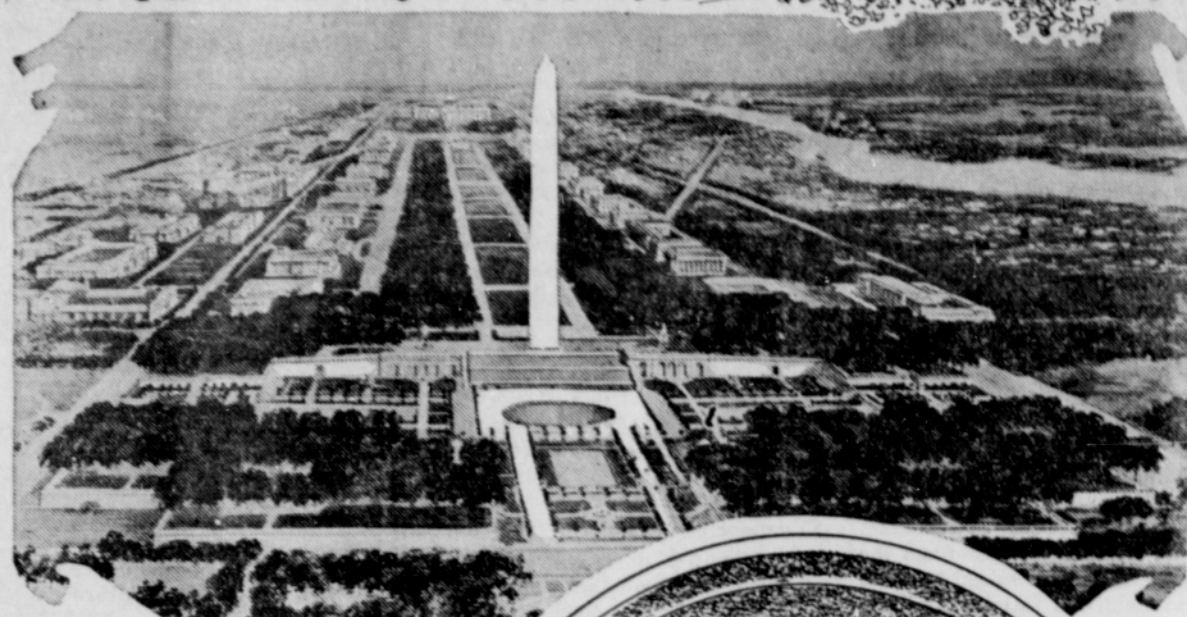


# L'Enfant's Dream Nears Realization



ARCHITECT'S CONCEPTION OF THE MALL  
Underwood & Underwood

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

WITH the federal building program for our national capital now under way at full speed and every indication that it will be carried forward uninterruptedly to completion in time for the great celebration in 1932 of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the century-old dream of Pierre L'Enfant, is nearing its realization. Few Americans know anything more about L'Enfant than a somewhat vague idea associating his name with the phrase "the founder of Washington." Yet had the advice of this young French engineer been followed, the United States of America would have now the most beautiful and impressive capital city in the world. Even though the nation allowed him to die a disappointed man, his goal unachieved, yet he dreamed and planned to such good purpose that not even a hundred years of blindness to beauty and neglect of the opportunity at hand have been sufficient to dim his vision splendid, and the United States may yet have the wonderful capital that he planned for it.

Pierre Charles L'Enfant was born August 2, 1754, somewhere in sunny France. He was a lieutenant in the French army in 1777 when he came to this country and offered his services to the Continental congress. By his ability he rose to the rank of captain and then to major. He planned and built Fort Mifflin and Fort Washington, fought through the remainder of the war, was wounded at the battle of Savannah, taken prisoner by Sir Henry Clinton in 1780 and paroled three years later. With the war at an end, L'Enfant decided to remain in this country and continue his career as an engineer and architect. The city of New York presented him with a testimonial for his services and his reputation was so high that President Washington selected him in 1791 to lay out the new capital which was planned on the banks of the Potomac, declaring that "Major L'Enfant is as well qualified for the work as any man living." To this Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state, added the indorsement, "I am happy the President has left the planning of the city in such good hands."

Certainly it needed the hand of a genius to transform the "dismal hamlet on the Potomac" into a city befitting the dignity of the capital of a nation. For when President John Adams transferred the seat of government from the old-established and gay Philadelphia to this raw wilderness town, he found it a place of thirty or forty huts scattered around in the woods and swamps and the beginnings of the public buildings, described by a congressman in Adams' party as follows:

"One wing of the capitol only has been erected, which, with the President's house, a mile distant, both constructed with white sandstone, were shining objects in dismal contrast with the scene around them. Instead of recognizing the avenues and streets portrayed in the plan of the city, not one was visible, unless we except a road with two buildings on each side of it called the New Jersey avenue. The Pennsylvania avenue, leading, as laid down on paper, from the capitol to the President's Mansion, was then nearly the whole distance a deep morass, covered with alder bushes, which were cut through the width of the intended avenue during the then ensuing winter."

