

cause of the war have had to re-create nearly one-fifth of our national resources. We can make up the loss, he said, only by saving part of what we produce each day.

"It is for that reason," he continued, "that the present administration has made every possible effort to cut down the expenses of government. The expenses of the government reach everybody. Taxes take from everyone a part of his earnings, and force everyone to work for a certain part of his time for the government.

"When we come to realize that the yearly expenses of all the governments in this country have reached the stupendous sum of about \$7,500,000,000, we get some idea of what this means. Of this amount about \$3,500,000,000 is needed by the national government, and the remainder by local governments. Such a sum is difficult to comprehend. It represents all the pay of 5,000,000 wage earners receiving \$5 a day, working 300 days in the year. If the government should add on \$100,000,000 of expense, it would represent four days more work of these wage earners. These are some of the reasons why I want to cut down public expense.

"Because of my belief in these principles, I favor economy that the taxes of everybody may be reduced. Much has already been done. The bill which I signed will save the people about \$1,000,000 each day. I want further tax reduction and more tax reform.

"The raising of the revenue required to conduct our government is intimately connected with our economic welfare. If it is done by wise and just laws, the burden will be most easily borne. But if the method of taxation is not sound disaster will follow, reaching even to financial panic. Our first thought should be to maintain unimpaired the activity of agriculture and industry. That tax is theoretically best which interferes least with business.

**Asks Just Taxation.**

"Only about 3,500,000 people pay direct income taxes. The remainder pay, but pay indirectly, in the cost of all purchases, from a pair of shoes to a railroad ticket. This country has at least 107,000,000 of these indirect taxpayers. I am not disturbed about the effect on a few thousand people with large incomes because they have to pay high surtaxes. They can take care of themselves, whatever happens, as the rich always can. What concerns me is the indirect effect of high surtaxes on all the rest of the people. Let us always remember the poor. Whatever cry the demagogue may make about his ability to tax the rich, at the end of the year it will always be found that the people as a whole have paid the taxes. We should, therefore, have a system of taxation under which the people as a whole are most likely to be prosperous. Our country will be better off if, disregarding those who appeal to jealousy and envy, it follows in taxation and all else the straight path of justice.

**For Economical Campaign.**

"Economy should be practiced scrupulously in the conduct of a national campaign. I know it is difficult to distinguish between real service to the people and mere wastefulness. Costs have increased by doubling of the electorate, rendering close calculation impossible.

"Nevertheless, I can perceive no reason why the budget system should not be beneficial in a campaign, as it has proved to be in government. It is to be tested by our committee.

"I would make clearly and definitely one other requirement, that no individual, or group of individuals, may expect any governmental favors in return for party assistance. Whatever anyone gives must be given for the common good, or not at all. Contributions can be received on no other basis.

"For the first time after having opportunity fully to organize, the women of the nation are bringing the new force which they represent directly to bear on our political affairs. I know that the influence of womanhood will guard the home, which is the citadel of the nation. I know it will be a protector of childhood. I know it will be on the side of humanity. I welcome it as a great instrument of mercy and a mighty agency of peace. I want every woman to vote.

"The Constitution is the sole source and guaranty of national freedom. We believe that the safest place to declare and interpret the Constitution which the people have made is in the Supreme court of the United States.

"Under our institutions there is no limitation on the aspirations a mother may have for her children. That system I pray to continue. This country would not be a land of opportunity, America would not be America, if the people were shackled with government monopolies.

"Our country has adopted prohibition and provided by legislation for its enforcement. It is the duty of the citizen to observe the law, and the duty of the Executive to enforce. I propose to do my duty as best I can.

**For Child Labor Amendment.**  
 "Our different states have had different standards, or no standards at all, for child labor. The congress should have authority to provide a uniform law applicable to the whole nation which will protect childhood. Our country cannot afford to let anyone live off the earnings of its youth of tender years. Their places are not in the factory, but in the school, that the men and women of tomorrow may reach a higher state of existence and the nation a higher standard of citizenship.

"I am in favor of national defense, not merely as an abstract state of mind, but as a concrete mode of action. I favor not merely talking about it, but doing something about it. I do not want the safety of my country to be imperiled in its domestic or foreign relations by any failure to be ready to preserve order or repel attack. But I propose to work for voluntary observance of law and mutual covenants of peace.

**Common Sense Greatest Asset.**  
 "We are likely to hear a great deal of discussion about liberal thought and progressive action. It is well for the country to have liberality in thought and progress in action, but its greatest asset is common sense. In the commonplace things of life lies the strength of the nation. It is not in brilliant conceptions and strokes of genius that we shall find the chief reliance of our country, but in the home, in the school, and in religion. America will continue to defend these shrines. Every evil force that seeks to desecrate or destroy them will find that a Higher Power has endowed the people with an inherent spirit of resistance. The people know the difference between pretense and reality. They want to be trusted. They want a chance to work out their own material and spiritual salvation. The people want a government of common sense.

