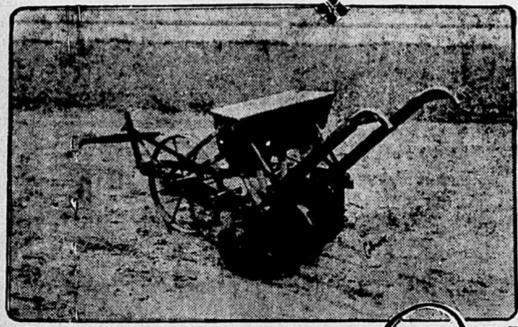


BRUSHING UP THE OLD HAT.



—From New York World.



MACHINE FOR DRILLING.

DRILLING WINTER WHEAT IN STANDING CORN.

In tests made at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station excellent winter wheat yields were secured by drilling the seed in standing corn early in September. If the corn is upright, as in the case of more than half of our Iowa seasons, this may be done satisfactorily, and thus replace a portion of the standing corn crop with one of a much higher value per acre. Where this is done clover may be added in the spring and a good rotation maintained. For putting winter wheat in standing corn a special type of drill ought to be used. At the station, use is made of a one-horse machine and no damage whatever is done to the corn. Sometimes corn is badly blown down by August storms and then it is important to sow wheat by this method.

deducted much as though wheat were sown on open ground. The method of cultivation will depend entirely on local soil and climatic conditions. If the surface is baked into a crust, it is generally advisable to harrow lengthwise of the drill rows. This will also give the clover seed a longer time to take root when it is sown in the spring. Care should be taken that the land is not moist when work is done on it in the spring or more harm than good may result. Sometimes a corrugated roller may be used satisfactorily, especially on lighter soils in dry springs when the wheat has been heavy by the frost. On no condition, however, must a roller be used on heavy soils when they are damp.

Last year the animal husbandry department enrolled approximately 400 students; this coming year the number will be about 500, which is more than were in the entire agricultural division five years ago.

Facts Suppressed and Issues Evaded by Taft Tariff Board

By **ROBERT KENNETH MACLEA**, Formerly Consulting Expert of the Tariff Board.

Under the pressure of promise to fight chicanery and fraud in tariff legislation, I deem it a public duty not to withhold the facts in my possession relative to the investigation of the cotton manufacturing industry. Regretful that my experience with the board warrants such conclusions, I am compelled to present the following indictment:

- I.** That the tariff board, in support of manufacturers of cotton (Schedule L) has suppressed findings of vital importance to the cotton industry, to the public and to the government, but inimical to the special privileges of a few New England manufacturers who were permitted by Senator Aldrich to write the cotton schedule to suit themselves.
- II.** That the tariff board has perverted other facts, thereby avoiding exposure of tariff injustices that have benefited the few at the expense of the many manufacturers.
- III.** That the tariff board has not, as stated by President Taft to congress, drawn any conclusions that would "be valuable in advising the congress and the people" of the changes that ought to be made to make more equitable their (the wool and cotton schedules) effects. The board did not attempt to draw conclusions, "scientific" or otherwise, from its "scientifically" collected data, but sidestepped that responsibility by arguing that such deductions as its data justified were not called for under the specifications of its employment.
- IV.** That the tariff board's report was arranged so as to either legislate or to make the men who were deliberately disassociated or emasculated if not suppressed, and that a congressman would require the services of a statistician and a clerk six months to make head or tail of the jumble of data presented as a basis for intelligent tariff revision.
- V.** That the tariff board avoided altogether investigating certain phases of tariff graft hidden in "loopholes" of the Payne-Aldrich law.
- VI.** That the tariff board falsely reported that it was impossible to obtain broad cost data on weaving necessary to enable it to make an intelligent comparison with costs at home; that the board was offered opportunities for obtaining such data, but did not use them; that such foreign data as were obtained were in some cases suppressed and in others were inadequate for honest comparison, although so utilized.
- VII.** That the tariff board betrayed the confidence of American manufacturers by publishing data that should have been held for confidential information of legislators; that competitors were given thereby valuable trade secrets, while the foreign manufacturers divulged nothing of similar character or importance.
- VIII.** That the tariff board's treatment of economic questions vitally affecting the relation of the tariff to the prices exacted from consumers was disingenuous and misleading.
- IX.** That the tariff board has proved not to be the "nonpartisan" and scientific instrument promised by President Taft; that its members display inexperience in business, incompetence and extravagance. I have been forced reluctantly after a year's intimate association to accept the opinion that the tariff board has been nothing more than an effective cloak in a "standpat" political machine, that some of the men who clamored most loudly for a tariff board and some of the men appointed thereto worked all the time complicity in the knowledge that the creation of the board was a scheme to prevent genuine tariff reform as long as possible by "gumming the cards" and delaying the game, a charge frequently made, but which I for a long time discredited.
- X.** That such facts as the tariff board has reported sustain the charge, as to both the wool and the cotton schedules, that the consumer has been robbed outrageously as a consequence of excessive duties and that the profits have not gone into the pockets of the laborer to "maintain an American standard of living."

