

# WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

## House Bill 9,157 a "Horrible Example"



WASHINGTON.—That part of official Washington which is working for the reorganization of the executive departments is pointing to house bill 9157 as a "horrible example" of present conditions. It was introduced by Representative Gordon Lee of Georgia and was referred to the committee on agriculture. It authorizes the President, upon recommendation of the secretary of agriculture, to establish a national park in a national forest reservation in the Blue Ridge and Cohanata mountains of Georgia, created in 1911 under the Weeks act. There are provisions for leasing land for hotels, summer resorts, cottages and homes. The park is to be subject to rules promulgated by the secretary of agriculture, who is

charged with the duty of executing the act. To the outsider this bill seems harmless, but to the insider it is all wrong. Under the usual procedure national park bills go to the public lands committee. A national park is created by act of congress, not by presidential proclamation. National parks are in charge of the secretary of the interior, who is ex officio head of the national park service, a bureau created for the specific purpose of managing the national parks. National parks contain no summer resorts, cottages and homes; public service utilities only are recognized.

Of course, these departures from the usual did not just happen. The Agricultural department has long been campaigning to have the national park service transferred to it from the Interior department, and is now developing the national forests—created for lumber and grazing—as recreational competitors of the national parks. Now that a reorganization of the departments may result in transferring the forest service to the Interior department, house bill 9157 has an evident purpose.

## Where Government Employees Do Resign

THE old saying regarding government employees that few die and none resign does not apply to the patent office. The force of examiners in this important bureau numbers 430. In 32 months 231 of them resigned. In a little over a year one-quarter of the entire force went out. They became very tired working for Uncle Sam for \$1,500 to \$2,700 a year, when they could go with corporations that would pay them two or three times as much, or could begin the practice of patent law.

If an application for a patent is filed today, the inventor will be lucky if he secures its first consideration a year from now. There are nearly 60,000 applications on file in the patent office and these must all be taken up and considered in their order. No wonder that the patent office is overwhelmed with complaints from manufacturers representing every section. The patent office, as Commissioner Robertson says in his annual report, is retarding industry instead of providing new avenues for employment.

Seventy years ago patent examiners were paid \$2,400 a year, the same salary as a congressman then received,



but from 1842 to 1921 only \$300 has been added to this amount. Forty-eight out of the 430 receive the maximum figure. There are nearly 100 who get only \$1,500 a year. Time and time again congress has been urged to pay these men a salary commensurate with their work, especially as the patent office is a profit-producing concern and the money does not come out of the pockets of the taxpayers. Nothing has been done. Bills have passed the senate and the house separately and have even reached the conference stage, but they have never become laws. At the present time another bill, favorably reported unanimously by the committee on patents, is pending in the house.

## Women Clash in "Equal Rights" Battle



MOVEMENT instituted by women against women—that is the essence of the bill for abolition of all legal disabilities and discriminations against women that is being promulgated by the Woman's Party. This is the attitude taken by the National Consumers' league, of which Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Edward P. Costigan of Chicago and Miss R. P. Halleck of Louisville are vice presidents.

"Perhaps they are doing it unwittingly, but they are sweeping away all the social discriminations we have been fighting for," said Miss Jennette Rankin, formerly congresswoman from Montana. Miss Rankin, who is in Washington to attend the twenty-second annual convention of the Consumers' league, and she is a perfect example

of the contrast between the woman in political and public life of today and the first fighters for suffrage. She had on a maroon suit that simply awed with its intricate simplicity, and a hat to match, with a long sweeping feather. Shades of stiff collars!

"We can't ever make the problems of men and women alike," she declared. "They aren't alike; and they need separate attention. Nothing would be better for the factories that employ women than this bill."

Here's the point at issue: The Woman's party has been trying to have a "blanket bill" passed by the several states which shall place men and women on an absolute equality as citizens. Progress has been slow. So now the Woman's Party proposes an amendment to the Constitution covering the same ground.

## Woman in Congress Tells Funny Stories

CRITICAL visitors in the gallery listened intently the other day when the only woman in congress, Miss Alice Robertson of Oklahoma, made a speech. Curiously enough, it was in opposition to the "maternity bill," which the women of the country apparently supported. These critical visitors also commented on the fact that she told three funny stories in succession at the beginning of her remarks. She began thus:

"Mr. Chairman, it may seem ungracious to speak of a little incident that occurred once when a Cherokee girl—and very few of our beautiful half-breed Cherokee girls can talk in Cherokee—was suddenly called upon to speak in her own language for the benefit of an assembled audience. But she quickly arose to the occasion and repeated over and over, with different inflections of voice and gesture, the alphabet and counted up to 25. [Laughter.] We have heard the arguments about pigs, and they mean just about as much as the Cherokee alphabet and counting up to 25. [Laughter.]

