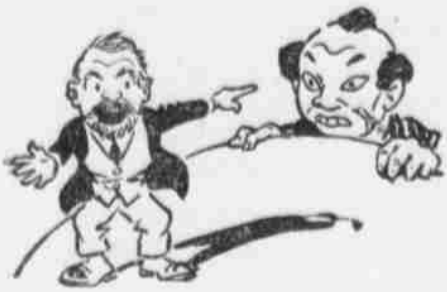


WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Pacific Coast Is Excited Over Japanese



WASHINGTON.—The Pacific coast again is becoming highly wrought up over the silent, steady penetration of that section of the country by the Japanese, and intends to press remedial measures at the next session of congress. The house committee on Immigration has been investigating the situation, holding hearings in California and visiting the Japanese settlements, in preparation for action on various pending bills ranging all the way from outright exclusion of Japanese to amendment of the Constitution, withholding American citizenship from American born Japanese.

Senator Phelan of California sees Japan reaching out for domination of the Pacific, and professes great fear that unless Japan is halted the United States will be worsted by the oriental power, not only in trade, but in war.

"Unless we take to heart the lessons of history," says Senator Phelan, "we will, by our lack of vigilance, permit a foothold to be gained by these people which will ultimately not only defeat us commercially in the carrying trade, as they are fast doing, but militarily in the next world war. Our civilization is at stake."

"A Japanese colony under the American flag is not compatible with the growth of an American state," continues Senator Phelan. "The soil of California is being absorbed by the Japanese and legislation, state and federal, is now being evoked to stem the yellow tide. It is a race as well as an economic problem."

"California refuses submissively to permit its native population to be driven off the soil. If these people want California let them take it, not stealthily, by this process of economic penetration, but let them fight for it. California, unfortunately, is just as much their tributary territory today under our generous laws as though they had conquered it by the power of arms."

"The Japanese government looks after its nationals throughout the world. It can call on them wherever they are. They are not released from allegiance. Emperor worship—Shintoism—is their creed."

Not Many Conscientious Objectors Left

FORTY-ONE conscientious objectors are still being held in military prisons and disciplinary barracks for their refusal to recognize and obey military authority, according to a bulletin issued by the American Civil Liberties union.

Most of the sentences these men are serving will expire this year. Two sentences will expire in 1925 and one in 1923. A few will expire in 1921 and 1922.

These objectors are the remnant of a total of some 8,000 out of 3,500,000 men called to the colors who refused to perform military service. The others accepted noncombatant service or went on farms, or with reconstruction units.

Of those whose scruples prevented them from rendering any service or obedience whatever, only forty-one remain, and these could obtain their liberty at any time, the union admits, if they would forego their scruples to the point of obeying the rules and regulations and performing the duties required of other prisoners.

The union claims that America is the only country among those which recognized conscientious objection to active participation in war, which has



not long since released all men imprisoned for this reason.

"These men," says the union's bulletin, referring to conscientious objectors still in military prisons in this country, "are being released slowly as their sentences expire, or by 'special order' for reasons not explained by the war department, which has no consistent policy of dealing with conscientious objectors and never had any. All that can be said of the present policy is that the department will not release before expiration of full sentence men who refuse to work under military authority in prison."

"There is no prospect for 'general amnesty.' Letters on specific cases addressed to the secretary of war may help in securing 'special orders' of release."

Taking No Chance on Not Getting Mandy



ANYBODY standing at the right spot at the right moment in the big Union station in Washington one night might have seen Representative Ben Johnson of Kentucky performing an odd chore.

It wouldn't have looked so funny if Johnson were not so tall and of such dignified appearance. He stood by the big gate where most of the passengers were coming from a train and every few moments remarked, in a tone of authority, to nobody in particular:

"Right this way, Mandy; I'll take care of you."

Now, there wasn't anybody named Mandy there, you understand, and everybody wondered why a congressman

should be standing there saying over and over again:

"Right this way, Mandy; I'll take care of you."

