

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

"Who's Who" on Congressional "Junket?"



WASHINGTON.—"Who's Who" on the excursion promoted by the Pan-Pacific union to enable members of congress and government officials to study trade conditions in the trans-pacific countries that sailed on the army transport Great Northern July 5 from San Francisco?

Nobody seems to know. Originally more than 200 were listed when the invitation was first given out by Representative Randall of California. Quite a few members who wanted to make the trip and take along several friends at Uncle Sam's expense were scared off by the cry of "Junket," others were plainly told in letters and resolutions from their constituents that they had better stay at home.

Originally the cost was fixed about \$1.75 a day. Then it was given out that all must pay their own expenses

other than transportation. The trip includes visits to Hawaii, the Philippines, China, Japan and Korea.

It's known that the party reached Hawaii July 11 and left two days later. Later advices from Shanghai said China was preparing an elaborate program for the "party of 130 members." Special trains were to be placed at the disposal of the visitors through Nanking, on to Peking and to Mukden, where the members of the party would become guests of the Japanese government, and would be taken on an extended sight-seeing tour through Korea and later through Japan. Everywhere banquets, receptions, excursions of various kinds, presentations and other affairs were being arranged.

Newspaper men were invited to make the trip with the congressmen, so that there could be publicity for the trip and articles written to promote better understanding between the countries. But later orders barred the newspaper men from the trip and restricted it to congressmen and members of their immediate families.

Who the congressmen are was to have been made public when the Great Northern sailed. But the transport sailed with the state secret undivulged.

Soldiers' Bonus Legislation in Congress

All chance of the passage of soldiers' bonus legislation next winter seems to have gone glimmering. Failure of the party platforms to declare for the proposition seems to have destroyed all hopes of favorable action by congress.

Supporters of the bonus bill had relied implicitly on the political conventions taking a stand on the subject. They had gone on the theory that political pressure from the ex-service men would be so strong that both parties would be sure to declare for some form of adjusted compensation.

The soldiers' bonus bill as passed by the house a week before the recent adjournment is pending in the senate committee on finance. The committee has given the bill no consideration and may prefer to allow it to slumber without action during the coming session. Officers of the American Legion, however, are certain to agitate and probably will force the committee to report the bill to the floor of the senate.

Even in case the bill in some miraculous manner should get through the senate and a conference report is approved by both houses its veto by President Wilson is considered certain. The administration's view of the proposal has been made clear through a letter sent by Secretary of the



Treasury Houston to the house ways and means committee flatly opposing any bonus legislation, and also by the attitude of the administration spokesman at San Francisco in the drafting of the platform.

Both the Republican and Democratic platforms declare for proper treatment of the ex-service men, but both carefully avoid any specific mention of either the cash bonus scheme or any forms of adjusted compensation designed to aid those who suffered no wounds.

The effect of both the Republican and Democratic platforms is to repudiate the policies of the party leaders in the house.

The action of the party conventions, both at Chicago and San Francisco, appears to have been a vindication for the minority among house members of both parties.

You May Now Do Business With Russians



UNCLE Sam has lifted the ban on trade with soviet Russia. If you have any goods you want to sell the Russians, go to it. But bear in mind: You do so on your own risk and your own responsibility. No legal or other protection will be given you. No passports will be issued to your representatives to enable them to go to Russia and drum up business or otherwise look after your interests. If your goods could in any way be employed in war, they may not be exported. The post office will not accept any mail for Russia, so you cannot correspond with your customers or agents. No goods may be sent by parcel post. Otherwise, you are free to engage in commerce with the bolsheviks!

If trade is actually resumed with Russia, it apparently will have to be conducted through the co-operative societies in the soviet nation. These societies, which have a membership of 20,000,000, furnish the only known medium for the resumption of trade between the United States and the territory controlled by the Moscow government.

Whether the soviet authorities are willing to have the co-operatives carry on trade with the United States and other nations which have not extended any form of political recognition to the Lenin and Trotsky regime remains to be disclosed.

So far as the United States is concerned, all restrictions on trade have been lifted except as to articles susceptible of immediate use for war purposes. If Americans have anything they desire to ship to Russia, they are free to do so with this one limitation, while Russians may ship out anything Americans will take.

The Russian co-operative societies stand as the only commercial and industrial machinery left intact amid general economic disorganization and chaos.

