

HEARD and SEEN at the CAPITAL

Club Women Plan "Neighborhood Americanization"

WASHINGTON.—The General Federation of Women's Clubs, with a membership of 2,000,000, has adopted an Americanization plan of work presented by Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, chairman of the conservation department. Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, second vice president, has been appointed director of the Americanization work. The federation will use "neighborhood Americanization" methods. A joint publication, comprehending the suggestions of all the 11 departments, will soon be put in the hands of club women. The suggestions for work which will be elaborated involve:

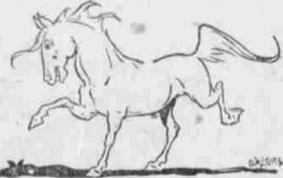
- Americanization institutes for practical work, getting together club women, teachers and members of other organizations which will act in sympathy with the movement.
- Americanization conferences, inviting all women's organizations in the community to send representatives, and including the leading women of each racial group, to advise on the needs and the methods of reaching the foreign-born woman in the home.
- Community gatherings of foreign and American born at which the foreign born shall show the gifts of their nations in music, art, food, the industries, etc., and the definite contribution these gifts can make to American life. This may be elaborated through community singing and pageantry.
- Fostering of the handicraft of the foreign born.
- Organization of clubs of girls whose parents are foreign born.
- Committees to visit the naturalization courts and observe the processes of naturalization and to report such observations back to the clubs and to the general federation division of Americanization.
- Opening of public school buildings for day and night schools for training new citizens and furthering classes in industrial plants.
- Establishment of bureaus of information on naturalization in connection with public schools.
- Comparative study of naturalization laws in various states.
- Use of public libraries as community centers.

Uncle Sam to Breed Horses for General Purposes

THE United States is to have a permanent supply of horses of the type most useful for military as well as general purpose usage. The movement, which has the support of the remount service, which is to be made a permanent organization, and the bureau of animal husbandry, is along lines of demonstrated success.

A board of 14, composed of governmental authorities and civilian experts, will prepare a program of breeding operations. The remount service will furnish the stallions to be used for service with selected mares of farmers, stockmen, and others at a nominal fee. State universities, agricultural colleges, state granges, agricultural societies, county agents, prominent farmers, breeders and horsemen will all have a part in the work. It is considered that 300 stallions will eventually be necessary to produce the requisite annual replacement of remounts for one field army.

The plan had its inception when it was demonstrated that there was a shortage of military horses in the United States. The acquisition by purchase and through donations of the Jockey club and gentlemen interested in racing of 50 head of thoroughbred sires followed. These were placed at the federal remount depots in Montana, Oklahoma and Virginia. Permanent remount stations will now be established at a dozen places and the United States will be divided into five districts.



Two-Million United States School Garden Army

DEBATE in the house the other day let light on one of the several feuds between the interior and agricultural departments. The bureau of education of the interior department has enlisted the "United States school garden army," with 2,000,000 members. The agricultural department is trying to prevent the interior department from getting an appropriation to carry on the work and is endeavoring to gobble up the whole army. Raker of California read a letter from Secretary Houston of the agricultural department assuming ownership of these 2,000,000 boys and girls.

Baer of North Dakota got the floor and said, among other things: "The bureau of education has a department called the 'United States school garden army.' Now, this is the army that includes the 2,000,000 children as members, and I think the secretary of agriculture in his letter to the gentleman from California, when he mentions these 2,000,000 children, must refer to the children in the United States school garden army and not to the agricultural department."

"I do not think that this school-garden movement should come under the department of agriculture. I believe it should be under the bureau of education. It is purely an educational matter. School gardening is being taken into the curriculum of our schools today. We are spending \$200,000 in the bureau of education for this great work."

"Reports say the school garden army connected with the bureau of education has 2,000,000 children enrolled, and that they are carrying on educational work with the teachers, sending out lecturers and putting on pageants throughout the country, and are really getting somewhere. It is working in cities over 2,000 in population."

"I think it is time for this congress, which is talking about economy, to co-ordinate these different activities of school-garden movement under one head in one department, and make one appropriation to take care of it in one department."

