

# NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

## Supreme Court May Have Last Word on the Treaty

WASHINGTON.—In the heat of the controversy between the president and senate over the League of Nations policy, the general public seems to have overlooked the fact that there may be a third party to the controversy by whom the final and conclusive decision may be rendered. This third party is the Supreme court of the United States.

If the senate fails to ratify, the treaty becomes void by that action, and no appeal to the Supreme court would be necessary.

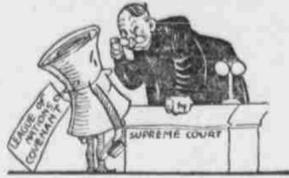
If the League of Nations covenant shall be ratified by the senate it will be incumbent on congress immediately to make an appropriation to cover the United States' portion of the expenditure deemed necessary to establish and provide for the maintenance of the league's secretariat, to be set up in Geneva.

As soon as Congress seeks to do this, the taxpayers' action will be commenced on the ground that the United States, by its Constitution, is inhibited from participation in such a convention, certain obligations assumed by the United States under the covenant being in direct contravention of provisions of the Constitution.

If the court should decide that the objections raised were sound, and that the covenant of the League of Nations actually would, in effect, amend the Constitution, the treaty could not be carried out until the Constitution had been amended in the way the Constitution itself provides it shall be amended, namely, by the submission of an amendment of a federal amendment.

Several persons are ready to bring this test action, among them being Hannis Taylor, minister to Spain under McKinley.

The right and duty of the Supreme court is defined in section 2 of article 3 of the Constitution.



## When Old Dame Nature Gets Ready to Scatter Seed

IT WAS noticed one morning at Madison, Wis., that the snow which lay on the ground had acquired a bright yellowish tint. At the same time the people of Florence, in the same state, were surprised to find that the snow "looked dusty" and had acquired a reddish brown color. Similar effects were noticed elsewhere as far east as Vermont and New Hampshire.

This strange phenomenon was examined by several scientists. They found that a very fine dust had fallen, apparently all over the eastern United States.

The strangest thing about this fall of dust was that it occurred in a region the greater part of which lay under snow and had been under snow for many days. It was evident, therefore, that the dust must have traveled hundreds, if not thousands, of miles.

The study made by government scientists shows that this assumption was correct. Samples of the dust have been analyzed, with the result that it was shown to be composed of minerals found, not in the North where the dust fell, but in the Southwest. The scientists assert positively that this dust came all the way from Arizona, New Mexico and Kansas, being borne by those large movements of the air which cause our variations of weather.

It is interesting to note that a little before these strange dustfalls occurred in the North and Northwest there were heavy sandstorms in the Southwest. At Albuquerque, N. M., there was a storm such as none of the old-timers could remember to have seen before. The air was filled with clouds of dust and sand so dense that street cars and taxicabs could not run.

Scientists say that this migratory dust is worthy of careful study, as it carries germs, spores of plants and important elements of soil.

## Washington to Drive 15,000 People Out of Alleys

WASHINGTON, noted the world over for its cleanliness and order, has more than 15,000 inhabitants living in filthy alleys. Nine-tenths of these people are colored. These unfortunate alley dwellers must vacate their present homes a year after the signing of peace with Germany, when an act of congress abolishing the alleys as places of residence becomes effective.

Washington now faces the big problem of how to provide housing accommodations for these people in an already overcrowded city. Congress will be asked to help solve the problem by appropriating \$6,000,000 to erect 3,000 sanitary homes.

About ten years ago the Alley Improvement association began a fight for the elimination of inhabited alleys in the District of Columbia. Other civic bodies joined the movement. As a result of their combined efforts a bill was passed by unanimous vote of both houses of congress wiping out the alley evil.

The date set for the evacuation of the alleys originally was July 1, 1918, but because of the great congestion in this city due to war conditions, congress found it necessary to extend the date.

The association is of the opinion that the building of 3,000 small houses, in view of the high cost of building, the class of tenants concerned and the limited time before the law becomes operative, cannot be left to private enterprise. The government must help, just as in other countries, such as England, Belgium and Scotland, the governments have done under similar circumstances.

The alley law is not confiscatory, as the alley buildings can be used after the law becomes effective for garages, stables, shops, storage warehouses and coal sheds.

The elimination of inhabited alleys will not only improve the health and morals of the capital, but it will add greatly to its beauty.

