WNATIONAL证 CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Politics Makes Strange Members of Congress, Too

WASHINGTON .- An epitome of mankind's virtues, occupations, aspirations and deeds is found in congress. Within the pages of the congressional directory—that of the Sixty-sixth congress has just been issued—senators and representatives record their own blog-

raphies.



Most of the lawmakers are lawyers, but among the membership are an iron molder, banker, stock raiser, tree surgeon, physician, cheese manufacturer, glass blower, baggage master and "a business man and political accident."

Although autobiographies deal with the authors past, a surprising feature was that many members did not have more to say about their an-

cestry. Several, however, trace their lineage back to members of the Continental congress, and one announced he is a "direct descendant of the father of Hannah Dustin" of colonial and Indian fame. Another member said he is best known as a platform orator."

Other members with an eye to thrift did not fail to advertise. One said his firm originated a well-known cloth, another that he brought the first automobiles into this country from Europe, and another that he is president of a press-clipping bureau. One recites his collegiate achievements, and admits getting into congress after his "characteristic determination" carried him through an untiring campaign in a popular automobile. One member "was raised on a dairy farm," another lives "on a gravel road," and another "entered public school at an early age."

The shortest biography is that of Representative James O'Connor of Couisiana. He merely announced his name.

Others take a half page or more to unburden themselves, as each was permitted to write what he pleased.

The saddest part of it all is that ability varies nearly as much as do other

Politics makes strange congressmen, as well as bedfellows,

U. S. Mints Making 100,000,000 Pennies a Month

F RAY BAKER, director of the United States mint, ever lays hands on the winter. person who created the slogar, "Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves," somebody will have to call out the reserves. For

do you know, working the mints at their topmost speed and turning out 100,000,000 pennies monthly, Ra. just naturally cannot keep up with the de-

mand for coppers in this country. He has been one of the government's strongest advocates of it ever since the war started, but he feels that people have taken the admonition to save pennies too literally. As nearly as he can figure out, folks have been gorging their hearthstones, lisle banks, old copper teakettles and other favor-

fte hiding places for coins with pennies, and that is why he cannot find enough

Of course the demand for pennies has grown greatly with the slapping of penny taxes on lollypops and such, but even this additional drain upon the penny supply should not, under ordinary circumstances, swallow up all of the pennies the government has made. Since it first began to coin money, about the time of the Revolutionary war, one-tenth of all the coins made have been cents. The total to date is more than \$3,000,000,000. And yet, at last reports, the government had in all of its depositories only about \$177,000 in coppers, Last year the mints turned out 380,000,000 pennies. Then Ray just sat back and smiled, thinking he would not be called upon to make any more pennles Came then the new and insistent demand for more coppers, with the result

that Ray took his complete force off all other work and started in grinding out 100,000,000 pennles a month.

He has even set the San Francisco mint at work making pennies. Phila-

White House Pickets Are Bent on Sweet Revenge

S UFFRAGE damage suits totaling \$800,000 which have been pending against the commissioners and other officials of the District of Columbia for more than a year have been postponed for the fifth time, at the request of the gov-

ernment. According to Judge Waddell this will be the last postponement granted to the defense.



The cases were brought by members of the National Woman's party following the alleged illegal transfer of suffrage pickets arrested at the White House from the District jail to the workhouse at Occoquan, Va., and alleged brutalities suffered by them in that institution.

Superintendent Zinkham of the District jail has been dismissed and Superintendent Whittaker of Occoquan has resigned under charges since these

suits were brought, but still are responsible for the treatment of prisoners during their terms of office. Suffragists think the government has asked for postponement of the trial

in the belief that the suits might be withdrawn after the passage of the suffrage amendement by congress. Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, however, has announced that the suits will be pressed. The eight suffragists suing for damages are Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. John

Winters Brannan, Miss Dorothy Day, and Mrs. Henry Butterworth of New York; Miss Julia Emory of Baltimore, Mrs. Cosu of New Orleans, and Mrs. Mary A. Nolan of Jacksonville, Fla.

Evidently the country hath nobody more furious than a woman picket

Uncle Sam's Taxes Vs. the President's Pocketbook

D RESIDENT WILSON'S experience with the workings of the income tax just in front of the tin shield, is a law of 1918, which has subtracted from his salary of \$75,000 the not inconsiderable sum of \$21,430, is likely to direct the presidential attention to the

high cost of living. The cost of living has increased at the White House as well as everywhere else, and, with the prospect of having to entertain official visitors from England, France, Belgium, and possibly Italy, President Wilson will find his second encounter with the income tax no joke.

