

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

And That, If You Please, Is True Patriotism

WASHINGTON.—She stood in the Liberty loan line. And when her turn came to subscribe to a fifty-dollar bond the bit of paper thrilled her with personal jubilation; she was helping to win the war. She was no slacker. She was a regular Yank, shedding her dollars as the boys were shedding their blood. That money meant a whole lot—a woman can find so many uses for \$50 these days—but, thank goodness, she had made the sacrifice.



And the pride of it fairly bubbled through brain and body, until—the voice of an aged colored man who was next in line struck a pin in her soul.

"I want a thousand-dollar bond, sir." The seller of bonds beamed humorous kindness: "You never in the world could raise all that money—you mean a hundred-dollar bond, don't you?"

For contradiction, the aged colored man opened a hand that held a chunk of bills that called for a thousand-dollar bond.

The woman recognized real sacrifice when she saw it—sacrifice that had griddled a man's face and stooped his back and calloused his hands into human claws—and in the seeing her own childish pride fell from her like the rags from that splendid princess in the fairy tale and made her understand the big thing that Liberty bonds stand for.

And that, if you please, is true patriotism.

Pleasant Sunday Sights Above Capitol Hill

ABOVE the green heights of Capitol Hill there are streets that trail beyond the area of the residences until they reach a section of unpretentious homes. If you had walked out that way a Sunday morning recently you would have seen, among other pleasant sights:



A man in overalls coating his roof with brown paint. There is nothing glamorous about overalls, and brown paint is exceedingly everydayish, but from Raphael to date no artist ever daubed canvas more rapturously than that overall man daubed tin.

Down another street a man was tacking weather strips on his front windows, while his family looked on.

Around a corner a woman was tying up a leafless vine against a fence. And at the next crossing, where there stood a white frame house with green shutters set in a garden rimmed around with red dahlias you would have recognized the old man who takes your umbrella when you go into a government building that treasures wonderful things. Naturally, you would have smiled recognition—as one passer-by did—and just as naturally the old man would have offered you a dahlia, which you would refuse for a certain cranky reason that he would indorse.

"That's just the way wife and I feel about posies. We cut them to give pleasure to others, but, for ourselves, we feel that after a flower has had to wait a whole year to bloom, it likes to stay on its bush. I always take Sundays after early church to putter around the house and garden. The change from office work rests me more than anything else. You know the doctors tell us that change is rest, and I don't know what we laboring men and women would do without our blessed Sundays. The Divine Father was thoughtful of our needs when he declared that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath."

He said it with a reverence that would have kept any passer-by silent regardless of personal views—and as you turned homeward—by the woman who was tying up vines and the man who was tacking weather strips and the overall man on the roof, it would have come to you—somehow—that the Scripture line had suddenly taken on the realism of a voice, and that the voice was saying:

"The Sabbath was made for man."

Should Midshipmen Serve a Year's Enlistment?

IT IS the belief of many officials of the navy department that every midshipman should serve an enlistment of one year. In fact, it was the purpose, if the war had not intervened, of navy department officials to recommend that no midshipman appointed to the naval academy should receive his commission under five years, and that, after passing the entrance examination, every appointee should go to sea as a regularly enlisted man and serve one year in the ranks before entering Annapolis.

It has been suggested as a better plan to afford future officers experience as seamen, that the course at Annapolis should be divided.

The first two years' instruction would be given ashore at the academy, the third being spent at sea, doing the duties and having the same discipline as all other enlisted men, and midshipmen then to return to the naval academy for two years prior to graduation.

There may be some discussion as to which suggestion is best, but many officials of the department are fully convinced that no man should be commissioned an officer in the American navy until he has spent at least one year "before the mast," not as an officer, but as an enlisted man.

This experience, it is believed, would insure practical knowledge which would give the officer the viewpoint of the enlisted seaman which he could obtain in no other way.