"The committee in reporting out this bill remind me a little of the spoiled child traveling with its mother and nursery governess; the mother was aroused in a novel; young hopeful crying very petulantly; mother said to the



nursery governess, without looking up from her novel, 'Why don't you give him what he wants?' I've told you he is too high strung to be crossed in anything. There was a moment's silence, and then a frightened and angry howl. Mother said, 'Why don't you give him what he wants?' Poor nursery governess replying, 'I did let him have it. It was a bumblebee and it stung him.' [Laughter.] The house has been given the bill that it has been crying for; it may prove to have a sting to it."

Her third story was the one about the little boy who came in all excited and told his mother there were more than a million cats fighting in their back yard—which finally turned out to be two, making more noise than a million.

## The Passing Years

YEARS whose cup of life o'er brimmed With joys that could not be contained; O years whose light of joy was drained:

Though on our lives are graven deep The records of your fleeting stay, When we with you did laugh or weep, You took no thought of us away.

O years to come, in silent file, Out of the future nearing fast, You soon will pass us by and, while We greet you, mingle with the past.

Though on your front the sunbeams play; With garlands gay your brows be twined;

We know, when you have passed our way, What deep regrets you'll leave behind.

And yet we welcome in its turn Each new year whatever gifts it brings

For ever in our hearts doth burn A spark of hope for better things; Ever unquenched to live and glow Till fade the stars from out the sky;

In that great day when we shall know That all our years have passed us by.

—Walter Lewis Pattenon in the Illinois State Register.

## Peace on Earth

LOOK back upon the past year, and see how little we have striven, and to what small purpose, and how often we have been cowardly and hung back, or temerarious and rushed unwisely in; and how every day and all day long we have transgressed the law of kindness; it may seem a paradox, but in the bitterness of these discoveries a certain consolation resides.

Life is not designed to minister to a man's vanity. He goes upon his long business most of the time with a hanging head, and all the time like a child. Full of rewards and pleasure as it is—so that to see the day-break or the moon rise, or to meet a friend, or to hear dinner call when he is hungry, fill him with surprising joy—this world is yet for him no abiding city. Friendships fall through, health fails, weakness assails him; year after year he must thumb the hardly varying record of his own weakness and folly.

It is a friendly process of detachment. When the time comes that he should go, there need be few illusions left about himself. Here lies one who meant well, tried a little, failed much; surely that may be his epitaph, of which he need not be ashamed. Nor will he complain at the summons, which calls a defeated soldier from the field; defeated, ay, if he were Paul or Marcus Aurelius—but if there is still one inch of fight in his old spirit, undishonored. Give him a march with his old bones; there, out of the glorious sun-colored earth, out of the day and the dust, and the ecstasy—there goes another Faithful Failure.

## Quaint New Year Customs

IN SCOTLAND New Year's day has even more importance than Christmas. Highland laddies form processions and go from house to house singing and receiving food and gifts. From Scotland also comes the curious superstition that it is unlucky to take anything out of the house on New Year's day before one has brought something in; hence members of the family may be seen carrying a piece of coal or any small object into the house, to prevent misfortune during the new year.

A quaint New Year custom in Herefordshire, England, is to weave black-thorn into a crown, sing it slightly over a fire and stand around it repeating the words, "Old Cider." The crown is then hung up for luck during the year.

The wassail bowl or loving cup, filled with spiced ale, was in use in New Year celebrations in Old World countries, and children would go about the streets caroling.

In England December 25 was the New Year's day until the time of William the Conqueror. His coronation occurred January 1, hence the year was ordered to begin on that day. England however, gradually fell into unison with the rest of Christendom, and began the year the 25th of March. The Gregorian calendar restored January 1 as the gateway of the year but it was not until 1752 that England adopted this date.

The custom of exchanging New Year presents still holds in France and the Latin countries.

# ONLY PIGS

By Mary Graham Bonner

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"QUEAL, squeal, squeal" said Pinky Pig. "Grunt, grunt, grunt," said Porky Pig. "It's the best thing I ever heard of," said Brother Bacon.

