

# WHO'S WHO - and WHEREFORE

## GLENN E. PLUMB MAN OF THE HOUR



The man of the hour is Glenn E. Plumb, the author of labor's plan to nationalize the railroads. A few days ago he was as unknown to the man in the street as any chief in Patagonia. His name is in the headlines now, and will stay there a long time. The spotlight has been thrust upon him with dramatic suddenness. He is a corporation lawyer who gained his experience in transportation matters in Chicago.

Mr. Plumb clings steadfastly to the assertion that the railroad unions aim "to eliminate the motive of operation for profit and substitute the motive of operation for service," to which he adds the corollary that "it means democracy in industry, without which democracy in politics is a mere shell and sham."

He lives with his family in Chevy Chase, having moved there from Chicago recently, when it became apparent that his work as counsel for the four brotherhoods would mean the direction of a mighty fight.

His son is Corporal Plumb of Battery B of the Eighty-third field artillery. His wife is heart and soul with him in his fight.

The Plumb plan has been endorsed by the 2,000,000 organized railroad employees of America, and the American Federation of Labor, approving the principle of government ownership, has instructed its executive committee to co-operate with the officers of the railroad internationals in their effort. It also has been endorsed by several farmers' organizations.

## CROWELL URGES AIR DEPARTMENT

Concentration of the air activities of the United States, civilian, naval and military, within the direction of a single government agency, with an official holding a place in the president's cabinet at the head, is recommended by the special American aviation mission, headed by Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell, which has been studying aircraft development in Europe.

The proposed department of aviation, the mission asserted, should be charged with full responsibility for "placing and maintaining our country in the front rank among nations in the development and utilization of aircraft for the national security and in the advancement of civil aerial transportation and communication arts."

The report of the mission, which is divided into three parts, dealing with general organization, commercial development and technical development, is based on studies made in England, France and Italy after conferences with air ministries of the three governments, ranking army and navy commanders, and the foremost aircraft manufacturers.



By HARRIS & LYING

## SIMON LAKE, U-BOAT INVENTOR



Simon Lake has been at work perfecting the modern submarine since 1896. And while he was perfecting the submarine for destruction he was also evolving one for salvage. Today his plans are complete, and out in Long Island sound lies the submarine.

The device is apparently simple. A noncollapsible steel tube permits the salvagers to have an operating base on the floor of the ocean. A flight of stairs run down this tube. One end of the tube is attached to the surface vessel and the other to an operating chamber. Water-ballast tanks are distributed throughout its length so that the structure can be placed in equilibrium with the water when ready for submergence.

Under perfectly normal conditions a man can walk down these stairs to the bed of the sea. He can step from the submarine and walk in perfect safety and comfort on the floor of the ocean. There is an airlocked chamber which enables a man to go out through a door into the sea, but which prevents the water from coming in.

## FISKE GIVEN AERO CLUB MEDAL

The board of governors of the Aero Club of America have awarded the gold medal of the club to Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired, for his invention of the torpedo plane, patented on July 16, 1912, which was used effectively during the war. Announcement is also made of the receipt of a letter from Admiral Fiske which says, among other things: "To be awarded the gold medal of the Aero Club of America is an honor that is exceptional, because the standing of the Aero club is exceptional. But though the standing of the Aero club is high, the effective work which it carried on throughout the war is not fully appreciated by the nation for the reason that its work was unofficial, and therefore not recognized officially."

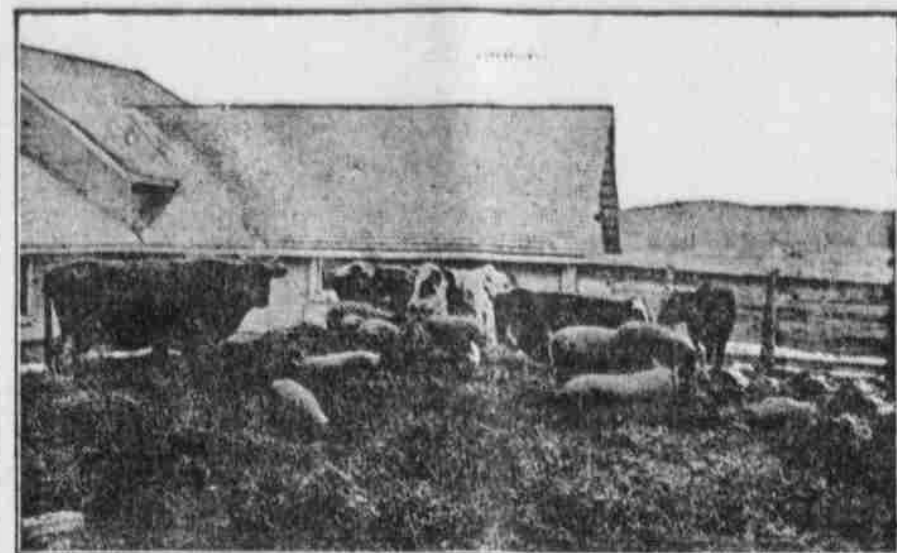
"Like many another unrecognized agency, however, its influence was potent and profound. Acting as the advance scout of aeronautic progress, the Aero club continually gave information to the country of the possibilities of naval and military aeronautics, insisted that those possibilities be utilized, and demanded that congress appropriate such sums of money as would enable the government departments to utilize those possibilities completely and in time."

