

MOTOR DEATHS WOULD DECLINE

Traffic Officer Suggests Remedy for Fewer Accidents

From the Baltimore Sun

An undersanding between motorists and pedestrians would do more to reduce traffic deaths and injuries than keeping the "sensory" type driver from operating his car, a traffic policeman who keeps things running smoothly at one of Baltimore's downtown corners believes.

He was answering Dr. V. V. Andrews' statement that the person who has to think things over before he acts should be kept from the wheel of a motor vehicle. Dr. Andrews divided motorists into two groups—the "motor type," who can do the right thing automatically, and the "sensory type," who have to think things over and weigh possibilities before acting. The statement was made in New York recently.

The officer heartily agreed with the doctor that there are the two types of drivers, and that the "sensory" is the more dangerous. There the agreement stopped. For said the policeman, "It's just as right for one man to drive as another. Every new driver is a 'sensory' driver. He'll creep up to a corner and look at the semaphore two or three times to make sure it says go, then starts across the street. Then if something gets in his way suddenly he remembers that the sign said go, but now he has to stop, so he gets confused. He's liable to hit it. But if that same driver gets enough experience his automobile will become as much a part of him as his arm or his leg, and he'll stop when something gets in the way regardless of anything else.

"You know the worst driver? The one that does more damage than any other class in the world? The Saturday and Sunday driver. He'll creep up to a corner and look at the semaphore two or three times to make sure it says go, then starts across the street. Then if something gets in his way suddenly he remembers that the sign said go, but now he has to stop, so he gets confused. He's liable to hit it. But if that same driver gets enough experience his automobile will become as much a part of him as his arm or his leg, and he'll stop when something gets in the way regardless of anything else.

"The way to keep down accidents is to have the pedestrian show a little caution. A while ago an old gray-bearded man—he must have been 70—walked cater-cornered my corner here against traffic holding up his hand to shoo back trucks. If he'd been killed his relatives would have blamed a driver.

"If the pedestrian would be cautious and the motorist courteous accidents would drop away down. The trouble is, the drivers just think of themselves and the pedestrians do the same. And the result is that their survivors think of them and start a lawsuit."

The officer said he has taught several persons to drive. He added: "I tell them: 'If you are puzzled about the other fellow stop! That's a recipe for safety that can't be beat.'"

The Bachelor Philosopher.

From New York Times.

Lord Dewar, a bachelor and one of the industrial leaders of England, is well known in the British Isles for his humorous and witty remarks on life and marriage. He recently gave to the Evening News of London some of his favorite sayings. They are reproduced below:

Life is made up of trials, with an occasional conviction.

Every man has a black and white side of life.

Most men are believers in heredity, until the son makes a fool of himself.

Man reaps what he sows, unless he is an amateur gardener.

A laugh is as necessary to a human being as sunshine to a cabbage.

Providence never intended us to be equal, except when we are asleep.

A golden wedding is when a couple have gone fifty-fifty.

Marriage is a great institution—for those who like institutions.

Many a bachelorship has been wrecked on a permanent wave.

Marriage is a committee of two—with power to add to their numbers.

There are more Mormons in London than in Salt Lake City, but their wives don't know it.

A husband should tell his wife everything he is sure she will find out, and before anyone else does.

A philosopher is a man who can look at an empty glass with a smile.

If husbands went everywhere their wives told them to go, there would be fewer divorces but more widows.

Divorce is a great institution; it keeps women in circulation.

It is much better to have a few hundreds in the bank than millions on the brain.

To achieve disarmament build battleships by public subscription.

A man's reputation is that which is not found out about him.

A man who hides behind a woman's skirts today is not a coward; he is a magician.

When a man says his word is as good as his bond—get his bond.

We have been told that man is the noblest work of God, but nobody ever said so except man.

Optimism makes a man of 95 buy a new suit of clothes and two pairs of trousers.

The road to success is filled with women pushing their husbands along.

It is not so much what man stands for as what he falls for.

There are no idle rich; they are dodging people who want their money.

Motor cars are increasing by leaps and bounds. Pedestrians are surviving by the same process.

Weighed and Wanting.

Everybody's Weekly.

Wife: I don't trust our new housemaid a bit.

Husband: But you can't go by appearances with these girls.

Wife: I'm not; I'm going by dis-appearances.

