

WHO IS WHO NOW

SENATORS DENOUNCE LAWLESSNESS



Radicalism, lawlessness and violence in America and anarchy as exemplified by soviet rule in Russia are denounced in a report made public by the senate judiciary subcommittee which made an exhaustive investigation of these and other subjects during the last session of congress. Senator Overman of North Carolina is its chairman.

Recommendations by the subcommittee for legislation included:

A permanent law similar to the war-time espionage act designed to control "forces of anarchy and violence" and "adequately protect our national sovereignty and our established institutions."

Strict regulation of the manufacture, distribution and possession of high explosives.

Regulation of "mushroom organizations" and special interests which propagate "notions of government, sociology, benevolence, or what not." Control and regulation of foreign-language publications.

More specific identification of newspaper interests by amendment and broadening of the law requiring publishers to report their ownership, editors, creditors, circulation, and other facts to the post office department.

Strengthening of the corrupt practices act regarding political contributions, existing state and federal laws being declared "entirely inadequate to meet present-day political methods."

The report comprised nearly 25,000 words.

TO COMMAND OUR ATLANTIC FLEET

Two fleets, equal in strength, one the Pacific fleet and the other the Atlantic fleet, with the Asiatic fleet as the third main division of the United States naval forces, will be the peace-time disposition, according to Secretary Daniels.

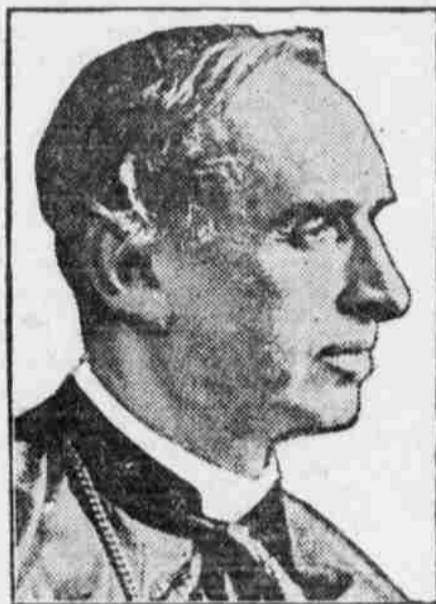
The Pacific fleet will be under command of Admiral Hugh Rodman, the Atlantic under Admiral Henry B. Wilson, whose portrait is herewith presented, and the Asiatic under Admiral Albert C. Gleaves. Rear Admiral W. L. Rodgers, now in command of the Asiatic fleet, will be its vice admiral.

The secretary announced that the bureau of operations was studying and would present a complete plan of dividing ships of all classes so as to make the Atlantic and Pacific fleets of equal strength.

In making the announcement the secretary stressed the fact that one of the purposes, and possibly the paramount one, for having these two strong fleets was to encourage and stimulate to the highest degree the spirit of competition and keen rivalry between them which will be a big factor in keeping the whole navy up to the top notch point of efficiency.



MERCIER PLANS TO VISIT AMERICA



Cardinal Mercier, archbishop of Malines and primate of Belgium, the heroic prelate whose fame is now world wide, is to visit the United States in the fall. It is now stated that he will land at New York in September and will stay six weeks. Two cities to be visited are Chicago and Baltimore, Says Cardinal Mercier.

"This will be my first trip across the Atlantic, but to me it seems that I am going to visit old friends. If it had not been for American foodstuffs the United States army would upon arrival have found in Belgium only bones of starved women, children and old men, a monument to the cruelty of an enemy of God and man. Belgians have much to thank the American people for, and I view it as an honor that I am to have the opportunity to thank America in person for all."

Belgium's martyrdom made known to the world two heroic figures: King Albert and Cardinal Mercier. During all of Belgium's martyrdom at the hands of Germany the impressive figure of Cardinal Mercier stood out as that of the spirit of Belgium herself.

It was the spirit which might be struck to the earth physically, but which spiritually remained forever unawed and undaunted by even the most cruel and inhuman of the representatives of Germany.

GENERAL MARCH WANTS 500,000 MEN

America's military contribution toward maintenance of the League of Nations will be approximately 500,000 men, in the opinion of Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the army. He expressed this view in testifying before the senate military affairs committee.