"Enormous appropriations were then made, but as congress delayed making them until after we had actually entered the war, the appropriations came too late to permit American aeronautics to do as much effective work as it otherwise could in winning it."

Admiral Fiske concludes by paying a tribute to the patriotism and intelligence of the press in air matters.



## GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF STOCKMEN BY ADDING MUCH MEAT TO 1918 OUTPUT



Not a Very Good Place for Hogs—Clean Pens and Abundance of Exercise Will Do a Great Deal Towards Protecting Hogs From Cholera.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

American dressed-meat production, including lard, amounted in 1918 to 20,129,000,000 pounds—a quantity never before approached in magnitude by the livestock industry of this or any other country. The corresponding figure for 1917 was 16,317,300,000 pounds. Three-fourths of this enormous increase was in pork and one-fourth was in beef.

The meat surplus in 1918 was so great that extra export demands made little impression on it, although 1918 export shipments of meat and lard nearly doubled the 1917 figures, rising from slightly less than one and three-fourths billions pounds to slightly more than three billion pounds—and these figures do not include shipments to American military forces abroad.

The aggregate 1917 consumption of dressed meat and lard in the United States was approximately 14,500,000,000 pounds, but in 1918 it rose to 17,250,000,000 pounds. This means, after allowing for increase in population, an addition of 23 pounds for every man, woman and child in the country, despite the food-conservation campaign which in 1917 caused consumption to decline considerably.

How Shortage Became Surplus. "While the people as a whole, through their abstinence averted the immediate crisis, it was the farmer who was the really big factor in the ultimate situation," says the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, which is authority for the foregoing statement.

"The producer, of course, was expected to do his part, but did it with such powerful effect that in a single year the meat shortage was turned into a pronounced surplus. Thus in 1918 there was not only meat enough to supply all foreign demands compatible with the restricted shipping facilities but a greatly enlarged quantity was available for the home consumption.

"To be sure, it cost the farmer more, very much more, to feed his animals and get them to market. Likewise all other steps from producer to consumer

became more costly; hence the high prices. But the unprecedented prosperity of the people as a whole enabled them to afford the increased cost. In fact, laboring people probably consumed more meat during the past year than in prewar times."

Quantity Increases "Remarkable."

"The total number of cattle slaughtered in 1918 is estimated at 15,750,400," says the bureau, "as against 13,723,900 in 1917. Their average weights were practically the same for both years, and the beef produced from them was 6,858,000,000 pounds in 1917 and 7,641,000,000 pounds in 1918. This was a remarkable achievement, as it hardly would have been credited that beef growers could increase their production a billion pounds in one year.

"The hog matures quickly, therefore a much more rapid increase would be looked for than was the result with cattle. Even so, the results for 1918 can be described only as stupendous. The hogs marketed in 1918 numbered 69,854,700, as against 57,483,800 in 1917. Furthermore, the average weight was 9 1/2 pounds more per hog in 1918. Thus, when the animals are turned into pork and lard we have a total production of 11,225,964,000 pounds in 1918, as against 8,478,280,000 pounds in 1917, an increase of 2,747,355,000 pounds, or 32.4 per cent, nearly one-third."

Striking increases in exports are also shown by the bureau. Beef shipments abroad in 1918 were 94 per cent more than in 1917, the chief 1918 items being 514,000,000 pounds of fresh beef and 141,000,000 pounds of canned beef. Exports of pork and lard in 1918 amounted to 2,279,287,000, which was 71.7 per cent more than the quantity sent abroad in 1917.

The bureau shows that in the aggregate more meat by far is eaten in the United States than in any other country in the world, although some sparsely settled countries raising much meat have a larger per capita consumption. It also says that there is room in the United States for a great expansion in the use of mutton and lamb.