The American ideal is that men should obtain high station by beginning at the lowest rung in the ladder. They should obtain place and position by first mastering the primary duties.

This is the idea that the navy officials have in mind, and it seems probable that after the present war some such method will be adopted for the future.

What Is a Prune? How About This Definition?

"I HAD to come all the way to Washington to find out what a prune was," said one pretty war worker to another the other afternoon, as they rode homeward on the street car. "Now, my dear," protested the other, "for heaven's sake don't begin to tell me about boarding-house prunes. That joke is as old as the hills."



"Oh, I don't mean that," said the first war worker. "I really mean it. You see, I am from California, out where we have all kinds of fruit, you know. Of course, I lived in the city, but I thought I knew all about things that grow."

"Prunes I accepted as a matter of fact, and never thought about them one way or the other. If you had

asked me I would have said they grew on a prune tree, or on bushes, or something. I just never thought that's all.

"To think that I should have had to come to the national capital to find out! Life is a funny proposition, all right, and knowledge, sometimes, almost as curious. I had to travel clear across the continent to find out the life history of the prune."

"When I go home I can tell the folks about many things—crowded street cars, and the boarding houses, and the beautiful streets, and that lovely baby hippopotamus at the zoo, and that time I saw the president, and many other things—and, also, what a prune is!"

"I just happened to be looking through a dictionary, and there I saw it: 'Prune—the dried fruit of the plum.'"

"Honest, I never knew a prune was a dried plum before. Did you?"

How about it?

SEED INDUSTRY IS INCREASING

European War Working Wonders in Production, Particularly on Pacific Coast.

WAR GARDENS ADD STIMULUS

Raising of Vegetable Seeds Chiefly Confined to Few Widely Separated Districts—California Is the Largest Producer.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Since the European sources of vegetable seed have been cut off by war conditions, the seed-growing industry in the United States has made rapid developments, particularly in the Pacific coast and Rocky mountain states, according to a report of the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture.

An added stimulus to this industry has been the increased number of war gardens which have been planted in all parts of the country. The commercial production of vegetable seeds is chiefly confined to a few widely separated but well-defined districts, but in exceptional instances the industry has been introduced into new sections through the efforts of contracting seedmen who have sought to expand the production by entering new areas.

The production of onion seed is carried on in many localities. Most of the Western districts where onions are grown for market also raise for their own use and sell the surplus. The largest section of production for onion seed, however, is known as the "river district" of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys in the central part of California.

Carrot Seed in California.

California is the largest producer of carrot seed. Sacramento and Yolo counties rank first, with San Joaquin, Contra Costa, Santa Clara, and San Benito counties ranking as minor producers. In the production of radish seed the situation is reversed, the coast counties of California producing the bulk of the crop, and the river district being unimportant as a producer. It is also grown in the Pacific Northwest. Beet seed is grown in both the river and coast districts of California, but is probably grown more extensively around Sacramento than in any other portion of the state. Lettuce seed is grown almost exclusively near the coast section of California.



Most of Western Onion Districts Raise Their Seed Supplies and Sell Any Surplus.

particularly in Santa Clara and San Benito counties and also in San Luis Obispo county.

The pea-seed growing districts are widely scattered but are somewhat restricted by the pea weevil. The two largest districts are in eastern Washington and eastern Idaho.

Other Vegetable Seed.

The production of seed of the garden varieties of beans is concentrated in portions of Colorado, California, Washington, and Idaho. The Greeley district of Colorado is the leading district. Lima-bean seed-growing is confined to the coast counties of southern California. Cantaloupe and cucumber seed is produced extensively in Colorado, particularly in the Rocky Ford district of the Arkansas valley. Tomato seed is most extensively produced in Orange county, California, south of Santa Ana. Other seed crops produced in this district are peppers and various vine crops. The principal cabbage-seed growing district is in the Puget sound country, but the growing of cabbage seed is being tried out in other localities and new districts of importance may be developed. This statement also applies to turnip seed.