Subtracting from his salary of \$75,000, the exemption of \$2,000 allowed him as a married man, the president now pays at the rate of 6 per cent on the first \$4,000 of his income sub-

ject to the normal tax, amounting to \$240, and 12 per cent on the remaining \$69,000, bringing his normal tax up to \$8,280. His graduated surtax, rising from 1 to 36 per cent, amounts to \$12,910, and makes a grand total of \$21,430, leaving him but \$53,570 of his original salary. And if his salary is increased by private additions to his income the surtax will be heafter in proportion. Every state reception given in the White House costs in the neighborhood

of \$5,000. In normal times at least four are given each year, together with official dinners in honor of the vice president, the judges of the Supreme court, the diplomatic corps, and the speaker of the house,

The White House, being the official center of social life in Washington, many special dinners, receptions, and other entertainments are practically nnavoidable.

So it looks as if the president will need to exercise considerable ingenuity if he hopes to keep expenses within the limits of his salary during the remainder of his term.

GRASSHOPPER IS **GOOD FOR FEED**

When Dried They Can Be Fed to Poultry Flock With Other Feeds During Winter.

Poisoned Bait Recommended Consists of Bran or Sawdust Made Tasty and Attractive by Addition of Molasses and Fruit.

Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)

When grasshoppers make their appearance they can be destroyed by the common poisoned batt method. But here is another way of getting rid of grasshoppers that makes the pests pay or the trouble of killing or catching hem. This method consists of drivng a grasshopper catcher through an nfested field, catching all the grasstoppers that hop, and then feeding the insects to chickens. They can be tumped into sacks and hung up to dry and fed as dry grasshoppers, or if it s preferred to feed the grasshoppers alive, the machine can be hauled to the poultry yard and placed so that the front will face the light. The insects will find their way out but not too fast or an ordinary flock of chickens. Thus the grasshopper catcher becomes a coultry self-feeder.

An analysis of grasshoppers shows them to be high in protein and therefore good chicken feed. It is known that chickens are more productive when insects are a part of their ration, and grasshoppers when dried can be used with other feeds during the

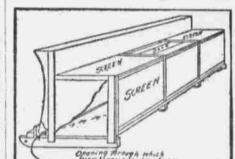
Make-Up of Poisoned Bait. The poisoned bait recommended consists of bran or sawdust made tasty and attractive by the addition of molasses and fruit and treated with an arsenical poison. The following form-

ula is recommended: Bran (half and half bran and hardwood sawdust, or sawdust alone), 25 pounds; paris green or crude arsenious oxide, 1 pound, or white arsenic, 11/4 pounds; molasses (cheap feeding grade), 2 quarts; lemons, bananas or oranges, 6 fruits, or 1 ounce of cheap emon extract; water, about 2 to 4 gal-

tons.

The poison should be thoroughly mixed with the bran. The water, molasses and finely chopped fruit or extract are then mixed and added. molds in the hands but is not "soppy." The bait should be scattered broadcast the early morning.

and labor can be saved by first cut- mined by the severity of the winters ting around the field until there re- in the particular locality. It is well



Portable Cage.

mains a small central uncut area where the grasshoppers will have gathered and may be quickly and cheaply destroyed by the poisoned bait. If the grasshoppers are feeding in corn or roung trees more water, or better, more molasses and water, should be added, and the mixture thrown forcefully so that the particles will adhere to the rops to be protected.

How to Make Grasshopper Catcher. The grasshopper catcher, which has an advantage over the old-style hopperdozer, in that the insects can be utilized for chicken feed, is about 16 feet long with an upright but curved piece of tin in front and so arranged that the grasshoppers will strike it as they hop up, falling to the bottom and back through a narrow trap opening into a box behind. The tin front does not extend quite to the bottom, where, strip of tin so placed that there is an opening about 11/2 or 2 inches wide. This front strip or lip may be made by using a 16-foot length of gutter, one side of which is flattened outward. The back and top of the box in the rear is covered with wire screen and the top should be so hinged that it can easily be opened and the accumulated grasshoppers shoveled out as needed. A horse is hitched to an extended beam at each end and the catcher dragged through the infested area, beginning at the sides and working toward the center of the field.