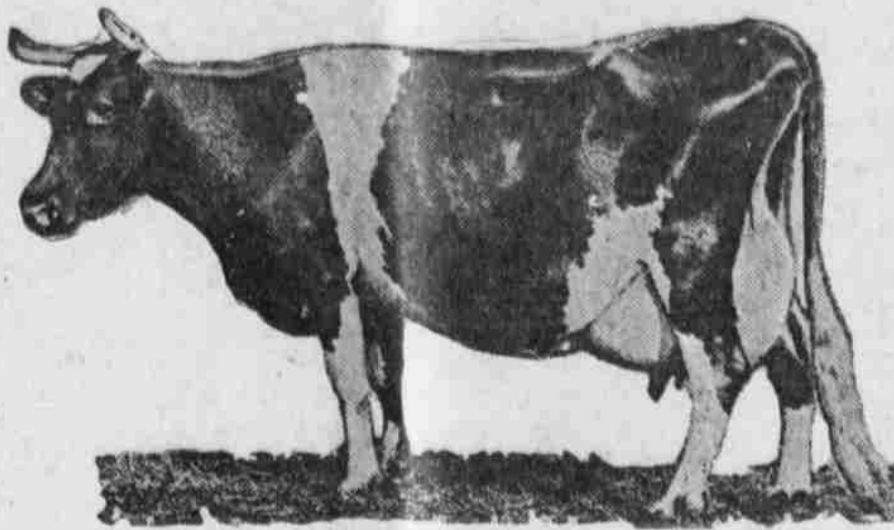
"If all of the other nations unite and do their share, I should say the United States could fulfill its obligations with 500,000 men," General March said.

The committee learned from General March that none of the European nations is restoring its armies to the antebellum basis, despite the organization of the League of Nations to maintain peace. Great Britain, for instance, has fixed the strength of its army at 952,000 men, to be raised by conscription. This is nearly four times the size of the British army before the war.

General March said President Wilson had not communicated any information on the size of the force the United States would be expected to maintain in Europe after the signing of the peace treaty. The war department was guessing at approximately five divisions, or 225,000 men.



BULL SHOULD ALWAYS BE SUPERIOR TO MOST CAREFULLY SELECTED COW IN HERD



A Well-Bred Cow—The Dam.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

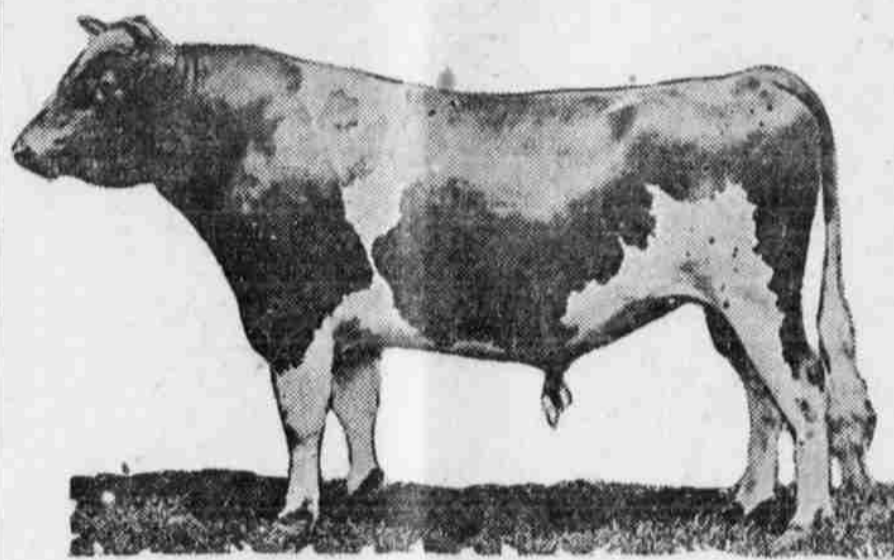
In all bull-association work the influence of heredity is recognized. Since like tends to beget like in production as well as in appearance, there is little danger that the pure-bred bull whose ancestors for several generations have been first-class individuals will inherit or transmit the qualities of some inferior distant ancestor. If he is also well formed, strong and healthy, he will almost certainly increase out of all proportion to his cost the income from the first generation of a scrub or low-grade herd. In fact the time may come when it will be possible to eliminate all bulls except those whose dams are in the advanced registry. If the best bulls were used to their full capacity in pure-bred herds, and if only good pure-bred bulls were used in the ordinary dairy herds, the income from the dairy business could be vastly increased. If possible, all bulls used should be from advanced-registry dams with a butterfat record of not less than 400 pounds. The dams should be from high-producing ancestors. The bull should always be superior to the best cows in the herd, and all cows should be well bred and carefully selected.

Improvements Due to Sire.

Few organizations have been in operation long enough for the producing daughters of an association bull to be compared with their dams. The following figures, however, received from an association at New Windsor, Md., show the improvement due to the sire and the average butterfat production of daughters of association bulls compared with that of their dams:

	Fat average (pounds).
Bull No. 1:	
7 daughters	270.5
7 dams	208.3
Increase	62.2
Bull No. 2:	
7 daughters	231.6
7 dams	128.4
Increase	103.2
Bull No. 3:	
2 daughters	209.5
2 dams	154.0
Increase	55.5

Fourteen out of sixteen daughters exceeded their dams, the average increase of the daughters over dams being 62.2 pounds.