Spinach seed is produced in California and in the Northwest. During the past season the industry has developed, particularly in Yolo and Sacramento counties of California, but is not confined to that region.

WATCH FOR DISEASE OF COMMON POTATO

Outbreak in East Indicates Introduction of Ailment.

Trouble May Be Recognized by Irregular, Warty Outgrowth—All Suspicious Cases Should Be Reported to Washington.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Gardeners in all parts of the country are asked by the United States department of agriculture to watch for instances of potato wart, a disease that has been discovered in gardens in ten small mining towns in Luzerne county, eastern Pennsylvania, and that it is feared has been carried by European shipments to other districts. The disease may be recognized by irregular, warty outgrowths, beginning in the tender tissues near the eyes and enlarging until the entire potato may be changed into a black and worthless mass.

All suspicious cases should be reported to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to the State



Every Gardener is Urged to Protect Potato Supply Against Disease by Reporting All Cases to United States Department of Agriculture.

College of Agriculture. All diseased potatoes should be burned and the infested ground staked off.

Several well-established cases of the disease have been discovered in gardens in ten small mining towns in Luzerne county, in eastern Pennsylvania. The extent of the infestation has not yet been determined, but an active survey of this and other districts is now under way. In most of these gardens it has been observed by the owners during the last two seasons. In many gardens it has been severe for three years, while in a few instances it has done considerable damage for four years.

From European Source.

The source of the disease appears to be a shipment of several cartloads of European potatoes of inferior quality, distributed in 1912, before the passage of the Plant Quarantine Act. Since that date the importation of potatoes from countries where potato wart is known to exist has been prohibited by the federal horticultural board, but the disease has evidently become established in some localities.

The wart is a disease attacking the tubers and also the stems, causing irregular, warty outgrowths, beginning in the tender tissues near the eyes and enlarging until the entire potato may be changed into a black and worthless mass. The young galls are whitish or greenish, suggesting a cauliflower head. In the present outbreak the disease manifests itself in a very severe form, though in a limited area, practically destroying the whole crop in many of the gardens affected.

There is little danger that the disease will spread rapidly to neighboring states, as the Pennsylvania state authorities, under the leadership of Economic Zoologist J. G. Sanders, are co-operating in the survey and will take the necessary restrictive measures to prevent infective material from moving out of the district.

It is feared that other shipments of European potatoes, made prior to the quarantine, have carried the disease to other districts. It should be sought for, especially in the gardens of industrial and mining villages, which were the principal markets for cheap, foreign potatoes. In such places garbage is thrown into the garden and potatoes are grown continuously, thus favoring the spread of wart diseases.

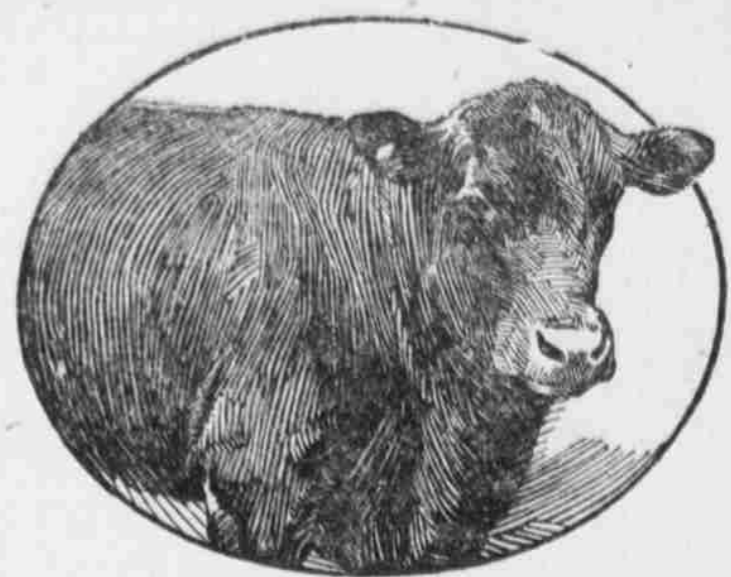
European experience with wart disease, particularly in England, indicates it to be a very serious trouble. The saving feature is the discovery that certain varieties of potatoes are immune, and only these are now allowed to be planted on infested land.