"These, Mr. Chairman, are some of the beliefs which I hold, some of the principles which I propose to support. Because I am convinced that they are true, because I am satisfied that they are sound, I submit them with abiding faith to the judgment of the American people."

**M. Sternberg & Co  
2 STORES**

Ladies' Store, First and Lyon  
Men's store, First and Broad Albany

**WOMEN OUT TO BEAT 1920 VOTE**

Women are getting down to the business of voting. Statistics show that approximately 25 per cent of the women eligible to vote, actually voted in 1920. This means only about one out of every four.

In 1920 one state had 3,462,879 voting citizens, her total vote was 2,090,468. What about the 1,372,411 who did not vote?

Women are out to round up the "idle slackers," and this means men as well as women.

**Change in Official Grain Grades Made**

**No. 1 Hard Spring and Mixed Durum Added to List.**

Changes in the official grain standards of the United States promulgated by Secretary Wallace, May 17, include the establishment of a new grade to be known as No. 1 hard spring to be added to the sub-class dark northern spring, and the addition of a new provision for grades for mixed durum. The changes become effective August 15, 1924.

Number 1 hard spring includes wheat of the class hard red spring, consisting of 35 per cent or more of dark, hard and vitreous kernels; shall be cool and sweet and shall have a test weight per bushel of at least 60 pounds. The grade may contain not more than 14 per cent of moisture; not more than 1 per cent of foreign material other than dockage, which 1 per cent may include not more than 5-10 of 1 per cent of matter other than cereal grains; not more than 2 per cent of damaged kernels, which may include not more than 1-10 of 1 per cent of heat-damaged kernels; not more than 5 per cent of wheat other than hard red spring, which 5 per cent may include not more than 2 per cent of durum wheat and may contain not more than 5 per cent of wheat of the variety humpback.

The new section providing grades for mixed durum reads as follows:

Mixed durum shall be mixed wheat, consisting of 70 per cent or more of durum wheat other than the variety red durum and may contain not more than 5 per cent of soft red white and white wheat, singly or combined. Mixed durum shall be graded according to the requirements of the grade for mixed wheat. The grade designation of mixed durum wheat shall be mixed durum, preceded by the number of the grade, or the words "single grade," as the case may be.

Other changes in the new regulations include changes in the definition of the terms wheat and cereal grains, grades for weevil wheat, and a change in the definition of western red wheat and increase in test weight of this subclass. The special limitation against white wheat in wheat of other classes in grades Nos. 1 and 2 of all subclasses of hard red spring and hard red winter wheat is eliminated, and a change is made in the grade designation of mixed wheat. Some changes are also made in the standards for corn, oats and rye.

To the People of Halsey:  
 Having opened the  
**HALSEY MEAT MARKET,**  
 I am prepared to furnish the choicest  
**Chops, Steaks, Roasts, Boiling Pieces, Sausage,**  
 anything in my line, at prices that you will appreciate. Come in and see what I have to offer. Our acquaintance may be mutually pleasant and profitable  
**G. HOFFMAN**

**Republican Women Start National Campaign**



Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, vice chairman of the Republican National committee, has just announced the opening of the National headquarters of the women's bureau of the campaign on the second floor of the Wrigley building, Chicago. Eastern headquarters have been opened in New York city.

**Mrs. A. T. Hert Praises Child Labor Policy.**

"What the future holds for the wage earner and the wage earner's family, is of vital interest to the women of this country," Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, vice chairman of the Republican National committee, stated in a recent interview. "Therefore, the promises of the political parties on the subject of labor are of the greatest importance. When we reflect that there are eight and one-half million women wage earners including two million married women wage earners who are directly affected by labor legislation, as well as the wives of the laboring men who are interested in the protection afforded labor, the importance of the question can be plainly seen.

"Every woman in America is interested in the question of child labor and wants to see the children of this country safeguarded during the most important years of their lives.

"The average woman of today is worker. She either works to support herself and those dependent upon her or she works to make the family income buy as many comforts for her family as possible.

"The last federal census showed that out of 572 occupations, only 35 did not have women workers. Women have entered the realm of industry, and they must be carefully protected.

Start Culling Chicken Flock Early in Season  
 Many people think that culling work should be done after the hens are grown. As a matter of fact, says D. H. Hall, extension poultry specialist, at Clemson college, the culling work in poultry should begin with the eggs and continue until the hens are too old to lay.