THE SELECTION AND TREATMENT OF ALFALFA SOIL

By H. D. Hughes, Professor of Farm Crops, Iowa State College.

While we feel that alfalfa can be grown successfully on at least portions of practically every farm in Iowa, some soils and locations are better adapted to alfalfa growing than others.

In selecting a field for this crop these factors must be considered:

1. The drainage of the soil.
2. The fertility of the soil.
3. The need of inoculation.
4. The need of lime.

Failure may result if any one of these factors is overlooked. We have known men who have failed time after time, and yet who finally succeeded when they met all of these conditions.

It is useless to attempt to grow alfalfa on land which is not well

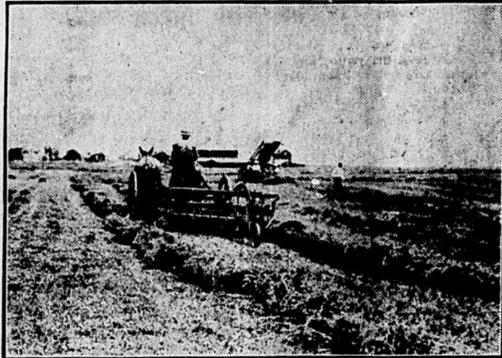
PREPARING THE SEED BED AND SEEDING ALFALFA

By Farm Crops Department, Iowa State College.

Nothing in growing alfalfa is more important than proper preparation of the seed bed. Every successful grower will tell you that. I have letters from many men who have done well with this crop and in all is the statement that it is absolutely necessary to work the ground well previous to sowing in order to conserve moisture and get rid of weed seed. As one man said, it is necessary to disk and harrow "until you are weary."

This cultivation should begin as soon as the preceding crop is removed, or in case that no crop is put in in the spring, the land should be worked well throughout the summer.

Immediately after plowing disk the land and harrow it thoroughly and then work it every ten days or two weeks, or at least after every rain. Unless the land is prepared early



The Side Delivery Rake Useful For Alfalfa.

drained, either naturally, or by the use of tile or open ditches. Some of the best results secured have been on bottom lands, but no matter how much available fertility is present, an attempt to grow alfalfa without good drainage is almost sure to result in failure. We do not mean by this that the highest ground available should be chosen, as this ground is likely to be quite infertile. Land which is slightly rolling or nearly level and well drained is usually considered the best.

Manure.

The use of manure is by far the most important factor in securing successful results. In order to get a satisfactory stand and yield we must either have a fertile soil, or the land must be well manured immediately preceding the alfalfa crop. We have never known of an alfalfa field which gave good yields on soil low in fertility which was not manured liberally before seeding.

It is a notable fact that of twenty-three of our correspondents who make special mention of the fact that they manured their field before plowing the land for alfalfa, twenty-one met with excellent success, one was only partially successful and but one failed.

Ten to twelve tons per acre of well rotted manure should be applied before plowing.

Inoculation.

While a majority of the successful stands of alfalfa have been secured without inoculation, yet fewer failures are recorded with inoculation. Besides, a number of the co-operative experiments have shown that in practically every instance where the soil was inoculated a more vigorous growth resulted than where no soil was added. In many cases the difference has been marked and noticeable; the difference between an absolute success and a total failure. And when we consider the ease and slight expense of insuring the presence of the necessary bacteria, we believe that we can ill-afford to risk a loss through this cause.

