

TAKES UP FINANCE

PRESIDENT CONSULTS NOTED EXPERT REGARDING REFORM IN THE CURRENCY.

GIVES SUBJECT CLOSE STUDY

Financial Reform Will Be Made a Party Measure and Put Through Much as the Chief Executive Wants It.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—President Wilson has been conferring with some of the more noted of the financial experts of the country on the subject of currency reform. He has learned that most of the leaders of the Democracy in congress have come pretty close to an agreement as to the principles which should govern in trying to solve satisfactorily the currency reform problem. In his message to congress on the subject it will be found that the president has definite ideas of his own on the financial subject, and that these thoughts of his will be molded with those of the party leaders and the finance experts into what Mr. Wilson thinks will be a proper measure to meet the requirements of the national occasion.

It seems to be taken for granted in Washington that the currency bill will cause more debate even than the tariff bill, for past experience has shown that in dealing with anything concerning finances there are about as many views as there are men in both houses of congress. Currency, however, will be made a party measure and it will be put through the house under a rule limiting debate, while over in the senate it must, like other bills, run the gauntlet of long discussion.

President Studies Hard.

It has taken the president some time to get into compact form his views on the currency problem. He underwent a course of study on the tariff to reinforce the knowledge he had accumulated on the subject through his lifetime of study. The tariff study no sooner through than he took up the currency, and side by side with the currency he began studying the Panama canal tolls question, with a view to determining if his first thought on the matter that our coastwise vessels should be admitted to the canal toll free, possibly might not be erroneous.

With the study of these two subjects he had to dig into the California-Japanese controversy, and it took all of his time, and perhaps some of his strength, to arrive at conclusions. Washington people say that "burning the midnight oil" when he was a boy for the purpose of acquiring knowledge has fortified Mr. Wilson to continue to burn the oil now that he is president.

Not long ago on the free tolls question the president said some things which made it appear he held the view that this country owed a duty to its treaty obligations, or supposed obligations. Instantly it was taken for granted that he agreed with Elihu Root and some other men not of his own party on the subject. A change of mind may come to him, for he has admitted that in this international affair, which may bring minor troubles in its wake, he has tried to keep an open mind until the last argument on each side has been advanced and until he has been given time to think on the subject deeply.

From everything that Mr. Wilson says in his rather intimate talks with Washington newspaper men, one thing stands out prominently. He has been "at it" in hard study of pretty nearly everything which has come before his administration for action. His friends say that he knows when he has studied enough and that he also knows when worthy argument, pro and con, have been ended. The particularly "sharp" thing about this study and argument-habit of Mr. Wilson is "sharp" seemingly to senators and representatives who are after patronage.

With the Office-Seekers.

In the Washington opinion, Mr. Wilson, in most of the office-seeking cases which he already has decided, has given decisions with comparatively little regard to the feelings of the men who were aligned on the side which did not appear to him to have great weight for its pleas for preference. Party men say that in some instances the administration may have hurt itself temporarily in cases like this, but from what one can judge from what the president himself says about these things indirectly, there seems to be little fear in his mind that he is going to hurt himself when he says his final word on the form which legislation should take, or what should be done in cases like that of canal tolls which occupies a somewhat higher plane than that on which mere legislation rests.

Old Lines Are Broken.

There is not in congress today in either house one man of any party who does not claim that he is a progressive, or perhaps it were better to say progressive without the adjective "a" before it, because there is a new Progressive party and any man of another party who would say directly that he is a progressive might be misunderstood. In fact, when congressmen do speak of their being progressive, unless they are members of a party of that name, they usually couple their words with an explanation that while progressive they are not Progressives.

Senators and representatives when they are talking freely, and for publication with their names attached, say

today that the change that has come over the United States senate and house in the last ten years is amazing. Once there were in both houses representatives of the Populist party who were called by men of their day radicals of an extreme type. Today in a good many things congressmen who personally, or who through their fathers before them, denounced Populists have given adherence to a good many things which even the Populists in their day would have called "too radical for us."

All this shows simply the "progress" of progressivism in the country" in the ranks of every party. There are still conservatives, but their conservatism is not as of the past and the conservatives of today say that their conservatism is really progressivism.