"It most certainly is," said Sammy Sausage. "I've never heard of anything so nice," said Master Pinky Pig. And his mother added, "It's fine, squeal, squeal, it's fine." "I agree," said Miss Ham. And she grunted five times, one grunt after the other to show that she agreed.

"What are you all talking about?" asked Red Top, the rooster. "You don't know?" asked all the pigs. "Oh yes, I know," said Red Top, crowing proudly. "Then why did you ask?" inquired Brother Bacon.

"You haven't much sense," said Red Top. "Of course I don't know, or I wouldn't have asked." "Well did I ever," grunted Miss Ham. "You said one moment ago that you did know and now you say you don't know. Which do you mean? Do you know what we were talking about or don't you?"

"Yes," said Sammy Sausage, "that is what we would like to know." "Well," said Red Top, "I don't know, and if I had I wouldn't have asked you. When I said I knew I thought you all had sense enough to know that I was joking. It seems that none of you can take a joke."

"Take a joke," repeated Brother Bacon. "You say that none of us can take a joke. Well, why should we? A joke isn't anything to eat. What would we be doing with a joke I'd like to know."

"Yes," said Porky Pig, "we'd all like to know what we would do with a joke." "We'd like to know what we could do if we took a joke. It's nothing to eat so why should we take it?" Red Top the rooster clucked and crowed and grinned.

"This is the best joke," "What do we care about it being the best joke?" asked Brother Bacon. "We've already told you we didn't care about a joke because it was nothing to eat. We don't care whether it is a best one or not. Now if you were talking about a best dish of food—that would be different."

"Yes, that would be quite different," squealed the other pigs. "I was wrong," said Red Top grinning. "Of course you have no wish to take a joke because it is nothing to eat. I meant, of course, that it was a joke when I pretended I knew what you were talking about just after I had asked you that question. I wouldn't have asked you if I had known, as I have said before. And I wouldn't have bothered to have had a little joke with you if I had thought that you didn't care about joking. In fact you care about nothing but eating."

All the pigs grinned and twisted their little tails. "We show we're regular pigs," said Brother Bacon. "We'll forget about jokes and joking then," said Red Top. "Tell me what you were talking about. I would like to hear. I don't know really. That's the truth. And that's not a joke."

"We were talking about it being such a good thing," explained Miss Ham. "What is such a good thing?" asked Red Top. "This idea of New Year's resolutions," said Miss Ham. "You see we heard that every year around this time folks and creatures began making good resolutions. And we've made ours. We think they're fine and we hope to live up to them."

"That's good," said Red Top. "But what are your resolutions?" he asked after a moment. "To get all we can to eat, each of us," said Miss Ham. "and never to think or worry about anyone but ourselves."

"Well, I never," said Red Top. "You don't know much about the real meaning of good resolutions, but what should I expect? After all your are only pigs." "Pigs with good resolutions," repeated Miss Ham.

Old Oiletch. Do not throw away old oiletch. Use it for pads for the baby.

# DAIRY

COOLING MILK REDUCES LOSS

Natural Ice Can Be Harvested on Majority of Farms and Is Most Profitable Crop.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Customer—This milk is sour. Milk Inspector—Your bacteria count is too high. Cheesemaker—I can't make good cheese out of this milk. Buttermaker—We can't use this cream.

Hurts, doesn't it? Yet that is what happens regularly every year when an after can of milk arrives at the milker's plant or creamery sour. One creamery returned over \$2,000 worth of milk and cream in one year to farmers. A milk plant received nearly 50,000 gallons of sour milk in one year. Why? Because the milk was held and shipped at too high a temperature and the bacteria in it multiplied so rapidly that the milk soured before it arrived.

Cooling milk on the farm will reduce this loss. All that is required is a supply of ice and a little care. Natural ice can be harvested on farms where 85 per cent of our milk is produced, and it is one of the real paying crops of the farm. Few tools are required; and for the average farm two saws, two pair of tongs, two ice hooks, one pointed bar, and one straight board for marking should be sufficient.

The first thing to do is to provide a place to store the ice. If ice is scarce and hard to put up, it would probably be well to build an ice house, plans for which may be obtained from the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture. When ice is abundant and easily harvested, it may be cheaper to disregard the shrinkage factor and store it in a pit, cellar, shed, or other place, and insulate it with sawdust or shavings. If this is done, 30 to 50 per cent additional ice should be provided to allow for shrinkage.

