

# WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



## War Veterans Line Up for Morgan Home-Loan Bill

WASHINGTON.—Posts of the American Legion in several parts of the country are lining up behind a bill recently introduced in congress by Representative Dick T. Morgan of Oklahoma, by which any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine may borrow \$4,000 from the government to buy or build a home, repayment to be made within a period of 60 years, with interim interest on the principal of 3½ per cent per year.

Congressman Morgan's bill proposes to create a government corporation with \$100,000,000 capital, subscribed by the federal government. The corporation is to be authorized to make a loan up to \$4,000 to any honorably discharged soldier, seaman or marine, to be used in the purchase of a home. Loans may run for the entire time limit of 60 years, or taken up in whatever payments the soldier can make. The interest is to be 3½ per cent on the unpaid principal, with amortization payments on that, made annually.

The loan may be made to the full appraised value of the home and its improvements. The \$100,000,000 capital to be furnished by the government under the bill will be used as a working or revolving fund. The chief funds for financing the proposition will be obtained through the issue and sale of bonds, limited by the amount of mortgages held by the corporation.

To insure the sale of these bonds at a low rate of interest, the bill provides that the government shall guarantee payment of both principal and the interest. To meet any losses the corporation may sustain, the bill provides for the accumulation of an ample reserve or guarantee fund.

Soldiers will not have to break home ties, leave their friends, give up their present employment and business, and go to distant states to obtain the benefits of the act. The benefits will be equitably distributed to every state.

Under the plan proposed by Secretary Lane, embodied in the Mondell bill, only farm homes will be provided.

## Contrabass Sarrusophone Stumps Army Officers

A SIMPLE and a civil question—can an army teach a man to play the contrabass sarrusophone?—almost lost a recruit to the military establishment and caused some trepidation at the war department. Elmer Swann of Hagerstown, Md., who has "rendered" musical pieces with the home band, entered the army recruiting office at 509 Tenth street and said he would enlist in the army if he could be taught to play the contrabass sarrusophone.

The sergeant seemed undecided as to whether to throw him out or take him seriously. Then he asked the captain. The captain assumed an attitude of deep thought and, murmuring some inaudible plea, retired to his back room, where he telephoned the major at the war department. "Just hold the wire," the major answered and rushed to the colonel.

"That," said the colonel, "is a matter which requires some deliberation. I will send you the desired information in a moment."

When the major had departed he frantically called up a band leader at Washington barracks and learned that the afore-mentioned instrument is something like a bassoon, and is taught in the army. Whether or not its similarity to a bassoon made the character of the sarrusophone more comprehensible to the colonel he made the following notation to the major:

"Of course the contrabass sarrusophone is taught in army bands. It resembles the bassoon and is a very important instrument."

"You should have all that information at your finger's ends," the major telephoned the captain. "The instrument you speak of is like a bassoon and our hands would sound flat without it."

What the captain told the sergeant is not known, but the sergeant told the prospective recruit to sign the dotted line.

He also added—to himself—that this "baboon" business was new to him and, probably, some new feature of the educational scheme.

## Voila Kid Skirts for American Profiteeresses

WASHINGTON modistes are exercised over reports from Paris that designers are telling American buyers that if they don't like the new knee-length skirt style—"they can lump it!"—or the equivalent in parleyvous French. The latter threw up their hands and vowed they'd never, positively not ever, dare to take home "those things" for American girls.

Their hostility toward the "last word" in Parisian fashions failed to awaken the old-time solicitude interest of the creators. Of course it's too bad, the latter said, but explained that they're really rushed to death making things to reveal the pretty calves of their own girls. And would Monsieur American please not paw over the goods if he wasn't going to buy 'em? Kids are responsible for the ruction.

For when it was decided to fashion this season's skirts from hides of the capricious younger set, the designers wotted not of structural limitations imposed thereon thereby.

The sons and daughters of William and Nanny Goat are such little fellows that, if you're adhering to a one-skin-skirt principle, that skirt has got to be all-fired short. Paris is adhering and the skirts certainly are.

Well, all the profiteeresses and other rich ladies will shoe-horn themselves into kinds this fall—except those who, less peccunious, choose to reveal their legs through transparent creations.

In former years Parisian designers have worked to please the American girl; she was their principal customer and what pleased her had to please every one else.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

## WHEAT DISEASES UNDER CONTROL

Precautions Taken to Prevent Spread of Two Dreaded Foreign Foes of Plant.

