

SANDY NEWS

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"For Sandy Always."



The Knocker.

Every community has him, every
community cusses him, and every com-
munity tolerates him.

He is usually an unsuccessful busi-
ness man whose objectionable ways
have been the direct cause of his losing
in the game of life. He must needs
vent his spleen on some one or some
thing. Admitting no fault in himself,
erco, the fault must be in his environ-
ment—hence he knocks.

He is a pestiferous cuss, and as little
as we may believe it, he really does
harm.

He is sure to get the ear of many new
men in town and pours into their ears
his abuse of the place. According to
him conditions are all crosswise. The
business men are cheats and swindlers.
The professional men are quacks and
shysters. To his way of thinking there
isn't a decent mechanic in the place,
even the laborers are lazy and trifling.
The town is dead and is no place for a
live man to tarry. His soured soul
fairly writhes and squirms with sar-
donic joy when he sees that his mas-
sive mouthings are having their in-
tended effect upon the victim. That is
the knocker—that is his story, his way.

If there is a public enterprise plan-
ned that needs cooperation and united
effort he is immediately possessed of a
superior wisdom and begins with glee
to point out all of the weak spots. No
calculations can by any possibility work
out as intended. Men upon whom the
enterprise depends will prove weak or
traitors. The plans are all wrong. The
whole thing is a piece of stupendous
folly, and he for one will have nothing
to do with it.

But what a pity he will not! That
would be all the community would ask
of him and his mouth.

And thus it goes on year after year.
Does it have any effect, you ask? It
certainly does. The business life of a
community, contrary to the opinions of
many, is susceptible to influence from
adverse critics. Perhaps not half of
his hearers know the real cause of his
pessimistic knockings, and in many
minds a doubt lingers and things that
should go with a rush, are unaccount-
ably slow and lagging.

But what, say you, can we do with
him?

May we make a suggestion? Every
time this insect opens his mouth to
knock tell him plainly that there are

quite a number of roads leading
AWAY from the town, and cordially
invite him to take one of them and fol-
low it to its end.

And let every loyal citizen of the
town give him the same advice.

Survival Of The Fittest.

Of recent years volums have been
written in defence of the scheme of life
defined in the above phrase. Its ad-
vocates refer us to nature in all her
wondrous workings—the manner in
which she accurately fulfills the bibli-
cal promise that "to him that hath
shall be given; but from him that hath
not, shall be taken away even that he
hath."

Perhaps no scheme of life half so per-
nicious has ever been promulgated by
sane men in any age of the world.
True, nature in the person of the brute,
works strictly along this line. It is ab-
solutely necessary there. It is neces-
sary from the fact unless every energy
of the brute were given to the task of
preserving self, then self, as rep-
resented by the brute, would soon cease
to exist.

Scientists define the difference be-
tween man and the brute thusly: The
brute knows, but knows not that it
knows. Man knows, and knows that
he knows. And in these truths lie the
great danger to humanity of the "sur-
vival of the fittest," theory. The brute,
knowing not that it knows, recognizes
absolutely no rights but its own. For
it the question of right does not exist.
Nature has equipped it to make of self
the very best specimen possible, even
to absorbing in many instances of the
rights and very persons of all others.
That is its first instinct, and were any
other course followed it would be fatal
to the life of the brute creation.

But when, through the faithful ad-
herence to this primal instinct, the
brute has reached brute perfection—
well, it's nothing but a brute anyway.
A magnificent brute it may be, but
merely a brute.

With man, however, the reverse is
true. Knowing, and knowing that he
knows, he consequently must know that
he has rights. That being the case, he
consequently must know that all others
(who are in every way as essential as
himself) must have rights coequal with
his own. Therein lies his utter futility
of attempting to usurp any of the
rights of others without doing violence
to his own character. In brief, the
moment he attempts to survive at the
expense of the weaker brother, that
moment he becomes most emphatically
the "unfittest" in every sense of the
brute sense. He becomes as the brute.
So much for the "survival of the fit-
test."

But what about the survival of the
"unfittest?"

That is a subject that might well en-
gage the attention of the advocates of
eugenics and other would-be "uplifters"
of the human race. Go after the man
who has never had a chance and give
him a character. Lift up the brother
who has fallen by the way and start
him on the road again. Encourage the
despondent. Help the weak. Strive
to equalize the burdens of life. If all
would act thus there soon would be no
unfit. All would be fit.

"The survival of the fittest," as ap-
plied to man, means a race of splendid
brutes.

The "revival of the unfittest," as ap-
plied to man, means an ultimate ap-
proach to the grand ideal conceived in
his creation. "In the image of his
Maker."

Theodore Roosevelt gave utterance to
one phrase which should make his name
immortal, will make it so. He will be
remembered as the one who demanded
for every man a "square deal"—a ser-
mon in a sentence.

FALL ARMY WORM.

Causing Damage In West—Attacks
Cultivated Crops—Control Measures.
[Prepared by United States department of
agriculture.]