L'Enfant's plan called for connecting the President's House and the Con-



Idealized portrait of L'Enfant on the medallion made by Leon Chatdain, in the Chevy Chase Savings bank, Washington.

gress House, as he called them, by a series of parks. But President-elect John Adams could not see the sense of having these two important buildings so far apart. He wanted the executive and legislative buildings huddled together. Convenience and not beauty was his idea. However, Washington stood steadfastly by L'Enfant and the buildings were so placed, although L'Enfant's dream of the parks between was never realized. In fact, he was repeatedly frustrated in his planning; he was ridiculed by unimaginative and materialistic men who were high in office and from the time the seat of government was moved to Washington, he was constantly begging congress to pay him the money due him. Finally, that body in 1810 passed a bill for his relief, giving him \$866.66 with interest from March 16, 1792, amounting in all to \$1,394.20. This was done more because congress was becoming weary of his impetuosity than for any other reason and it was typical of the tardy justice with which the new republic rewarded many of the men, including Revolutionary war heroes, to whom it owed so much.

L'Enfant died in 1825, a heart-broken man. During his last years he lived with a man named Dudley Diggs and he was buried in the Diggs family graveyard outside the city of Washington. There his body lay in an unmarked grave for nearly a hundred years. Then through the efforts of the American Institute of Architects it was removed to Arlington cemetery. He was given a military funeral and tributes were paid to him by high government officials, both American and French. A monument, with his plan carved on the marble slab, overlooks the city for which he had dreamed on such a grand scale and which during the years while he lay in the unmarked grave had sprawled haphazard over the landscape.

For "backwoods-ruled congresses saw no utility in beauty. Homespun and jack-booted solons knew no more about architecture than they did about poetry and thought both the comical diversions of 'dudes,' or 'macaroni' still the word, or 'dandy?'" So writes Charles Willis Thompson in an article in the New York Herald-Tribune a year or so ago, telling of the plans for preserving the beauty of the capital as L'Enfant had conceived it. He writes:

"So it is wonderful that the idea persisted through a century of Hannibal Chollups and Elijah Programs. For it did. The shades of L'Enfant brooded over the city, and still broods over it. Essentially, it is still his city. Nothing that ignorant politicians and greedy speculators could do to it has effaced his indelible impression. The worst that has happened to Washington hap-

sawed through the bars, entered and tried to open the safe, but finding the task too difficult, carried it off with them. How they did it remains a mystery.

### First Paved Road

Russia is said to be the first country where wood blocks were used for paving roads. The first blocks consisted of short uniform lengths, round in shape, as cut from the tree trunks. Later the shape was altered to hexagon to secure a closer joint, and finally

opened outside the boundaries he set for it. He could not foresee that it would grow so big, L'Enfant's city was to be only two and a half miles wide and three and a half miles long. His plan for that city is today as he made it, needing only beautification.

The city did not grow much bigger until the War of Secession, when it underwent a sudden and fictitious expansion. Then the speculators began to get in their work. Washington immediately grew beyond the limits known to L'Enfant and President Washington, and in building up the outer sections nothing was thought of but money returns. Yet so meticulously had L'Enfant laid out the plan it was not possible to turn it into confusion even when greed and ignorance had done their worst. The new city, the greater Washington, had to grow generally along L'Enfant's lines in spite of itself.

But it was cursed and degraded by defacements. Impertinent buildings intruded themselves into the plan; streets ambled off into the Land of Nod and disappeared. L'Enfant's pet fantasy, the Mall, lay fallow, though he had planned so wisely that nothing can prevent its flowering into consummation whenever congress so wills. The distortion of the original idea had become such an eyecore by 1901 that a congressional commission, headed by Senator James McMillan, of Michigan, set about restoring the L'Enfant plan wherever it had been departed from, and embodied its praiseworthy attempt in legislation which still rules. Ever since then the task of unifying and greening Washington has been carried indefatigably on, and succeeding congresses have been more and more friendly and attentive.

The present plan, put into operation some two years ago by the public buildings commission, headed by Senator Smoot of Utah and having an initial fund of \$5,000,000 at its disposal, follows closely the plan of L'Enfant. The outstanding feature in it is the Mall or Monument Gardens, extending from the Washington monument to the capitol and flanked by new federal buildings. And if this plan is completed, as it is hoped it will be, in time for the George Washington celebration in 1932, some of the honor paid that great American then will be shared by the young French engineer whom he backed in his effort to give this country a capital city beautiful.