What sense was there to a man doing such a thing as that? After he had said it many times Johnson went away, but in a couple of hours he was back again, repeating the same line, with the same calm dignity as before.

People were puzzled. Yet it was all simple enough.

The Johnsons had sent to Kentucky for a cook, name of Mandy. They knew her name, but that was all; they didn't even know for sure what train would bring her. But, according to reports, she was a wonderful cook who could play culinary selections on a gas stove just by ear, producing southern dishes of rare quality and fragrance. She was too good a cook to lose, and she was not accustomed to finding street addresses in strange cities.

And that was the reason why the dignified congressman went to all the trains and cried out, every time he saw an able-bodied colored woman:

"Right this way, Mandy; I'll take care of you."

Hardwood Scarce, Furniture Takes Jump

SCARCITY of high-grade hardwood lumber and its increased cost have largely contributed to the increased cost of furniture, says the forest service of the United States department of agriculture in a report to the senate on timber depletion, prices, exports, and ownership.

Higher lumber prices are multiplied in retail furniture prices. An increase in raw material cost to the manufacturer of \$5 adds \$9 to \$10 to the retail charge, and the purchaser actually pays for the lumber in a piece of furniture three or four times prewar prices.

Other industries, such as those making veneer, handles, vehicles, and agricultural implements, which require high-grade hardwoods have likewise been seriously affected.

The history of all these industries has been much the same, the report states. They began in the northeast where for many years local supplies of timber were ample for their needs.

The wanting of these supplies forced the industries westward, where they found magnificent virgin hardwood stands, and expanded rapidly. In the last fifteen or twenty years they have



been forced to reach out both north and south for timber, as the forests along the Ohio river were exhausted.

At present, their sources of supply are very largely the more remote and inaccessible parts of the Appalachian mountains and the lower Mississippi valley. When these forests are cut out, no other extensive virgin hardwood forests will be left for the industries to draw on.

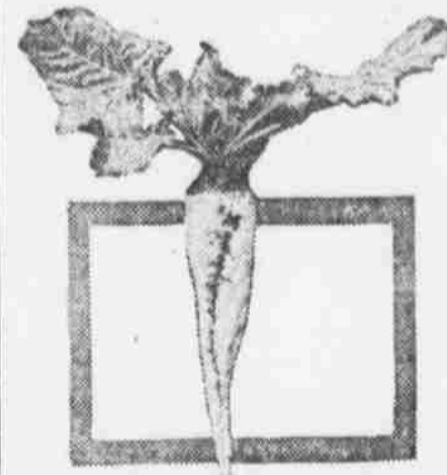
PROMISE GIVEN OF MORE SUGAR

Crop Conditions Give Assurance of Increase Amounting to About 333,000 Tons.

BEET ACREAGE MUCH LARGER

There is Also Substantial Addition to Cane Acreage, Especially in Louisiana—Growing Conditions Show Improvement.

People who have soft-pedaled the sugar bowl for six years may be interested in the statement that crop conditions on July 1 promised an increase in next fall's sugar production in the United States; an increase amounting to, approximately, 333,000 tons, or enough to load a train of freight cars 70 or 75 miles long, allowing 40 tons per car. This prospective crop is equal to more than 22 pounds



One of the Many Widely Varying Types of Sugar Beets Found in Commercial Fields.

of sugar for every man, woman and child within the United States, and the increase over last year equals more than six pounds per person.

Big Beet Acreage

The sugar-beet crop this year covers almost a million acres as against the five-year average of about two-thirds of a million; and the growing condition on July 1 was above the ten-year average. There is more than half a million acres of sugar cane this year, about half of which is intended for sugar and the other half for sirup, after deducting considerable amounts for planting the next crop. There is a substantial increase in acreage over last year, especially in Louisiana, where nearly all the cane sugar of the United States is made. The growing condition of the cane in Louisiana is much better than last year, but considerably under the average for the past nine years.

Protection for Crop.