## STRAW AND STUBBLE BURNED

Experts Realize Possibility That Some Infested Spots May Have Escaped Observation—Quarantine Is Avoided.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Indications are that the two dreaded foreign foes of wheat, flag smut and take-all, will not become widespread in the United States. The United States department of agriculture announces that the two states where these diseases appeared, Indiana and Illinois, have taken steps that will prevent the spread of the diseases from the infected fields and that should wipe out in a few years the infection in fields where it exists.

Indiana officials came to the recent hearing in Washington with adequate safeguards already placed. Shortly after the hearing, Illinois established similar safeguards. All the infected wheat in both states is under control and will be disinfected before any use whatever is made of it. All straw and stubble are to be burned, threshing machines are to be thoroughly disinfected and no wheat is to be grown in infected areas for several years.

But Fight Is Not Over.

Under these conditions full confidence is felt that neither of the diseases will spread from the diseased areas in Illinois and Indiana. That does not mean, however, that the fight against flag smut and take-all is over. It is possible that one or both of the diseases exist this year in places where they have not been recognized. There is, however, no great probability that this is true. The department of agriculture and its co-operating agencies have been diligently on the lookout for these two diseases all summer and have found no evidences of them except in the two areas. Both flag smut and take-all occur in Illinois and only take-all in Indiana. The experts, however, realize the possibility that some infested spots may have escaped observation and it would not be surprising if diseased fields are found elsewhere next spring.

In the meantime there will be no letup in the work of preventing either of the diseases from getting a real foothold anywhere in the United States. The federal department is working with the authorities of Illinois and Indiana, giving them every possible aid. Its pathologists are energetically studying the disease and its representatives are searching the country over to make



Good Crop of Wheat in Southern Indiana.

certain whether or not there are other infested areas and to see that effective measures of control are available if any such areas are discovered.

Prompt State Action Prevents Quarantine.

The co-operation of state authorities is essential in order to prevent hardship if further infestations should be discovered. Only the prompt action of Indiana and Illinois prevented the placing of a quarantine against all the wheat in those states, a measure which would have meant hardship, not only to all the wheat growers in the two states, but to dealers, millers and consumers. Even prompt state action will be desirable if either of the diseases is found later to exist in any other state.

Neither of these diseases is likely to find its way into the country again from outside sources. The department of agriculture has established quarantine regulations against all the rest of the world in which either of the diseases exists. No small grain can come in for any purpose unless it has been thoroughly sterilized with steam heat. It is the purpose of the department, say its officials, to make the cleanup of these plant plagues as thorough and as prompt as it did the foot-and-mouth disease of animals a few years ago.

## FERTILE SOILS FOR ALFALFA

Crop Does Not Thrive on Land Deficient in Lime—Turn Under Sweet Clover in Fall.

Alfalfa will not thrive on poor land, that which is deficient in lime. Even

## INFORMATION GIVEN ABOUT EARTH WORMS

Common Impression Is That They Are Injurious to Lawns.

Where They Become an Annoyance Application of Kerosene Will Prove Beneficial—Common White Grub Also Nuisance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The small boy who is preparing to go fishing has a friendly feeling for earthworms—known by juvenile anglers as "fishin' worms"—but his father, with a particular pride in a well-kept lawn, may regard them as enemies. The common impression is that earthworms are injurious to lawns, but the United States department of agriculture, through its bureau of entomology, says that the damage is probably very slight. In fact, it is believed that instead of being injurious these worms are really beneficial in increasing the fertility of the soil by bringing to the surface soil from a lower depth, and in this way keeping up a very slight but continual top dressing.

Under some circumstances it is better that the worms be exterminated, though they are not objectionable on house lawns. When they become nu-



A Full-Grown White Grub.

merous on putting greens of golf links their little earthen pellets are a source of annoyance. In such cases it is recommended by the department entomologists that the soil be drenched with kerosene emulsion. This treatment gives good results against the common white grub, which is also an enemy to lawns. Saturating the soil with a solution of corrosive sublimate is also recommended, but it should be remembered that this preparation is deadly poison, and the greatest care should be used in its preparation and use. Three ounces of this substance should be dissolved in two quarts of water in some glass or glazed vessel which will not absorb the poison. The stock mixture of this preparation is sufficient for 50 gallons of water, or practically the capacity of the ordinary oil barrel. This diluted mixture should be applied to the lawn at the rate of from 1½ to 2 gallons to each square yard, in case the lawn is young or newly established. A stronger application, not to exceed three gallons, can be used on older sod.

## EARLY FALL PLOWING URGED

Practice Is Bank Balance Booster Because It Returns Best Crops for Several Seasons.