Democratic Prediction.

The other day Senator Henry T. Hollis of New Hampshire, Democrat, and the first member of his party from that state to appear in the United States senate for 55 years, delivered an address to young men in which he said this:

"If the Wilson administration is a success along the lines laid down in the Democratic platform, the Democratic party will become the great progressive party of the United States.

The Bull Moose party will disappear and the Republican party will remain the great conservative party. If the Democratic party shall fail to remain truly progressive, it will become the conservative party, the Republican party will disappear and the Bull Moose organization will become the great progressive party."

Now, if any other Democratic senator, and perhaps if any senator of any party, had been asked his thoughts on the lines along which Senator Hollis spoke, he probably would have said the same thing, for Democrats, Republicans and Progressives are saying the same thing freely today in private conversation.

Some of the senators and representatives speak even more plainly and freely than did Senator Hollis. They carry their thoughts along further, saying that the continuance of the Democratic party in power depends absolutely upon whether or not the more conservative men in that party stand by the progressive orders of the people as given at the ballot box. Men who say this, go further and say that if any of the great Democratic policies fail because of conservative opposition in the ranks of that party or because of conservative Democratic and conservative Republican coalition, there will be another realignment of parties within the next three years and that conservative Democrats and conservative Republicans will get together in one party and that progressive Democrats and progressive Republicans will get together in another party, and that they will be the members of the present day Progressive party.

Lesson in War Scare.

It is the belief of those army and navy officers stationed in Washington and who are charged with the work of planning in advance for any future warlike campaigns in which this country may engage, that congress hereafter will be more inclined to pay heed to the pleas for increasing the strength of some of the defense works of the national government. The men of the service say there seems to be an awakened desire today to set right some of the things which all political parties as represented in congress have had a hand in the past in making wrong.

Of course it was the threatened California-Japan trouble which has aroused the party in power and in authority to make inquiry through their leaders as to all things "which are necessary within limits." A few days ago the Democratic secretary of war said some things which show that he has a keen sense of some phases of the country's unpreparedness for a foreign conflict. At the same time that the words of the secretary of war were published there appeared an interview with an army officer, whose name was withheld, but who told bluntly what the army and navy people expected the Japanese to do to us for the first year of a war, if war were to come immediately.

Some time ago there was published in these dispatches the same story of what the army and navy expected Japan to do to us if war's occasion should come out of the trouble in California over the school question in that state as it affected the Japanese. In a few years the condition of things has not changed materially, but now that the second alarm has come it seems likely, and the army has been given some intimation in the premises, that the Democratic party, fully vested with power, will do something in a legislative way to keep the story of unpreparedness from being so dark when the next scare appears.

Was a Fearsome Tale.

It was the blackest kind of a story which the army officer told the other day, and almost unquestionably it was an officer connected with the war college whose duty it is to work out problems.

The officers connected with the war college in Washington and the naval officers connected with the colleges at Newport worked out jointing a problem. Here is what they said of it in these dispatches on a previous occasion:

"It was a 'game,' in a way, which was played. On one side of the table was Japan, and on the other, as its opponent, was the United States. All the moves were made by experts at the game of war. Japan won."

Japan won in a virtually the same manner that the Democrats are being told today, some years later she would win again, to hold her winning hand until the game was at least a year old.

BACK YARD FARMER

Interesting Pointers on Gardening for the City Man or Suburbanite.

WHAT TO PLANT AND WHEN

Advice by an Expert on Agricultural Matters—Care of the Garden—Raising Sweet Peas—Hot Weather Pointers.

By PROF. JOHN WILLARD BOLTE.

Every man with available land should make some kind of a garden on it. About one man in three who could have a nice little garden plot in the city has one. Almost everybody in the suburbs has both lawn, flowers and a vegetable garden.

The fascination of this delightful pastime is amply demonstrated by the fact that so many people make gardens every year and yet the majority of these gardens are failures to a greater or less degree. They start out beautifully, with the warm, fresh mellow earth turned over from its winter's rest, and the little delicate seedlings following the warm rains.