The department of agriculture, which has carried on a number of projects looking toward making this country self-sustaining from a sugar standpoint, is co-operating with other agencies in protecting the crops from insects and disease and otherwise promoting the production and utilization of a bumper sugar crop. It should be borne in mind, however, that the forecast for 1920 is based upon conditions on July 1, and the actual out-turn would be above or below this forecast according as conditions between July 1 and harvest are better or worse than average.

PROPER TRAINING FOR STOCK

Finest Colt in World Is of Little Use to Farmer Unless It Has Been Broken.

Nobody really cares what makes the wild cat wild because the wild cat is no good even when it is tame. But it makes all the difference in the world whether useful live stock is trained or wild. The finest colt in the world, product of the best draft stock, is of little use to a farmer unless it has been broken to harness, is bridle-wise and gentle.

A cow may be a champion milk producer, but she is of comparatively little value if nobody can milk her. A setter may carry the blue blood of Count Gladstone and have a nose for birds that is unequalled, but nobody wants to hunt behind him unless he has felt the jerk of the trainer's choke line and learned not only to find birds, but to give his owner an opportunity to bag them.

MOLD IN SILO PREVENTABLE

Use of Plenty of Water at Filling Time Will Overcome Difficulty—Pack Thoroughly.

The use of plenty of water at silo filling time is one of the surest ways of avoiding difficulty from molds if the corn has been frosted or has become overripe. If one has the facilities for running a steady stream of water into the blower and at the same time is careful to see that the tramping is thoroughly done the loss from molds can be made almost negligible. As a matter of fact, it is possible to entirely prevent the growth of molds if the corn is cut at the proper time and thoroughly distributed and tramped in an air-tight silo. What air remains after this is done is used up in the fermentation processes which begin as soon as the corn is ensiled—the oxygen being converted into carbonic acid gas and silage acids,

Sudan Grass for Pasture.

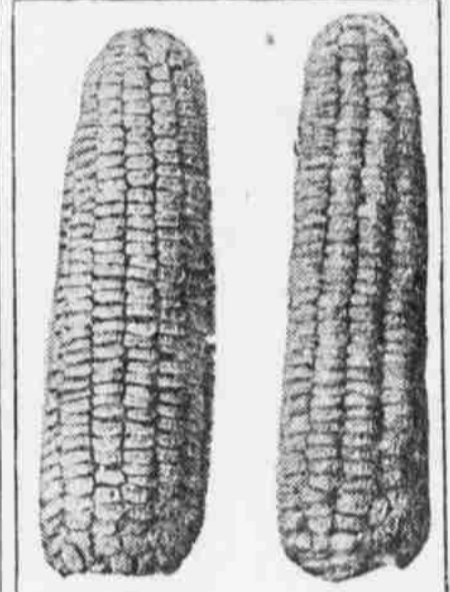
Sudan grass furnishes good pasture for horses, cattle, sheep or hogs. It is best not to pasture a young seedling until it is about a foot high. By this time it will have become firmly rooted and under average conditions will not be injured much from tramping and pulling by animals. A hay crop can be cut about the last of July and an abundance of succulent pasture secured throughout August when other pastures are burned up, or it can be pastured the early part of the summer and a hay crop secured afterward. The crop also may be cut and fed green with good results.

BEST AND EARLIEST EARS FOR SEED CORN

Quite Practicable to Allow It to Ripen on Plant.

Examine Grain Carefully, Removing Any Worms Found and Then Fold Back in Place and Tie With Elastic Band or String.

The best way to secure home-grown sweet corn seed, according to United States department of agriculture specialists, is to allow it to ripen on the plant, and, since a single ear will be seed enough for a small garden, it is quite practicable to do this. Select the best and earliest ears by stripping down the husks to examine the grain and to remove any worms that may be found, and then carefully fold them back and hold them in place by an elastic band or a string. Allow these ears to ripen thoroughly on the stalk. In the North it is often better to pull and hang the plant where there will be no danger from moisture, frost, or even chilling until the seed is thoroughly dry. All the ripe ears remaining at the end of the season in any crop of sweet corn should be harvested



Well-Formed, Properly Dried Sweet Corn for Seed—Crosby's Early.

and saved. The best ears will make fairly good seed, and nearly everyone knows the enjoyment in parched sweet corn.

