

# WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

## J. Barleycorn As Uncle Sam Sees Him



WASHINGTON.—The government forces confiscated 6,000,000 gallons of alcoholic beverages during the year, the internal revenue reports show, while 40,000 persons were arrested for alleged violations. The confiscations were thirty times as large as in the preceding year. The dry agents swept into their net property and liquors valued at \$12,000,000 in the last 12 months. The most flagrant violations occurred in New York, Ohio, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Delaware, with only 53 gallons of liquor seized and 14 persons arrested, was the best behaved, while long-dry Kansas was a close second. Nevada

## Auxiliary Naval Craft in Time of War

NAVAL officials are urging that President Harding and the shipping board, in submitting a ship subsidy program to congress, develop a scheme which will encourage the construction and maintenance of vessels which can be used as auxiliary naval craft in time of war. Considerations involved in the national defense may cause the administration to approve the formula for determining the amount of subsidy to be paid a ship owner which is favored by naval experts, rather than the formula approved by the American merchant marine joint committee, made up of ship owners, operators, and builders. The American merchant marine joint committee, in its recommendations submitted to the ship subsidy conference, held under the auspices of the shipping board, urged that the subsidy be paid under the Gallinger plan of so much a gross ton a year, and that the faster passenger ships be encouraged by means of a postal subsidy. The Gallinger plan, which was approved by the congressional commission headed by the late Senator Gallinger in 1906, was one of the three alternatives suggested in the preliminary recommendations of the committee of experts appointed by the shipping board. Of the other two alternatives proposed by the experts, one contemplated reimbursement on the basis of 33 1-3 per cent of the sea wages paid to officers and crew who are American citizens. The other proposed a differential based on a combination of speed, tonnage and distance covered, or, in other words, the payment of a certain number of cents a gross ton for each 100 miles steamed in the foreign trade. Compilations which have been made by the shipping board experts indicate the need of about 100 ships in the American merchant marine suitable for naval auxiliaries. At present there are only about forty such ships.

## Senators From Utah Agree to Disagree



THE bill (H. R. 2382) to add certain lands to Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska, came up before the senate the other day. The purpose is to add lands on the east of the park to include breeding territory of the wild game and to bring the park nearer to the government railroad, now nearing completion. Then ensued this between the two senators from Utah: Mr. King—Mr. President, I am in sympathy with the general purpose of this bill, but I desire to prepare an amendment so that under certain conditions and restrictions mineral exploration may be permitted. As the law now reads, lands that are withdrawn and attached to national parks may not be prospected under any condition for minerals, and this land, according to the information which I have, might be prospected without any interference with the scenic beauties or the legitimate purposes for which the national park was organized. If my colleague will let the bill go over, I shall be obliged to him. Mr. Smoot—The general land office is now engaged in marking out the boundaries of the park. The senator knows the conditions in Alaska. The men are there already to do the work, and if this is not accomplished and the whole survey made by the latter part of June it will have to go over again. Mr. King—I know my colleague and I entertain the same views as to the right to mine, if it can be done without interfering with the legitimate purposes of the park, and I am sure that the officials of the interior department, with such little aid as I may give, can work out a plan that will be satisfactory. Mr. Smoot—This is a department bill. It was sent to me to be introduced, and, of course, the department makes a favorable report upon it. There was a favorable report made upon it once before. It is a house bill, and passed the house without any opposition whatever. Mr. King said he would call the attention of the department to it immediately. And the bill was passed over.

## Elaborate Plan for Outlawry of Mars

FROM Chicago to President Harding has come from the American Committee for the Outlawry of War a resolution favoring an international plan. Salmon L. Levinson says he and the late Senator Knox of Pennsylvania worked on it for 18 months and that Senator Knox would have championed it before the arms conference had he lived. The plan calls for "a conference of all the civilized nations to be called for the creation and codification of international law; the code to contain, among other things, the following: The further use of war as an institution for the settlement of international disputes shall be abolished. War between nations shall be declared to be a public crime punishable by the law of nations. War shall be defined in the code and the right of defense against actual or imminent attack shall be preserved. All annexations, exactions, or seizures by force, duress or fraud shall be null and void. An international court, with affirmative jurisdiction over purely international disputes, shall be created, and its decisions as nearly as may be on the

and Vermont also showed marked tendency for peaceful enforcement of the law. Bootleggers plying in beer fared the worst at the hands of dry agents. The government's beer confiscations totaled 5,000,000 gallons, with 400,000 gallons of wine and 440,000 gallons of distilled spirits seized. The most valuable property was seized in Florida, while \$2,250,000 worth of "booze" and paraphernalia (including distilleries) fell into the hands of the government. New York ran a close second with \$1,450,000 worth of property seized. Ohio led in the number of citizens arrested. Approximately 3,800 Ohioans were arrested during the year, while 3,500 were arrested in New York. Illinois ranked third in arrests with 2,500, with Massachusetts fourth with 2,200, and Texas next with 2,000. California and Missouri followed in order with about 1,200 arrests. The most beer was seized in Georgia, where agents confiscated 1,450,000 gallons. North Carolina was second and Virginia third.