## Go to Russia, Young Man, to Make a Fortune

IF YOU want to share in the greatest commercial and industrial development of the immediate future, study the Russian language, and also Russian geography, resources and trade methods. This is the advice of the bureau of education to young Americans. Russia is in chaos now, but it can't afford to stay in chaos much longer. And whether it emerges a socialist state, a social democracy or a republic, its 180,000,000 people must be supplied with the necessities of life; it must be equipped with railroads and factories; its forests and mines must be utilized. And all or most of this must be done by traders and engineers and capitalists from the West, for Russia has neither trained men, money nor tools.

Russia is the world's greatest opportunity, and the fact is apparent to most of the world. Americans seem least aware of the Russian opportunity, but the bureau of education and the federal board for vocational education have been doing what they can to overcome this indifference. Surveys have been made in 250 American cities with a view to establishing evening and day classes in the Russian language. Special textbooks have been prepared, in which Russian banking, trade and shipping terms take the place of the "hat of the gardener" and the "green umbrella of my aunt's grandfather."

Here is a "new country," despite the fact that it is a very old one—a country where are unexplored soil, virgin forests and mineral resources that have never been tapped.

For men of every trade and profession, and especially for young men whom adventure compensates for hardship, Russia is the opportunity of the future.



## PLAN GIVEN TO DEHORN CATTLE

Strong Clothesline and Clean, Sharp Meat Saw Are Among Tools Required.

### MEANS TO CONTROL ANIMAL

Necessary That Rope Be Held by Assistant So That It May Be Slackened in Case of Emergency—Where Horns Should Be Cut.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The dehorning of cattle can be very satisfactorily performed without other apparatus or instruments than a good strong clothesline and a clean sharp meat saw, or a miter saw with a rigid back. The same simple means for controlling the animal is just as applicable when dehorning clippers are to be used as when the horns are to be removed with the saw. The head of the animal is secured to the horizontal rail or stringer which holds the upper ends of the stanchion boards. The animal is put in the stanchion in the usual manner; then one end of a heavy clothesline is passed around the upper part of the neck and tied to a knot that will not slip, otherwise it will choke the animal. The free end of the rope is now carried between the horns, through the stanchion to the front, up and over the horizontal



Head of Steer Showing Result of Proper Dehorning.

stanchion rail, then down underneath the neck and up and over the top of the stanchion rail to an assistant, who should hold it firmly. Now open the stanchion, allowing the animal to withdraw its head; then, keeping the rope tight, pass it once around the muzzle, up and over the stanchion rail, and through to the front again to the hands of the assistant, who should stand 3 or 4 feet in front of the animal and hold the rope firmly, but prepared to release it when told to do so by the operator. The animal is now ready for the dehorning operation.

### Rope Held by Assistant.

It is necessary that the rope be held by an assistant, as in the event of the animal struggling during the operation so as to throw itself off its feet, or if there appears to be danger of its choking, the rope may be slackened promptly at the word of the operator and the animal partly released. This, however, is rarely necessary, for as soon as the head is secured the operator should be ready, standing at the right shoulder of the animal with his saw, and proceed to saw off first the right and then the left horn. It is a good plan before commencing the real work to experiment upon an animal in the matter of control by tying the head to the stanchion rail as described.

If the stanchion rail is too wide to permit of properly securing the lower part as well as the upper part of the animal's head, the turn of the rope around the muzzle may be omitted and the last lap of the rope carried around the stanchion rail to the front and to the hands of the assistant. Care should be taken that the rope pass each time over the neck of the animal



Improper Dehorning.

to the stanchion rail between the horns in such a way that it will not interfere with the work of the saw.

### Where to Cut the Horns.

The horns should be severed from a quarter to a half inch below where the skin joins the base of the horn, cutting from the back toward the front.

If the cut is made too high an irregular, gnarly growth of horn is very apt to follow. It will be seen that the point of union of the skin and horn varies in different cattle; hence there can be no rule of measurement, except as the eye becomes trained to see the point or line at which the cut should be made. In the beef breeds fully one-half inch of skin, all around, is usually taken off with the horn.

## PROTECTING HORSES FROM STABLE FLIES

Source of Keen Annoyance to Animals in Hot Weather.

Most Logical Method of Abating Nuisance is to Eliminate All Breeding Places—Coal Tar Sprays Are Recommended.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Stable flies are a source of keen annoyance to work animals during the heat of summer. Every owner who has the welfare of the dumb beasts at heart should strive to alleviate as far as possible the discomforts to which the horses are exposed.