A Well-Bred Bull—The Sire.

MORE RYE BEING PRODUCED

Greatest Increase Seen in 1917 and 1918—Farmers Becoming More Familiar With Crop.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More acres and more bushels of rye were harvested in 1918 than in any previous year in the history of the United States.

From 1840 to 1909 rye production in the United States was practically stationary. From 1909 to 1918 the production was almost tripled, the greatest increase coming in 1917 and 1918.

Five years ago there was approximately 1 acre of rye for each 21 acres of wheat in the United States. In 1918 there was approximately 1 acre of rye for each 10 acres of wheat.

The 1918 rye crop was more than 75,000,000 bushels.

The world production of rye amounts to about one and two-thirds billion bushels, somewhat less than half the annual wheat production.

The United States department of agriculture thinks it probable, now that farmers are becoming familiar with the crop and its advantages, that rye will have a permanently larger place in American agriculture, and that from an agricultural point of view there should be a further considerable increase in production.

ing 30 per cent. The increase of the daughters of the good bulls mentioned above occurred with remarkable regularity. On the other hand, a poor bull decreases the production of his daughters.

Note the following results of using a scrub bull:

The dam produced.....145 pounds of fat
The daughters of the bull
and this dam produced.....125 pounds of fat
The granddaughter of the bull
produced.....99 pounds of fat

It is only when the lifetime-production records of all his daughters are compared with those of their dams that the full value of the bull's services to one generation can be known. In addition his influence on the herd will be noticeable for many generations. This illustrates the great value of a good bull. The damage done by an inferior bull may be equally great. No other argument should be necessary in urging that every association be particular in selecting bulls.

Real Value of Bull.

All pure-bred bulls are not equally valuable. The daughters of some are inferior to their dams, while the daughters of others greatly excel their dams. The only way one may know the real value of the bull is to compare the production records of his daughters with those of their dams. It takes at least three years from the time the bull is put into service to obtain some of this information, and very often the farmer has disposed of the bull a year or more before the end of that time. When he finds that the bull has improved the herd, his search for the bull may end in the stockyard or with the butcher. It is seldom that such a bull is found again. If he still lives and is being used, it may be at a considerable distance from the original owner. Since the two do not meet, the second user has no means of knowing the worth of the bull. Thus many valuable bulls have been lost and inferior ones used instead. In the bull association this cannot happen, for all the bulls are kept in the association until thoroughly tried. The poor ones are then sent to the block and the good ones kept and judiciously used to their full capacity to the end of their usefulness, which may be 12 or 15 years. This advantage alone is enough to repay all the trouble and expense of forming an association.

how they loved the salt water and the salt air and the salt sea breezes. They said it made them feel so full of life. They never got tired of the sea because it was always changing.

"It's strange that we should have met here," said Mr. Sharp-Tailed Sparrow, "though I have heard our two families often did have their nests in the same places."

"And I've heard that we do the same things—we build the same sort of nests and are just as alike as brothers."

"Well, we are cousins," said Mr. Seaside Sparrow.

"But we act like brothers," said Mr. Sharp-Tailed Sparrow.

"We admire each other's ways," said Mr. Seaside Sparrow.

"Yes, that is why we do things so much alike," said Mr. Sharp-Tailed Sparrow.

"Let's take a little hop through these glorious long grasses. It's almost like playing hide-and-go-seek," said Mr. Seaside Sparrow.

So they went through the tall grasses and rushed and ran over the sand, or rather hopped over the sand.

They chattered and chirped and trilled and squeaked in their funny little voices and chatted of everything possible, but mostly they talked of the sea and of how they loved the wind and the salt in the air and the salt in the sea and the salt in the marshes.

In fact they agreed that they were very fond of salt and they were so glad that the sea always was salty. They said how horrible it would be if the sea were ever without salt, and then they became quite sad.

But after awhile they comforted themselves by remembering that the sea had never been without salt as far as they had ever heard, and they didn't believe it ever would be.

"What sort of a home do you have, Mr. Seaside Sparrow?" asked Mr. Sharp-Tailed Sparrow.

"I have a nest of seaweed and long grasses which I find does very well—grass-like we have here," said Mr. Seaside Sparrow.

"And Mrs. Sparrow has greenish white eggs, speckled with brown, which she lays in the nest. I often cover my nest with dried-out seaweed, dried by Mr. Sun."

"The very same ways I have," said Mr. Sharp-Tailed Sparrow.

And then they talked of their many cousins, the Nelson Sparrows, the Dusky Seaside Sparrows, who would only live in Florida, and of the many other seaside sparrows. But most of all they enjoyed finding out that their ways were just the same.

Moderate in Judgment.