Early fall plowing is a bank balance booster because it returns the best crops. It does this for several reasons, says Andrew Boss, vice director of the Minnesota experiment station, University Farm, St. Paul.

It gives a longer period for the decomposition of the stubble and other particles of vegetable matter turned under in plowing.

It opens the soil to the fall rains.

It helps to dispose of weeds which interfere with growth of crops.

It lessens the amount of spring work and thereby allows the prompt sowing of the crops in the spring.

It enables one to avoid crowding at any time, and, therefore, is beneficial both to men and horses.

## VALUE OF BARNYARD MANURE

Protection Necessary to Preserve Its Fertility Is Not Recognized by All Farmers.

The value of barnyard manure has always been recognized, but the protection necessary to preserve the fertility of the manure has not been recognized. The value of manure on different soils is illustrated by experiments in different parts of the state by the Missouri college of agriculture. As an average of all experiments on outlying fields barnyard manure has brought a return of \$1.90 a ton, although on some of the fields the return has exceeded \$3 a ton. On one experimental field the return has been at the rate of \$4.10 a ton. These experiments show that the farmer who is not caring for his manure is overlooking a most important source of revenue.

## CLOVER SEED AND HAY CROP

Pennsylvania Farmer Does His Cutting When Most of Heads Are Filled and Brown.

A crop of seed and of hay can be made from the second crop of clover just as well as only one crop, according to the experience of a Pennsylvania farmer. In his practice the crop is cut when most of the heads are filled and brown. It is then cured in the usual way for hay and when good and dry the hatters will get out all the seed as well as if the stalks were dead and weatherbeaten. The resulting hay, while not of the best quality,

## ORCHARD GLEANINGS

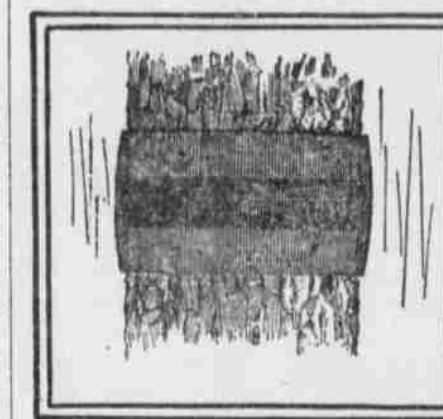
### CATCH AND DESTROY MOTHS

Improvement on Plan of Banding Trees With Burlap Has Been Devised by an Expert.

When the codling moth larva has done its best to destroy the appearance of the ripest and rosiest fruits it can find, it seeks a place to spin a cocoon, and for this purpose it generally crawls up or down a tree trunk. Hence the usual method of trapping the moth is to wrap a band of burlap around the tree trunk. An improvement on this method, devised by E. H. Sigler of the United States bureau of entomology employs a wire screen over the burlap band to form a trap into which the larva enters and spins its cocoon, but from which it cannot escape as a moth.

To make the trap, strips of burlap six inches wide are folded into three thicknesses. The loose bark from the lower branches and trunk of the tree is removed. A strip of this burlap is folded once around the trunk and held in place by large tacks, driven in such a way that the edge projects about one-fourth of an inch beyond the burlap. Black-painted wire screening with twelve meshes to the inch is then cut into strips six inches wide, and the edge of each strip is folded twice, allowing one-fourth of an inch to each fold.

The strip of screening should be long enough to allow for an overlap of three to four inches when placed around the tree over the burlap. It is tacked to the tree so that both the upper and lower edges fit snugly



A Burlap Band Covered With a Wire Screen.

against the bark. The projecting tacks used to fasten the burlap prevent the wire from pressing against the cloth. To make sure that no moths can escape through the openings along the edges of the trap or along the flap, a thin coating of pitch tar may be used.

The traps may be placed on the tree during the winter or in the spring, not later than one month after the petals have dropped. — Popular Science Monthly.

## BENEFITS OF A COVER CROP

Improves Physical Condition of Soil, Prevents Pudding and Holds Rain and Snow.

A cover crop may contribute to the welfare of an orchard in a number of different ways. It directly improves the physical condition of the land, prevents hard land from cementing or puddling, holds the rains and snows until they have time to soak away into the land, dries out the soil in the spring, making early tillage possible. Sometimes it serves as a protection from frost and it catches and holds some of the leading nitrates, of which the roots of trees are in little need late in the season. It adds humus to the soil, renders plant food available and appropriates nitrogen if it is a leguminous crop.