The most logical method of abating the fly nuisance is to eliminate all breeding places, such as manure piles. Manure should be kept in fly-tight pits or bins until such time as it can be hauled to the fields. Pits should be conveniently located so the manure can be easily thrown in at the time of cleaning and so constructed that it can be readily removed. It is essential that flies be prevented from reaching the manure, but, as some of them will, even though great care is exercised, it is advisable to place a fly-trap on the pit.

The coal-tar sprays used in combating the fly evil in the dairy stable are also efficient in driving the winged pests away from the horses. Among the best of these is a solution of 100 parts of fish oil, 500 parts of oil of tar, and 1 part of crude carbolic acid. It may be prepared at home at a cost of about 35 cents a gallon. This spray, as well as kerosene emulsion and other fly repellents containing coal-tar products, fish oil, resin, and oil of tar, are best applied with an inexpensive spray pump. It is preferable to give the horses a hasty spraying early each morning before they go to work. This brings best results from the use of the fly eradicator.

For general comfort of the work animals when they come from the field at night it is recommended that after the harness has been removed each animal be given a sponge bath with a solution of cool salt water. In case there are any work galls or shoulder sores, these injuries should be treated with white lotion, which is one of the most healing and soothing preparations of its kind for use in warm weather.

## STORAGE LOSS OF POTATOES

Farmers and Dealers Are Preventing Enormous Waste by Building More Improved Houses.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Importance of modern sweet potato storage houses, such as have been designed by the United States department of agriculture, in which potatoes can be kept with practically no loss, is shown by the enormous waste resulting from improper storage. South



Interior of Satisfactory Potato Storage House With Earthen Side Walls.

Carolina in 1917, because of disease in the field and in storage, lost 60 per cent of its crop—that portion being valued at \$4,688,110.

This state produces about 125 per cent of the sweet potatoes raised in the United States, and the crop ranks fourth in the state in value, being surpassed only by cotton, corn, and tobacco. Storage losses through the South are being greatly reduced, as the farmers and dealers are continually building both community and individual storage houses of the improved type.

## LOSS OF VALUABLE MANURE

One-Half of Plant Food Value Lost When Left in Open Yard During Summer Months.

(By R. W. CLARK, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

In order that heifers may be bred young and begin milking at an early date, they should be well developed. This is important. Cows that acquire considerable age and become mature before beginning to milk will not usually make as deep and persistent milkers as cows that are bred at a comparatively early age and begin to milk before they are mature. The aim is to get the system of the animal into the habit of producing milk at as early an age as possible. Therefore the heifer should be well fed and cared for from birth.

If the heifer is well developed she should be bred at 15 to 18 months of age, otherwise she should not be bred until 18 to 20 months of age.

## DAIRY FACTS

### POOR COWS CAUSE OF LOSS

Wisconsin County Farmers Co-operating in Better-Bull Campaign—Discard Scrubs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Don't pay two taxes" is the timely slogan of the Door county (Wis.) live stock committee.

Few farmers realize that they are paying in addition to their regular tax a "poor-cow tax." This "poor-cow tax" is about the heaviest, robs the pocket-book, and profits no one.

"You have just paid your annual property tax. This is necessary to provide for our schools, roads, and other government expenses from which you benefit; but why pay two taxes?" is the appeal which, in the shape of a little card, is being placed in the hands of Door county owners of scrub sires. And the "prosper" who wants to be shown is pointed to results which were worked out in a farm management survey, where it was found that on 124 farms with pure-bred sires the average net profits were \$1,102; on 468 farms with grade sires the profits averaged



By Breeding to Superior Sires Milk Production Can Be Greatly Increased in Single Generation and Greater Economy Effected.

\$734, and on 83 farms with scrub sires there was an annual loss averaging \$234.

The scrub sires on these farms were responsible for at least part of the good or bad showing. A poor bull is an extravagance which Door county farmers cannot afford. "Watch us give a reputation" is the enthusiastic parting challenge of the committee which is boosting better bulls in this peninsular county.

Practically every farmers' organization of the county—Grange, the Society of Equity, the Association of Guernsey Men, the Holstein Cattle club—is co-operating in the better-bull campaign.

What in reality amounts to a farm bureau—a committee made up of a representative from each township and with the county agent as managing director—is directly responsible for the county's drive to replace the grade and scrub bulls with good pure breeds.

"To keep its lead in dairying and live stock raising Wisconsin must discard its scrub sires," said the executive committee of county agents and representatives of all of the state's cattle breeders' associations.

"Count on Door county to help," said this live stock committee. "Although somewhat off to one side, the Door peninsula is still on our map, and we are going to stay there. In one of our townships, which happens to be an island six miles out in Lake Michigan, each man contracted more than a year ago to use only purebred bulls and every one agreed to stay by his own breed."