The first crops, small things like radishes and lettuce, develop fairly well and the gardener puts in his late crops with great expectations. When the hot, dry weather of late June and early July arrives the plants begin to shrink and shrivel. They turn brown and enter into a kind of dormant state, neither advancing nor retreating, worthless as food providers and certainly unhandsome to view.

This unthrifty summer condition knocks out the most satisfactory crops, corn, beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc. The worst of it is that the same thing happens to the same gardens, year after year, and the best of it is that it need not happen at all if the gardener will use his head as much as his back, and use both of them a good deal.

The two great causes of garden failures are lack of proper cultivation and lack of available plant food. In a humid climate it should never be necessary to water the garden if the soil is in proper condition to hold the natural rainfall. It needs to be plowed deeply, cultivated finely, firmed down well to make capillary connection between the soil water below and the plant roots above, and then the surface must be hoed, and hoed and hoed. Never let up on the hoeing. A single weed will evaporate many times its own weight in valuable soil water every day. If you permit the top soil to bake or a crust to form, direct means is established for the soil water to evaporate and it will leave the soil as rapidly as it would an open dish and possibly more rapidly. Do your best to keep your garden covered with an inch of fine, dry dust all the summer through. The roots will go deep and the plants will get all the water there is.

Next, fertility: A garden must contain plant food and the best plant food is rotten vegetable matter. Make a compost heap in some out-of-the-way corner or in a large box. Here throw your stable manure, grass clippings, leaves, waste vegetables, hen manure, in fact, anything that will rot. Keep it moist and keep flies away from it. Grass sod is an excellent foundation for a compost heap and it is extensively used by florists. Use plenty of the compost on your garden, plowing it under, and be careful not to put in too much straw, as that will dry out the soil. The compost will increase the water-holding capacity of the soil, it will permit of better ventilation, it furnishes plant food of all kinds, it lightens a heavy soil and stiffens a sandy one.

If you wish to brace up weak plants and force them this summer, fill a barrel half full of manure and cover with water. The liquid resulting is the finest kind of quick acting fertilizer. Pour it about the plants to be forced, and the effect will be immediately perceptible.

Sweet Peas.

No flower is more generally beloved than the old fashioned Sweet Pea. It was dear to the hearts of our great grandmothers and their great-grandmothers as well, and for no telling how many generations back of that.

It belongs to a large family whose scientific name is taken from the peculiar butterfly-like form of the blossoms. The garden varieties of green peas, string, wax, navy, pole and lima beans and the ornamental beans, are its first cousins. Some of our most valuable field crops, notably alfalfa, red, crimson, alsike and white clover, are first cousins once removed, and every wild flower that has the butterfly blossom is more or less distantly related.

Really, we have immense cause to be thankful for many members of the leguminous plants. As field crops they form the finest kind of hay and pasture, and they are the only cultivated plants that possess the power of transferring nitrogen from the air to the soil. Without them it would be practically impossible to keep our soil productive.

In the floral field, this family is not so numerous prominent as some other groups, but the Sweet Pea makes up for any shortages in numbers by its rare merit.

No flower will grow better under as many varying conditions as this one. Light soil or heavy, fertilizer or no fertilizer, deep trench or shallow,

much care or little, it will do its very best to bloom early and often, and it will succeed most remarkably well.

Did you ever know any persons who did not like the perfume of the Sweet Pea? We do not, and we are sorry for them if there be any such.

In variety of tints the most fastidious can be suited, as there are 40 or 50 different shades and mixtures to choose from. They range from a deep passy purple through all shades and mixtures of blue and red, to the purest vivid white. The colors are not merely surface colors. They are deep colors that actually live.

The proper way to grow sweet peas to their greatest perfection is to dig a trench a foot wide and a foot deep, as early as possible in the spring. Fill in six inches with rich, loose loam and plant the seed three inches apart and one-half inch deep after soaking them in water. As soon as the seedlings are six inches high fill in with earth around them until only two inches of the plant shows. This treatment will insure a more extensive root development and more resistance to drought. Fill in from time to time until the bottom of the trench is level with the land. Furnish a support for the vines, either woven wire, branches, or a fence, and they will run up several feet.