In culling young stock Mr. Hall advises that all males should go on market as soon as they weigh about 1 1/2 pounds. The pullets can be graded or culled according to size and development when they weigh about two pounds. At this stage of life many pullets are weak, poorly developed, and undersize. These pullets should be culled out and placed on the market.

The young stock should also feather out quickly. Those that are a long time in growing a new coat of feathers should be culled. The lack of growing feathers early in life is a constitutional weakness that we should avoid as much as possible in our young stock.

**Mary Succeeds on Main Street**

By LAURA MILLER  
 © 1923, by Laura Miller

**THE PICK OF 70,000 JOBS**

When the engineer corps was demobilized with thousands of young engineers and engineering jobs needing to be brought together, they devised a unique employment service. Jobless men were asked whether they would be willing to investigate positions for others while they waited for their own to turn up. They went heads up, shoulders squared, to interview building contractors, personnel directors and bosses. Near-hungry though they might be, they were representatives of the service on legitimate business, not beggars hunting meal tickets for themselves. They seldom went jobless long. Some man was sure to say: "Engineer yourself! Thought so. Why couldn't you tackle this job instead of Brown?"

Out in Fargo there is a young woman who knows all the jobs in North Dakota—and sticks to her own. In 1919 she went to Washington, D. C., to a government training school for public employment office technicians. At that time it was easy to "overhear something like this," says Mary Jones has technique, "but you know no woman is ever trusted with the direction of an office handling men and women." Mintie Bowe of Fargo took no part in these "sordid" discussions. She was remembered for her had gone back home chiefly because she seemed to possess the old-fashioned faculty of attending to her own business and doing it well.

A year of 1920 was a visitor to North Dakota came home bringing a summer clubhouse outside of Fargo which the Business Women's club had opened. "There was a quiet little woman called Mrs. Bowe who seemed to be largely responsible for its success," the visitor remembered.

A recent letter from Fargo brought fresh news of Mrs. Bowe. Though most of the public employment offices were closed soon after the war, Mintie Bowe's management to keep on rendering service. Now, the only one in the state open the year round, it maintains supervision over the 70,000 people who pass through the office annually. Ninety per cent of them are men—and outdoor men at that.

"Find work in your home town. Grow with it. If you can outgrow it a bigger opportunity is a bigger place will always find you," she says to the women who come to her for advice.

**Study Been Made of Meadow Death Camas  
It Affects Sheep More Than Any Other Animal.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture engaged in the study of plants poisonous to live stock have recently completed a study of the meadow death camas, known scientifically as *Zygadenus venenosus*, which they say is one of four species most likely to be encountered by stockmen using the western range. The other species are grassy death camas, foothill death camas, and mountain death camas. The species known as "meadow" is characteristic of the states bordering on the Pacific ocean. It affects sheep more than any other class of animals, but horses are poisoned by it and sometimes killed. While it is poisonous to cattle few are injured under range conditions, and swine are probably not harmed at all because they promptly expel the plant by vomiting if they do eat it.

This species of death camas has about the same poisoning power as the grassy death camas and these two are three times as toxic as the foothill variety and seven times as toxic as the mountain death camas. Although it takes about the same quantity of meadow camas as grassy camas to produce symptoms of poisoning it takes much more of it to produce death. Grassy death camas is the most dangerous, followed by meadow death camas and foothill death camas which are about equally potent in producing death.

The results of this investigation, which was carried on by C. D. Marsh and A. B. Clawson of the bureau of animal industry, have been published in Department Bulletin No. 1240 which may be had upon request by those interested in the details of the investigation.

**"JUST TWENTY-ONE"**

One of the important factors in the election of the man who is to be the next President of the United States, will be the young men and women who are just old enough to vote.

Some of these first voters are wage earners, others are still in college. They share a common responsibility, that of expressing the views and wishes of the youth of America.

**Crop Rotation Is Quite Important**

**Wise Plan Not to Use Plants of Same Botanical Order in Same Positions.**

Pay especial attention to companion and follow crops. A companion crop is one that grows simultaneously with another. A follow crop is, as its name indicates, something to follow and use the same soil after the first crop is harvested. Corn or cabbage would be a follow crop for radishes, early beans, lettuce or spinach.

Parsley or carrots sown with radish seed is a companion crop, the seeds germinating in succession and the radishes being pulled as they mature while the parsley or carrots, taking longer to germinate, will keep right on growing among the radishes and continue after they have been pulled.

**Example of Companion Crop.**

Early cabbage plants set at intervals of 18 inches among rows of early radishes or young onions to keep growing when the radishes and onions have been pulled give another example of the companion crop.

By tabulating follow and companion crops closely and accurately the ground is used to its full capacity and the greatest yield secured from the garden. Plan for all the soil can carry. Fertilize to make it carry a full burden of vegetables from frost to frost.

