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An Exception.

From the Boston Transcript.

"So they married in haste. Then, I suppose, following out the proverb, they repented at leisure."

"No; they repented in haste, also."

Running Low.

From the Buffalo Express.

"Why are you in such a hurry for the new currency?"

"The little supply that I had of the old is almost exhausted."

RAISE CATTLE AGAIN, MEAT EXPERTS URGE

Agricultural Department Declares Small Farmer Can Solve Problem.

USE OF WASTE LAND MAY SETTLE MATTER

People of United States Advised It Is Useless to Depend on Imported Food.

Fully realizing the meat scarcity with which the United States is confronted, experts of the Department of Agriculture are putting their heads together in an effort to get at the root of the trouble and suggest the remedy. While they know that the law of supply and demand has something to do with the present scarcity, another factor is directly blamed for the shortage in the meat production. This time it is put on the packing houses, for the institution of these meat centers caused the small butchers around many cities to give up slaughtering and to buy from the central depots.

The only way to settle the meat question, say these experts, is to look to the small farmers. They must be encouraged to use their waste lands—lands that cannot be used profitably for the raising of crops—to again raise cattle. To encourage them there must be a market provided where they can sell their stock with profit, for no one can expect them to go to the trouble of producing the beef cattle unless they are certain of a ready market—and this feature is lacking as a result of the growth of range breeding in the west and the consequent establishment of central markets. These central markets will now take cattle only in large lots, and this brings about the question of co-operation among the farmers in a community. They can grow cattle in small lots, and then by combining the small units, can ship in carloads to the central markets, suggest the experts of the department.

Imports Not Dependable.

While some meat is beginning to come in from foreign countries to help us out in the meat supply, it is said further, the people of the United States should not depend on these imports, for there are other countries which are bidding for the supply and can use just as much as the United States.

Getting down to the packing house question, a bulletin just issued by the department says that "before the days of the packing house each locality produced its own meat. The packing house with artificial refrigeration made it possible to ship dressed meat long distances. Live stock produced on the range and finished on cheap corn supplied the packers with cheap meat, with which they soon captured the markets of the country. The local butchers stopped butchering and began to handle the packers' meats. This destroyed the local markets for live animals, and as a result the production of beef in the older farming sections was practically discontinued and the production of other meat animals was greatly reduced."

There are many factors which enter into the question of this reduction of meat supply with consequent high cost. These include the means of improving pastures and dangers from diseases. Even the very method of distributing the meat products in this country is attacked by the Agricultural Department experts. "But," says the department's bulletin, "with all these factors properly adjusted, the meat problem cannot be solved until improved pasturage and cheap feed make economical production of meat on the farms possible, and until the farmers are supplied with good markets for live stock."

However, the department experts know that in recent years the high price of corn and the reduction in the area of the range has wrought a great change in the live stock situation. At present the meat supply is decreasing and the consumption is increasing. This situation has forced upon us a problem which cannot be met in but one way, they say, and that is more live stock must be produced upon farms. Two things, they continue, are necessary to induce the farmer to produce live stock—first, he must have a ready market for his animals, whether few or many, and, second, he must be able to realize a profit on their production.

Local Slaughtering.

When the farms become the main source of our meat supply, as seems inevitable, it is said much economy will be gained where each community produces its own meat supply. Under such circumstances local slaughtering of some sort on a scale sufficiently large to be done economically seems essential to the greatest economy. This would tend to steady the market as well as to increase the economy of production, slaughtering and marketing. At present, however, the important consideration is a good market for animals in small numbers.

It is useless to expect the farmers to become interested in live-stock production until there is a ready market. At present the most fundamental factor in profitable meat production is the cost of pasturage and feed. The ranges of the west are falling off in meat production because their areas are decreasing. The farming sections have more surplus feed than the ranges, but they have not the pastures. If this falling off in the range pasturage were replaced by pasturage of better quality on the farms, and if suitable markets for the farms were created, it is reasonable to conclude, it is declared, that the normal production of live stock would be restored. That will depend very largely upon the cost of the farm pastures, continue the experts.