### The Old Rocking Chair

Some one becomes sad and despondent over the passing of the family rocking chair. It has no place in modern life. One now demands something that he can easily jump out of, for the automobile or airplane may be waiting at the door. For a quick exit, the old family rocker is a hazard.—Hartford City News.

The blocks received their present rectangular form.

This method of paving was introduced into England about 1838, but some time elapsed before the value of a firm foundation, such as portland cement concrete, was fully appreciated.

### Hospitality

The few who treat a courteous caller harshly are mostly those who revel in their own misery and want every one around to be miserable, too.—Farm and Fireside.

# LIVE STOCK

## SELF-FEEDING OF SOWS AND PIGS

The practice of self-feeding sows and pigs during the suckling period can be safely and profitably followed by hog growers, according to M. W. Muldrow, Oklahoma College of Agriculture. Mr. Muldrow cites the results of experiments conducted by E. Z. Russel of the bureau of animal industry to determine the possibilities of using the self-feeder for sows and their pigs. Mr. Russel writes: "Close observation of the sows and pigs during these tests indicated that both sows and pigs using the self-feeder looked better and were more thrifty than sows and pigs hand-fed.

"A noticeable fact about the sows in the self-fed lots was that there never was any crowding at the feeders. Scarcely ever were there more than two or three sows eating at the same time, even when a dozen or more sows were being fed from one feeder. "There was a striking difference in the quantities of feeds consumed in the various lots during the three years. The sows and pigs in the hand-fed lots consumed a much greater quantity of middlings than those in self-fed lots.

"The outstanding fact among the results of the experiment is that the feed cost per 100 pounds of gain was materially less in the self-fed lots than in the hand-fed lots. In the self-fed lots it required a total of 441.06 pounds of feed for 100 pounds of gain, whereas in the hand-fed lots 603.09 pounds were required. At the beginning of the test it was expected that the sows and pigs when placed on self-feeders would show better results so far as weight and condition were concerned, but it was not suspected that the result could be accomplished with less feed.

"Taking into consideration, as demonstrated by these facts, that sows and pigs on self-feeders may be carried through the suckling period with less feed per 100 pounds of gain and are in better condition at weaning time, and that it is possible to put the pigs on the market at an earlier age, together with saving of labor and feed, it seems conclusive that the practice of self-feeding sows and pigs during the suckling period is one that can be safely and profitably followed by hog producers.

## Steers for Feeding Need Good Qualities

Steers for feeding must have beef characteristics fixed by beef ancestry. These may be obtained quite satisfactorily by continually using pure-bred bulls of the same type and breed.

The highest percentage of good cuts and the least waste in killing are the qualities desired in beef steers. In selecting feeders, however, a strong frame with plenty of room for vital organs, must be chosen, for the steer that would kill with least waste might not be strong enough to put on the greatest amount of flesh economically.

A wide strong back, great heart girth, and smooth covering of flesh are essentials in a good feeder. The head is an excellent index of the power of a steer to make economical gains. A side view of the body from hocks and knees to back bone should show a well-filled rectangle. The general form should be compact and deep and broad. Short-legged animals are desirable. Good balance or proportion of parts is very important.

Cattle are classified by the purpose for which they are sold; and graded according to their fitness for that purpose.

Feeders are usually bought at the big markets or from local buyers. High-priced land cannot be profitably used to raise steers. When to buy depends largely on the buyer's equipment, the amount and time he intends to feed, and on the condition of the steers.

## Live Stock Items

Hogs are the only domestic animals raised for food alone.

Good feed allowed in liberal amounts aids the lambs to withstand stomach worms.

Many farmers have a good deal of difficulty getting the fall litters through the winter and often come through with a stunted, mangy, sorry outfit at best.

The symptoms of stomach worm disease in sheep can often be recognized by the languid, lazy walk; drooping ears; hanging head; emaciated body, and shaggy wool coat.

The feeding of tobacco, either in the feed or mixed with the salt, has proved ineffective against stomach worms.

The addition of alfalfa hay and linseed meal or buttermilk to yellow corn and tankage greatly improves the ration as a feed for pigs.

When sheep are kept on cultivated farm land, the hoofs grow out long and often crooked. Keep this horny growth trimmed down even with the bottom of the foot.

### Cloth Hall

The famous Cloth hall at Ypres, Belgium, was built in the Thirteenth century when Ypres was one of the greatest weaving centers in the world. This hall, known as Halles des Drapiers, was constructed both for a market for this cloth and for civic purposes. Its facade was 433 feet long and its square belfry in the center was 230 feet high. The building was laid in ruins during the war.

### Sickle Has Lasted

A one-hundred-twenty-year-old sickle which was intended for use in harvesting grain is a prize possession of E. A. Lee, of Vergennes, Vt. It bears the inscription, "Middlebury, Vt., 1808, manufactured by Ye Village Blacksmith." The sickle was skillfully made and apparently of the finest materials, for it is apparently as good as when it left the maker's hand.