Secure soil for inoculation from a nearby alfalfa field or from a sweet clover patch in the community. Use 300 pounds or more per acre, distributing this as uniformly as possible and harrowing it in well. This work may well be done at the time of seeding.

This soil should not be exposed to the sun any more than necessary, and ought to be applied toward evening and harrowed in thoroughly at once, as the direct rays of the sun soon kill the bacteria.

The Use of Lime.

The results of the co-operative alfalfa tests indicate that on many of our soils the use of lime is to be recommended in alfalfa growing. An application of from 1,000 to 2,500 pounds of lime will make a marked difference in the crop. Finely ground limestone or limestone screenings are the best forms to use.

The lime should be applied after plowing and thoroughly disked in. It should preferably be applied some weeks in advance of seeding. It may be spread from a wagon with a shovel or a manure spreader may be used. We have also used an old broadcast grain seeder very successfully.

Will Campaign in New York.
New York, Aug. 23.—Governor Woodrow Wilson will make his first invasion of New York for campaign purposes when he will be the guest of honor at the Workingmen's Woodrow Wilson club of the lower east side at a dinner to be held at the Cafe Boulevard on Sept. 4. Governor Wilson will deal, it is expected, with the problems of immigration and the false impressions that have been put upon his views by the quotations of isolated sentences from his different books.

HOW TO BEGIN ALFALFA GROWING

By J. Buchanan, Supt. of Co-operative Experiments, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

Though the average farmer recognizes the value of alfalfa, he is still in doubt as to what is just the best way to begin to grow alfalfa successfully under his particular conditions.

During the present season I have visited many alfalfa growers and made careful observation on a large number of alfalfa experiment plots in Iowa. I am more than ever convinced that the wise thing for any farmer to do, if he lives in a locality where alfalfa growing has not yet become general, is to take a year or two to experiment on a small scale. This will give him definite information regarding the conditions necessary for successful alfalfa growing on his own farm without occasioning any great loss through the use of materials or treatments which may be quite unnecessary.

In order to make easy the securing of first hand local information by farmers, and to hasten the widespread introduction of such an immensely valuable crop as alfalfa, the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station offers to furnish material and instructions for experiments to individual farmers throughout the state for August seeding this year.

The experiment in each case will require one-fourth acre of land, which will be divided into four plots to be treated as shown in the accompanying diagram.

Diagram of Experiment.

Applicants are requested to bear in mind that wherever sweet clover is found growing luxuriantly in byways or elsewhere, soil for inoculation purposes can be secured. And it can often be obtained in better condition and at less expense in this way than by sending to the experiment station for it. Whenever such soil can be had within a reasonable distance it should be used, and farmers applying for experimental material are requested to state whether or not it is necessary to send inoculated soil from the experiment station.

All materials will be sent free, but applicants will be required to pay transportation charges. Each applicant must agree to follow instructions and report results from time to time as requested, for a period of two years.

As the amount of seed and other materials on hand for these experiments is necessarily limited they will be sent out in the order in which applications are received until the supply is exhausted. Farmers whose applications are received too late will be notified to that effect immediately.

The experiment should be located on land of uniform character and which has received uniform treatment during the past few years. It may be placed on a field where a crop of early oats, early potatoes, winter wheat, or clover has been harvested; or better still, where possible, on land which has grown no crop in 1912 but has been cultivated throughout the season to keep down weeds and conserve moisture. Wherever possible barn-yard manure should be applied and plowed under at once and the land harrowed and rolled immediately—unless wet; then occasional surface cultivation given to kill weeds and conserve moisture until seeding time. All necessary further instructions will be sent with seed.

Any Iowa farmer desiring to conduct such an experiment should begin the preparation of his land at once, and without delay apply for materials and instructions to the writer,

HELEN PIERCE GRAY.



Mrs. Helen Pierce Gray of Minnesota, who acted as adviser of the house committee on expenditures in the interior department at the last session of congress, and proved a valuable ally of Representative Graham of Illinois, chairman of that committee, has been arrested in Washington and held under bond on the charge of willfully concealing public records belonging to the Indian office.

Breeding Shows for Itself.
College may teach you form—contact may brush some things away; but breeding, like a complexion, is more than a surface. Unless it's real, it only makes one wonder what's really underneath. When it is assumed, it's bound to wear off from time to time.—Herbert Kaufman.