Your Uncle Sam's Big Insurance Company

HOW Uncle Sam has developed one of the biggest insurance companies in the world is shown in a statement issued by the bureau of war risk insurance summarizing the progress which has been made in bringing the bureau's work to a current basis.

The marine and seamen's insurance division, which, during the early part of the war, wrote war risk hazards on hulls, cargoes and seamen, has done a total business of \$2,487,913,351; collected premiums amounting to \$47,585,380; paid claims of \$29,118,387, and has a surplus over expenses and refunds of \$17,569,821.

The allotment and allowance division, which developed into a banking business run for the benefit of soldiers, sailors and marines and their families and dependent relatives, has since the beginning of the war approved 2,090,893 claims for allotment and allowance, involving payments for allotments amounting to \$389,383,906, for allowances amounting to \$266,481,405, a total expenditure of \$655,865,311.

The insurance division has written 4,611,993 policies covering insurance to

POLICIES 4,631,775
INSURANCE \$4,428,912,500



the amount of \$40,284,802,500, collected gross premium remittances from all sources approximating \$338,612,000, handled 128,300 claims for insurance on account of death represented by insurance to the amount of \$1,141,818,133, while 3,256 claims for insurance on account of permanent and total disability involve insurance to the amount of \$28,536,340.

The medical division has developed a medical practice of the following proportions:

Patients given treatment and examination, 452,600; patients admitted to hospitals under government supervision, 54,799; patients at present receiving hospital treatment, 17,500; potential patients, 641,000.

Lloyd George in Strange Company



Lloyd George, premier of England, photographed at Boulogne, France, during his recent visit, with M. Millerand, the French premier. The two distinguished statesmen were received in quaint costume by the native fisherwives, and were presented with huge bouquets of flowers.

Says War Cost Hundred Billions

English Financier Fixes Real Losses of the European Belligerents.

AMERICA WORLD'S CREDITOR

To Only United States and Japan Did the War Bring Prosperity, According to English Authority—Germany a Heavy Loser.

London.—The actual cost of the war to European belligerents was in excess of £20,000,000,000 (\$100,000,000,000 normal value), represented by property destroyed, losses in investments abroad, depreciation of properties and by pensions, Edgar Crammond, English financier, told the Bankers' Institute at a recent meeting here.

He fixed the following as the real losses of the European belligerents:

Germany	£8,700,000,000
France	£4,300,000,000
The United Kingdom	£5,200,000,000
Italy	£2,100,000,000
Belgium	£600,000,000

To only two belligerent countries—the United States and Japan—did the war bring prosperity, Crammond said, but Spain, Holland, Switzerland, Greece and Scandinavia also had grown wealthier. He believed the "liquid capital of the world, now distributed in centers which are unaccustomed to the exercise of their new powers," would eventually again find its chief outlet through London.

America the Gainer.
"The war has produced an extraordinary change in the economic relations of the United States with Europe," he said. "Whereas, in 1914 America owed Europe £2,000,000,000, at present Europe owes America £2,000,000,000 (\$10,000,000,000)."

Assuming that the post-war purchasing power of the dollar was 70 per cent of its pre-war value, Crammond said during the last five years there had been an actual increase in the national wealth of the United States of approximately 30 per cent, and he estimated this wealth now in the neighborhood of £70,000,000,000 to £80,000,000,000.

The national wealth of Japan, he estimated, had been doubled by the war.

Germany Heavy Loser.
On the basis of a post-war mark valued at 50 per cent of its pre-war value he estimated Germany has lost, apart from the indemnity, 26 per cent of her national wealth, the whole of her mercantile marine, all her colonial possessions, and practically the whole of her investments abroad. If the figures suggested at the Hythe conference, £0,250,000,000, were fixed as the German war indemnity, he declared the total losses of the German people arising out of the war, would be equivalent to about £15,000,000,000, or one-half her national wealth.

"So far as the world as a whole is concerned, the principal loss is in the

fact that Europe is not yet a going concern," he continued, "but the underlying economic forces which made her the great center of the world's commercial activities are still at work and will rapidly transform the economic situation in Europe."

He said the dominant characteristic of international trade in the next ten years will be a tremendous world demand for capital, and the internal financial policies of the nations should be framed with due regard to this condition.