Even-Month Calendar Would Prevent Date-Mixing

CONGRESS is to be asked to substitute a million-year calendar for the present one. The Equal-Month Calendar association, with headquarters in Minneapolis, is pushing the movement. With the adoption of exactly four weeks per month, there will be days enough pushed over from the present reckoning for another month of 28 days, which it is proposed to call Liberty and to insert between February and March. There will also be a day additional to make 365, and an extra day every four years, as in leap year.

The new plan will take care of the regular additional day by placing it between December 28 and January 1, unattached to any week or month, and calling it New Year's day. Similar provision would be made for Correction day, as the leap year extra would be called, which would be sandwiched between convenient dates, belonging to no month and having no day name of its own except Correction. Having thus disposed of all possible days and extras, the calendar would be perpetual and uniform through all the years.

"The simplified calendar," argues Joseph U. Barnes, president, "could be adopted by congress to take effect the first day of the year 1922, and six months under this simplified form would make us wonder why we put up so long with the present form. Every month would have exactly four weeks and would commence with Monday and end with Sunday."

"There would be no more five Sundays in a month to upset all our calculations."



MAKING SUCCESS IN HOME GARDEN

Much Depends Upon Interest of Gardener Being Maintained Throughout Season.

WAGE FIGHT AGAINST PESTS

Man Must Make Continuous Fight From Start, Never Shirking Duty and Keeping Everlastingly on Job—Easy to Kill Weeds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The ultimate success of a home garden depends largely upon the interest of the gardener being maintained throughout the season. Many persons have gotten the idea that when the garden is planted and cultivated two or three times their work has ended, and as a result the garden soon goes to weeds or is destroyed by insects and diseases. The successful gardener, declare the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, is the one who wages a continuous fight against the enemies of the garden from the very start, never shirking his duty and being everlastingly on the job.

A crop of weeds can be destroyed in a few moments by means of a steel rake or a hoe, if it is used when the weeds are just coming through the ground. If allowed to remain, the weeds become firmly rooted and a thorough renovation of the garden is necessary to rid it of them.

Seem Innocent, but They're Not. A few old-fashioned hardshell potato bugs may not appear to do any great harm, but the crop of soft-shelled beetles they produce will eat the leaves from the potato vines almost before you know they are present. A few spores of some mildew or other disease may not do any great amount of damage, but if the weather is favorable for the spread of the disease, it will soon cause the loss of the entire crop.

The old adage of "A stitch in time saves nine" applies with double force to the care of the garden. Keep up interest in the garden and make successive plantings of various crops, so that a continuous supply of vegetables may be provided for the table. There is nothing gained by having the land lie idle, and it is easier to keep it clean if there is a paying crop upon it.

"Seedy" Gardens Show Neglect. Too often gardens with a "seedy" appearance are seen in the middle of the summer. The brush on which the peas were grown or the wire trellis on which they were trained is left with the remains of the crop upon it, and general unsightliness rules the entire plot. It is a little more trouble to keep things neat and attractive, but it pays in the long run; and if you as a gardener want to maintain a reputation



Keep the Garden Growing Through the Summer.

for a good garden, the necessary attention will have to be given to its neatness and general appearance.

In sections where the weather becomes extremely hot in summer and it is not possible to keep garden crops growing, the land should be cleaned, replowed and kept stirred from time to time until conditions are suitable for the planting of fall vegetables. Under ordinary conditions it is best to have some crop growing on the soil, and if the period between the early spring vegetables and the fall vegetables is sufficient, a crop of cowpeas should be grown upon the garden land. This will shade the soil and prevent the sun burning the organic matter out of it, and at the same time will actually add fertility to the soil.

PARTIAL SHADE FOR BERRIES

This Sometimes Can Be Provided by Planting Between Fruit Trees in Orchard.

Currants and gooseberries commonly do better, especially in the southern limits of their range, if grown where there is partial shade. This sometimes can be provided by planting them between fruit trees. Raspberries and blackberries are sometimes planted between trees; but the practice is not advisable unless the soil is naturally moist and fertile.

GREATER ATTENTION TO SEED POTATOES

Every Grower Should Remove Plants Not True to Variety.

