

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

New Rule on Senatorial Elections?



WASHINGTON.—One of the aftermaths of the senate decision that Senator Newberry is entitled to that seat is a proposed new rule, to be added to the standing rules of the senate. Senator Pomerene of Ohio offered the rule, which was incorporated in the record of the proceedings without reading and referred to the committee on rules. In offering it Senator Pomerene said:

Mr. Pomerene. Mr. President, I desire to offer a new rule, to be added to the standing rules of the senate, relating to the nomination and election of United States senators.

The Supreme court held the corrupt practices act unconstitutional so far as it related to the nomination of senators. The justices of the Supreme court in handing down their opinion said:

"As each House shall be the judge

of the elections, qualifications and returns of its own members, and as congress may by law regulate the times, places and manner of holding elections, the National government is not without power to protect itself against corruption, fraud or other malign influences."

The rule which I present modifies the corrupt practices act so as to make it a rule of the senate, and thereby avoid the constitutional question which was decided by the Supreme court. If it should be adopted and enforced, the method of relief against extravagant expenditures will be the same in the senate that it would have been under the act if the act had been held constitutional.

The rule offered is long. It provides for the filing by the candidate of itemized statements of moneys received in aid of his candidacy; of moneys expended by him, and of political promises made, the same being forbidden. No candidate shall expend any sum in the aggregate, in excess of the amount which he may lawfully expend, under the laws of the state in which he resides; provided, that no candidate shall expend any sum, in the aggregate, exceeding \$10,000 in any campaign for his nomination and election. Wilful violation by a candidate denies him the right to a seat.

Senator Hitchcock's Bank of Nations

SENATOR HITCHCOCK of Nebraska proposes a Bank of Nations with the United States as majority stockholder, an international trade "dollar" as a substitute for gold, and conduct of world business on a credit, instead of a cash basis. He has introduced a bill in the senate providing for establishing such a bank of nations with \$2,400,000,000 capital. The United States would hold \$1,300,000,000 of the stock.

He said concerning this proposed bank in the senate that this plan is to apply to the international field the same ideas that have been successfully used in the domestic field—that is, to establish a great international bank, with the power to issue currency against a safe reserve of gold. The plan is to make it the business of this bank to finance international trade, to buy and sell exchange, and to lend money to importers and exporters. In a supplemental way the bill would also give power to buy and sell interest-bearing bonds of nations owning the bank.

After the United States secretary of treasury had taken for the treasury of the United States \$1,300,000,000 of the



stock the bill would offer \$200,000,000 of the stock for sale to bankers and exporters and importers interested in international commerce. They might also have checking accounts in the bank. The bill would then offer for sale to other nations of the world \$900,000,000 of the capital stock, provided they entered into the necessary treaties to become stockholders. It would make one-third of each stock subscription payable in gold and two-thirds in interest-bearing bonds of solvent governments, meaning those governments which had made the arrangements with the United States to reduce armaments so as to make their governments solvent.

General Pershing's Military Policy



GENERAL PERSHING, chief of staff, appearing before the house military affairs committee with respect to military policy, urged the following:

That the regular army should not under any circumstances be reduced below 150,000 men.

An efficient force of 14,000 officers, and creation of a "plucking board," to weed out misfits in the officer corps.

Retention of nine camps for training centers, one in each corps area, and seven supplementary camps for training and mobilizing national guard and reserve units.

Retention of the following camps as military training centers was recommended by the general: Devens,

Mass.; Dix, N. J.; Meade, Md.; McClellan, Ala.; Knox, Ky.; Custer, Mich.; Fort Riley, Kas.; Travis, Tex., and Lewis, Wash.

Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill., and Camp Dodge, Ia., were included in the supplementary list. The others are Upton, N. Y.; Lee, Va.; Jackson, S. C.; Sherman, O., and Pike, Ark.

The War department program, General Pershing said, proposes consolidation at Camp Bragg, N. C., of all field artillery schools east of the Mississippi, and the artillery center at Camp Knox, Ky., "should be moved to Bragg next summer."

Under no circumstances, General Pershing said, should the enlisted personnel of the army be reduced below 150,000, and even if congress should reduce appropriations to force a cut to 100,000, he said that this would not justify a corresponding cut in officer strength.

General Pershing proposed creation of a board of five general officers to pluck out the inefficient officer material, bringing the total down to about 12,000. He would then complete the officer quota of 14,000 by appointment of capable second lieutenants and by rigid promotion requirements.

Blanton on the "Scandals" of Congress

REPRESENTATIVE BLANTON of Texas, whose recent narrow escape from expulsion from the house will be recalled, has hobbled up again with all his old-time vigor. This time he laid bare the ancient "scandals" of the house and senate restaurants; the house barber shop, the mileage and the stationery room. Concerning the latter he said, in part:

Mr. Blanton. In every congress each one of us has credited to his account \$375 for stationery. Let me show you some of the things they keep there in the stationery room for congressmen of the United States to buy with government money. Take, for instance, carving knives and forks, with steel like this. (Exhibiting them.) This is a leather-bound poker set, with four decks of cards and full of red and white and blue poker chips. And they furnish you with a dozen extra decks of cards to go with it. (Exhibiting them.) Lady's manicure set; all these pieces, every one of them with pearl handles, that in the stores of Washington would sell for about \$40. Over here it sells for about \$20.