## GRASSES OF UNITED STATES

Department of Agriculture in Recent Bulletin Gives Much Information on Subject.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It should be worth something to the farmer to know about all the species of grasses that are native, have been introduced, or are cultivated in the United States. The United States department of agriculture has recently issued that information in Bulletin No. 772. Under each genus are given the species that are of economic importance, either as useful or harmful grasses. The grains, of course, are of greatest importance. Next come those that are cultivated for meadow or pasture and other indigenous species that furnish pasture on native pastures and ranges.

## CRIPPLES SHOULD BE KILLED

Do Not Permit Sentiment or Tender-Heartedness to Overrule Good Common Sense.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

All cripples should be killed immediately on being removed from nest or incubator. Do not allow sentiment or tender-heartedness to overrule good business ability or common sense. Weaklings and runts will not pay any dividends. Do not invest too much time or feed on such.

## Production of Baby Beef.

The proper care of the calves from birth to weaning time is just as essential to the successful production of prime baby beef as the care and feeding from weaning to marketing time.

## Keep All Coops Open.

During hot weather be sure that the coops for the chicks and the houses for the hens are kept well open, day and night, so that they will be as cool as possible.

## Scarce as Dodo Birds.

People who allow surplus fruits and vegetables to spoil in the garden in summer and buy canned garden products in winter will soon be as scarce as dodo birds.

## Sunflower Silage.

Dry land farmers are having success in raising sunflowers for silage, the sunflowers to be fed with corn. This crop is especially adapted to high valleys.

## WAYS TO PREPARE POULTRY

Some Farmers Simply Chopped Off Heads and Dipped Carcasses in Steam to Loosen Feathers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When farmers prepared the poultry for market the process of killing and picking was an individual matter. Some simply chopped off the head, dipped the carcass in water heated to the steaming point to loosen the feathers, rubbed these off, and, if the weather was cool, kept the bird out of doors or in a well-ventilated room until it was taken to market. Poultry so prepared has a greatly shortened keeping time, and the eating quality is lowered even before decay has begun, because the desirable "ripening" that does so much to improve flesh does not occur.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

The number of animals might be increased on many farms.

Uniformity in the size of pigs is something worth laboring for.

Oats may often be used advantageously to form a part of the ration for brood sows.

Rye is not as good a feed for pigs as corn and should be ground and fed in the form of a slop.

Sheep raising should be encouraged chiefly where the land and other conditions are suitable for it.

Drugs are relied upon by stockmen altogether too much for keeping animals healthy and thriving.

Alfalfa and corn make a balanced ration of work in the haying and corn plowing season.

To be successful in raising hogs, we must give the brood sows special attention and care at farrowing time.

The young calves should be fed from buckets as clean as those used in handling the milk for human consumption.

Hogs stand confinement well and may be kept in pens or small pastures better than other animals raised on the farm.

## DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

by MARY GRAHAM BONNER

### THE DINGO DOGS.

"Bow-wow, bow-wow, I'm a Dingo dog."

"Bow, wow, bow-wow, I'm another Dingo dog."

So barked the two Dingo dogs.

"And I come from Australia," said the first Dingo dog.

"So do I," said the second Dingo dog.

"Shall we be friends?" asked the first Dingo dog.

"We might as well," said the second Dingo dog.

So the two Dingo dogs wagged their tails and agreed that they would be friends.

And the first Dingo dog sang this song, while the second Dingo dog sang the chorus. I'll tell you the chorus first, which isn't, of course, the way to do it but then the Dingo dogs did it in this fashion.

Most creatures would have the first verse first and then the chorus, but not with the Dingo dogs.

"I'll sing the chorus first," said the second Dingo dog.

"Very well," said the first Dingo dog.

So the second Dingo dog sang the chorus which was a refrain which went like this:

"Now, now, all together, bow-wow. Now, now, all together, bow-wow."

Really, it makes a fine chorus; just try it, won't you?

Then the first Dingo dog sang the first verse:

"I'm not a log, no, I'm not a log, For I'm a Dingo dog, a Dingo dog! And my brother, my dear brother, is another, he's another."

Then the second Dingo dog sang, "Now, now, all together, bow-wow. Now, now, all together, bow-wow."

The first Dingo dog now sang his second verse, and the second Dingo dog sang his chorus again, for he

barked the chorus three times. That made it so fair, you see.

This is the second verse sung by the first Dingo dog.

"We're friends in the zoo, As doubtless you're, too! For we seldom growl, And you never scowl!"

For the Dingo dogs said they had seldom, seldom seen their visitors, the children, scowling.

"Yes," said the second Dingo dog.

"We both come from Australia."

"So we both do, you see," said the first Dingo dog.