Progressive Farmers Favor Home-Seed Plot Plan, Which Is Simple and Inexpensive Method of Improving Quality of Seed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To hold the cost of potato production at a reasonable figure, department of agriculture officials advocate that greater attention be given by growers, especially in the northern states, to the production of their seed stock. They believe that every grower would derive benefits from giving special attention to the removal of all plants not true to variety, as well as all diseased, weak, or abnormal plants from a sufficient number of rows in his field to provide an ample supply from the remaining plants to plant the acreage desired the following year.



Digging Potatoes on Colorado Ranch.

For example: If the custom is to plant 20 acres to potatoes, it would be necessary to obtain an ample seed stock, to weed undesirable plants from at least two acres. Time required for this work would be comparatively little.

If a large percentage of off-type or diseased plants are found to exist in a field, tubers from it should not be retained for seed purposes unless a better source of seed supply is not available. In that case most careful and painstaking roguing to eliminate, so far as practicable, all mixtures and all diseased plants should be conducted. It will take a larger acreage to supply the necessary seed than will be the case where the stock is relatively pure and disease-free.

All progressive growers will favor the home-seed plot plan, which they say is a "simple and comparatively inexpensive method of improving the quality of the seed stock," and will materially assist in increasing the acre yield of the crop, thereby lessening production cost.

KEEPING HARNESS IN REPAIR

Tools and Facilities Are Comparatively Inexpensive and Simple—Special Devices Needed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The tools and facilities required for keeping harness in repair are comparatively simple and inexpensive. A considerable portion of the repair work on harness can be performed by the aid of tools required for other purposes, but there are a few special devices that are desirable.

LIME IMPROVES MANY CROPS

Application Will Benefit Timothy, Oats, Wheat, Barley, Clovers and Garden Truck.

Lime injures none of our common crops, but it appears to do no good directly to corn, millet, rye, carrots, buckwheat or potatoes. But lime improves timothy, oats, wheat, barley, peas, cabbage, onions, beets, cucumbers, clovers and alfalfa.

CUTWORM COWARDLY RASCAL

Rarely Does Any Damage in Daylight, Waiting Until Night and Destroys Garden Plants.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The common cutworm is a cowardly rascal and rarely does his work in daylight when folks can see him. He watches and waits until the gardener has planted his cabbage, tomato or pepper plants, then sneaks out in the night and destroys the plants.

TO RENOVATE OLD ORCHARDS

May Be Brought Back to Their Former Productive State in Three Years if Vigor Justifies.

Neglected and unfruitful orchards may be renovated and brought back to their former productive state in three years if the age and vigor of the trees justify their renovation in the first place.

TO INCREASE HAY YIELD

Farm manure applied as a top-dressing to pasture or meadow is an important factor in increasing the hay yield.

Put Cultivators in Shed. Do not leave the cultivators on the turn-row exposed to sun, rain, etc.

FOR BETTER ROADS

CHANGE IDEAS ON HIGHWAYS

Non-Motoring Public No Longer Regards Good Roads as Speedways for Fortunate Neighbors.

The public's conception of "good roads" has undergone a radical change in the last two years. Prior to the entry of the United States into the world war, the non-motoring American public, more often than not, thought good roads were advocated chiefly for the benefit of their more fortunate neighbors who owned and drove their own motor cars, writes E. A. Williams, Jr., president of a large motor truck company. They were inclined to regard good roads laws as class legislation and were unwilling for the most part to lend either financial or moral support to the construction and upkeep of something from which they derived no direct benefits so far as they could see.

The war merely hastened what leaders of the industry had foreseen for several years; it furnished the setting and the conditions which enabled the truck to establish itself as a factor in the economic life of the country.

The non-motoring public no longer looks upon good roads as "speedways" for the motoring "aristocracy." It has come to realize that motor trucks are essential as transportation factors, and that good roads are necessary to the efficient operation of trucks. Its vision has been broadened; it sees the advantages and benefits which accrue from a combination of these factors—benefits which have a direct bearing upon the economic conditions of the community.

It sees the farm brought, one might say, to the very table of the consumer; it sees an ultimate decrease in food prices; and, those who pause to consider the matter further, see the ever expanding range of possibilities of the truck and its ally, good roads.