Mexican Rebels Captured.
Tucson, Ariz., Sept. 23.—Fifteen Mexican rebels were captured on American territory, 30 miles southeast of this city by deputy sheriffs. The rebels were believed to have been on their way to Casca Grande to obtain ammunition.

Urge Withdrawal of Troops.
Washington, Sept. 23.—Immediate withdrawal of the armed forces of the United States now in Nicaragua is demanded in a circular drawn up by residents of San Jose, Costa Rica.

DR. TEN-JIN-TON.



Dr. Ten-Jin-Ton is the minister of justice in the cabinet of President Yuan and is considered one of the strongest men in the government of the new Chinese republic.

DECISION TO GUIDE DIPLOMATS

SUPREME COURT WILL SOON RULE ON DISPOSITION.

Right of American Government to Surrender Prisoner to Italy is Questioned.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The long wait of Porter Charlton behind the bars of a New Jersey prison for the final word as to whether he must return to Italy to answer for the murder of his wife at Lake Como two years ago, is drawing to an end. The supreme court will take up his case during the term which opens October 14.

Charlton's appeal is the most noted case of its kind before the court. The details of the crime stirred both Europe and America. Diplomatic officials of Italy and the United States have become involved. The decision of the court will be looked to as a guide in diplomatic intercourse.

The 23-year-old prisoner through his father, Judge Paul P. Charlton of Porto Rico, will not contest the question of his guilt, but will challenge the right of the American government to surrender him to the Italian authorities.

This right is claimed on account of the peculiar circumstances under which Charlton was arrested. Immediately after Mrs. Charlton's body was found in a trunk in Lake Como, the search for her husband began. He was arrested at the request of the wife's brother, Capt. H. H. Scott of the United States army, as he stepped from a steamer at Hoboken, N. J.

He had committed no crime in America, but confessed to having murdered his wife, who he said had quiet one night as they sojourned at Lake Como on their wedding trip. Under the treaty between the United States and Italy, Italy repeatedly has declined to grant requests of the United States that Italians, who committed crimes in this country and escaped to Italy, be returned here for punishment. Italy has responded that she would punish them.

When the Italian government requested the United States to surrender Charlton, Secretary Knox replied that as the United States could not punish him—if "found guilty he would go free if not surrendered," and so he granted the request.

To prevent his removal Charlton's father brought habeas corpus proceedings before the New Jersey courts, claiming there was no authority for his arrest and challenged the right of the American government to turn his son over to the Italian officers. The New Jersey courts held against Charlton, who appealed to the supreme court of the United States.

Cloudy Weather Prevents Frosts.
Fargo, N. D., Sept. 23.—The southern portion of the Red River valley has not been touched by frost thus far this season. In spite of excessive cold weather for this time of the year, the nights have been cloudy and frosts have been prevented.

Land the 1913 Convention.
Minneapolis, Sept. 21.—The sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows will hold its 1913 session in Minneapolis.

Rebels Threaten Agua Prieta.
Douglas, Ariz., Sept. 21.—A force of 1,700 rebels is within striking distance of Agua Prieta.

Officers' Slayings Escape.
Coffeyville, Kan., Sept. 21.—Two officers were killed and two probably mortally injured in an ambush by bootleggers. The officials in an automobile were patrolling the roads where liquor is illegally carried. The assassins dumped the dead and dying men out of the machine into the road and escaped in the stolen automobile.

Alleged Swindler is Caught.
Council Bluffs, Ia., Sept. 23.—W. Richard Wade was arrested at a local hotel while attempting to carry out an alleged swindle which he is said to have successfully operated in several western cities. Wade, who is 30 years old, is wanted by the police of Seattle and several Colorado cities. His scheme, the police say, was to call a prominent jeweler to his hotel rooms ostensibly to procure a loan on diamonds, and when his victim arrived, Wade would rob him at the point of a revolver.

Launch Swept Over Dam.
Depere, Wis., Sept. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wright, Miss Gertrude Goodman and Preston Gibson narrowly escaped death when a launch in which they were riding refused to operate in midstream and they were swept over the Fox river dam at Wrightstown. The four held to the craft until rescued by a locktender.

CONGRESS ON HYGIENE MEET

GREAT CONVENTION IS OPENED IN WASHINGTON.