Reports from Oklahoma and Kansas
indicate the injurious abundance of
the fall army worm. This insect is a
hairless, striped caterpillar, about an
inch and a half in length. It attacks
a great variety of cultivated crops,
but is especially injurious to grass,
corn, sorghum, Kafir, millet and alfalfa.
The worms can be controlled when
found attacking these crops by adopt-
ing the following measures:

First.—Provide yourself with a
spraying apparatus and keep on hand
several pounds of some standard in-
secticide, such as arsenate of lead,
arsenate of zinc or paris green.

Second.—Watch carefully the grass
growing among the cultivated field
crops in the bottom lands or in the
low places of the fields, and upon the
first indication of the presence of these
caterpillars apply poison spray as rec-
ommended below.

Third.—In case of a general invasion
after the caterpillars have gone down
into the ground in order to change to
the next stage, which is the pupa,
many of them can be killed by culti-
vating the ground wherever this is
possible.

Fourth.—When the caterpillars are
on the march or are starting in on one
corner of a field of grain they can be
headed off by plowing a deep furrow
directly in front of them. The larvae
falling into this furrow can very read-
ily be killed by dragging a log through
it. Where the whole field is infested,
plow a furrow around it so as to keep
them out of the surrounding fields.
Furrows should be kept free from rub-
bish so that the larvae will have no
means of crossing to the farther side.

Fifth.—Grass and other vegetation
that has no value may be sprayed with
a mixture of paris green and water.
Two pounds to fifty gallons of water.
However, this grass should not after-
ward be used for forage.

Growing grasses and other forage
crops intended for use at a considerable
later date should be sprayed with
either one of the following mixtures:
(a) Arsenate of lead, powder form
one pound; water, fifty gallons.
(b) Arsenate of lead, paste form
two pounds; water, fifty gallons.

When corn is infested either one of
the following poisonous mixtures may
be applied:

(a) Arsenate of lead, powder form,
two pounds, or paste form, 4 pounds;
water, fifty gallons.

(b) Paris green, one pound; lime
freshly slaked, two pounds; water, fifty
gallons.

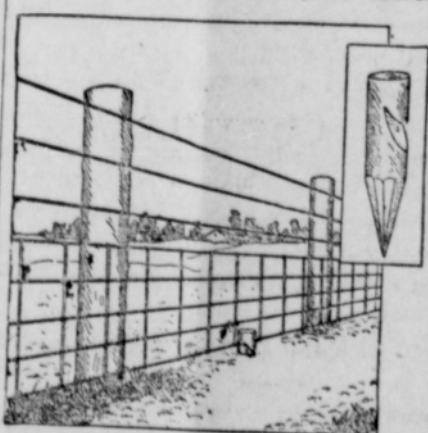
(c) Arsenate of zinc, one pound;
lime, freshly slaked, one pound; water,
fifty gallons.

Never use white arsenate on plants;
it will burn them.

Sixth.—An immense amount of good
also can be accomplished in the way of
destroying these worms by the use of a
poisoned bait which is scattered broad-
cast over the infested field. This mix-
ture is made by taking fifty pounds of
bran and mixing with it either one
pound of paris green or two pounds of
powdered lead arsenate, to which is
added two gallons of low grade mol-
asses and six finely chopped lemons.
This is especially recommended for
fields containing mixtures of grass and
cowpeas, cowpeas and sorghum or
fields in which grass has been con-
sumed by the caterpillars.

Holding Down the Wire Fence.

Fences which inclose pastures for
hogs or other smaller animals are
usually stretched to give rigidity and
strength. Often the adjustment of the
wire after being put into place causes



it to rise from the ground between the
fenceposts, permitting the animals to
escape. An effective method of hold-
ing the wire close to the ground is
shown in the sketch. A peg notched
near its upper end is driven into the
ground so that the lower edge of the
wire mesh is held in the notch.—Popu-
lar Mechanics.

Silence is golden, especially when
your alibi does not suit your wife.

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The forgetmenot is a delightful im-
migrant belonging to that numerous
dower family which includes the Vir-
ginia cowslip, hound's tongue and com-
frey. As far back as we are able to
trace flower history, says the National
Geographic Magazine, it held an hon-
ored place in the flower garden, and
when America was settled it was
brought along to cheer the colonist's
austere life and to remind him of the
old roof tree across the billowy sea.

Have you ever noticed the little gold-
en circle around the center of the flow-
er? That circle is put there by the
flower as a honey guide to tell the bee
just where to insert its tongue to get
the richest draft of nectar and at the
same time to touch both anther and
stigma and thus fertilize the plant.

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Sandy' - - - Ore.

It is not advisable to use arsenate
of lead on wet, grown cabbages in the
home garden. Heliothere, if fresh, is
just as fatal to the cabbage worm and
is safer to use because it soon loses
its poisonous properties. Tobacco dust
or soapuds may be used in emergen-
cies, and hot water at a temperature
of 130 sprayed into the heads will kill
the worms without hurting the cab-
bages. The common white butterflies
seen flying about the garden all sum-
mer are responsible for the cabbage
worm.

Eradicating Witch Grass.

Witch grass, which is the bane of
many garden makers, can be wholly
eradicated by the simple process of
cultivating with a wheel hoe, or for
that matter any hoe, twice a week.
Once a week will not be sufficient, but
once every three or four days will cer-
tainly kill it out. And all weeds can
be dealt with more effectually now
than earlier in the season, for much
of their vitality has been expended.