has been received from New York that his finger prints have been identified there.

## POSSIBILITIES OF THE BACK YARD GARDEN

Now that real growing weather has finally arrived and J. Plus has taken at least a short rest and the householders of the District have properly observed clean-up week, delayed attention to the back yard garden is at last being paid. Hurdled visits to trimmy seedsmen being made for bulbs and seeds, while the hardware stores are reporting a suddenly increased sale of the smaller garden tools.

Nor are the efforts of these back yard gardeners to be taken too lightly or generally slighted at. The products of twenty-by-thirty back yard gardens have materially reduced the high cost of living, so far as many a thrifty family is concerned, while the table is enriched by seasonal viands. The healthful, recreational labor incidental to attending such a garden far more than repays, even though the practical outcome were to be nothing. An intimate contact with the soil, even though it be the soil of one's own back yard, has a healthful effect on the deliver.

The first essential of a properly planned garden is the soil itself. The necessary elements for production of the best plant growth are nitrogen, potash, phosphates and lime. Many back yards in Washington do not contain these elements in exactly the right proportions, so a little study will be needed. The best and quickest plan to follow is to take or send a sample of the soil to one of the experts of the Department of Agriculture or to an expert gardener, in order to find out exactly what is lacking. The working little judicious instruction along this line will pay a thousandfold in the final outcome. Leaf mold from the woods, manure and some manure are the best and most available materials. In many cases the ground will do very well just as it is, unless it has been damaged on account of too much ash or some form of waste having been thrown upon it.

In gardens here considerable deep plowing is necessary out of the question, so deep and thorough spading must suffice. In turning the soil with the spade it should be necessary to exercise care that each bit of earth is thoroughly turned to the action of the sun and air. As a practical matter, it has been found that the dark corners of the yard are worthless for cultivation. If the shadow of an intervening wall or fence hides the plant from the sun for too great part of the day the result is sure to be disastrous.

After being turned it usually is well to let the soil "fallow," or oxidize, for a day, or, if time allows, for a week. The fertilizer, if any is used, should in most cases be mixed with the soil by scattering liberally over the surface and working in. The working shells, pieces of glass and pieces of brick, removed. An ordinary garden rake is the best implement for this purpose.

A much-overlooked necessity in these small gardens is that of drainage. To properly carry off surplus moisture in a climate that has as much rainfall as the District of Columbia is absolutely essential. A piece of soil that remains waterlogged too long is rendered poisonous to the plants and will no more grow thriving green things than will sterile soil. The matter of drainage is not a difficult one, and it may readily be accomplished by noting the lay of the ground. A small ditch should carry the surplus water off the garden spot. In some cases, if the garden is to be permanent,

it will pay to buy a few feet of small drainage pipe for permanent use. By laying the long rows of the garden in the general drainage direction it will be much easier to quickly drain it.

For the purpose of being specific, a garden that excited much favorable comment from neighbors in the north-west section last season, and now being replanted to trimmy seedsmen in the general drainage direction it will be much easier to quickly drain it. This garden was fifteen by thirty-five feet in area, room being allowed for shade and for the customary back yard clothesline. For various reasons this shape and size of garden seems to be the usual one for the narrow building lots. Allowing for paths, this left nearly 300 square feet of growing space. Produce and "gar-den sass," fresh and crisp from the garden, did much toward supplying the table of a family of four for most of last spring and summer.

In laying out the beds it is considered best to provide for wide and ample foot-ways. Ground left for paths is not wasted, for it makes all parts of the beds accessible for working, and unless there is plenty of room there is the constant temptation to step between the rows, thus packing the soil. The center path of this garden was eighteen inches wide, while side paths were fifteen inches wide. This allowed two beds running the full thirty-five feet, each being five and a half feet wide and divided into the various plots for vegetables. These were the proper width to work from each side, which is a convenience of no mean proportions.

What to plant is a vital consideration when space is limited to the last foot. It is absolutely imperative, if there is to be any variety of plants, that vining vegetables be dispensed with. This includes all such "space-eating" plants as pole beans, cucumbers, watermelons, pumpkins and squash. Some back yard gardeners have found it practical to grow a species of short vining canteloupe, although this is questionable. Also, there is a sort of vineless squash raised by a few, which is not much recommended.

Other kinds of plants whose value in the crowded back garden is questioned are turnips, spinach, carrots, parsnips, peppers, eggplants, cauliflower and cabbage. These require so much room or are so difficult to attend that as a rule it is found most practical to buy them in the markets. In the case of pole beans, for example, it is easily possible to grow two crops of a quick-maturing bunch bean while the slow, climbing variety is getting its enormous stalk well under way. Some success has been had with celery, especially as a rather late crop, after others have been used, but the care required usually is thought to exceed the worth of the vegetable, even granting fair success in the culture.

