

DURAND NOT ONLY VICTIM

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—"Governor Hughes' expose of the removal of E. Dana Durand as Director of the Census and the appointment in his place of a 'deserving Democrat' from Georgia, is only one instance of the Wilson administration's raids on the Government service," declared Representative Simeon D. Fess, chairman of the publicity committee of the National Republican Congressional committees, in a statement here today. "There are hundreds of similar cases, not only in the higher government positions, but in the classified Civil Service," continued Representative Fess.

"The Wilson administration believes that public office exists for the individual and to the victor belongs the spoils. The studied, determined, and persistent assaults upon the merit system and the civil service by the present administration, headed by the President, who is a former Vice-President of the National Civil Service Reform Association, shows the inefficiency of Democratic government," declared Mr. Fess.

"The merit system has been loudly proclaimed in Democratic platforms for the past thirty years, including the platform of 1912. No sooner, however, had President Wilson taken office than the Democrats began the most persistent and far-reaching efforts to reward 'the deserving ones' at the expense of the Civil Service. There is only one fair way to judge any administration and that is by the record it makes. The present administration's record on the Civil Service is as follows:

"First. Numerous party declarations demanding an adherence to the principle of civil service.

"Second. The head of the party pledged to it in his many references in his books and his official connection with an association devoted to the cause, nation-wide in its influence.

"These were prior to March 4, 1913. "These are the Acts of the Democratic Congress, which is notoriously under the thumb of President Wilson."

"June 23, 1913: Technical services in the office of the Supervising Architect in connection with plans, specifications, and construction of the central heating plant exempted from the classified service. This was a rider on an appropriation bill.

"October 3, 1913: Agents, deputy collectors, inspectors, and other employees in connection with the income tax exempted from civil service rules.

"October 22, 1913: Deputy collectors of internal revenue and deputy United States marshals exempted from the Civil Service rules. This was a rider upon an appropriation bill.

"December 23, 1913: Employees under the Federal reserve act not included in the civil-service regulations. "July 16, 1914: Commercial attaches, department of commerce, exempted from regulations of the merit system. This was a rider to an appropriation bill.

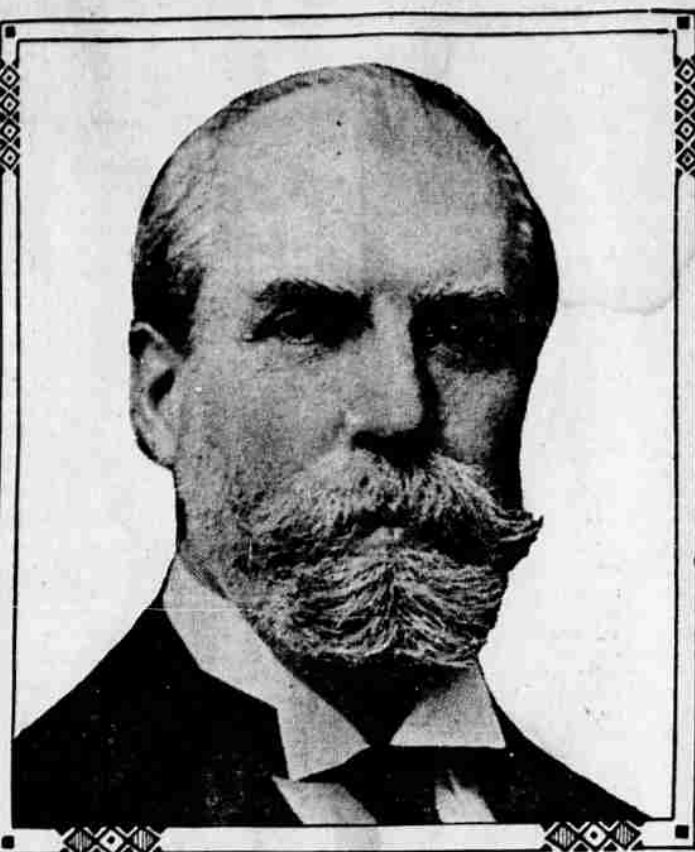
"August 1, 1914: Commissioner of Immigration, New Orleans, by a rider upon an appropriation bill, exempted from operation of the merit system.

"August 1, 1914: Commissioner to Five Civilized Tribes taken out of the civil-service regulations by a rider to an appropriation bill.

"September 26, 1914: Federal interstate trade act exempted secretary, clerks to each commissioner, attorney, special experts, and examiners from the merit-system regulations.

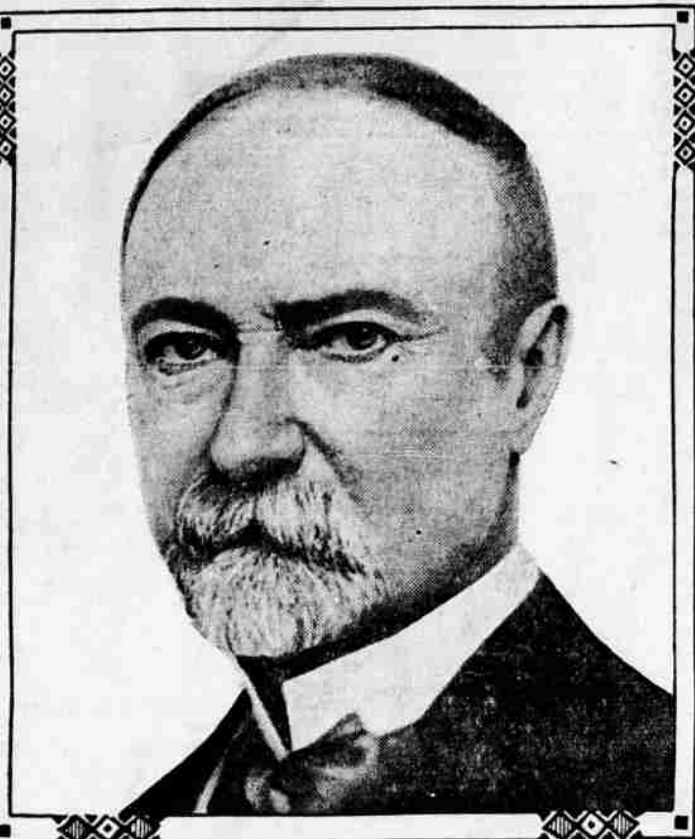
"The Wilson administration went before the country with a program in glaring headlines—Underwood Tariff, Federal Reserve Act, Interstate Trade Commission, Rural Credits. Every one of these legislative acts repudiates the merit system in appointments."

