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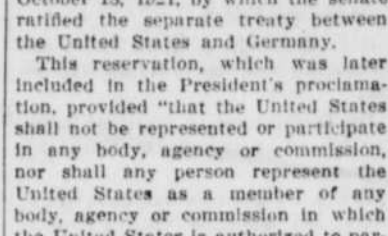
WASHINGTON
SIDELIGHTS

Uncle Sam May Join Reparation Board



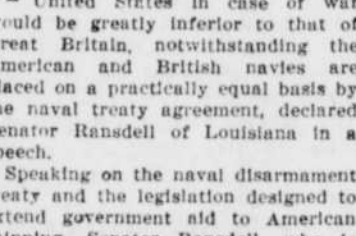
WASHINGTON. — The United States may yet be represented upon the interrelated reparations commission, despite President Harding's decision to refrain from asking congress formally for authority for such participation. This view has been conveyed to congress in an informal manner, but owing to the peculiar political situation the President has determined that it would not be becoming of the executive to ask for such authorization. To suggestions coming from congress that the initiative in the matter should be taken by the executive and not by congress, State department officials replied that the basis for the executive's reluctance to take the initiative is the reservations "agreement" incorporated in the senate resolution of October 13, 1921, by which the senate ratified the separate treaty between the United States and Germany. This reservation, which was later included in the President's proclamation, provided "that the United States shall not be represented or participate in any body, agency or commission, nor shall any person represent the United States as a member of any body, agency or commission in which the United States is authorized to participate by this treaty unless and until an act of the congress of the United States shall provide for such representation or participation." Thus the administration holds that under the specific language of the senate's ratification resolution the initiative is clearly left with congress and, it is argued, suggestions from senators or congressmen that the President should go ahead and name a representative and transmit the name to the senate for ratification are clearly beside the point. Senator Underwood recently declared in the senate that the only way for the United States to get any part of the German reparations payments was to get representation on the allied reparation commission.

America's Need of Big Merchant Ships



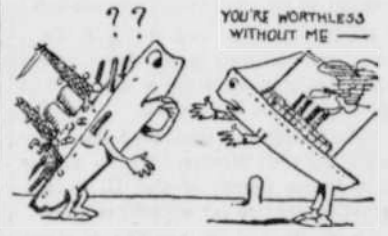
ACTUAL naval strength of the United States in case of war would be greatly inferior to that of Great Britain, notwithstanding the American and British navies are placed on a practically equal basis by the naval treaty agreement, declared Senator Ransdell of Louisiana in a speech. Speaking on the naval disarmament treaty and the legislation designed to extend government aid to American shipping, Senator Ransdell, who is president of the National Merchant Marine association, pointed out that a navy, without adequate support from its national trade fleet, is practically powerless. "There is only one way for naval equality to be realized," he said, "and that is for America to make material additions to its commercial fleet. Swift vessels of commerce, carrying both freight and passengers, having a speed in excess of 15 to 20 knots—preferably 20 knots and over—and from 10,000 to 15,000 tons are most effective as auxiliaries to the navy in time of war." How Great Britain stands in relation to the United States on the basis of such ships is shown in the following table, adapted from figures presented by Senator Ransdell, giving the number and tonnage of vessels of 10,000 gross tons and over, and having speeds of 12 to 20 knots and over: America—Number, 44; tonnage, 384,247. Britain—146; tonnage, 1,870,147. "In other words," Mr. Ransdell said, "Great Britain has about three times as many ships capable of being used as high-grade naval auxiliaries as the United States has." He pointed out that if our commercial marine is to remain at its present level, so far as these fast ships are concerned, then Great Britain, with her large fleet of potential naval auxiliaries, would, beyond question, continue as she is today, very much more powerful on the seas, even though our naval vessels—our fighting ships—are considered on terms of actual parity.

Irrigation Threatens the Glacier Park



St. Mary lake, the upper of the two, all of it in Glacier National park, is one of the most strikingly beautiful waters on the American continent. There are many who assign it first place. An English traveler who had explored the Himalayas and the Andes recently stated that, among the lakes of greatest beauty in the world, it is by far the supreme example of its scenic kind. It lies east and west between mountains of quite extraordinary form and coloring, including such world celebrities as Red Eagle, Little Chief and Going-to-the-Sun mountains, and heads up toward the glacier-splashed Continental divide at a point of sensational magnificence. The proposed reservoir will cover the forested shores from which these famous mountains rise and will submerge several miles of fine forest at the head of the lake through which the glacier-run St. Mary river winds into the lake. When the irrigation water is drawn low in August, the world-famous view from the St. Mary chalets, which thousands go there to see every summer, will be slashed across the lower middle by mucky mud-flats.

Therefore, Protect Insectivorous Birds



INSECTS are cost the people of the United States \$1,100,000,000 a year through their inroads on fruits, grain and vegetables. The ultimate consumer in the end pays for the crops these insects destroy, through higher prices. With \$1,100,000,000 every year the government could— Foot the bill of 5,000 disarmament conferences like the one held in Washington last year. Pay half the total cost of federal government operation. Run an army three times the present size. Pay all current naval bills twice and have money left over. Here's the official list of these marauders and the annual board bill of each: Grasshoppers, \$50,000,000; hinch bugs, \$50,000,000; Hessian flies, \$50,000,000; corn root worms, \$20,000,000; corn ear worms, \$20,000,000; cotton boll weevils, \$2,000,000; cotton leaf worms, \$12,000,000; apple codling moths, \$20,000,000; grain weevils, \$10,000,000; potato bugs, \$8,000,000; army worms, \$15,000,000; cutworms, \$5,000,000; San Jose scales, \$10,000,000.