### Point of Grammar

A split infinitive is one the integral parts of which have been separated by the introduction of an adverb. For example, to heartily laugh. Many authorities regard the word "to" as being so much a part of the infinitive that it should not be separated from the word which is introduced by it.

### Rather Tough

Dejected Caddle (who is new to the job, and has been told brusquely to remove his shadow from the line of putt)—"Can't do nothin' right for 'im, seemin'ly. Found fault with everything I've done all afternoon, an' now 'e've started on my blinkin' shadder!" —Border Cities Star.

### Strike the Balance

To be successful marriage has to be a 50-50 proposition. There is just as little happiness when there is too much husband and too little wife as there is when there is too much wife and too little husband.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Pernicious Eloquence

There is no talent so pernicious as eloquence to those who have it not under command; women, who are so liberally gifted by nature in this particular, ought to study the rules of female oratory.—Addison.

### Let 'Er Go, Professor

"To be a successful tap dancer," an authority announces, "you must put everything you've got into your work." In other words you must put your heart and soul into it.—Farm and Fireside.

### Blame It on the Static

There is no place on earth where a mispronounced word or a sturred syllable or a colloquial accent stands out so sore-fingeredly as it does in a loud speaker.—Woman's Home Companion.

### Far Above Earth

One of the highest things ever seen by man was an Aurora Borealis which occurred at least 300 miles above the earth. These streamers ascended far enough to take on a rosy glow from the rays of the sun, already set.

### Well-Deserved Fate

"I don't wish Jim Judd, the town calamity howler, no hard luck," says Old Man Munn, "but I wish he'd climb one of the mountains he makes out mole hills, and fall off."—Farm and Fireside.

### Pay for Curiosity

A person who is too nice an observer of the business of the crowd, like one who is too curious in observing the labor of the bees, will often be stung for his curiosity.—Voltaire.

### Auspicious Beginning

Speaking of bridge, a good way to start the evening off right is to groan when you see who is to be your partner in the first rubber.—Kansas City Star.

### Igorrotes Head Hunters

The Igorrotes are members of the wild head hunting tribes of Luzon, Philippine Islands, an answered question points out in Liberty Magazine.

### Night and Old Age

Old age is the night of life, as night is the old age of day. Still, night is full of magnificence, and for many it is more brilliant than day.

### Brilliant Nights

From early May to early August Denmark has light nights when games can be played and all daytime

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# Are You Ready?



## When your Children Cry for It

Baby has little upsets at times. All your care cannot prevent them. But you can be prepared. Then you can do what any experienced nurse would do—what most physicians would tell you to do—give a few drops of plain Castoria. No sooner done than Baby is soothed; relief is just a matter of moments. Yet you have eased your child without use of a single doubtful drug; Castoria is vegetable. So it's safe to use as often as an infant has any little pain you cannot pat away. And it's always ready for the crueler pangs of colic, or constipation or diarrhea; effective, too, for older children. Twenty-five million bottles were bought last year.



### River Changes Beds

The Druent river in France, a small tributary to the Somme, did the unusual thing of reverting back to its original bed of prehistoric times, which meant the lengthening of its course from three to nine miles. In the operation it flooded the country, fields, farms and gardens, cut the highway in two points and surrounded a number of houses. When the flood subsided the river was running in the ancient course which had been previously traced by geologists. It was believed that the heavy rains had revived the ancient springs which were the original sources of the Druent.

### Will Cold Worry

Some men throw off a cold within a few hours of contracting it. Anyone can do it with the aid of a simple compound which comes in tablet form, and is no trouble to take or to always have about you. Don't "dope" yourself when you catch cold; use Pape's Cold Compound. Men and women everywhere rely on this amazing little tablet.—Adv.

### Good Cause

"Where are you off to in such a hurry?"  
"The hat of the man behind has blown off."  
"What does that matter to you, that you are running, too?"  
"I have got it on."

### Reply of a Benedict

Howell—"Do you believe in trial marriages?" Powell—"I believe that marriage is a great trial."

## SAFE! SURE!



### From Baby Days to Manhood His Mother Guarded Him

"My son, now a grown man, still uses Glessco for coughs and colds. When a baby it overcame a cold for him which had hung on all winter," writes a grandmother from Maine.

From baby days to old age coughs and colds can easily be broken up and stopped—croup can be relieved without vomiting and whooping cough eased and lightened—good health guarded by Glessco—a physician's prescription, time-tried and proven. Ask any doctor—any trained nurse—about its beneficial properties. Try it in your own home and know how quickly, safely and surely it acts. Then keep it always at hand for every member of the family. Contains no opiates. Your druggist or general store has Glessco.

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