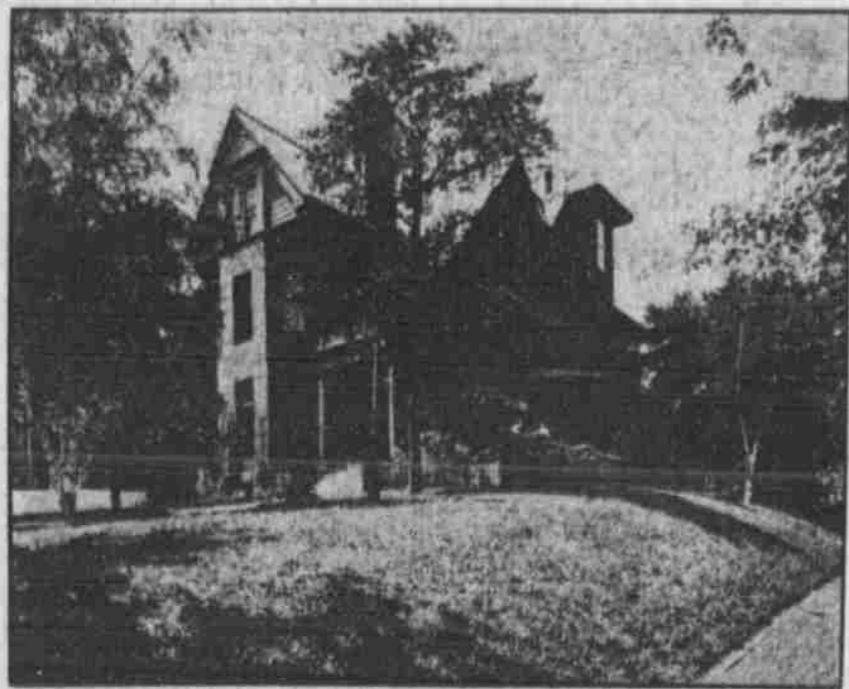


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GRASS WILL RUN OUT WEEDS

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EXPERT TALKS OF CUTTING

Says that the Trouble with Most Lawns is that They Are Cut Too Short to Give Grass a Chance.

BY DR. A. WALT STEINLE.

In the making of a lawn most people believe that when a lawn is fertilized and sowed all the preliminary requirements have been complied with. However, after the lawn has been fertilized and seeded, follows one of the most important, yet wholly ignored principles in the maintenance of a lawn.

The inexperienced lawn maker actually murders and butchers his grass. He invariably sets the cutting blades of his lawn mower as low as he can get them; he is not content with mere mowing—he goes over it—over and over again, until his yard resembles a newly clipped horse in springtime.

You may put a million dollars worth of fertilizer on your lawn, import your grass seed, flood your ground with a river of water, then hire an alleged expert to give it constant care, and unless you follow proper clipping rules you will never establish a perfect lawn.

The real scientific part of successful lawn making is the proper treatment and knowledge of the grasses, and the most important feature is the study of the grass award. Botany teaches that every inch of grass or leaf gets 45 per cent of its nutrition from the atmosphere in the form of carbon dioxide.

A vigorous growth in grass is a condition to be encouraged. Therefore, when we clip a lawn short we deprive the grass of sufficient leaf area to take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, with the consequence that our grass is kept feeble and sluggish.

Most lawns are clipped a half inch or an inch high; occasionally you will find one clipped at the maximum permitted by the standard lawnmowers—one and a half inches.

You observe the lawns that are being clipped half an inch and an inch high and you will note in July and August that they almost invariably become parched and brown. The reason is that on account of the small leaf area, nitrification becomes sluggish—not enough nourishment is received from the air to make up for the loss sustained, due to the inactive roots. Thus, when the grass is supposed to go into the restive or semi-dormant stage, invariably it becomes parched and brown and often times burns out. Even under constant watering they will still retain their parched appearance. Weeds will be in evidence everywhere and as fast as you dig them out they will come up again.

The question of weeds, their origin, cause and source, baffles most people. In fighting these pests some people employ gasoline, creosote, crude carbolic acid, etc. These remedies have been

proven impractical, expensive and eventually make the soil sterile.

Nature abhors bald spots, and wherever we have no grass we are sure to have weeds. Therefore, I would advise that you reseed all bare spots and occupy the ground with grass plants.

When the soil is cared for and nourished the grasses, weaker under ordinary conditions, because they are a cultivated plant, will thrive to the final extermination of the weeds.

Sweet-Peas Should Be Set in Trench

For most persons spring sowing is still the best way; but sweet peas should go into the ground very early, says the Woman's Home Companion. Indeed, it is practically impossible to sow them too early, and the rule of sowing at the earliest possible moment after Candlemas day is a perfectly safe one.