Sweet corn spoils much more quickly than field corn, and cannot readily be cured in large shocks, but should be husked from the stalk and spread thinly on staging to cure. A convenient way of storing sweet corn is on the ear.

GUARD TWINE FROM INSECTS

Solution of Kerosene and Crude Creosote Is Recommended by an Illinois Entomologist.

If the twine one buys is not already protected from crickets and grasshoppers the following formula given by W. T. Flint, entomologist of Illinois, can be used very satisfactorily. He recommends a solution of two gallons kerosene, and one gallon crude creosote. Mix these together and immerse the twine for a period of about one hour or until it is saturated, then lay out in the sun and dry thoroughly before using. The Missouri Agricultural college recommends a solution of one gallon of lime sulphur and ten gallons of water. Soak for a similar period and dry thoroughly before using.

IMPROVEMENT OF GAME BIRDS

Pulaski County, Virginia, Continues as Leader in Stock Improvement Campaign.

The aggressive character of live-stock improvement activities in Pulaski county, Virginia, is illustrated by a recent sidelight in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" movement. A poultry man enrolled his 50 Indian Games (Cornish) headed by an Indian Game cock in the campaign. He kept no other stock.

Pulaski county, Virginia, continues to retain first place among all counties in the country for the number of persons agreeing to use purebred sires only.

POULTRY FLOCKS

FOOD PRODUCTS FROM FOWLS

On Average Farm Poultry Furnish About 10 Per Cent of Meat for Family Use.

A large proportion of the poultry products of this country are produced on general farms. Nearly every farm has its poultry flock. The average American farmer reserves about three dozen eggs a week for family use and about 50 fowls are consumed by the family during the year. These food products can be secured absolutely fresh, which considerably enhances the value of this contribution from the farm, says the United States department of agriculture. Of the meat furnished by the farm to the operator and his family, poultry constitutes about 10 per cent.

A small flock of poultry can be kept on the farm at little cost. The fowls find scattered grain about the farmstead and on the adjoining grain fields after harvest. Garden refuse and kitchen waste are usually available for them. They also feed on insects and worms. In many cases the farmer's wife and children find pleasure in caring for the flock.

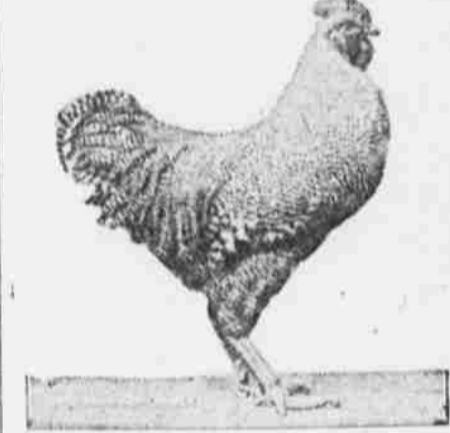
STEW OR SELL ALL ROOSTERS

Male Bird Does Not Aid in Production of Eggs and Should Be Disposed Of in Summer.

Farmers lose many millions of dollars annually from bad methods of producing and handling eggs. Much of this loss is preventable, because it is due to the partial hatching of fertile eggs, which have been allowed to become warm enough to begin to incubate.

You can help save the loss due to blood rings by keeping the male bird from your flock after the hatching season is over.

The rooster does not help the hens to lay. He merely fertilizes the germ of the egg. The fertile germ in hot weather quickly becomes a blood ring, which spoils the egg for food and market. Summer heat has the same



Hens Not Running With Rooster Produce Best Eggs for Market and Preservation.

effect on fertile eggs as the hen or incubator.