And by means of this same kind of teamwork the other townships of the county are promising to follow suit.

"The entire county is going to wage war on the scrub—only upon a much more extensive scale." The county agent spoke as if he represented men who meant business.

"The committee is out to give their county a reputation for the production of as high-class cattle as it already has for Montmorency and Early Richmond cherries."

## BREED DAIRY HEIFER EARLY

Purpose Should Be to Get System of Animal into Milk Producing Habit Before Maturity.

(By R. W. CLARK, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

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## "BAYER CROSS" ON GENUINE ASPIRIN



"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" to be genuine must be marked with the safety "Bayer Cross." Always buy an unbroken Bayer package which contains proper directions to safely relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colds and pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents at drug stores—larger packages also. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetle-acidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

Way of the Schoolboy.  
Teacher—Now, Willie, suppose you were to hand a playmate your apple to take a portion of it, wouldn't you tell him to take the larger piece?  
Willie—No.  
"You wouldn't! Why?"  
"Cos it wouldn't be necessary."

## HOW RHEUMATISM BEGINS

The excruciating agonies of rheumatism are usually the result of failure of the kidneys to expel poisons from the system. If the irritation of these uric acid crystals is allowed to continue, incalculable bladder or kidney disease may result. Attend to it at once. Don't resort to temporary relief. The sick kidneys must be restored to health by the use of some sterilizing remedy which will prevent a return of the disease. Get some GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules immediately. They have brought back the joys of life to countless thousands of sufferers from rheumatism, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel and other affections of the kidneys, liver, stomach, bladder and allied organs. They will attack the poisons at once, clear out the kidneys and urinary tract and the soothing healing oils and herbs will restore the inflamed tissues and organs to normal health. All others are imitations. Ask for GOLD MEDAL and be sure the name GOLD MEDAL is on the box. Three sizes, at all good druggists.—Adv.

Useless Quest.  
He—I am going tonight to see a mind reader.  
She—What good will that do you?

Important to Mothers  
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

His Preference.  
First Trump—What kind of dogs do you like best?  
Second Trump—Toothless.

**BITRO PHOSPHATE**  
FAMOUS FRENCH DISCOVERY  
replaces nerve waste, increases strength, energy, endurance, and builds firm healthy flesh.  
BEST THING KNOWN FOR THIN NERVOUS PEOPLE

## THE "BLUES" Caused by Acid-Stomach

Millions of people who worry, are despondent, have spells of mental depression, feel blue and are often melancholy, believe that these conditions are due to outside influences over which they have little or no control. Nearly always, however, they can be traced to an internal source—acid-stomach. Nor is it to be wondered at. Acid-stomach, beginning with such well defined symptoms as indigestion, belching, heartburn, flat, etc., will, if not checked, in time affect to some degree or other all the vital organs. The nervous system becomes deranged. Digestion suffers. The blood is impoverished. Health and strength are undermined. The victim of acid-stomach, although he may not know the cause of his ailments, feels his courage, ambition and energy slipping. And truly life is dark—not worth moping to the man or woman who has acid-stomach! Get rid of it! Don't let acid-stomach hold you back, wreck your health, make your days miserable, make you a victim of the "blues" and gloomy thoughts! There is a marvelous remedy called EATONIC that brings, oh! such quick relief from your stomach misery—sets your stomach to rights—makes it strong, cool, sweet and comfortable. Helps you get back your strength, vigor, vitality, enthusiasm and good cheer. So many thousands upon thousands of sufferers have used EATONIC with such marvellously helpful results that we are sure you will feel the same way if you will just give it a trial. Get a big 50 cent box of EATONIC—the good tasting tablets that you eat like a bit of candy—from your druggist today. He will return your money, if results are not even more than you expect.

## EATONIC (FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH)

## Use Cuticura Soap To Clear Your Skin

All druggists. Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston."

4,000 ACRES, schools, railroad, telephone, fenced, abundance water, 1 1/2 miles to flow, close to forest reserve, fine stock, dairy, sheep ranch; in the temperate Bitter Root Valley. Geo. F. Brooks, own. Missoula, Mont.

COME TO COLORADO AND BUY A HOME ON LONG TIME, EASY TERMS. 1 PER CENT. FRANK RICH, HAWWELL, COLO.

For Sale or Exchange—1,670 a. black river bottom soil; best timber; sell or trade for likely imp. F. K. Ashby, Charleston, Mo.