While admitting that the solution of the meat problem lies with the small farmer, the department experts declare that he is doing little to improve his pasturage. It will be quite expensive at first, but after the first expense the cost of maintenance, they declare, will be almost negligible. Little is known as to the best methods of improving these waste lands. There are declared to be many difficult problems involved, as, for example, how best to remove or destroy the brush, what is the best treatment of the soil for grass, the best mixtures of grass for certain conditions of soil and climate, the best systems of grazing, the best way to prevent the growth of weeds, etc.

These and similar problems must be solved for each locality, and in but few places have they received much attention. A large amount of information is needed, but little is declared to be available, since but few investigations in this line have been made. As to the possibility of converting a very large per cent of these waste lands into permanent pastures there is little doubt; but as to the cost of doing it little is known, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Pastures a Necessity.

However that may be, the establishment of these pastures seems to be a necessity in order to put the live stock of this country on a sound basis. The farms of this country are declared to have almost unlimited possibilities for live-stock production. If the farmers can be shown how to produce live stock at a reasonable profit and how to get a ready market for it when it is produced, they will furnish all the meat that is needed.

Taking up the question of the high cost of meat the Department of Agriculture aims a passing shot at the methods in the United States of distributing the meat through a long line of middlemen in this fashion:

"An important reason why farmers produce less meat than formerly is to be found in the system of distribution from producer to consumer that has grown up in this country. In most of the countries of Europe public abattoirs have been constructed to which farmers may consign their fat stock, the meat from which is then sold to the consumer without passing through the hands of an interminable line of middlemen, each of whom takes his toll. In this country the farmer receives only a small fraction of the price paid by the consumer. Enormous packing establishments have monopolized the business, and there is little or no competition in buying the farmer's stock. The enormous fortunes that have grown up in this business in recent years show that the farmer has not been getting his full share of the profits.

"Again, the retail meat business as at present conducted in cities renders enormous profits necessary. Numerous small groceries, each with its independent delivery system, clerks, fixtures, etc., each serve a few patrons scattered over considerable overlapping areas. Better organization of the retail business, whereby it shall be conducted in larger units, with well systematized methods of delivery, are seriously needed. Such organization should greatly lessen the retail price of meats, and at the same time permit the farmer to receive better prices. This would encourage greater production. Private organizations for the systematizing of the retailing of meats, without public supervision, will not meet the situation. Such organizations have already grown up in the retail milk business, but instead of cheapening the product to consumers, or increasing the price to producers, they have converted the saving thus effected into exorbitant profits. Public abattoirs, with public sale of the meats of animals slaughtered at them, have become a crying need in this country."

Summing up Suggestions.

Summing up its suggestions for increasing the meat supply, the bulletin says:

"Our meat supply can be maintained or even increased in the following ways:

"By the revival of beef cattle raising in the corn belt and its extension in eastern states. Up to the time of the rapid increase in the price of farm lands, farms in the corn belt where beef cattle were raised were common. The rise in value of land and the increase in the price of corn caused pastures to be plowed up and the beef cows disposed of. A reaction is now setting in which promises to become important. A similar movement is noticeable in the eastern and New England states. Success depends on the utilization of pastures and cheap roughage.

"By the use of dual-purpose cows. In strictly dairy sections, especially those producing market milk, the dairy cow is the only one to be considered. Her calf is an incident—a necessary evil. The production and marketing of milk is the dairy farmer's business, and he cannot afford to let his attention be diverted from the main matter in hand. On thousands of diversified farms, however, especially where cream is sold to 'centralized creameries,' only a few cows are kept, and they are only part of the farmer's business; the milk is but one of several sources of income. In such cases the cows should produce calves that will make profitable feeders.

"By raising sheep more extensively in the corn belt and in eastern states. The importance of the wool industry causes farmers to overlook the value of sheep for mutton and as weed destroyer. A small flock of sheep of one of the mutton breeds should be kept on every farm to graze the roadways, the stubble fields after grain is cut, and the corn fields after the corn is full grown. Both wool and lambs are salable.

Sheep Feeding Opportunities.

"One of the best opportunities for sheep feeding will be found in the irrigated west. Proximity to the range and the great value of alfalfa hay for fattening sheep make this business attractive.

"By increasing hog production on the irrigated farms of the west and by making pork production an adjunct of the creamery wherever conditions permit. The irrigation farmers have a splendid opportunity for the profitable production of pork of the highest quality. Pigs can be raised at a minimum cost on alfalfa, and should then be finished on grain, such as barley and peas. A brood sow can be wintered on alfalfa hay and a few sugar beets daily, without grain.