Out Our Way



By Williams

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

SOY BEANS FOR HOGS

There seems to be considerable difference of opinion in regard to the value of soy beans as a protein supplement for balancing the grain ration of hogs. Some of the experimental stations, based upon feeding tests, have reported soyas to have much greater feeding value than others.

A summary of 12 hog feeding trials conducted by four different experimental stations in which a total of 151 pigs were fed ground soybeans and corn in comparison with a ration of tankage 70 pounds of ground soy beans had about the same feeding value as a protein supplement for corn at 42 pounds of tankage. Thus when tankage is worth \$80 a ton or 4 cents a pound, ground soy beans would have a value of \$1.44 a bushel or 24 cents a pound.

Other tests show that a pound of soybeans fed with minerals will practically replace a pound of tankage when supplementing corn and legume pasture for fattening spring pigs. In six experiments pigs fed shelled corn and ground soybeans, free choice in self feeder on legume pasture, gained an average of 1.47 pounds daily and required 335 pounds of corn and 38 pounds of soybeans for each 100 pounds gain. The cost including pasture was \$6.10. A similar group of pigs which had minerals in addition to shelled corn, ground soybeans and legume pasture made an average daily gain of 1.57 pounds and required 329 pounds of corn, 25 pounds of soybeans and 4.5 pounds of minerals for each 100 pounds of gain. The cost was \$5.81. A third group of pigs had tankage with the shelled corn and legume pasture. They gained an average of 1.67 pounds daily and required 342 pounds of corn and 23 pounds of tankage for 100 pounds of gain. The cost was \$6.08.

At another testing station, on the other hand, as a result of these separate tests, raw ground soybeans fed to hogs as a supplement to corn had a value of only 84 cents a bushel when tankage was worth \$80 a ton for the same purpose. When, however, the soybeans were fed whole and cooked, instead of raw and ground, they had a value of \$2.64 a bushel or 44 cents a pound. In addition to this, the pigs fed cooked beans were ready for the market 81 days earlier than those fed the raw beans.

Early in April this year the same station concluded another feeding test with pigs that weighed 45 pounds at the start. They were kept on feed till they weighed an average of 215 pounds. Lot 3 was self-fed on corn and whole cooked soybeans and in addition were given .12 of a pound of ground alfalfa per head per day and a mineral mixture. Lot 5 was fed in the same manner except that tankage was substituted for the cooked beans.

The following amounts of feed were consumed per 100 pounds of gain: Lot 3, 238 pounds of corn, 66 pounds of whole cooked soybeans, 11 pounds of alfalfa and 9 pounds of minerals; Lot 5, 348 pounds of corn, 29 pounds of alfalfa, 12 pounds of minerals. Valuing corn at 91 cents a bushel, soybeans at \$1.50 a bushel, tankage at \$80 a ton, ground alfalfa at \$40 a ton, Lot 3 produced pork at \$6.71 a hundred pounds and Lot 5 at \$7.47. In this test therefore, cooked whole soybeans had practically the same value, pound for pound, as tankage and they had the additional value of saving 30 days of time in bringing the pigs up from a weight of 45 to 215 pounds.

One thing seems to be rather well established and that is that it pays to cook soybeans for pig feeding purposes. Cooking not only increases their palatability but also their actual feeding value. The latter was also definitely proved at the Ohio station where two lots of pigs were fed exactly the same amount of corn, soybeans, ground alfalfa and minerals per head per day. The lot fed ground raw beans gained .68 of a pound a day, while the lot fed whole cooked beans gained .90 of a pound daily—a rather striking value derived from cooking.

AN ORCHARD HINT

We have come to realize in recent years that certain types of wood in our fruit trees, and particularly in our apple trees, will almost certainly produce good fruit, and certain other types will with equal certainty give us poor fruit. And it is quite possible, even when the tree is dormant, to distinguish between these two types of wood.

The chief difference between the two is one of vigor, size of wood. The twig or spur which is capable of producing good fruit is sturdy in size and makes at least a reasonably good growth, while the cull spur is spindling in size, makes very little growth each year, frequently fails to set any fruit at all, and when it does produce, the fruit is poor, with little size or color.

We ought to undertake a vigorous and systematic campaign in our orchards to get rid of just as much of this cull wood as possible and profitable. We cannot cut it all; that would be too expensive a process. But we can make a practice of removing a lot of it when we prune.

TO DISTINGUISH LAYERS

The comb, wattles and ear lobes of a hen enlarge or contract depending on the condition of laying. If these parts are large and smooth, or hard and waxy, the bird is laying. If the comb is limp the bird is either coming into or going out of lay, or laying but little. When the comb is shrunken and rough, the bird is not laying.