ENSILAGE IS VALUABLE FEED

it is Excellent Feed for Cows, Sheep, and Beef Cattle-Silo Is Good Investment.

While you are canning fruits and vegetables for your home, as you surely will, why not can (ensile) feed for your live stock? Ensilage may be called canned feed, and it is a very valuable feed for cows, sheep and beef cattle. The silo will be an infeed next winter.

OUTDOOR BANKS FOR VEGETABLE STORAGE

Safe Place for Potatoes, Carrots, Beets, Turnips, Etc.

Well Drained Location Should Be Selected-Straw, Leaves or Similar Material May Be Used for Lining-Cover With Dirt.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)

Outdoor banks or pits are used very generally for keeping vegetables. The conical pit is used commonly for such vegetables as potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, saisify, parsnips and heads of cabbage and is constructed as follows: A well-drained location should be chosen and the product piled on the surface of the ground; or a shallow excavation may be made of suitable size and six or eight inches deep, which may be lined with straw, leaves or similar material and the vegetables placed on the litter in a conical pile.



Safe Way to Keep Potatoes, Carrots,

The mixture should be wet so that it | The vegetables should then be covered with straw or similar material and finally with earth to a depth of two at the rate of seven to ten pounds to or three inches. As winter approaches, the acre, applications being made in the dirt covering should be increased until it is several inches thick. The In clover or alfalfa much material depth of the earth covering is deterto cover the pits with straw, corn fodmanure during severely weather.

The amount of ventilation necessary will depend upon the size of the pit. Small pits containing but a few bushels of vegetables will receive sufficient ventilation if the straw between the vegetables and dirt is allowed to extend through the dirt at the apex of the pile. This should be covered with a board or piece of tin held in place by a stone to protect it from rain. In arger pits ventilation may be secured Grasshoppers Can Be Captured in This by placing two or three pieces of board nailed together at right angles.

Vegetables keep very well in such oits, but it is difficult to get them out in cold weather, so that when a pit is opened it is desirable to remove the pound of grain for every three to three entire contents at once. For this reason it is advisable to construct several small pits rather than one large one, and instead of storing each crop in a pit by itself it is better to place a small quantity of several kinds of vegctables in the same pit, so that it will be necessary to open only one bank to get a supply of all of them. In storng several crops in the same bank it a good plan to separate them with straw, leaves or other material. The vegetables from the small pit may be laced temporarily in the storage room the basement.

DEAD VEGETATION IS USEFUL

Grass, Straw, Stalks and Leaves Should Be Plowed Under for Humus-Making Material.

According to the Ohio experiment stion, vegetable matter, such as grass, straw, stalks and leaves, loses six months fully 50 per cent of its carbon or humus-making material. In ther words, these materials plowed nder in the fall are twice as valuable or humus as when plowed under in the spring. Here is an excellent reason why every day, when the ground is dry enough, should be utilized in plowing under the dead vegetation on

IMPROVE FERTILITY OF SOIL

To Make It Possible to Raise Good Crops Next Year Land Must Have Good Culture.

Every farmer is interested in getting large crops and ample profits this year. This is laudable and highly desirable. But good crops will be needed next year and the years that follow. To make this possible the soil vestment if you have many animals to must have such culture as will improve its fertility.



RATIONS TO PRODUCE MILK

Cow Should Be Fed So That Greatest Possible Amount of Feed Goes to Supply Milk.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-

ment of Agriculture.) Many owners of cows are confronted with the problem of supplying economical milk-producing rations for their cows. Under these conditions there is a strong temptation to cut down on the amount given to each animal. The total quantity of feed must be sufficient, and if the concentrates are cut down, more and better roughage must be supplied.

The reduction of feed below a certain amount alawys means a reduction in the amount of milk the cow produces. There may be exceptional cases where the owner is feeding more than is necessary for the maximum milk production, but the greatest danger is the other extreme. The cow requires a certain amount of feed to maintain her body. The amount she receives above this maintenance ration goes either to meat or milk production. The cow should be fed so that the greatest possible amount of feed goes to actual milk production. A few simple rules are offered to this end.