No American varieties have yet been found resistant. The English sorts will be tried, though experience to date is that European potatoes as a class do not give good results in this country.

INSECTS KILLED BY PLOWING

When Soil is Put Into Shape for Next Season's Crops Numerous Bugs Are Destroyed.

Plowing which puts the ground into the best condition for crop growing during the coming season will also kill numerous insects that winter in the ground, such as wireworms cutworms, white grubs and corn ear worms.



What Determines Meat and Live-Stock Prices?

Some stock men still think that Swift & Company—and other big packers—can pay as little for live-stock as they wish.

Some consumers are still led to believe that the packers can charge as much for dressed meat as they wish.

This is not true. These prices are fixed by a law of human nature as old as human nature itself—the law of supply and demand.

When more people want meat than there is meat to be had, the scramble along the line to get it for them sends prices up. When there is more meat than there are people who want it, the scramble all along the line to get rid of it within a few days, while it is still fresh, sends prices down.

When prices of meat go up, Swift & Company not only can pay the producer more, but has to pay him more, or some other packer will.

Similarly, when prices recede all down the line Swift & Company cannot continue to pay the producer the same prices as before, and still remain in the packing business.

All the packer can do is to keep the expense of turning stock into meat at a minimum, so that the consumer can get as much as possible for his money, and the producer as much as possible for his live-stock.

Thanks to its splendid plants, modern methods, branch houses, car routes, fleet of refrigerator cars, experience and organization, Swift & Company is able to pay for live cattle 90 per cent of what it receives for beef and by-products, and to cover expense of production and distribution, as well as its profit (a small fraction of a cent per pound), out of the other 10 per cent.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



An Easy Matter.
An American and an Irishman were telling each other wonderful things which had been done in their respective countries.

"I guess we have the best jumpers in the world," said the American. "Why, one of our men ran thirty miles and then jumped over a 5-barred gate."

"Sure, no wonder he did," said the Irishman. "Look at the run he took."

PROVEN SWAMP-ROOT AIDS WEAK KIDNEYS

The symptoms of kidney and bladder troubles are often very distressing and leave the system in a run-down condition. The kidneys seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to more dangerous kidney troubles.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which, so many people say, soon heals and strengthens the kidneys, is a splendid kidney, liver and bladder medicine, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who use it.

A trial will convince anyone who may be in need of it. Better get a bottle from your nearest drug store, and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

The Very Name Jars on Him.
"Can't you find congenial work?"
"Madam, for me no work is congenial."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Headaches, Bilious Attacks, Indigestion, are cured by taking May Apple. Also, Jalap made into Pleasant Pills (Dr. Pierce's), Adv.

At Is Were.
"The Turtle is an unsociable critter."
"Lives too much within himself, so to speak."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Stop Your Coughing

No need to let that cough persist. Stop the irritation, and remove tickling and hoarseness by soothing the inflamed throat with

PISO'S

No Wonder.
"What a smooth look the convict yonder has."
"Naturally. He has just been ironed."

Of the 650 tons of Ivory brought annually into England, Sheffield consumes a third.

Don't trifle with a cold—it's dangerous.

You can't afford to risk Influenza.

Keep always at hand a box of



Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

Every Woman Wants
Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free, 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Creamery and Cream Station Supplies
Milk Bottles and Dairy Supplies; Cases and Chicken Coops
KENNEDY & PARSONS CO.
1309 Jones St. 1901 E. 4th St. OMAHA SIOUX CITY

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.