With the universal recognition and adoption of the motor truck the public's conception of how roads should be built also has undergone a change. Heretofore there has been a vast difference between the average man's idea of good roads and that of the experienced engineer. The average man was content to build for the present; the engineer, as a result of past and not altogether satisfactory exper-



Motor Truck Carrying Big Load Over Improved Road.

ence, knows and has known the importance of building for the future as well as the present.

The first thing a railroad does after obtaining a right-of-way, as everyone knows, is to build a roadbed and lay tracks. That roadbed is put in to stay. The track, which corresponds to the surface of the highway, is built of the most substantial and practical material to be had.

The railroad officials, however, do not expect this roadbed and track to last forever without attention. Long ago they learned that the only way to assure safety and durability is to anticipate depreciation and make constant repairs.

That is just what we are coming to in road building. For years it has been customary for county engineers to direct such operations but for the most part their work has been hampered by lack of funds, and inadequate force or by limited legislation and more or less red tape. There are some states in which farmers are still working out their road tax by the day, hauling gravel or stone in a more or less haphazard fashion for the construction of roads; upon their efforts and those of a limited force of hired workers depends the maintenance of the community's highways.

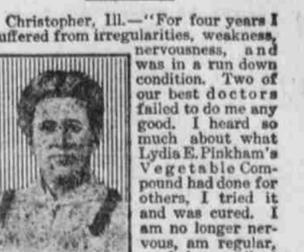
FIND WORK FOR EX-SOLDIERS

Eleven States Plan Vital Highway Improvements This Summer—Fighters Preferred.

Thousands of soldiers coming back to civil life with a preference for outdoor work will find employment in building highways in their home states. Reports from state highway departments of eleven states say that 45,300 men will be employed on their roads this year and that soldiers will be given the preference.

HOW THIS NERVOUS WOMAN GOT WELL

Told by Herself. Her Sincerity Should Convince Others.



Christopher, Ill.—"For four years I suffered from irregularities, nervousness, weakness, and was in a run down condition. Two of our best doctors failed to do me any good. I heard so much about what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for others, I tried it and was cured. I am no longer nervous, am regular, and in excellent health. I believe the Compound will cure any female trouble."—Mrs. ALICE HINKLE, Christopher, Ill.

Nervousness is often a symptom of weakness or some functional derangement, which may be overcome by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as thousands of women have found by experience.

If complications exist, write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions in regard to your ailment. The result of its long experience is at your service.

How He Judged. Mr. Bacon—You should never judge a man by his clothes, my dear. Mrs. Bacon—I never do. I always judge him by his wife's clothes.—Pensacola's Weekly

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES. Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting feet and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain relief for aching, callous, tired, aching feet, and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Man of Letters. "A man of letters, isn't he?" "Sure! Runs a thriving mail-order business."—Buffalo Express.

Couldn't Move

In Bed Twelve Weeks From Rheumatic Trouble. Now Praises Doan's.

"For twelve weeks I lay abed, unable to move a muscle," says Mrs. Gust Johnson, 654 E. Seventh St., Red Wing, Minn.

"The pains that shot through my entire body seemed more than any human being could stand. My hands and arms and lower limbs were put in splints to stop them from twisting into knots. Every ligament seemed ready to snap. I can't understand how I endured such agony. Several physicians agreed that I had inflammatory rheumatism, but their medicine didn't give me any relief. My folks wanted to take me to a hospital, but I would not let them. The doctors said that nothing could be done for me."

"I had been an invalid now for two years, before I finally decided to resort to Doan's Kidney Pills. I used twelve boxes and they surely did prove their wonderful merit. It is a year since, and I have enjoyed the best health of all my life. I weigh nearly 170 pounds and am like a different person in every respect. I shall always praise Doan's Kidney Pills."



Sworn to before HAROLD V. PETERSON, Notary Public. Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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. 25c. All druggists or mailed by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

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Itching Rashes Soothed With Cuticura. All druggists: Soap 25c, Ointment 25c. 10c. Throat 25c. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Doan, B. Boston."