1. Highly specialized cows, which never carry excessive fat and are persistent milkers, being dry only a month or so, should receive all they will consume. With such cows economy in feeding is equivalent to liberal

2. With general-purpose cows, or those which tend to beefiness, the dairyman must adjust his feed strictly to the milk produced, or he will find his feed going to form fat instead of milk. Cows of this nature, the milk from which contains about 5 per



Good Pasture Is One of the Best as Well as One of the Most Economical Dairy Cow Feeds.

cent of butterfat, should receive what roughage they will clean up and one and a half pounds of milk produced. When the milk tests about 31/2 per cent, the cow should receive one pound of grain for four to four and a half pounds of milk.

3. Dry cows should receive feed enough to insure their being in good, thrifty milk-producing condition when they freshen. Poor cows drop work, puny calves and will not produce properly, as they have to use a part of the feed to build up the body. 4. Cows of a beefy nature should

not be fed enough to make them excessively fat when dry, as the dairyman does not receive returns from such feed, and excessive fleshiness tends to sterility. On the other hand there is little danger of overfeeding highly-specialized dairy cows which are not dry for more than one month to six weeks, as during this period any flesh put on and not essential to bodfly vigor will be turned into milk when they freshen.

ATTENTION TO YOUNG BULLS

When Six Months of Age They Should Be Separated From Females-Don't Retard Growth.

After the bull is six months of age

he should be kept apart from the females. If well grown and vigorous, he may be used for occasional service when ten months of age. It is a safer plan, however, not to use the young bull until he is twelve months of age so that his growth will not be retarded. One rule to follow regarding the number of cows with which a young bull may be mated is that the bull may serve during a season as many cows as he is months of age. In herds where the services are distributed throughout the year, instead of during a particular season, the number may be greater, in some cases but one bull being necessary for a herd of 40 to 50 cows.

MOTHERS

Should Read Mrs. Monyhan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much

during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, somedays I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia, I had gained in strength

and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. Pearl. Monyhan, Mitchell, Ind.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child and many letters have been

and child, and many letters have been medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-

Bad Sickness Caused by

If people only realized the health-destroying power of an acid-stomach—of the many kinds of sickness and misery it causes—of the lives it literally wrecks—they would guard against it as carefully as they de against a deadly plague. You know in an instant the first symptoms of acid-stomach—pains of indigestion; distressing, painful bloat; sour, way stomach; belching; food repeating; heartburn, etc. Whenever your stomach feels this way you should lose no time in putting it to rights. If you don't, serious consequences are almost sure to follow, such as intestinal formentation, autointoxication, impairment of the entire nervous system, headache, billousness, cirrhosis of the liver; sometimes even catarrh of the stomach and intestinal ulcers and cancer.

If you are not feeling right, see if it isn't acid stomach that is the cause of your libeath. Take EATONIC, the wonderful modern stomach remedy. EATONIC Tablets quickly and surely relieve the pain, bloat, beiching, and heartburn that indicate acid-stomach. Make the stomach strong, clean and sweet. By keeping the stomach in healthy condition so that you can get full strength from your food, your general health steadily improves. Results are marvelously quick. Just try EATONIC and you will be as enthusiastic as the thousands who have used it and who say they never dreamed anything could bring such marvelous relief. So get a big 50-cent box of EATONIC from your drugglat today. If not satisfactory return it and he will refund your money,

FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH

Applied Brakes.

"The more responsibilities we have to assume, the more care we take in keeping out of trouble," remarked Judge White recently. "Too many of us are like the chauffeur who was driving his former employer home from the athletic club. Said the man: "James, I notice you don't drive as fast now as you did when you were my chauffeur.' 'No, sir, replied James, You see, sir, you owned that car and I own this one." "-Los Angeles Times.

Great Lack.

"Is Harry a good fisherman?" "No, and he never will be; he has no imagination.

Back Giving Out?

That "bad back" is probably due to weak kidneys. It shows in a dull, throbbing backashe, or sharp twinges when stooping. You have headaches, too, dizzy spells, a tired, nervous feeling and irregular kidney action. Don't neglect it—there is danger of dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease! Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands have saved themselves more serious ailments by the selves more serious ailments by the timely use of Doan's.

A Nebraska Case



George W. Sexton, 721 Fifteenth St. Aurora, Neb., says: "I have been subject to attacks of kidney complaint off and on for the past years. I always notice I feel years. I always notice I feel worse after damp, rain y weather. I get a catch in my back when stooping or shoveling. At times my kidneys are too frequent in action. Whenever I feel any of these symptoms coming on, I use Doan's Kidney Pills. They soon relieve me."

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FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 32-1919.