The whole abdomen of a laying hen is enlarged so that the pelvic bones are wide spread and the keel waukee, still draw an ample crowd of men who come not to swim but to gaze. So we are reassured The China Critic needs binoculars.

ON WHICH SIDE SHOULD ONE SLEEP?

A. The public health service says that in general, any position in which one is comfortable is a satisfactory position for sleeping. It is, however, considered to sleep on the right rather than on the left side because there is less strain on the heart. Sleeping on the back tends to cause pressure on the abdominal aorta, which results in some cases, in bad dreams.

SALTING SOFT CORN

There is no general agreement on the value of salt for preserving soft corn in the crib. Some folks say yes, some say no. There is agreement on the value of flues and ventilators built inside the cribs. In case you have some soft corn, and want to try salt, use from one-half to one pound for every 100 pounds of corn. Sprinkle this mixture evenly throughout the crib.

BUT GROW SOME ANYWAY

It is useless to plant beans until the ground becomes warm. If they come up and then are chilled, they turn yellow and never amount to anything.

ROTATION—THE REMEDY

Cultivating the yard every year burns out the humus, and then see what happens. The soil begins to wash badly. Every big rain, or the melting snow of spring, takes away some of the surface soil.

Rural and Urban Districts Can Co-Operate for Mutual Benefits

Fremont, Neb.—In an address before a gathering of Fremont business men and farmers of this vicinity, Frank D. Tomson, agricultural director Woods Brothers Corporation Lincoln, Neb., emphasized the importance of closer relationship between the business men of the towns and cities and the business men of the rural districts.

"Success in any line is not attainable in a single year. High prices for a short period do not insure an enduring prosperity," said Mr. Tomson. "The business men of the town must transact business for a long period with the business men out in the county if they expect to build on a permanent basis. This involves fair dealing, fair prices, adequate protection and a measure of services. It is important to the business men in the country that the business firms of his trading point be on a sound financial basis. He gains nothing when a weakened situation develops among the business concerns which he patronizes. On the other hand there can be no misfortune on the farms that is not felt to an extent in the towns. Decreased production, crop and live stock losses, damaging floods, storms, fires in the farming sections have an adverse effect in all of the nearby towns and cities where trade interchange has existed. Prosperity on the farms is reflected in the volume of business in the towns.

"We are coming to recognize," continued Mr. Tomson, "that a very close and inseparable relationship exists between the seller and the buyer, particularly when the trade relations continue on through long periods of time as is almost universally the case in the agricultural communities. So it is desirable that a workable understanding be established. That the seller may have a clear knowledge of the problems of the buyer and that the buyer may have a better understanding of the problems of the seller. Such a mutual understanding will lead as a rule to constructive co-operation that will build a more general and enduring prosperity.

"Any movement of a broad nature affecting farm production and returns deserves the studios attention of the business folks of the towns and cities and likewise any development that influences the trend of business in the towns should be given equally studios consideration by the farm folks. Matters of marketing, transportation, taxation, and government concern the entire community and should be understood by the entire community.

"More and more each year legislation, state and national, enters into our business intercourse. If such legislation is helpful to the agricultural interests this result becomes apparent in the better trade opportunities of the business men of the towns and the cities. If such legislation encourages in dusty and creates markets in closer proximity to the farms, this advantage is evident in the better marketing outlet and the reduced cost to the producers of reaching it.

"The individual action and freedom that characterized the pioneer days has largely disappeared in the maze of intricate interrelationship that characterizes our modern economic procedure. Yet the neighborly spirit that contributed so effectively to the building of communities need lose none of its potency in their maintenance and in our modern business practice."

New Transportation Map

From Kansas City Star.

The twofold progress toward breaking down the long-standing transportation barriers of the middle West affords a heartening, even an amazing, record. The progress is related to the whole country, but is especially notable. Daily accounts of aviation and waterway activities should have left the average person familiar with what is going on—that is, if the matter were considered in its superficial aspects. But the magnitude of both enterprises may escape attention. Its significance may be indicated briefly.