"At creameries, where no use is made of the skim milk or buttermilk, pig feeding should be an important side line. Corn and milk make an economical ration for fattening, and one which produces pork of excellent quality.

"By increasing the production of beef cattle and hogs in the south. The south is the only section of the United States where cattle can still be raised, fed and sold at a profit at from 5 to 6 cents per pound. The tick has been almost the only drawback to cattle production in the south, but its passing is simply a question of time and industrious perseverance.

"The hog is the beef steer's boon companion. He is increasing in numbers in the south, and southern farms will in time supply the pork eaten by southern farmers, and perhaps a good deal for the market as well. The wonderful development of the boys' corn clubs is now being supplemented by the organization of boys' pig clubs. The boys of the south have been shown how to grow corn; they are now being shown how to feed it to hogs.

"By increasing the poultry output of the farm. Poultry and poultry products have a profound influence on the meat supply, but less attention is probably paid by farmers to the breeding of farm poultry and their care than to any other animals. With easy possibilities for rapid improvement by the use of purebred males our farm flocks still remain, as a class, decidedly underbred."

"BOOSTERS" SHOW RIVALRY.

Competition in Obtaining Members for Y. M. C. A. Is Keen.

Now that the world's series is over and the attendant excitement has subsided the "boosters" interested in the membership campaign being conducted by the Y. M. C. A. expect a big portion of public attention to focus on the closing days of the campaign.

Teams for obtaining new members have been organized in the several departments of the Y. M. C. A., and competition is keen beteen them. The classification is figured in points instead of the number of members obtained, but the number of points is based, of course, on the new applications brought in by the different teams.

Last night the leading team was the one composed of business men, which had 228 points. The clerks' team was second with 183 points, and is reported to be making rapid gains. The fourth floor team has fifty points, the sixth floor team has 50 points, the sixth floor team 19 points, the tennis team, 83; the leaders' corps team is lowest, with 10 points to its credit; the bowling team has 80 points; the educational department team has 15 points; the second floor team, 32, and the fifth floor team, 13 points. The total number of points aarded so far is 713.

PANIC ABOARD STREET CAR.

Woman Passengers, Alarmed by Fire, Leap Before It Is Stopped.

Passengers aboard a northbound Mount Pleasant car at 17th and I streets were thrown into great excitement about 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon when a short circuit occurred in one of the motors and the burning insulation caused much flame and smoke, but a small amount of damage.

Several woman passengers jumped from the car while it was in motion and were bruised. The flames subsided in a short time and a number of the passengers had just resumed their seats when there was a second short circuit and the car was again filled with smoke. Again there was a wild scramble to get out of the car. Fortunately no one was seriously injured. The car was disabled by the burning out of the motor and had to be pushed to the barn by the car following.

U. S. Ship Tonnage Increases.

The largest tonnage of American ships registered in twenty-seven years was shown for the fiscal year just ended, as attested by figures just made public by the bureau of navigation of the Department of Commerce. There was a registry during that period of 1,027,776 tons.

PLAN TO PROCURE DATA ON SCHOOLS

Board of Trade Committee to Consider Survey of Educational Facilities.

BASIS OF INFORMATION NEEDED BY CONGRESS

Leading Educators Hope for the Establishment of Great National University.

A plan for a complete survey of the educational facilities of the District is to be placed before the Board of Trade committee on universities at a meeting to be held next Friday. The plan has been discussed for a long time by several educational experts on the committee because of their feeling that Congress, which is frequently asked to legislate on the subject, should have available accurate information concerning the educational side of the National Capital.

One reason why the survey is thought to be needed is a report that the establishment of a national post-graduate university in Washington is being discussed by several powerful organizations. The National Association of State University Presidents is to hold its annual convention here November 10 and 11, and it is expected the subject will come up at that time.

Views of Educational Experts.

Many other educational experts of the country are thought to be of the opinion that a national post-graduate university is needed in the United States to top the educational system of the nation. While Washington has not been the unanimous choice of these men for the headquarters of such an institution, it is thought that no other city could command support.

In this connection some educators interested in the welfare of institutions in the District believe that a law should be passed which would create some standard to be met by institutions of the kind chartered in the District under federal law. At present, it is said, educational institutions can be chartered in the District and then operate in other parts of the country.