Be sure that you pick all of the blossoms as soon as they are perfect and the plants will bloom from early summer until frost. If allowed to go to seed the plants will promptly cease blooming.

The Sweet Pea might well be our national flower. May it bloom forever.

Garden in Hot Weather.

When hot weather visits us the fate of most gardens hangs in the balance. At this time, the garden needs our care more than at any other and we feel less like giving it the necessary care. The weather is hot and the air is still, and a hammock in a shady nook looks better to father than any "Man With the Hoe" tableau, especially after a hard day's work. Remember that the kind of weather that gives you a very tired feeling, makes the weeds grow rank and bold and dries the garden soil until it is almost water-tight.

Probably you feel that you don't need the exercise nearly as much as you did in the spring, and probably you are right; at the same time it will do you good if you take it properly and you cannot afford to have the garden go to pieces just when a little work will pull it through in grand shape.

Get up half an hour earlier than usual and do your garden work then instead of waiting until the tired even tide or trying to lump it all into a week's end job. A little daily work in the cool of the early morning will send you to your regular bread-and-butter job feeling many times better than that little extra sleep would.

Gone is that brown taste—gone the dead-leaf feeling that the long stifling summer night brings.

Nature is at her loveliest while the dew is on and half the fun of gardening is getting close to nature. Do you gardening before you are tired out and enjoy it to the utmost.

We have previously told you what to do for the weeds, which, like the poor, are always with us. Unlike the poor, however, they need no assistance, but the strongest possible resistance, because they are altogether too well able to fend for themselves. Cut off their heads, cut off their feet, burn their middles, and do it before they have any offspring. They start in and do it all over again, because they resurrect mighty fast if given the slightest opportunity.

Keep the soil surface in a dry, pulverized, weedless condition, and never let it harden. Pull the weeds out of the rows, where the hoe cannot reach them, because they do more harm here than between the rows.

If the garden shows lack of moisture, it must be furnished, and the best way to do this is to irrigate at night. This is better than sprinkling, because the water soaks in deeper and evaporation is much less at night than in the daytime. A thorough soaking once a week is plenty and the soil should be cultivated the next morning to hold the water.

This, then, is the time when a soil full of manure is appreciated. It holds more water and does not bake.

Foods for Brood Sows.

Brood sows should have bulky and succulent foods. Grain feeds do not furnish these elements. Roots, vegetables and forage should be given in abundance.

Value of Salt.

Salt not only promotes digestion and assimilation, thus keeping the dairy herd in good health, but it is a big factor in causing the butter to come at churning time.

Big Price for Hen.

The prize Missouri hen which laid 281 eggs in the contest last year recently sold for \$800.

Meaning of Ventilation.

Ventilation means fresh air—not a draft.

Tonic for Hogs.

Common coal is an excellent tonic for hogs.

Make More Profit.

More alfalfa and less high priced feed will make more profit.

Command Big Prices.

Well-matched teams are the ones that command the big prices.

IN GIRLHOOD

WOMANHOOD

OR

MOTHERHOOD

Assist Nature now and then, with a gentle cathartic Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets tone up and invigorate liver and bowels. Be sure you get what you ask for.

The women who have used

Dr. Pierce's Favorite

Prescription will tell you

that it freed them from pain—

helped them over painful periods in their life—and saved them many a day of anguish and misery. This tonic, in liquid form, was devised over 40 years ago for the womanly system, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., and has been sold ever since by dealers in medicine to the benefit of many thousand women.

Now—if you prefer—you can obtain Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription tablets at your druggist at \$1 per box, also in 50c size or send 50 cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. for trial box.



Profitable Side Dressing

The use of side dressing is increasing on COTTON and CORN. It pays to do it, if one uses the right goods.

Two applications of 200 lbs. each per acre are recommended by a well-known Southern investigator and experimenter. He suggests a 5-5-5 formula, or a mixture of equal parts of Acid Phosphate, Kainit and Nitrate of Soda.