Where cream only is to be cooled, allow at least one-half ton of ice per cow. For cooling milk, allow 1½ tons per cow. These quantities should be enough to leave a margin for household use; but it is better to have too much than too little. Whenever practicable, build the ice house in the form of a cube, allowing 45 cubic feet of space for each ton of ice.

The pond or stream selected for cutting ice should of course be free from dirt or contamination from barnyards, privies, or refuse heaps. The ice



Cutting ice for cooling dairy products in summer.

should be kept clear of snow, as frozen refreezing. When it has snowed to a sufficient depth, mark off the surface into cakes of the desired size, making sure that the lines form rectangles. Cut out a strip of ice (with the saw) the width of the cake desired, and force this strip under the ice, thus forming a channel to the landing and loading place. Large strips may then be sawed off and floated to the landing, where they may be cut up into cakes. These cakes are then hauled to the storage place and packed in as close together as possible, and all cracks and air spaces filled in with sawdust. Cakes that are cut squarely and are uniform in size and shape pack together with less air space and are convenient to handle.

The cost of ice is small, and the work generally comes during a slack season. There is little reason, therefore, why every farmer in the natural-ice section should not have ice with which to cool his dairy products, and to make such delicacies as ice cream, feed tea, feed undermilk, feed fruit and vegetables, etc., possible on the farm.

Detailed information on harvesting and storing ice will be found in Farmers' Bulletin 1078, "Harvesting and Storing Ice on the Farm," which may be obtained on request from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## SALT IS REQUIRED BY COWS

Best Plan to Place It in Boxes in Yard Where Animal Can Lick It at Will. Salt is required by all animals. The dairy cow requires an ounce or more a day and while she should be given all she needs, she should not be forced to take more than she wants. It is best, therefore, to give only a small quantity on the feed, and to place rock salt in boxes in the yard where she can lick it at will.

# LIVE STOCK

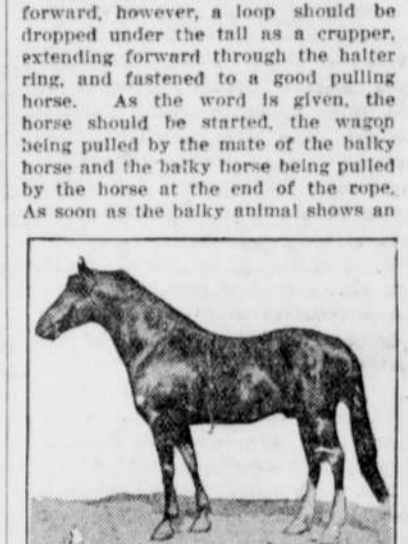
CONTROL OF UNRULY HORSES

As Balking Is Largely a Nervous Disorder, Quietness and Kindness Are Essential.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Some work horses, although a little cold shouldered, will pull when once started. As balking seems to be largely a nervous trouble, quietness and kindness must be used at all times, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Before any persuasive treatment is tried the bearing of the harness should be examined to determine if it is hurting the horse and thus causing the balking. If nothing is wrong, place a rope or strap around the knees of the horse and pull straight to the front, which will generally induce him to move a step at a time, and thus gradually resume his work. Where it is repeated several times this persuasive treatment is usually sufficient to get the horse to pull.

In case the horse is a confirmed balker, throws himself, and refuses to get up, something out of the ordinary must be done to attract the animal's attention. The horse should be hitched with a good pulling animal and when down should be held in that position by having two men sit on his head and neck. Then take a bucket of water and pour a very small stream on the animal's nose, occasionally allowing a little to fall into the upturned nostril. The animal will struggle to rise, but he should be held down for about two minutes, with the water trickling on his muzzle all the time. The horse then should be permitted to get on his feet, and if he goes down a second time the treatment should be repeated. It is only rarely that a balky horse of this character will throw himself a third time where this treatment is followed.

If the animal still refuses to move forward, however, a loop should be dropped under the tail as a crupper, extending forward through the halter ring, and fastened to a good pulling horse. As the word is given, the horse should be started, the wagon being pulled by the mate of the balky horse and the balky horse being pulled by the horse at the end of the rope. As soon as the balky animal shows an



Scotland, an Excellent Specimen of the Morgan Breed.

Inclination to move by himself, the tension of the rope should be released and should be tightened again only when the balker hesitates or stops. This treatment is generally effective in curing a balky horse and should never be attended by punishment with the whip.