Now, you know they had so much demand for this little article (exhibiting



ing), a pocket pint whisky flask, covered with ostrich-skin leather, during Christmas time that they sold out. Ladies' bags of this character covered with genuine ostrich leather. Here is a lady's toilet set with brush, comb and a big fine mirror. Then they have fine electric chafing dishes that at manufacturer's prices cost about \$15, while in the stores of Washington they sell for about \$25 or \$30.

I went to the dean of a delegation. He says, "Tom, this was here 50 years before you and I got here." He says, "If you ever get up on the floor of the house and say anything against it, they will call you a demagogue," and they did. He knew what he was talking about.

LURE OF HOUSE FROCKS; IF KNITTED, IT'S SMART

JUST now in the shop windows, sport and tourists apparel, forecasting the modes for spring, holds the more or less fleeting attention of passersby. But, before neighboring windows, filled with simple frocks for the matter-of-fact occupations of their daily lives, women linger longer. These displays of house frocks mean considerable to almost everyone of those who study them and they bring many more purchasers into the stores than less practical things do.

It is a question whether it is better worth while to make these simple cotton frocks at home than to buy them

toggery, sartorially speaking, are the sensation of the day.

The alluring knitted gown of present design and manufacture, likewise sweaters of entirely new interpretation, deserve all the honor heaped upon them. The idea that knitted wear is simply for service and protection against the weather belongs to the past. Nowadays, there is the irresistible appeal of esthetic charm in the handsome knitted gown.

Fancy weaves, shapely sleeves and necklines, graceful fringe effects, remarkable colorings expressed in Roman stripes, Persian patterns and Na-



House Dress of Cross-Bar Percale.

ready made, for manufacturers have reduced their production to such a scale that they can sell them at remarkably low prices. For the average woman it is probably the part of good judgment to buy them ready made, since standard materials are used for them and the workmanship is substantial and fairly good. Percale, gingham, cotton crepe, satine, other printed and plain cottons in substantial weaves, and some cretonne, all figure in their making and designs reveal a demand for neat effects, cheerful colors, and the introduction of two materials.

The house dress shown here, of cross-bar percale, is typical of these frocks. White is introduced in the collar and

vajo designs on backgrounds of every fashionable shade are interesting details which impart to the modern knitted gown the chic and finesse of the carefully fashioned fabric.

Nor is the joy of wearing the knitted frock confined to the athletic girl; on the contrary, these frocks of wool and fiber silk as well as the accepted vogue for general daytime as well as sport wear.

For instance, note the stunning knitted gown herewith illustrated. It possesses those little trickeries of artful design which give it the caste of good style. The color scheme is tan with brown slynx-de-laine trimming.

As to the slip-on sweater, shown above, aren't those little buttons down



Knitted Outerwear Now the Thing.

turnback cuffs and at the front fastening. Even in these work-a-day garments a hint of daintiness is achieved by such pretty finishes as appear in this touch of white and fancy little ruffles.

Behold the word "knitted" emblazoned bright upon the style escutcheon of the future! At every fashion show, at all exhibits of smart mode, one is impressed with the prominence given to knitted outerwear. Without a doubt, its prestige is assured. Indeed, knitted gowns and

the opening at the throat a clever touch? Observe, too, the trim belt with its buckle and slides. This is just the kind of sweater one loves to own, not too heavy in weight. It is obtainable in the handsomest beige, gray, pompeian, red, mimosas (a new yellow), the blue and equally as fashionable shades.

Julia Bottomley

POULTRY

INCREASING EGG PRODUCTION

Poultry Keepers Will Do Well to Keep in Touch With What Leaders Are Doing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The methods favored by large poultrymen for increasing the productivity of their flocks are often applicable on the general farm or in the back-yard poultry plant. Every poultry keeper will, therefore, do well to keep in touch with what the leaders are doing to increase their profits, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Certain localities in California, for instance, have become famous for their poultry and egg production, and the study that is given to these prob-



Obtaining High-Class Breeding Stock Is Easier for the Small Poultryman When Sales Are Held.

lems by farmers, and the owners of big plants, has resulted in a great improvement in their practices.

The county extension organization in Alameda county, California, has taken steps through its poultry division to raise the standard of all poultry in the county by improving the quality of fowls used in breeding flocks. Owners of hatcheries in the county have entered into an agreement with the county extension organization to use eggs for incubation from selected breeding stock, excluding the incubation of eggs from the general run of fowls in the locality, with the understanding that the county extension organization shall furnish judges to pass on the desirability of birds selected for breeding.