REPUBLICAN STANDARD BEARER AND RUNNING MATE



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CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.



CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.

SEPTEMBER GOOD MONTH TO MAKE AND REPAIR THE LAWNS

September is the month government experts tell you to build new lawns and repair old ones. The admonition said to be particularly effective and practical in the New England states and north of the Ohio river, but many La Grande people will tell you that even in rigorous Oregon the fall lawn is the best. Advocates of the fall

lawns point out that the grower has less of a water bill by taking advantage of the late September and early October rains in the Grande Ronde valley. After many years' experience and experiment, government experts give thoroughgoing lessons in lawn making and lawn maintenance.

Soil Preparation

The first consideration in making a new lawn is a suitable soil. This should be well drained and of good texture and should be thoroughly prepared. A good loam will need only enrichment. This may be brought about best by a dressing of well-rotted barnyard manure thoroughly worked in. If manure is not available 20 pounds of bone meal for each 1,000 square feet may be substituted. If the lawn site is of stiff clay both sand and humus, or decayed vegetable matter, must be worked in if a good turf is to be secured. There is little danger of using too much of either of these materials. Light, sandy soils should have clay and humus worked in to increase their water-holding capacity. The humus may be supplied in the form of manure compost or soil from mushroom beds at the rate of one-half ton to 1,000 square feet of area. After the proper constituents are supplied, the lawn soil should be thoroughly stirred and firmed. This preparation should begin several weeks before seeding time to allow sufficient time for the ground to settle and for weed seeds to germinate.

Seed and Seeding

Kentucky blue grass is, in general, the most desirable turf-forming grass for lawn use in the northern part of the United States. For best results it is usually made the predominant ingredient in mixtures containing also the seeds of several other grasses and white clover. A mixture found satisfactory by department specialists consists of 17 parts of Kentucky blue grass, 4 parts reseeded redtop, 3 parts perennial rye grass, and 1 part white clover. Those planting lawns must not make the mistake of sowing their seed too thinly, for a thick stand of grass is essential at the beginning. From 4 to 5 pounds of the above mixture should be sown for each 1,000 square feet of area. The seed may be covered over a small area by hand raking, or, on a large area, by a weed-

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er. After the seeds are covered, the planted area may be rolled lightly.

Lawn Maintenance

Careful attention is necessary if an established lawn is to be kept in good condition. Most lawns need an occasional application of some good fertilizer regardless of the kind of soil on which they exist. Thoroughly rotted stable manure is excellent for this purpose. Another good dressing is a mixture of manure well composted with sod and leaf mold and sifted before using. It is desirable that the material be applied in such condition that there is nothing to rake off. Coarse humus or humus dressing should never be used, as the grass is almost invariably killed in small patches beneath the lumps. The humus dressing should be applied in the autumn or winter and again in the spring. Bone meal is one of the best commercial fertilizers for the lawn. When used it should be applied in the late winter or early spring at a rate of 10 to 15 pounds to the thousand square feet.

Even after a lawn is established on heavy clay, it is not too late to lighten the soil by sand applications. Sharp, clean sand free from silt is best and should be applied to a depth of one-eighth of an inch or more over the turf. It will work into the soil quickly and will produce a lasting and decidedly beneficial effect.

Lawns are benefited by frequent clipping. During the rapid-growing season mowings twice a week are not too frequent. It usually makes little difference whether the clipped grass is removed or allowed to remain on the lawn. It is coming to be considered the best practice to remove it, however. It is neither necessary nor advisable to roll lawns during the summer.

Lawns should be well watered during dry periods and should be soaked thoroughly twice or three times a week rather than lightly sprinkled at more frequent intervals. Late afternoon or evening is the best time for watering on bright, hot days. Weeds are troublesome in all lawns throughout the growing season, but particularly so from the latter part of June until frost. Pulling or cutting these plant pests, or pulling or cutting these satisfactory way of riding a lawn of them. The control of trailing weeds and undesirable grasses can best be accomplished by raking prior to mowing, the intruders thus being raised so the mower blades will slip them. The use of chemical sprays on lawn weeds has not given very satisfactory results. On the whole, the weed problem can best be solved by making the conditions as favorable as possible for the turf grasses and times to remove troublesome weeds as they appear. A grass-seed mixture rich in red fescue will grow better in shady places probably than other mixtures. By thorough watering and the liberal use of fertilizers and lime, however, the evil effects of shade on the growth of all lawn grasses largely can be overcome in many cases.

There are 300,000 acres of lawn in the United States, which use annually 675,000 cords of hemlock bark, 290,000 cords of oak bark, and 280,000 cords of chestnut wood.

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