Side dress cotton when the plants are 10 inches high and again when the bloom begins to open. Where cotton is inclined to rust, use

KAINIT

making two applications of 200 pounds each per acre. This is also effective against root lice and cut worms on corn, if applied early enough. It will pay you to try it, for Potash Pays.

Order Kainit now before the supply is exhausted. We sell Kainit and Potash Salts, any quantity from one 200-lb. bag up.

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When it comes to work, in the spring almost anybody is willing to pose as a total abstainer.

Be thrifty on little things like bluing. Don't accept water for bluing. Ask for Red Cross Ball Blue, the extra good value blue. Adv.

To Strengthen Glassware.

Boiling a piece of glassware in a weak solution of salt in water, and allowing it to cool gradually will make it less brittle.

Conquest of Disease.

The wonderful achievements wrought by bacilli cultures and the preparation of preventive serums place modern physicians in a position surpassing that of the ancient magi or medieval alchemists and render their services to mankind more striking than the proudest exploits of Alexander or Cyrus. In the campaign against virulent diseases the quiet microscopist in his study, be he a Pasteur, Flexner or Carrel, is unostentatiously warring with armies the conquest of which outmatches the military feats of a Caesar or a Charlemagne.

Answer to Query.

The act of uplifting the hand during the taking of an oath is so ancient that it would be futile to even attempt to say when it started. Homer attempts to say when it started. Homer mentions it as common among the Greeks of his time, and it is also found in the earliest biblical time. For instance, Abraham, the father of the Jewish people, says: "I have lifted up my hand to Jehovah," showing that even at that remote period the practice was existent. It was from the Jews, of course, that the practice found its way into christendom, where it has ever since held its place in judicial trials.

HER "BEST FRIEND"

A Woman Thus Speaks of Postum.

We usually consider our best friends those who treat us best.

Some persons think coffee a real friend, but watch it carefully awhile and observe that it is one of the meanest of all enemies, for it stabs one while professing friendship.

Coffee contains a poisonous drug—caffeine—which injures the delicate nervous system and frequently sets up disease in one or more organs of the body, if its use is persisted in.

"I had heart palpitation and nervousness for four years and the doctor told me the trouble was caused by coffee. He advised me to leave it off, but I thought I could not," writes a Wis. lady.

"On the advice of a friend I tried Postum and it so satisfied me I did not care for coffee after a few days' trial of Postum.

"As weeks went by and I continued to use Postum my weight increased from 98 to 118 pounds, and the heart trouble left me. I have used it a year now and am stronger than I ever was. I can hustle up stairs without any heart palpitation, and I am free from nervousness.

"My children are very fond of Postum and it agrees with them. My sister liked it when she drank it at my house; now she has Postum at home and has become very fond of it. You may use my name if you wish, as I am not ashamed of praising my best friend—Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in new concentrated form called Instant Postum. It is regular Postum, so processed at the factory that only the soluble portions are retained.

A spoonful of Instant Postum with hot water, and sugar and a delicious beverage.

Write for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason" for Postum.

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You need never hesitate to use Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. There is nothing in them to injure the tenderest surface. Resinol is a doctor's prescription which proved so successful for eczema, ringworm and other itching, burning, unsightly skin eruptions, that it has been used by other physicians all over the country for eighteen years. No other treatment for the skin now before the public can show such a record of professional approval.

In a single month, two hundred and twenty-one doctors wrote us indorsing the Resinol preparations. They would not have done so if they had not found them highly valuable in their own practice. They prescribe Resinol freely, confident that its soothing, healing action is brought about by agents so bland and gentle as to be suited to the most delicate skin—even of a tiny baby.

The nearest druggist sells Resinol Ointment (50c and \$1.00) and Resinol Soap (25c) or you can try them free by writing to Dept. 13-K, Resinol, Baltimore, Md., for liberal sample of each.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

Do you realize the fact that thousands of women are now using

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A Soluble Antiseptic Powder

as a remedy for mucous membrane affections, such as sore throat, nasal or pelvic catarrh, inflammation or ulceration, caused by female ill? Women who have been cured say "it is worth its weight in gold." Dissolve in water and apply locally. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women.

For all hygienic and toilet uses it has no equal. Only 50c a large box at Druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

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Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver.

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