The Farmer's Lot. President J. H. Kimble of the Farmers' national congress said the other day: "The farmer can't help envying the union man with his short hours and high wages. "A union man, while striking for a 44-hour week, visited his cousin, a farmer in the country. "The striking union man said one day over his pumpkin pie at dinner: "Well, there's one thing you farmers can be thankful for anyhow, George. The death rate is smaller in the country than in the towns." "Yes, said Farmer George; 'folks that have to run a farm don't git no time to die.'"



J. E. Cox
Portland, Ore.—"I am a man over seventy years of age and work every day; am hale and hearty and can truthfully say that Dr. Pierce's remedies have proven a wonderful help to me. I take a bottle of the discovery now and then for its toning up and tonic effect. I also tried various remedies for constipation and after finding the 'Discovery' so good, I thought I would also try the Pleasant Pellets and am glad to say that now I am enjoying excellent health."—J. E. Cox, 1278 Belmont Street.

Women Made Young

Bright eyes, a clear skin and a body full of youth and health may be yours if you will keep your system in order by regular taking GOLD MEDAL HARLEM OIL CAPSULES. The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles, the enemies of life and looks. In use since 1895. All druggists, three sizes. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

The Crepe Hanger.

"Did you call on poor Bibbles at the hospital and cheer him up?" "I called," said the tactless man, "but I don't think I cheered him up." "What was the matter?" "I'm no good at carrying on a conversation in a sick room. Being at a loss for something to say, I remarked that a real estate firm was advertising a bargain sale of cemetery lots."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Worth.

"What is Flubdub worth?" "As a banking asset or a citizen?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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Getting Sermon to Golfers. Special facilities to care for the spiritual welfare of church members addicted to playing golf Sunday morning will be installed by the Dixmoor Golf club of Chicago. A wireless receiving station will be set up as soon as the links are opened in the spring, so that members can listen to their favorite pastor while enjoying a cigarette on the veranda. No man wants trouble, but some are more careless than others.

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Agricultural Help LET THE MACHINE DO

Furnished by the Utah Agricultural College. Farmers are said to be slowing up anything new. The na their work makes them conse By playing entirely safe they times overlook advantages that result by being a little more some. We have had occasion reced visit a number of manufactur where improved machinery was used. Every process in the is carefully studied and if a can be installed that will make ing in hand work no expense is to put in the machine. As a manufacturing has made wo progress during the last genera Agriculture has likewise ma very notable changes, such a the sickle to the combined h and from the small pony to t ern tractor. As noteworthy a advances have been, we belie our farmers could make improv in their methods by being on t stant lookout for machinery t the place of hand labor.

TYPHOID FEVER AND THE WELL

By Dr. J. E. Greaves, Bacte Utah Agricultural College. The farm well is often th dangerous part of the farm, of giving pure life saving watte furnishes infected, death ap fluid. There is no way for t to detect between the pure s impure water. But it is true the average farm well, unpr from infection as it is, there a ent numerous kinds of disease organisms.

Not only the dreaded typh many intestinal diseases on th may be traced to impure well. Yet it is not necessary for th to have any infected source o supply. Proper care to guard t against contamination will s supply pure. Why is it that many rural districts various mal diseases are more prevale they are in large cities, when verse should be true? We f least a partial answer to this in the difference in water sup the two districts. In the cit water supplies are usually e guarded against contamination in the country districts the w water is usually obtained fr and these in many places are a and, what is worse than that, tected from the filter which curred in from the top. Emh thories on this subject have that where one death from could be prevented by improv water supply, two or three deat other causes could be prevente improvement. An improved supply not only reduces the of deaths from typhoid fever, ceases infant mortality and th rate from gastro-intestina ances. This is due not only removal of disease-producing lems from the water, but th many other substances and or in impure water which grea the bodily vigor of the individ ing it. And anything or e which in any way reduce the vitality makes the individual a mark for disease.

Many wells are only loose with planks between which g pens, leads or leaves make the It is easy to see how the fil the boots of working men, o children playing on the planks poultry walking about carryin tion on their feet may get into and pollution may easily place. One need not go far f country to find places where t houses are freely open at th so that fowls can walk under a there onto the planks cover well. All the filth left by th the cover of the well is later into the well. This could do harm if the disease germs w present. But one never know they may be present. It is no e; know that no case of typh been upon the premises, for t the case that apparently heal dividuals are carrying with excreting from their bodies t sease germs. For these reasons the old which cover so many wells sh replaced by a tight fitting platform, covering not only th face of, but several feet surro the well and passing into th three or four feet so that all t ter which finds its way into t must pass through several feet soil. Under these conditi ns, t if fairly deep can be depende for water. Where water is kn be, or strongly suspected of bein tainted, the only remedy is the water before use. The m ters which are being offere public cannot be depende up less they are so constructed th can be taken apart every th thoroughly cleaned by heatin red heat.