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Jurisdiction of the United States Supreme court over controversies between states. National armaments to be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety and with the necessities of international requirements. Abolition of professional soldiery and substitution of a potential army of citizen soldiers on the Swiss model. All nations shall make public report once each year, setting forth fully their military and naval armaments, structural and chemical. These reports to be verified by authorized committees. The doctrines of military necessity, retaliation and reprisal, which are open to such flagrant and abhorrent abuse, shall be eliminated.

## TAILORED FROCKS OF WOOL; COLORFUL BREAKFAST COATS

INTEREST has not been centered so much during the past few seasons on the graceful long-line dresses that have won the devotion of women as on their decoration. Fabrics have been still less important, but the coming of spring will change all this, so the fashion prophets say—it is to be a colorful season and its rosy dawn is painting the horizon with many hues. There is no reason to think that the silhouette will be changed, but even in durable and usually sedate



SMART ALL-DAY FROCKS

colors as English or Scotch tweeds, and usually such trimming as they have is fashioned of the same materials in platings or ruffles and the like. Small fruits or flowers made of silk provide pretty finishing touches for them. One of these breakfast coats of taffeta is shown in the illustration below. It has a skirt portion in three tiers set together with cord covered with the silk and joined to the body of the coat in the same way. It is a simple composition with square pockets, elbow sleeves and small sailor collar, all using covered cord as a finish. These bright colored or changeable silks and

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BREAKFAST COAT OF TAFFETA

one chooses black or other dark color. It is predicted that navy blue will be less in demand than it has been. This frock has the fashionable plaited panel that is introduced in so many ways and often falls free from the waist down. A very handsome giraffe of silk cord and beads is worn with it. Another straight-line dress is a better model for slender figures, with its skirt gathered to a loose bodice and set on with piping. Plaits are introduced at each side in the skirt. It is easy to start the day clad in a cheerful dress whether we begin

sattins are pretty with, or without fur-bellows and frills because of their color and sheen. The silk breakfast coat has newly-arrived rivals in other materials and the new morning frocks and apron-dresses of plain satteen with decorative features of cretonne-patterned cottons look as if they might at least keep pace with them.

Julius Bottomley

## DAIRY

### DAIRY CATTLE ON DRY FARM

Government Begins Study of Dairying and Crop Possibilities in Southwest.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In order to study the possibilities of dairying and to develop better methods of crop utilization in the dry-farming regions of the Southwest, the bureau of animal industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has established a herd of purebred dairy cattle on a farm in the semi-arid district of northwestern Oklahoma. The bureau of plant industry has had a farm here near the town of Woodward for many years, and has studied such crops as grain sorghums, broom corn, forage sorghums, cowpeas, alfalfa, rye for the prevention of soil



Weighing Out the Proper Rations Requires But Little Time.

blowing, and winter wheat for pasture. From now on the farm will be used co-operatively by the bureau of plant industry and the bureau of animal industry. This is considered a necessary combination, as most of the feeds grown there are of the kind that must be fed largely to live stock.

The dairy division hopes to determine whether or not it is desirable to produce live stock under those dry-land conditions, and to grow the crops which will give the largest returns per acre in terms of milk or cream. The question is not one of crop tonnage, but of the amount of finished dairy products that can be turned out. The work here is not designed to discover the best practices for any particular state, but to study practices that will be desirable in the large dry-land regions where only certain crops can be grown.

The people of this little Oklahoma town have shown great enthusiasm in regard to the investigations that the department of agriculture contemplates. The town purchased 100 acres adjoining the old government farm, and turned it over free to the government for a period of 99 years. The voters of the town were almost unanimous in favor of this donation.

The cattle that are being used on this farm are also in the country-wide breeding project being conducted by the dairy division and bulls have been sent from the government farm at Beltsville, Md. In this breeding project, which now includes more than 300 cows and 50 bulls, it is hoped to determine what are the best methods of breeding for the improvement of cattle. The large scale of this investigation should make the results particularly valuable.

### CLEAN ALL DAIRY UTENSILS

Where Several Cows Are Kept Water May Be Heated by Means of Small Boiler.