Of first consideration is the most popular salad vegetable, lettuce. Not only is it easy to raise, but it will produce best from the limited area. It requires especially good sunlight, and should always be placed in the favored part of the garden. In the garden described it was on the extreme south, where it had the sun for the longest part of the day. In the garden described it should be planted first in the spring. When this crop has been used, the "but-ter-head" may be planted for slightly later use, while the latest maturing variety is the "crisp head," which lasts until late in the fall. Lettuce may be planted very early in the season, many having success with it planted as early as the 10th of April, although the rains of this spring have made it much later. In order to have the plants well under way earlier in the season, many have sown the seed in a "frame," and thus fostered the plants until ready to be transplanted in the garden, after which their growth is rapid.

wanted as an appetizer. The white varieties of onion are the mildest, although their keeping qualities are not as good as the yellow or red ones, which are stronger, but keep best. The red onions are the heaviest croppers, maturing later than the white or the yellow. It is the common practice for small gardeners to plant the white onions for first maturing, the yellow next, and the red for fall and winter use. Old onions for sprouting should be planted as early as possible after the danger of frost is over, for they will be sure to grow, the bulb of the old onion serving to protect the young plant from the cold and damp. They produce a splendid grade of table onion. Onions will grow well from sets, and most of those grown in the District are started in this way. Seed onions are not so uniformly successful.

Radishes may also be easily grown by the small gardener. The most desirable ones are the small "mouse" or turnip varieties, which are succulent and crisp, if quickly grown. In order to have fresh radishes at all times it is best to sow the seed just as fast as the vegetables are pulled for use. It is absolutely necessary that radishes have quick growth, so that judicious irrigation may be employed on the first indication that the soil is becoming a bit dry. Other vegetables do not suffer from the lack of abundance of water quite so quickly.

Of other biennial root plants profitable for back yard gardening the beet is next. Beets are best when the root is from two to two and a half inches in diameter, and to be of the best quality they, too, should have a quick growth with plenty of moisture. Larger beets are liable to have a stringy consistency and to be tough. Some success may be had by sowing the beets in a frame and afterwards transplanting, but this is a laborious and not always satisfactory method. The better way is to sow them in drills about a foot apart. When the young beets come through the soil they should be thinned to one inch apart, but all may be left without harm until the tender tops are large enough to eat in soup or salad. In this way every shred of the vegetable is put to use. As the young beets are pulled other seeds may be planted, the supply may be kept up for as long as desired during the season.

Buying the plants of a reliable seedsmen is considered the best way in which to start the tomato crop. Success may be had by starting the seeds in boxes early in the season, but it is better to buy the thrifty plants ready to set out. In Washington that tomatoes are practical for the small garden, but they should be placed nearer than a foot to the stalk. Pruning has been found to be a great help in production. The outer, rambling branches should be snipped off before any buds have formed on the young stalk. Then a stake should be set beside each plant and the plant tied loosely to it with coarse string. This will prevent the tomato from falling upon the ground, and the fruit from decaying in the house. Another advantage is that the fruit is held toward the sun, where it will ripen better.

A single four-foot row of parsley, for use in seasoning and garnishes, is a valuable touch to the garden plan. This will be abundant. And as the plant lasts well into the fall, and requires little or no care, it is worth while.

A bed of peas and two varieties of beans complete the make-up of the garden described. Peas are one of the most desirable of early vegetables, and are easily grown, if the right varieties are selected. They require about two months to mature. Space in the above mentioned garden also was left for a later maturing variety, which can be used as late as the 1st of August, from the first sowing. A



## Four of the really new things put into paper patterns this week

Tomorrow morning we will place on sale in Washington these four latest styles, including the new peg top skirt effects (7762 and 7766), the long-waisted effect for misses (7758), the long front draped to the back (7755) and the new short coat French women so much admire (7761). All the styles are the latest rage; and they are so made up in pattern form that they are all extremely easy to make.

## Ladies' Home Journal Patterns EASY TO GET RESULTS WITH

This Ladies' Home Journal Weekly Pattern Service offers to the women of Washington the new and exclusive styles while they ARE new and exclusive. By use of these patterns the type of dress produced by fashionable modistes is brought within reach of every one. Any home dressmaker or any woman who makes her own clothes can easily reproduce the style of these garments, they are so simply designed, though preserving all the stylish lines. The patterns are as easy to make up as they are correct in style.

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- F. Furman, 1360 H st. n.e.
- J. J. Fox, 4th and Pa. ave. s.e.
- Ney & Co., 8th and Pa. ave. s.e.
- L'Etoile, Coffree's, 1407 1/2 N.Y. av. n.w.
- N. E. Besson, Inc., 1800 Pa. ave. n.w.
- Alexander Farwood, 1416 14th st. n.w.
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- Mrs. T. F. Williams, 2051 Nichols ave., Anacostia.