This method of controlling the quality of the poultry in a county is expected to result in a rapid general improvement in the productivity of the flocks. It should also give the county a good reputation wherever hatching eggs or birds are sold.

Promising development that is being encouraged in the famous Petaluma poultry district is the consignment sale of cockerels. In this the poultry breeders have been following the lead of other growers of high-class live stock. Cattle breeders have been holding bull sales for a number of years; sheep breeders have ram sales; hog breeders have sales of boars and of bred sows. In the case of cockerels no pedigree papers are supplied, as they are with other kinds of purebred live stock, but sworn affidavits as to breeding go with each bird.

A White Leghorn cockerel sale was held in Sonoma county (the Petaluma district) October 15. The 14 Pacific coast breeders who consigned birds gave sworn statements as to their breeding. According to the county agent, who was instrumental in putting on this sale, most of the 52 cockerels consigned represented unusually high breeding, many of them having pedigrees extending back eight or nine generations with trap-nest records. Most of them had inheritance records of more than 275 eggs in a year and some more than 300. The fact that 1,000 catalogues were issued shows the importance given to the first sale of this kind.

These two methods of flock improvement ought to be popular among poultry raisers in all parts of the country. They are practical, say the poultrymen of the United States Department of Agriculture, and they help to make good stock available to the average poultry raiser who in the past has had no assurance, other than the breeder's word, that he was getting birds of superior performance merit. Few dairymen, hog growers or beef-cattle raisers are also good live-stock breeders, but methods have been developed that make it possible for any good farmer to build up an excellent herd. It should be just as easy for a poultry raiser to improve his flock.

PREVENT SPREAD OF DISEASE

Roup and Other Contagious Ailments Are Difficult to Control—Separate Sick Birds.

Cold, damp, poorly lighted and ventilated poultry quarters favor the spread of such diseases as roup. Such contagious diseases as these are difficult and sometimes impossible to control unless given attention in the early stages. Wherever preventive measures fail, separate sick birds from the flock as soon as there is evidence of disease and then obtain expert advice to prevent its spread.

DAIRY

BENEFITS OF PUREBRED SIRE

Striking Results Obtained by Maryland Association by Use of Registered Bull.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A gain of 17 per cent in milk production and 20 per cent in butterfat production in daughters over their dams because of the use of a purebred bull is the striking result obtained in the New Windsor (Md.) cow-testing association which has a bull association as a subsidiary. The records of 21 cows were compared with the records of their 21 daughters after the latter had become mature cows. The average production of the dams for one year was 5,500 pounds of milk and 219 pounds of butterfat. The daughters averaged 6,523 pounds of milk and 263 pounds of butterfat, a gain over the mother of 933 pounds of milk and 44 pounds of fat. In the association every one of the daughters sired by one of the three association bulls was better than her dam. One of the bulls



A Purebred Holstein Bull.

produced an average improvement in his daughters of 1,414 pounds of milk and 62 pounds of butterfat.

The worth of the purebred sire as an improver of the productive capacity of dairy cows has been measured in a number of localities where there are both cow testing and bull associations. The United States Department of Agriculture has collected figures from a number of communities, but in the past it has been difficult to keep tab on the improvement that bulls have made in herds. The plan of the dairy division now is to get such figures, as far as possible, on cows owned by members in all of the 158 bull associations in the United States.

MEDIUM SALTING FOR BUTTER

Creamery Men Would Profit by Avoiding Excessive Use of Salt and Packing Tubs Carefully.

Butter that is too highly salted is difficult to move in the ordinary trade channels, and creamery men would do well to guard against high salting unless they have a special outlet which calls for that kind, say specialists of the bureau of markets and crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. A gritty condition of the salt in butter seriously injures its market value.

A number of butter receivers are advising shippers not to fill their butter tubs too full. During the summer shipments are often exposed to the heat of the sun at some point in transit, and the butter at the top of the tub becomes very soft and runs over the edge of the tub when handled. Such shipments are brought to receivers' stores in bad condition, often showing a heavy shrinkage in weight, resulting in a direct financial loss to the creamery, which could easily have been avoided by filling the tubs properly. This condition rarely occurs in carlot shipments. When less-than-carlot freight or express shipments are made the butter should be thoroughly chilled before shipping.

SUPPLY OF WATER AND SALT

Two Essentials Should Be Given to Calves After They Have Reached Proper Age.

Fresh water should be supplied to calves more than a month old. In cold weather it is well to warm the water, so that a sufficient quantity to supply the calves' needs will be drunk. A small amount of salt should be supplied to calves 2 to 3 months old. A little may be sprinkled in the feed trough or it may be kept in a box to which the calves have access at will.

Tank Heater Pays Well. A tank heater pays big dividends. If the dairy cow be compelled to drink ice cold water she must use heat and energy from her body to raise the temperature of the water up to body heat. This detracts from the energy available for milk production.

Crowding Calves Is Bad. The practice of crowding calves closely into small pens or of tying them in dark corners of the barn without permitting them to exercise should be discontinued.

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