Twenty-five Hundred Delegates, Including European Scientists, Welcomed by Taft.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography opened the first of its five-day sessions here.

Twenty-five hundred delegates, among them some of the most noted scientists in Europe and the United States, were present when the convention was called to order by President Henry P. Walcott, of Boston.

The delegates were formally welcomed by President Taft, who has been made honorary president of the association. Mr. Taft's speech was short. He complimented the members of the congress on the past work of their organization and expressed gratification over the large and notable foreign representation that responded to the invitation to hold the meeting here. The president entertained the delegates at a garden party on the White House grounds this afternoon.

Dr. Rupert Blue, head of the public health service, was another notable figure at the first day's session. Dr. Blue called attention to the fact that this was the first time the organization had met in the United States during its sixty years of service, and prophesied that medical discoveries of paramount importance to the scientific world would come to light during the meeting.

Others of international repute among the delegates were Sir James Oliver, of the University of Durham college of medicine, Newcastle, England; Dr. Jacques Bertillon, chief of the bureau of municipal statistics, Paris; Dr. Friedrich Zahn, director of the Bavarian statistics office, and Dr. Max Rubner, of Berlin.

Alleged Sneed Helper Taken.
Amarillo, Texas, Sept. 23.—The mysterious assistant of John Sneed in his concealment for a week at Amarillo, near the scene of the killing of Al G. Boyce, Jr., was, it is alleged, B. B. Epping, a farmer on the Sneed farm near Paducah, Texas. Epping has been arrested. He was identified by O. J. Gilvin, from whom he rented the house here in which Sneed is alleged to have been concealed, and by I. J. Kendrick, from whom he purchased the window shades put in the house the day before Boyce was killed.

VANDERBILTS HAVE SON.

Child One of Richest of All Young Millionaires.

Baltimore, Sept. 23.—The birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was announced in a cablegram from Betchworth, Surrey, England, to Mrs. C. Hazeltine Basshor of this city. Mrs. Vanderbilt is the daughter of Mrs. Basshor and her former husband, Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, New York.—The son born to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt in England, will be one of the richest of all the young American millionaires.

Aviator Defends Wrecked Plane.
Chicago, Sept. 23.—Armed with a stout club, Weldon B. Cooke, an aviator of Oakland, Cal., defended his wrecked aeroplane for several hours against a crowd of several hundred souvenir hunters.

Reindeer and Yak for Alaska.
The reindeer used to be known chiefly in the Christmas picture book, while the South American yak is still known chiefly through his occasional visits with the circus. The scarcity of game, and therefore food for flesh-eating dogs, is reviving a demand in Alaska for herb-eating beasts of burden. Reindeer are being shipped west from Labrador, and it is hoped also to get some yak from the Andes to help out.

Missed Heaven for a Penny.
One of the most curious stories of a man down on his luck is Clephan Palmer's tale of the poor fellow who missed heaven for want of a penny. Weary of the struggle for life, he went to bed and turned on the gas tap in a well closed room. Just as his feet were on the threshold of the mansion above the gas ran out, and there was not a penny in the house to put in the slot.—London Chronicle.

Parchment From the Greeks.
The Greeks of Pergamus are said to have prepared parchment from the skins of the goat or sheep. They were curried, deprived of all fat, thinned uniformly by the knife, dyed, or whitened, and finally rubbed down with pumice stone to a smooth and even surface. Called parchment from the city of its origin, the new material became "parchment" in the English tongue.—National Magazine.

Good to Forget Self Sometimes.
To try to make others comfortable is the only way to get right comfortable ourselves, and that comes partly of not being able to think so much about ourselves when we are helping other people. For ourselves will always do pretty well if we don't pay them too much attention.—George Macdonald.

Many Driven From Home.
Every year, in many parts of the country, thousands are driven from their homes by coughs and lung diseases. Friends and business are left behind for other climates, but this is costly and not always sure. A better way—the way of multitudes—is to use Dr. King's New Discovery and cure yourself at home. Stay right there, with your friends, and take this safe medicine. Throat and lung troubles find quick relief and health returns. It helps in coughs, colds, grip, croup, whooping-cough and sore lungs. Makes it a positive blessing. 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by P. A. Clemmer.