## VEGETABLES IN THE ORCHARD

Crops Can Be Grown Between Small Trees That Do Not Shade the Ground to Any Extent.

Vegetables can be grown between the trees in the orchard while the trees are small and do not shade the ground very much. Some of the early maturing vegetables may be grown between the rows of strawberries during their first season.

## PRUNING TO SAVE ORCHARDS

Very Often With Proper Attention Old Trees May Be Made to Produce Profitably.

Don't spare the ax and saw in the old orchard when the trees are dying and blowing over. Very often an orchard with care can be made productive again by proper pruning. Save the old orchards, as many of the old reliable varieties are very scarce.

## PROTECTING CHOICE FRUITS

Place Paper Bags Around Bunches of Grapes to Keep Away Various Injurious Pests.

Choice fruits, especially grapes, may often be protected from insect pests by the use of paper bags placed around the bunches and securely fastened by twine to the supporting shoot or cane. Bags may be put in place as soon as the blossoms have fallen.

## DAIRY



### TANKS TO KEEP CREAM COOL

Can Be Purchased From Dealers in Dairy Supplies, or They May Be Made on the Farm.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

On most farms cream can be cooled most effectively by the use of cold water. In order to facilitate the cooling various types of tanks have been devised. Such tanks can be purchased from dealers in dairy supplies and sometimes from the local hardware merchant, or they may be made on the farm. A cooling tank should be large enough to hold at least two cream cans in order that the newly separated cream may be cooled in a can separate from that previously gathered.

In order to keep the cream cool it is necessary to change the water several times a day. For this reason the tank should be situated between the well and the stock tank so that all water pumped for the stock passes through the cooling tank, thence to the stock tank.

Of whatever design the cooling tank may be it should have a tight cover to keep out the heat, and for the same reason it is advisable to place it in the dairy house or under a shed so that the sun cannot shine directly upon it.

An excellent tank may be made of two-inch planed cypress boards, properly bolted together, painted on the outside and oiled on the inside; or, if it is desirable to keep the cost down to the minimum, a very simple and cheap cooling tank may be made from two or more oil or vinegar barrels—one for each can.

The pipe conducting the water into the tank should be about 1½ inches in diameter, and upon entering the



A Serviceable Cooling Tank.

tank by means of an ell and a short piece of pipe, should turn down to within a few inches of the bottom so that the cold water may be conducted to the bottom, forcing the warmer water through the outlet pipe. Cream cans should stand on cleats so that water may circulate under as well as around them. The outlet pipe should be about 1½ inches in diameter. Locknuts and sheet packing may be used to make tight joints where pipes enter and leave the tank.

When using a tank in which water is the cooling agent it must be borne in mind that the water should either flow through the tank continuously or be changed so frequently that the cream will be kept as cold as the well water.

## GIVE SOIL MORE ATTENTION

When Dairymen Do This They Will Find Themselves Independent of Feed Dealers.

The time has come when dairy farmers must devote more attention to soil management and crop growing and less attention to balanced rations until they get their farms on a self-sustaining basis. When dairy farmers do this they will discover that they are independent of feed dealers in feeding the cows, and as the system is continued a few years they will create a surplus which can be utilized in feeding horses, beef cattle, sheep and hogs.

## TIME FOR COWS TO FRESHEN

Most Favorable Months Are Those Beginning With November and Ending With March.

Investigations by Professor McCandlish of the dairy department of the Iowa Agricultural college indicate that cows freshening in August produce decidedly less milk during the year than cows freshening in any other month. The most favorable months for cows to freshen are those beginning with November and ending with March.



HORRORS!  
WE COULDN'T  
SELL THAT  
KIND OF  
DRESS IN  
AMERICA



## Wide Range of Schools Open for War-Disabled

OF THE 546 schools, colleges and universities which have opened their doors for the re-education and vocational training of discharged soldiers, sailors and marines disabled in the world war, more than 100 are in the middle West, and of these 30 are in Chicago, with seven others in Illinois, according to the federal board of vocational education, while eight commercial and industrial establishments in Illinois, of which six are in Chicago, have undertaken to train disabled men.

It is the policy of the board to utilize existing institutions for instruction rather than to set up special schools and classes for the re-education of wounded soldiers for civil life, and also to assign the men, wherever possible, to institutions in or near their home. A total of 23 courses has been provided, the instruction ranging from bee culture to boiler-making, farm management to photography, and from concrete construction, sheet metal work, auto mechanics, and plumbing to salesmanship, theology, diamond cutting, medicine, and dramatic art.

Educational institutions in Chicago to which disabled men have been sent number 31.