Next to be considered is the importance of getting the seed well down into the soil. The usual way of meeting this requirement is to dig a trench at seeding time about a foot deep and sixteen inches wide down into the already well-pulverized soil. It is customary, then, to sprinkle one row of seed along either margin of the trench and cover it in about two inches with fine loam. Good sweet-pea seed germinates very vigorously and will push its way

sturdily up through this covering as soon as the days begin to get the least bit warm. Meanwhile water must not be allowed to collect and stand in this partially-filled trench. As soon as the seedlings grow to a height of four or five inches more soil is gently worked in around them, and with two or three such partial fillings the whole is brought up to the general level of the garden.

In this way the plants become established with their roots deep down where the sun cannot burn them.

As soon as the trench is filled it is time to put up the trellis for the vines, and there must be no delay about it. The vines won't wait. The strictly proper trellis consists of birch brush, six feet tall with an extra foot sharpened at the bottom for sticking into the ground. Such light brush does actually make one of the best supports for sweet-pea vines over found, unless, indeed, the vines are growing in a very exposed place where the wind might blow the brush over.

In the birchless regions, trellises have to be made of wire netting. Good chicken wire with a two-inch mesh best suits the case, the frames being more important than the wire anyway. The frames should be fastened to good posts of cedar, oak or cement set two feet into the ground; laths or slat stakes driven down with the poll of the coal shovel won't answer. The wire must be stretched firm a taut to these and supported midway by some light framework, which also is firmly nailed to the posts.

Here we have the sweet-peas started and the trellises put up and everything coming along nicely. Frequent hoeing will help. It keeps the soil stirred and growth active. Irrigation may be needed, but not till after the opening of the flower season. If really adequate quantities of water can be supplied regularly then irrigation is likely to add greatly to the amount and quality of the harvest; but little sprinklings from a watering pot at odd times just when somebody happens

to think of it do more harm than good. By the middle of July the early varieties will be in blossom and from that time forth the sweet pea garden will be a prolific delight. Barring the dire effects of drought there is hardly anything that can mar our joy through August and September as we harvest daily those handfuls and armloads of fragrant blossoms. The more we pick them the faster they bloom. Indeed, it is one of the first principles of success that all the flowers must be picked the day they open; the day they are neglected and allowed to wither on the vines, being succeeded by tiny seed pods, that day the vines, having fulfilled their native duty, begin to shrivel.

Clayey Soils Should Not Be Worked for Some Time After Rain

Whenever the sun has had a good chance to shine it certainly looks as though the frost had gone for good, but don't let this appearance lead you to start the spading or plowing yet awhile. The soil will not be free from excess moisture for at least a couple of weeks, and if you attempt to work it before that time, especially if it tends toward a clayey nature, you will find yourself in trouble.

The first tendency of heavy soil when worked while wet is to form large clods, which quickly bake into almost indestructible lumps that are about the worst thing you can have in garden soil. I have known of pieces of land so treated that, even with continual care and innumerable harrowings, were practically useless for the next two seasons.

Moreover, with the hotbed work and more study of your garden plan to be sure that it is just as good a. It can possibly be, you need not look about for other work. And even if you should, the first real planting should be not of vegetables or flowers, but of fruits. Naturally any one who has the space will want raspberries, blackberries, currants, grapes and, if possible, some peaches and apples. At least that would be my choice, and you may well add a cherry, or two, a plum and a few pears. Nor do these require such a great amount of additional space. Our friends the nurserymen have now on hand for us dwarf apple and pear trees that at maturity are no larger than a lilac bush, while horticulturists have conveniently proved that no system of pruning is better suited to the peach than that which produces a tree not much over six feet high on which the fruit is borne all the way to the ground.

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ROSSIGNOL FOR SINGLE TAX

Not an Advocate Himself, but Rather Endorses Doctrine. ALL BELONGS TO SOCIETY

Professor of Economics at University of Nebraska Declares that All Values Are Created by Population.

Prof. James E. Le Rossignol, chief of the department of economics of the University of Nebraska, is not a single taxer, but often he wakes in the night, finds some mysterious voice asking him why he is not an advocate of the doctrine. "And at the moment I can't answer that voice," he said in addressing the University club in Omaha at noon. He outlined the theory of the single tax according to Henry George, namely, that rent is a social value; that it is created not by the owner of the land but by society; that poverty is the result of the appropriation of rent by private persons; that the greater the prosperity of the landowners, the greater the poverty of the unlanded; that the owner of land is a parasite; that the annual rent of the

land in the United States would be sufficient to furnish funds for all governmental expenses and more, too, and that society should shake itself free of the landowning parasite and take the entire rental value of ground annually in the shape of a tax.