## GRAIN FEED NOT ESSENTIAL

Sheep Will Do Well Where Leguminous Roughage and Corn Silage Are Available.

Grain feeding of sheep during the early winter months is not absolutely essential where a leguminous roughage and good corn silage or roots are available; but the best results are obtained when a small amount of grain is fed regularly throughout the winter and increased just previous to lambing. Two parts whole oats and one part wheat bran, by measure, make a good mixture. If some grain is fed during the winter, less will be required near lambing time. Old ewes, especially, need plenty of good feed to bring about maximum results.

## HOG SHOULD BE PROTECTED

Too Many Farmers Have Idea That "Any Place Is Good Enough" for the Animals.

Most farmers have the idea that any place is good enough for a hog. This is a mistake, for the hog is more susceptible to cold than a horse, a cow, or a steer, because he is not so well protected as are the larger animals. The minute a hog is put into a house where drafts blow on him he is almost sure to contract pneumonia or some other similar trouble. If he is kept in a dry, well-ventilated place, where he can stay in comfort, he is not apt to become diseased.

## WAY TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA

Pens Should Be Warm, With Dry Floors and Beds Free From Dust and All Moisture.

Warm houses with dry floors and beds free from dust and moisture are necessary to prevent pneumonia among pigs. Ventilation must be provided so the house will not steam up, but the pigs should not be forced to sleep in a cold draught.

# 13-YEAR MISSISSIPPI

Where Your Taxes Go

Uncle Sam Spends Money in Conducting Your Business

EDWARD G. LOWRY

Washington Close-Up—Bank and Business Articles by Leading Political Economists of Recognized Authority on the Government's Business Methods

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## BURDEN OF TAXES

THE war the government of the States spent about one billion a year for all purposes, interest on the public debt, full fiscal year after fighting the government spent in excess six billion four hundred dollars. In the fiscal year 1921, it spent \$7,890,300, and in the fiscal year which will end on June 30, it will spend more than four billion, says Secretary Mellon of the Treasury Department.

figures include interest on the debt which amounts to about one billion dollars, but include nothing for the year ending June 30, 1921, including both interest and principal, the government will owe more than four times as much in 1922 as it spent yearly in 1921.

expenditures and these heavy are a part of the price of victory. It concerns you to know how these immense sums are paid and how much you pay toward them, the men and women with jobs, the men and women with the census calls gain, the money paid every cent of it, our money until the government can't.

examine the fiscal year 1920, not the slightly less than the previous, as the year ending June 30, will be a slightly less burden than the year preceding. According to a careful analysis made by Dr. E. B. Ross, of the United States bureau of standards, a government which was deeply and fully interested in the subject, man, woman and child in this country contributes an average of one dollar in taxes to the support of the national government. It is nearer fifty-four than fifty dollars, but I am taking the sum for the sake of the round number.

That is, the average family persons pays \$265 a year out earnings to the federal government, in addition to what is state, county and city taxes. That is, the average family income of five is something more than \$2,700. But before any of that \$700 a \$265 must be turned over to the national government to run the government of the United States.

	Per Capita
and excess profit.....	\$37.20
and tobacco.....	2.77
portation and other utility.....	2.72
candy, furs, jewelry, etc.....	2.52
ages.....	1.86
taxes on capital stock.....	.90
Inheritance.....	.97
on legal papers, etc.....	.79
stions to amusements, etc.....	.77
ance and miscellaneous.....	.23
al.....	\$53.77

taxpayer is next of kin to the treasury. At any rate he is the first notified when the treasury money, and he always has to dig into his jeans for whatever is needed. Taxpaying, even more than buying, begins at home. The boy's friend is his mother, but the tax-payer's only friend is himself. The thing that can be done for him is to secure as vividly as possible how his government is costing and him decide what he will do about it. All comes down to this: The money the government spends is not defective organization or exchange, the less you have to spend.

much for the cost of the national government support. We are all million stockholders. The concern has the source of revenue than our situations. It doesn't make any difference. In times like these, when everybody feels that he gets too much for what he sells and has to pay much for what he buys, it seems the least we can do is to take active and intelligent interest in our great common enterprise of ours, that it doesn't waste or spend unnecessarily; that the employees are given adequate work and have working conditions; that their interests are kept high and their enthusiasm in our interest unabated; in fine, as a business it shall be conducted efficiently and economically and in modern scientific principles as large private business.

It is a question you must answer yourself after I have acquainted with the actual situation and con-