Be moderate in judgment. Do not be too ready to conclude, that one whom you admire is altogether good, while another whom you dislike lacks a redeeming feature. Do not make up your mind that the effort which has fallen short of your expectation is an absolute failure, while another which has satisfied you is incapable of improvement. Take the safe middle road. Judge moderately.—Girl's Companion.

More Colts should be raised on farms.

More hogs and more meat for home use should have attention during the early summer.

Horses require from five to fifteen gallons of water a day, depending on the water and their work.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE SEASIDE SPARROWS.

"Oh the sea, the beautiful, beautiful sea," said Mr. Seaside Sparrow.

Mr. Seaside Sparrow wore a greenish gray coat with a yellow spot on his face which he thought was very lovely indeed.

"Ah, the sea, the exquisite, exquisite sea," said Mr. Sharp-Tailed Sparrow.

"How do you do?" said Mr. Seaside Sparrow; "we are cousins, aren't we?"

"Yes," said Mr. Sharp-Tailed Sparrow, "we are. I wear a different suit from the one you do, for I wear a greenish cap. My feathers are edged with beautiful tan colorings and my tail is very, very sharp, which makes folks give the name of Sharp-Tailed Sparrow to all members of my family."

"I will trill for you to show you that I am glad to see you, though I'm sorry to say that I am not much of a singer."

"If I could sing more I would gladly do so, but as I cannot I have to be contented not to. That is the best way, isn't it?"

"It's the best way," agreed the Seaside Sparrow.

"I'm glad you like the sea as I do," said Mr. Sharp-Tailed Sparrow, "and it is nice that you have your nest in the same salt water marsh that I have chosen for my nest."

"This marsh leads right into our beloved ocean, as we can see from here."

And then both birds began to sing a song about the beautiful ocean and

how they loved the salt water and the salt air and the salt sea breezes.

They said it made them feel so full of life. They never got tired of the sea because it was always changing.

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ON THE FUNNY SIDE



Safe.

"I know a perfectly safe place for your diamond rings, mother."

"Where?"

"On Bud's fingers."

"Silly, he'd be sure to lose them."

"No, he wouldn't. You'd never be in any danger of Bud taking them off to wash his hands."

Did His Best.

The tramp touched his hat and walked along beside the horseman.

"You wouldn't think, sir," he said, "but I once had a happy home."

"Then," said the rider, "why didn't you do something to keep it happy?"

"I did, sir," said the tramp; "I left it."—London Tit-Bits.

Reversing It.

"Queer, wasn't it, those jousts of chivalry?"

"What was queer?"

"Why, every knight made a day of it."

Always at It.

"I know a man who is at the turning point of his life every night."

"How can that be?"

"He tends the big revolving light."

Naturally.

"My brother's business is going to the wall."

"Dear me, how did that happen?"

"He is selling decorative vines."

Their Way.

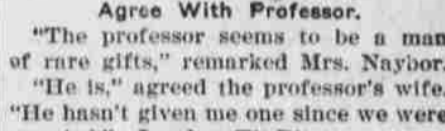
"Motorists are always speaking contemptuously of pedestrians."

"Yes, I notice they have a way of running them down."

Perceptible Result.

"Confound the luck! The front door has just been painted."

"Yes, it is easy to see you have been up against it."



GRASP OF HUMAN NATURE. Manager—But this play is too high-brow, it will never be a success.

Author—That's where you are mistaken, people always praise things they don't understand.

Standing Room Appreciated. This world is but a fleeting show. Some say not worth a pin; But just the same we feel that we're lucky to get in.

Agree With Professor.

"The professor seems to be a man of rare gifts," remarked Mrs. Naybor.

"He is," agreed the professor's wife. "He hasn't given me one since we were married."—London Tit-Bits.

Contrary Dream.

"What do you think is every Londoner's day dream?"

"I don't know; what is it?"

"To become a knight mayor."

Nothing Else.

"Yes, my wife always asks me if I like her newest gown."

"Values your opinion, eh?"

"No; it's merely a habit."

If He Had Two Millions.

"I hate the rich. I wouldn't join a millionaires' club. I reckon you wouldn't care about joining one either?"

"Well, I'd like to be eligible to join."

Poetry.

"Dancing is the poetry of motion."

"Give me the regular kind of poetry," commented the rugged economist. "It doesn't wear out so many shoes."

A Ruthless Monopolist.

"I want my rights," shouted the socialist orator.

"Yes!" ventured the man who speaks up very seldom; "but you don't want anybody else to have any."

Good Advice.

"My boy, get this in your head: You don't need to go to New York to make a success."

"No, dad?"

"Not by a long shot. If you've got anything at all worth while, New York will come to you for it."

Had to.

"Why is that stupid attendant on the table always going up and down from the kitchen?"

"It must be because he is a dumb waiter."