"Now, personally, I am not a single-taxer," he said when he had outlined the Henry George system. "But I don't want these single taxers in front of me to be given the opportunity of rebuttal when I get through, for, frankly, I'm afraid of them."

He then admitted that the present system of taxation has its glaring defects, but questioned whether single tax is the sure remedy.

"However," he said, "let him that has not tied about his tax schedule cast the first stone at the single taxer."

In attempting to tear the single tax to pieces the economist declared that not only land values, but all values, are social values. He held that while land would have no value until there were people to want it, neither would a doctor's or a lawyer's services have value until there were people to demand them. He said he believed in private property, in land and everything else. "I would agree to make light and air private property," said Mr. Rossignol, "if sunlight and air could be improved by being made private property."

Does it Cost More to Bathe Senators?

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Members of the house continued today to enjoy free baths at the capitol without any fear, if they ever had any, that this privilege would be cut off. Any doubt that may have existed regarding the matter was removed by the action of the house yesterday in voting to retain the item in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill providing for baths and bathing attendants for senators and representatives.

During the debate on the question the house was aroused to laughter by Representative Bryan of Washington, who demanded to know why it was that the house appropriated \$2,500 for washing 433 representatives and \$4,000 for bathing 96 senators. Chairman Johnson, in charge of the bill, made no response to the question. For years there has been some opposition to the free bath privilege on the ground of economy.

CLOTHING THIEVES ARE ACTIVE IN PLYING TRADE

Charles Zajack, 1213 South Twelfth street, reports to the police that some time Friday night thieves entered his store and stole \$80 worth of clothing.

Several thefts of a similar nature have been reported to the police during the last week and Officer Morgan has been detailed to investigate them. It is said that all were committed by the same gang and that when they sell the clothing to other shops the selling member wears a different suit of clothes each time, making his identification difficult.

GEORGE CLARK GETS DAY IN JAIL FOR SULLIVAN ASSAULT

George Clark, Seventeenth and Cuming streets, held at police headquarters for an assault made by him upon the person of John Sullivan, in which the latter's skull was badly fractured with a gas pipe, was sentenced to one day in the city jail.

Despite the fact that he will be forced to wear a silver plate in his skull for the rest of his life Sullivan refused to appear against his assailant. Sullivan

was but recently discharged from St. Joseph's hospital.

IOWA ELECTRIC ROAD OPERATES THROUGH TRAINS

F. M. Steele, commercial agent of the Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern railroad, an electric line operating some 175 miles of road, is in town. This is the big electric railroad west of the Mississippi river, and passenger trains regularly have been equipped with parlor observation cars. Between Fort Dodge and Des Moines the road is operating seven through trains daily. Business is reported to have increased very materially during the last year.

MORE SNOW FALLS IN THE STATE OF KANSAS

According to the railroad weather report there are a number of places in the central west where winter continues to linger. The Burlington gets the report that two inches of snow fell at St. Francis, Kan., Friday night and about the same amount at Bridgeport, Neb. Out in Nebraska, according to the re-

ports, there is little to indicate clearing weather, drizzling rains and fogs having been pretty general last night and today.

Williams Fined \$50 for Poisoning Dogs; White Discharged

Immediately following the conviction of George Williams, 531 Spalding street, for poisoning the pet dogs of several residents of the Druid Hill section a complaint was received at police headquarters that a valuable bulldog at 302 North Twenty-third street, the former home of Judge C. T. Dickinson, had been poisoned. This is practically within the same locality, and according to the owner, who failed to give his name, is the second dog killed there within the last week.

Williams, who was arraigned with Homer White, 325 Manderson street, was fined \$50 and costs, while White received a fine of \$20 and costs, suspended sentence, which was afterward changed to discharge.

Dean Tancock of Trinity cathedral and

T. R. Ringwalt, both of the local Humane society, were present throughout the hearing.

TAYLOR COMES TO HELP COLLECT INCOME TAX

H. B. Taylor, revenue agent of New York City, has arrived in Omaha and will aid Revenue Agent Harvey H. Slusher in Iowa and Nebraska in the administration of the income tax of corporations. Mr. Taylor has been in revenue service for a number of years and for the last three years has been assigned to corporation work in New York.

Flasher: Even the man who stands on his dignity may put his foot in it. The man who attends strictly to his own business is never overworked. Many a woman suffers from insomnia because her husband talks in his sleep. When a girl marries for money the devil generally acts as best man. The world is full of vain regrets. Many a chicken wishes it had been boiled before it had been born. All the world's a stage, with at least a thousand understudies for every star. The only married man who ever lived up to his wife's ideal died the day after the wedding.—New York Times.