The subject is realized by members of the Board of Trade committee to be a serious one, because of the large number of colleges, universities and other institutions of learning located here. There are seven recognized institutions in the District either running as universities or having authority to become universities.

It is understood, too, that members of the Board of Trade committee desire to fix upon some policy to be pursued in the future toward educational institutions which ask the indorsement of the Board of Trade. It is said that hardly a year passes that a bill is not introduced in Congress for a national university of some kind of description. While the members realize that an inflexible rule cannot be adopted, they think they can decide on a tentative policy.

Some of the members of the committee believe that it would be of great assistance for the future development of the District along educational lines if an impartial and accurate investigation could be made of just what public and private institutions of the kind exist here, with their status as educational forces.

Great National University in View.

For years it has been the dream of leading educators to have established in the United States a great national university. George Washington had the thought in mind. Nothing definite has ever been done, however, toward the creation of such an institution, which would be generally and officially recognized as the center of the educational system of the country. If there is ever to be such a university members of the Board of Trade committee believe it should be located in Washington.

That this entire subject is to be one of vital interest during the first two weeks of November is believed by men in touch with the situation. In addition to the convention of the National Association of State University Presidents there are to be other meetings here of organizations which are expected to pay attention to the question.

CHURCH LEADERS TO MEET TUESDAY

Fall Council of Seventh-Day Adventists Scheduled for Takoma Park.

Presidents of the Seventh-day Adventist union conferences in North America, together with heads of departments in the general conference building, presidents of state conferences in various parts of this country, and educational and medical leaders in the denomination, are to assemble at the Washington Foreign Mission Seminary in Takoma Park, Tuesday, when the annual fall council convenes.

This will be the first joint council of the general conference and North American division conference, and the questions affecting the denomination in all parts of the world will be considered. It is expected that at least a half-million dollars will be appropriated for the furtherance of the gospel in the home and foreign fields. The larger portions of this money will go to the mission fields in Asia, Africa and South America. The appropriations to all foreign countries will be made by the general conference, while the needs of the movement in the large cities of the United States and Canada will be supplied by the North American division conference.

To Choose Headquarters.

One of the first things to come before the council will be the question of permanent headquarters for the division conference, which is the governing body of North America. Since its organization the division conference has been sharing the headquarters of the general or world conference in Takoma Park. A committee, composed of President I. H. Evans, Allen Moon of South Bend, Ind.; Charles Thompson of Minneapolis, E. T. Russell of College View, Neb., and O. A. Olsen of Chicago, was appointed last June to study probable locations for permanent headquarters and the advantages of each, and will make its report.

It is also expected that a number of changes will be made in the ministry in different parts of North America, and, notwithstanding the fact that 150 recruits to mission fields were provided for at the last quadrennial conference, it is very probable that other missionaries will be sent out.

The plans of the religious liberty department will also be given much consideration, as will the missionary volunteer department, which has an enrollment of several thousand young people who have given themselves up to gospel service.

In Session Two Weeks.

So important are some of the questions to be considered, and so varied is the program that has been arranged, that the council will continue daily, except Saturday, until October 29. On Saturday business will be dispensed with, and the day observed as the Sabbath. Some of the visiting clergymen will occupy pulpits in the various churches in the District, and in Virginia, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other nearby points.

Elder A. G. Daniells, president of the general conference; I. H. Evans, president of the North American division conference, and L. R. Conradi, president of the European division conference, who has arrived in Takoma Park from Hamburg, Germany, will be the presiding officers.

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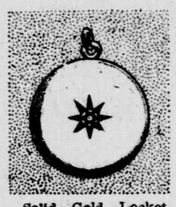

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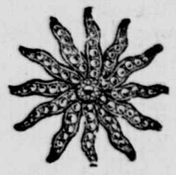
Ten fine diamonds, sapphire or ruby center; full of snappy sparkle. $70 $2 a Week.

Diamond Horseshoe Pin, set with nine brilliant diamonds. $60 $2 a Week.

Genuine German Silver Bags, of indestructible mesh; something every woman needs. $5 50c a Week.

Gold Lavalliers, set with pearls and a diamond; hundreds of designs. $10 50c a Week.