COTTON CONSUMPTION GROWS

Amount Used During June Shows Big Increase Over Year Ago Says Census Bureau.

Washington.—Cotton consumed during June amounted to 555,521 bales of lint and 33,960 of linters, the census bureau announced.

During June a year ago 474,330

bales of lint and 15,083 of linters were consumed.

Cotton on hand June 30 in consuming establishments was 1,554,923 bales of lint and 270,171 of linters, compared with 1,383,049 bales of lint and 263,804 of linters a year ago, and in public storages and compresses 2,304,639 bales of lint and 374,648 of linters compared with 2,765,771 of lint and 207,781 of linters a year ago.

June imports were 19,635 bales, compared with 17,269, in June, 1919, and exports were 241,450 bales, including 3,800 bales of linters, compared with 690,169 of lint and 3,710 of linters in June last year.

Cotton spindles active during June numbered 34,503,754, compared with 33,950,358 in June a year ago.

Speech Lost in War - Recovered by Bowling

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont. — Dumb for three years as the result of being shell shocked in the war, Trooper W. Hart suddenly recovered his speech here in the excitement of a bowling game. He was playing with the Davisville Military Hospital team.

Cannibals Once Peopled Texas

Discovery Made That Prehistoric People Were Different From Indians.

HAD REGULAR CAMP SITES

Life History Read From Records They Left in Their Burned-Rock Mounds —Advanced to Stage of Paleolithic Culture.

Austin, Tex.—Evidence that Texas was inhabited by a prehistoric people different from the Indian who roamed the plains when the first white man came has been unearthed by James E. Pearce, professor of anthropology of the University of Texas. The early inhabitants, he said, lived a nomadic existence, roaming from one part of the wilderness to another and killing, with rude stone weapons, animals and even humans for food.

In co-operation with the Smithsonian Institute and Bureau of Ethnology, Prof. Pearce has been investigating the mounds for more than a year, he reported.

"The life history of these people has been read from the records they left in their burned-rock mounds or kitchen middens," the professor said. "These mounds are piles of broken and charred bits of limestone three or four feet high and sometimes as long as 100 feet.

Had Regular Camp Sites.
"They are made up of the kitchen refuse of these prehistoric peoples, who had regular camp sites at frequent intervals along the Edwards

plateau, extending from Austin westward to New Mexico.

"These people evidently were advanced to the stage of paleolithic culture, an earlier age than the period of the American Indians belonged. These early Texas inhabitants had arrows and spears tipped with flint points, chipped but not polished. They did not polish their stone weapons, nor did they engage in any form of agriculture. They were, however, skillful skin dressers, for we have found scraping tools made of flint.

The kitchen middens which we discovered are the only thing of their kind in America, so far as I know, although they had been found in other parts of the world. At these sites, camps were located with a great fireplace in the center, over which huge slabs of limestone were placed as a sort of primitive stove, upon which to cook the meat the inhabitants killed.

Cannibalism Practiced.
"We know these people were cannibals, for among the refuse mounds we have been found human bones split apart in order to get the marrow.

"The soft limestone slabs, being exposed to the weather, broke from time to time, and were cast aside nearby, to be replaced by new ones.

"In the course of our investigations we have completely examined some fifteen of these mounds and in them have found thousands of splendid specimens of chipped arrow and spear heads, as well as scraping tools and other implements. Bones of the deer, which were prevalent in this region, are found in profusion, indicating that this was the principal article of diet."

BEEF IMPORTS GROW

Figures Are Given Out by Bureau of Animal Industry.

Canned and Cured Meats Show Big Falling Off for the Period Covered.

There was very little difference in the quantity of fresh and refrigerated beef imported into the United States in 1919 and 1920. The figures are taken from the meat inspectors' reports, bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture. In 10 months ended in April, 1919, 27,673,105 pounds of fresh and refrigerated beef were imported. In the period ending at the corresponding time in 1920 the quantity of fresh and refrigerated beef arriving in the United States from foreign countries was 27,908,880 pounds, an increase of about a quarter of a million pounds.