A few days ago General Jadin, chief of army engineers, outlined present and pending river and harbor improvements of the country. And a total of 292 rivers was in-

Cathay Holds the Mirror

With becoming blushes, the China Critic, a Shanghai publication, reports to its readers that "in New York and other large American cities girl attendants in theaters are dressed in one-piece bathing suits." Furthermore, "those selling candies and cigars in the cafes and other public places are often similarly dressed." The critic, from Cathay, where we understand mixed-bathing-in-the-altogether is still a quaint survival, shudders. His delicacy is affronted at such goings-on, or takings-off, or fittings-about. He devotes half a page

involved! Added to this was work now going on or projected in about 200 harbors, along with 49 canals and other waterways. The total estimated cost was more than 1 1/4 billion dollars, less than 1/4 billion dollars of which remained to be appropriated.

Here is a powerful undertaking affecting vitally the middle West and every other section to some degree. Annual savings on the nations freight bills through use of harbors and waterways in their incomplete stage of development General Jadin estimated at \$600,000,000 or nearly one half, in a single year, of the total cost of the improvements.

The big consideration for this area of course is a waterways system, now well advanced with that system in operation and other projects to heartfelt castigation. We feel for and with him in the matter. Ushers in bathing suits! Presumably of the most snug-fitting variety! And in all the larger American cities! How shocking!

How careless, too—and callous—we who get about a bit have been not to notice this (shall we say) trend in the habiliments of usher maids. Age, forsooth, must be creeping upon us. Or else—horrible thought—our China critic has been deceived, taken in, put upon, lied to and otherwise misinformed as to conditions in our fair land. Foreigners taking advantage of the oriental again!

The beaches, even here in Mil-

SUPER MODERNISM

From Ohio State Journal.

Another day we never expected to live to see, but, by heck, did, was the one when a distraught girl wrote the heart-and-home editor to say that her boy friend neither smokes, drinks nor swears, and to ask if it is safe for two persons of different temperaments to marry.

jects completed, the return on the investment will be heavily increased. The handicaps of this section in getting its products to the coast and on the return shipping of goods will be largely removed.

But there is the added assurance from the rapid spread of commercial air transportation. With mail planes already flying more than 25,000 miles daily, the prediction comes from postal officials—that within a few years all first-class mail to go any considerable distance will be carried by air. Yesterday it was reported that the volume of air mail carried last month amounted to 42,174 pounds, compared with 141,262 in November of last year and only 37,686 pounds for the same month two years ago.

New air passenger and express lines are being projected, some of them to span the continent, others to link up sections hitherto widely separated. Again the middle West, with its long open stretches and other favorable conditions to flying, should score heavily in the advance.

Then and Now.

From Omaha World-Herald.

1888

"Now, ladies and gents, kindly gather in closely around the wagon. Small boys keep back so that the older people wishing to make purchases may get in where they can hear. The boys are going to play on the banjos in just a few moments—ho, this way, everybody! Now, ladies and gents, we are introducing in this locality for advertising purposes only Dr. Leaphier's famous compound remedy for coughs and

beast at a price so low as to be amazing. I am not going to ask a dollar for this large, home size, bottle. I am not going to ask even 75, 50, 40, 30 cents, a quarter of a dollar, two dimes and a nickel, you get the full, over sized bottle with complete directions for taking. Now as the boys play on the banjos my assistants will pass among you. Remember this remedy will cure coughs, headaches, goiter, rheumatism, spavin, ringworm or—"

1923

"Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. The following program is brought to you by the courtesy of the Talkitup Chewing Gum company, makers of the chewing gum with a personality. We trust you will apply at your nearest dealer for a sample of this meritorious product. Remember, it does not stick in the teeth, enmesh the gums or lose its flavor on the bedpost over night.

"Our first number tonight will be 'There's a Rainbow Round My Left Wrist,' played by the Talkitup Jazz orchestra. There will be a brief pause for station announcements."

Q Were Quakers exempt from service during the World war?

J. D. B.

A. The Selective Service law in vogue during the World war provided exemption to "a member of a well recognized religious sect or organization, organized and existing on May 18, 1917, whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein." This Selective Service law applied to Quakers as well as many other religious sects. However, there were numbers of Quakers who served in our active fighting forces.

waukee, still draw an ample crowd of men who come not to swim but to gaze. So we are reassured The China Critic needs binoculars.

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D. W. S.

A. The public health service says that in general, any position in which one is comfortable is a satisfactory position for sleeping. It is, however, considered to sleep on the right rather than on the left side because there is less strain on the heart. Sleeping on the back tends to cause pressure on the abdominal aorta, which results in some cases, in bad dreams.