After the hatching season is over, cook, sell, or pen your rooster. Your hens not running with a male bird will produce infertile eggs—quality eggs that keep best and market best.—United States Department of Agriculture.

CLEAN CONDITION OF FLOCK

Boards Under Roosts Make It Easy to Remove Droppings Daily—Little Sand Helps.

To keep the flock in a clean and sanitary condition dropping boards should be provided and roosts above them. This makes it easy to remove the droppings each morning and helps greatly to keep the house free from objectionable odors. A little sand sprinkled on the dropping boards after each cleaning will make the cleaning easier.

HOMEMADE HOPPER IS HANDY

Joint of Stovepipe and Wooden Box Make Convenient Device for Feeding Dry Mash.

An easy way to make a hopper for feeding dry mash to poultry is with a joint of stovepipe and a wooden box, 10x10x4 inches. Set the box on the floor and hang the stovepipe from the roof so that it is about 1/2 inch from the bottom of the box. Fill the pipe with the dry mash. It will feed down into the box as the chickens eat it out.

POULTRY NOTES

Gather the eggs twice daily.

Market the eggs at least twice a week.

Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.

As food there is nothing better to supply protein and mineral matter than eggs.

Trees with good-sized tops and out in the open so that air may circulate freely about them, are a tired hen's idea of paradise. Fix up some open sheds if you cannot have trees.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" is genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Accept only an unbroken "Bayer package" which contains proper directions to relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark Bayer Manufacture Monoceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

Filial Love.

The family had company for dinner, and the father of the house was telling for his guest stories of his boyhood. Among them were feats of his marvelous eating ability. "No wonder, when mother was such a wonderful cook," he smacked his lips in remembrance of her dishes. "She could make pies that were dreams, and strawberry shortcake! After eating one of mother's shortcakes a fellow thought all others very ordinary, indeed."

Little John looked across at the glass dish of strawberries. Then he piped out in his clear little treble: "Oh, dad, don't you just hope that I can talk just that nice about mother when I grow up?"

Father and Daughter Get Relief by Eatonic

R. J. Powell, Sweetwater, Texas, says, "Eatonic helped me at once, but it was my daughter who got the marvelous benefits. She could not even take a drink of water without awful misery, but it relieved her; she is feeling much better. All this from one box, so send me four more at once."

Hundreds of people now take eatonic; one or two tablets after each meal keeps them in good health, feeling fine, full of pep. Eatonic simply takes up the excess acidity and poisons and carries them right out of the system. Of course, when the cause of the misery is removed, the sufferer cannot help but get well.

You will find it a quick, sure relief for heartburn, indigestion, sour, acid, gassy bloated stomach. It costs but a trifle and your druggist will supply you. If you don't feel well, you give eatonic a test. Adv.

He Drank the Gravy.

"Too many cooks spoil the broth," but if there is no broth—well, here's the story as the young man told it:

"I went to a church luncheon and thought it mighty strange that the meat was brought in first and a few minutes later a bowl of soup.

"So I laid the meat aside, reached over for the soup and began dipping my spoon in it.

"There was a loud cry from the ladies giving the luncheon, and one of them rushed up, crying:

"'Goodness gracious, man, you're drinking the gravy!'"—Columbus Dispatch.

WOMEN NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Forests to Pay Country's Expenses.

A scheme has been outlined for the county of Otsego in New York by which forests now existing and those to be planted will pay the operating expenses of the county in the near future. Each of the twenty-four townships in the county will undertake to plant 100 acres of trees and the profits of these tracts will soon be sufficient to take care of the running expenses of the county, so that taxes will be lowered to the minimum point.

Cuticura Soothes Baby Rashes

That itch and burn with hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointments of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, especially if a little of the fragrant Cuticura Talcum is dusted on at the finish. 25c each everywhere.—Adv.

Naturally.

"When you go to Europe now, you have to have your birth certificate." "Of course, you do. If you haven't, somebody else on the steamer might get your berth."

Like a New Car.

"She seems very proud of her husband." "Yes, she's had him only a few weeks."