Fresh and refrigerated meats of other kinds jumped to twice the quantity in the 10 months ending April, 1920, as for the same period in 1919. The figures show 7,933,577 pounds for 1919 and 14,979,669 pounds for 1920. But the canned and cured meats imported during the same periods show a remarkable drop from 126,624,348 pounds in 1919 to less than 2,000,000 pounds in 1920. This item accounts for the marked decrease in the total meat products imported. The total weight imported in the 1919 period was 168,602,911 pounds, but 1920 brought only 50,246,655 pounds.

Finds Ring Lost Years Ago.
Chester, Pa.—John Hunter the other day excavated from the soil in the rear of his Holland street home near Edgystone a diamond ring, which he had lost there more than 12 years ago. It was while spading that Hunter lost the ring from a hole in his pocket. He

had no idea where he had dropped it, and in time forgot all about it.

He was turning over the soil again with a spade, and to his surprise the long-lost ring came up on a spadeful of dirt. A little washing and polishing restored it to its original beauty. The ring is valued at \$200.

Chum Is Now Her Stepmother.
New Albany, Ind.—Estella Kelsall and May Deltzman were chums and Estella introduced May to her father, a widower. Now she'll never have to part from her chum, as "dad" has married her. Dr. Oliver Kelsall surprised his daughter when he telegraphed that he and May were on their honeymoon.

Needle Is Hated.
Greensburg, Ind.—While lying on a davenport at her home Mrs. Noel Anderson felt a needle enter her shoulder. A physician was called and it was discovered that the needle was fast traveling toward the lungs. She was rushed to a hospital, where an operation was performed.

POULTRY

FOWLS FOR BACKYARD FLOCK.

Not Necessary to Have Hens of Extra Good Standard Quality for Egg Production.

For the backyard flock, kept to produce eggs only, it is not necessary to have hens of extra good standard quality. What breeders of standard poultry call choice utility hens are as good as any for egg production, and cost but little more than ordinary mongrels. Hens of this grade in the medium-sized breeds are usually a little under standard weights, and have superficial faults—as unsoundness of color, or irregularity of markings or of the shape of the comb—which in no way affect their laying capacity, but make them unfit for exhibition and undesirable for breeding purposes.

When buying hens in person, particular attention should be given to



Good for Producing Eggs.

the general condition—whether the bird seems vigorous and lively—and to the appearance of the comb and the condition of the feet. Healthy hens have bright red combs and bright eyes, assert poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture. A slight paleness of the comb is simply an indication that the hen is not laying at the time; but a bird whose comb has either a yellowish or a bluish cast should be rejected, for these are symptoms of internal disorders. The skin and scales of legs and toes should be smooth, and the soles of the feet soft and free from corns.

DUST BATH VERY ESSENTIAL

Best Results Cannot Be Expected If Hens Are Permitted to Become Overrun With Vermin.

If the best results are to be expected from the flock, the hens must not be allowed to become overrun with lice or the house with mites. Usually, there will be a place in the yard where the hens can dust themselves in the dry dirt. In the absence of such a place, a box about 2 feet square and containing ordinary road dust or fine dirt should be placed in the house.

A dust bath aids the hens in keeping lice in check and therefore adds to their comfort. If they are not able to keep them in check by dusting themselves, other measures can be taken.—United States Department of Agriculture.

SELECTING GOOD LAYERS

- Keep as good layers:
1. Hens which have been the best layers during the past year or should be kept over for breeders for next year.
 2. Hens which have not started to molt.
 3. Hens that have bright red combs and wattles and bright eyes.
 4. Well spread pelvic bones, good depth from lay bones to keel bone and vent soft and pliable.
 5. Pale shanks, beak and vent on all breeds which have yellow shanks and skin. Use all of the test to be sure you get the good layers.

SEXES SHOULD BE SEPARATED

As Soon as Young Males Begin to Crow They Should Be Fattened for Market.

The young stock should not be reared among a flock of old birds. They should be kept separate. As soon as the young males nag and worry the females (which is about the time they start to crow) the sexes should be separated, and the males fed an extra allowance of food. The cockerels can be mated to the hens without fear of bad effects from inbreeding.

FURNISH SHADE IN SUMMER

Chicks, Poults, Ducklings and Goslings Must Have Ample Shade During Hot Weather.

If the ground that the chicks, poults, ducklings and goslings range over during the summer is grass land browned by the heat of the sun and affording no tender green food, be sure that the youngsters have ample shade and one good feed of fresh, tender green food every day.