Sterling Silver Vanity Case; mirror, powder puff, coin holders combined. $10 50c a Week.



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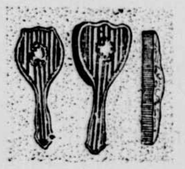
Four-piece Quadruple-Silver Tea Set. $10.50 50c a Week.



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School Shoes and Play Shoes of great interest to parents who value comfort and wear—2.25 to 3.50.

"Onyx" Hosiery for Men, Women, Children.

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WILD AND WOOLLY WEST SURPRISES TENDERFOOT

Had Never Been Nearer the Real Thing Before Than Cabin John Bridge.

Vivid and interesting impressions of what he terms "the wild and woolly west" are contained in a letter sent to friends in this city by a former Washingtonian, who confesses that never before in his life has he ever been west of Cabin John bridge. The letter was sent from Walla Walla, Wash., while a county fair was in progress there last week.

"There were three tribes of Indians," he writes, describing the fair, "hundreds of them in full feather array, brilliant colored blankets, the finest trappings for their horses, not," it is pointed out with emphasis, "the cayuses of early days, but American horses, as they are called in this country. You must know, too, that nearly all of the Indians in this country are now well to do, having good houses and farms of the finest fertility, especially the Yakima Indians.

"They still like, however, to rig up in their best horses, blankets, trappings and feathers. The squaws on horseback, about every one with her papoose, some strapped to the back, as in the frames you see in the museum at Washington; some little ones clinging behind on the saddle to its mother, others in their frames laid crosswise on the horse in front, like a stick of wood, and never a whimper out of the youngsters. There was a papoose show one day, a prize being awarded to the best papoose. There were five Highlanders in kilts, with their bagpipes, and three of them were dancers, also. Concerts every afternoon and evening with a Scottish band. Then the races, of all sorts.

Wild Steers Turned Loose.

"Wild steers are turned loose in the ring. A man starts after to lasso; the rope is thrown around the horns and the steer is jerked off his feet; the man who throws the steer and ties its feet first wins the prize. They say it does not hurt, only knocks the wind out, but it appears cruel to this tenderfoot. Then they turn another steer loose; two men on horses start after the steer, one on each side. As soon as they can, one man reaches over, grabs the steer by the horns; the steer drags the man off his horse, and if by twisting the steer's head he can throw him, he is the best fellow. He just stays on the steer's head, trying to twist his neck enough to throw him. Some did, others didn't. My tenderfoot nerves did not enthuse over this, either. The bucking horses would have been pleasanter if it had not been for the danger.

"It is a task to get the blindfold on a horse never before with a rope around its neck. They have to proceed very carefully and slowly; put the cloth over the horse's nose and gradually draw it up over its eyes. Al ithis is done on horseback; at times they have a stunt and the men have to look out for themselves. The horses stand on their hind feet straight up in the air and sometimes the feet of the wild horse comes down on the back of the tame horse.

"It Beats the Band."

"After the blindfold is on, the saddle and bridle is placed; the rider mounts and the bucking begins. And of all the kicking, twisting and rearing of this first time the horse is thus treated! Pardon me, it beats the band. A man with but one hand won one of the prizes, and he rode one of the wildest nags. One young lady was thrown, how badly hurt, if at all, I did not learn.

"Three young ladies had a relay race, changing each time around the ring. They were not professionals, just girls of the country. One was a splendid rider; she would jump from her horse before it stopped, run to another while one holds one's breath, catch the bridle of the second, mount, lie close to the horse's mane and go like the wind, and the same act repeated. The waiting horse was always on the alert, seeming eager that its mistress win. One young lady won the first prize, $150; the second $100 and the third $50, none of them professionals.

"One cannot begin to relate what is seen, surpassing all the 'wild west' shows by a long shot. It was a revelation to your tenderfoot."

TAFT AND STIMSON SPEAK.

Join in Celebration at Phillips-Andover Academy.

ANDOVER, Mass., October 11.—Former President William H. Taft and one of the members of his cabinet, former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, were speakers today at the celebration of the 135th anniversary of the founding of Phillips-Andover Academy.

Mr. Stimson delivered an historical address at the dedication of a tablet marking the site of the original academy. Later in the day Mr. Taft spoke before a large gathering of students, alumni and townspeople on Brothers' Field.

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