One of the greatest conveniences on the farm where cows are kept is some means for heating an abundance of water for washing the milk vessels. Where a considerable number of cows is kept, heating water by means of steam from a small, low-pressure, upright boiler is desirable, but on the small farm a stove with a basin fitted into the top (or it may be separate from the top) can be purchased cheaply and will serve the purpose, provided the water is properly heated. Water can be pumped from the well directly into the basin. In order to avoid heating the milk room and to do away with smoke and ashes, the water heater should be placed immediately outside of the milk room; and, if elevated, the water from it can be run into the washing vat.

### PRUNE APPLE TREE PROPERLY

Orchardists Should Take Care Not to Cut a Hole in Top—Too Much Wood Taken Out.

In working on apple trees be careful not to cut a hole in the treetop. Many people read about opening up the center of the tree in order to let sunlight in and then make the mistake of cutting out too much wood. A tree properly pruned should never show where the limbs come from when viewed at a distance of 25 feet.

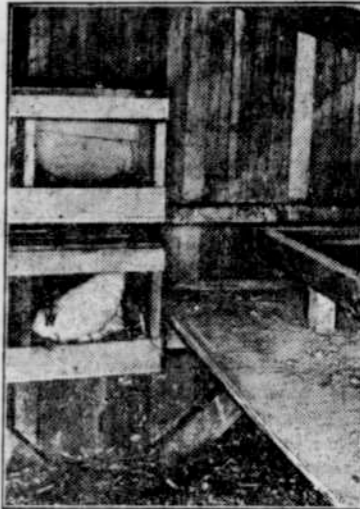
## POULTRY

### HATCHET BEST FOR SICK HENS

Many Reasons Enumerated Why Ailing Fowls Should Be Killed Rather Than Cured.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The most reliable and profitable method for curing sick poultry is the hatchet. At least that seems to have been the experience of a large number of commercial poultry raisers. They find that it does not pay to spend much time or money in trying to bring a sick fowl back to health. One reason is that it takes considerable time, during which the bird will not be laying, and another is that a sick bird is always a menace to the rest of the flock. However, in spite of the efficiency of the hatchet as a cure, it is not good business to be careless just because such



Profits Are Greater Where Houses Are Kept in Sanitary Condition.

an efficient remedy is at hand. Prevention in most cases is not difficult nor costly, and pays big dividends. The poultry flock is subject to a number of diseases, some of which spread rapidly and cause big losses. The birds may also be infested with various parasites, some of which live on the surface of the body and others in the various parts of the interior. Such parasites, whether they are outside or inside workers, are injurious because they take a part of the nourishment which should be used to put on flesh or to produce eggs, and also because of irritation and inflammation of the parts they attack.

The contagious diseases caused by germs and the weakness and loss of flesh caused by the larger parasites are the most important conditions which the poultryman must consider in order to keep his birds in health. These germs and parasites can be kept down by suitable preventative measures, and the aim of study of the diseases should be to learn prevention rather than cure. Medicines may be given advantageously at times but as a rule, as has been suggested, it is better to kill the sufferer. There is another reason not yet mentioned that makes the killing of sick birds desirable. Birds that first contract diseases are apt to be the weakest ones in the flock and should be culled out.

The more birds kept on a farm or plot of ground and the more they are crowded the greater the danger from contagion and parasites, and the more important the measures for excluding, eradicating, and preventing development of these causes of disease.

The best way to do this is to secure eggs from a flock that has shown no indication of contagious disease for at least a year. If precautions are taken to keep the eggs absolutely clean and they are hatched in a thoroughly cleaned incubator the young chicks will have a much better chance. They will also grow up with a better chance of escaping disease if they are raised in clean brooders and kept upon ground where poultry has not run for some time.

Sometimes these directions cannot be followed explicitly. If all the available ground has been recently used for poultry, fowls should be taken from that part which is to be used for the new flock, a good coating of freshly slacked lime applied to the surface, and a few days later it should be plowed. Then it should be cultivated three or four times with intervals of a week, and finally sowed to a small grain crop. In a few months the greater part of the germs will be destroyed, but it is better to leave the ground uncultivated by poultry until a winter has passed.

It is more difficult to raise a new flock free from parasites if the eggs are hatched by hens, for hens may carry lice and mites and various parasites. For this reason it is a good idea to select hens for brooding from a flock free from disease and pests.

To keep germs and parasites from developing to a great extent, poultry houses need to be cleaned frequently and the drinking fountains and feed troughs need a weekly washing with boiling water or other disinfectant. If any lice or mites are found on the birds or in their houses, the roosts and adjoining parts of the walls must be painted with commercial carbolineum or a mixture of 1 quart kerosene and 1 teaspoonful of crude carbolic acid or crude creosol, or the house may be whitewashed with freshly slacked lime and sprayed with kerosene emulsion. Dust the fowl with sodium fluoride or ice powder.