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## SILVER-TONGUED HEFLIN STIRS TARIFF TINKERS

### Democracy Lifts Its Drooping Head in House Chamber as He Declaims.

It remained for Representative Heflin, the silver-tongued orator from Alabama, to stir up the tariff tinkers of the House to a state of enthusiasm. Other speakers yesterday afternoon drooled and droned with tabulations of figures which would make an adding machine weep with weariness, but democracy lifted its drooping head in the House chamber and republicanism came forth from secluded cloak rooms to hear the gems of generality and the scathing denunciation of class and privilege from the lips of Tom Heflin.

He declaimed against everything evil, from the money devil to the beef trust, and called on the shades of Henry Clay, Thomas Jefferson and all the others whose statues adorn the Capitol corridors to witness that the democratic party is now about to walk into the ring and clean up the opposition in about three rounds.

Bangs the Heads of the Rich. He banged the heads of the rich, and talked of sunshine to brighten up those spots which have been so gloomy 'neath the black clouds of misrule. "The veil has been rent from the temple of high protection," he declaimed, "the trust magnates and tariff barons have been located in the temple of the republic and Woodrow Wilson is calling them to judgment. Where are the representatives of the sturdy stock who followed Jackson, when he said 'The people shall rule?' Where are the descendants of the men who, in other days, glorified the doctrine of Jefferson—equal rights to all and special privileges to none?"

## ANNAPOLIS QUIZZES EASIER

### Large Percentage of Candidates for Admittance Successful.

Reports from Annapolis that only 48 out of 219 candidates for the Naval Academy have been accepted is incorrect and based on incomplete returns, according to the Navy Department. Up to the present time 155 candidates have passed. Indications are that the number who will pass the mental examinations will be a little larger than the usual percentage.

## STOCKING WITH RARE BIRDS

### Sportsmen and State Officials Import Pheasants and Partridges.

The Elkings Gun Club and the Gratton Gun Club have each received a shipment of five pairs of Hungarian partridges and ten pairs of English or Chinese ring-neck pheasants. The birds have been placed at different points. The English or Chinese ring-neck pheasant is the common pheasant of China, and possesses the most beautiful plumage of any of the pheasant family. During the past twenty years it has been demonstrated that they are well adapted to most of the American states.

It is the intention during the present spring and summer to distribute several thousand eggs among the sportsmen and farmers of the state and have them hatched under the common chicken hen and later liberated in the field and forest.

## Alleges Big Water Waste

### Cumberland, Md., April 26.—A pitometer test of the Cumberland water consumption has just been conducted by Water Commissioner Joseph S. Schriver, and he states Cumberland uses three times as much water per capita as Cleveland, Baltimore, Washington and other cities.

An average of 6,000 gallons of water is being used by the people of Cumberland every two-and-a-half hours, and figuring there are 20,000 persons, the average is 300 gallons per person each day.

## STOMACH REMEDY

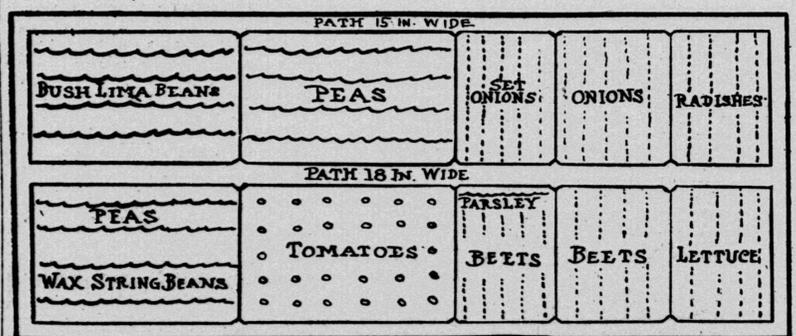
## STOMALX

most effective for stomach and bowel troubles even though of 30 years' standing, especially when not relieved by any other remedies. Successfully treats heartburn, pain and burning sensations in the stomach, vomiting, stomachic vertigo, dyspepsia, indigestion, dilatation and ulceration of the stomach, excessive secretion of hydrochloric acid by the mucous membranes of the stomach, gastric neurasthenia.

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flatulency, colics, dysentery; makes the bowels normal and removes physical discomfort and belching. It is a powerful invigorator and antiseptic for the stomach. The frequently occurring and more or less serious cases of infant diarrhea are cured by this remedy even during the period of weaning and dentition, and it will give a new lease to life. Physicians prescribe it.

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TYPICAL "BACKYARD GARDEN," 15 FEET BY 35 FEET IN AREA. It contains two beds each for varieties of onions, 4 1/2 x 5 1/2 feet; beds for lettuce, radishes and beets of the same size as the onions. Beds for peas, two varieties of beans and tomatoes are 5 1/2 feet by 9 feet in area. This garden furnished practically all of the vegetables for a Washington family of four last summer.