"Over in Australia they sometimes call us the wild dogs," said the second Dingo dog.

"What he says is perfectly true," said the first Dingo dog.

"And we are wild dogs, too," said the second Dingo dog.

"We are; he speaks the truth," said the first Dingo dog.

"We're plain yellow dogs with no silly airs or graces," said the second Dingo dog.

"It's enough that we're dogs, and Dingo dogs, and wild dogs of Australia and that we're yellow," said the first Dingo dog.

"Quite enough," said the second Dingo dog.

So they both barked, made friends in their own peculiar way with the other animals in the zoo and then the first Dingo dog said:

"What's the news?"

"What do you mean?" the other animals asked.

"Well," said the first Dingo dog, "what is there to tell us? What is going on? What is there going to be going on—you-know—the news."

"The news," repeated the second Dingo dog.

"Well," said one of the animals, "we're fed by the keeper and we sleep and we eat—of course we eat when we're fed like sensible animals would do. And people come to look at us and hear of what we do and from where we come."

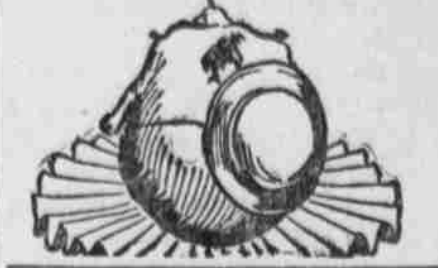
"Ah," said the first Dingo dog, "we're important, we are. We are the news! They come to see us and to hear about us. Good. Well, we'll tell them we're the Dingo dogs and they can see that we're yellow."

The Power of An Ideal.

The artist who sees the angel in the stone does not complain of drudgery as he chips away the marble which hides the vision of his dreams. The lover who sees a chance to serve the one he loves, disdains to notice what is hard and painful in the service. A high ideal takes the drudgery out of life. It robs the nettle of its sting. It makes hard stones soft to the feet.

—Girl's Companion.

# ON THE FUNNY SIDE



### Foolish Question.

"Would you advise me to keep out of politics?"

"Young man," replied Senator Sorghum, "you were born a citizen; the voting privilege is yours whether you desire it or not; you are going to be taxed and generally supervised by the people you assist in electing to office. There's no such thing as keeping out of politics."

### History.

"You say your son is a great student of history?"

"Yes."

"But I never see him paying much attention to books."

"No. He is willing to let bygone be bygone. He gets the really important history fresh every day in the newspaper."

### It Certainly Would.

"Pop."

"Yes, my son."

"Who was Pocahontas?"

"She was an Indian princess of Virginia, who saved John Smith's life."

"Well, pop, it would be some contract if she was called upon to do that same act for all the John Smiths to-day, now, wouldn't it?"

### TAKING NO CHANCES.



"Dick, darling," hinted Mrs. Young bride, "do you remember how we used to sit on one chair at papa's?"

"That was all right at papa's," replied the practical Dick, "but I'm not going to forget that these chairs cost me good money."

### Too Much Optimism.

An optimist, too much inclined to sing a lazy song, Dreamed on; and then woke up to find that he was in all wrong.

### Turning the Worm.

Mrs. Henpeck—Now, don't, be sure to see that the suit you buy has a coat with a waist seam.

Henpeck (explosively)—I'll be—

Mrs. Henpeck (sharply)—You'll be what?

Mr. Henpeck (meekly)—Right in style if I do.

### Her Mistake.

Aunt—You should take more interest in what is going on. Why don't you read the newspapers so that you can converse intelligently with your husband.

Young Wife—I tried to, but I made a mistake. I read about the League of Nations instead of the baseball news.

### Her Investment.

"I made a good investment today."

"That so, my dear? What was it?"

"I saw a hat for \$30 in a store that you couldn't buy anywhere else for less than \$40 and I invested in it."

### Why Investigate?

"What's that you say?"

"There's too much futile investigation going on."

"That's right. Eat your hash. Never mind 'what's in it.'"

### Proving an Allibi.

"What Lawya Attucks say 'bout dem chickens you stole?"

"He say Ahn lible to go to jail less'n Ah git somebody to prove a lie by."—Cartoons.

### Wouldn't Do.

"Now, getting down to brass tacks," continued the sideshow manager, "why—"

"I daren't," interrupted the Human Ostrich, who had been ill. "The doctor says I musn't touch solid food for at least a week yet."

### The Wise Bird.

"The crows don't seem to pay any attention to that scarecrow."

"No. The pesky critters thinks it's one o' them artists from the city drawin' pictur's."—London Answers.