**Rotation of Crops.**

Rotation of crops is important. It is wise not to plant plants of the same botanical order in the same positions year in and year out. Beans and peas should move across the garden and back from year to year. Members of the cabbage family should be shifted in their position. So also should corn as each of these vegetables exhausts certain elements in the soil in time and may also have disease germs.

A convenient way of securing this rotation is to draw a plan which you can reserve. When you plant it from left to right this year, next season turn it around and plant the same plan from right to left. In this way the shift will be made with the exception of the central rows. After you have worked this for a season or two, a new plan can be drawn to give more diversity of planting to the central subjects.

**Avoid Cutting Corn for Silage When Immature**

One of the few cases where a man had better be too late than too early is in the time of filling the silo. By all means avoid cutting silage corn too early. Silage from immature corn turns

sour, is less palatable than when properly made, and has lower feeding value. Best results are obtained by commencing to fill while the leaves of the upper part of the stalks are yet green, but not until the kernels are distinctly dented, in dent varieties, or considerably hardened in others.

Its full feeding value cannot be obtained until the soft dough stage is reached. The lower leaves will then be dead, some of the husks will have turned brown, and the ears will be hard, but the stalks and upper leaves of the plants will still be green and succulent.

When silage corn is so dry that the cut fodder does not feel moist, as it is squeezed in the hand, water should be added at filling time. This can best be accomplished by turning a running hose into the blower. The amount of water to be used will depend on the rate of filling. Aim to make the cut fodder moist enough to pack down solidly. It is well to give close attention to the matter of cutting the corn at the proper time. An error then may mean feed wasted instead of feed conserved.

**Legumes Produce Class of Feed High in Protein**

There is a greater choice among legume crops than there was a few years ago, when clover held so prominent a place. Now there are several crops suitable for fodder and at the same time valuable for restoring nitrogen by plowing under. Vetches, alfalfa, sweet clover and in favored districts the soy bean are all legumes and nitrogen gatherers.

The legumes make for a more diversified farming system. They produce a class of feed high in protein, which enables the farmer to balance the live stock rations by using home-grown feed. This makes for more efficient and profitable live stock production. Legumes also build up the soil. Best of all they add nitrogen, a much-needed element for plant growth, to the soil. They eradicate weeds. They make for larger yield per acre of a cleaner and higher quality crop, which meets market demand, thus bringing higher prices.

Alfalfa may be grown for hog pasture, for hay and for seed. The clovers are grown for hay, for pasture (especially sweet clover for cattle pasture), for soil improvement and for seed. The soy beans are grown for the seed as a feed for live stock, also to sell for seed.

**Pasture Sow and Litter**

The sow and litter should be on good rape pasture and, immediately after weaning, the sow's ration should be increased so that she will gain at least one pound per day until breeding. After breeding she should continue to gain, but at a slower rate. She should be in good condition at farrowing time, but not fat.

**Legumes Have High Need for Application of Lime**

Best returns are secured from lime, by using it for legume crops such as alfalfa or the clovers, says P. F. Schweninger, extension soils specialist of the Missouri College of Agriculture. This is true because the legumes have a higher need for lime than any other farm crops grown in this section and because the nitrogen fixing bacteria associated with these crops require a sweet soil in which to do their work.

When lime is applied and the growth of these soil building crops made more successful the succeeding crop yields are also increased. If, on the other hand, the lime were applied for grain crops alone the return would be much smaller.

Wherever farmers apply lime on wheat land in the next fall or winter they should, by all means, sow clover the next spring, for in doing so they will take advantage of their best chance for a profit from liming.

Many experiments in Missouri show that lime has increased the yield of clover hay enough to pay the cost of liming under present economic conditions. The increased yields of corn, oats and wheat following the clover have constituted a good net profit above the expense of liming.

**Soy Beans Prefer Heavy Soil and Much Moisture**

Soy beans prefer the heavier, dark soils and will stand a great deal of moisture, but if this soil remains wet during the season it should be drained. The soy beans should be properly inoculated, which is best done by mixing three or four quarts of soil secured from a well-inoculated field with each bushel of the seed. Prepare the soil as for corn and sow any time after corn planting, using an early variety. It is believed that the early plantings do better, however, and we would advise that this field be planted as soon as the soil can be gotten ready. If the soil is sour it should be limed and if it has not been fertilized recently it should receive about 100 pounds of acid phosphate per acre.

The roots of any plant set should be given plenty of room. Be sure that the soil over the roots is firm, but leave the top soil loose.

The Otootan variety is the best soy bean for hay except on land infested with cowpea wilt. In this case the Laredo variety should be used.