

# THE FARMER'S COLUMN

Some Practical Suggestions Well Worth Knowing From the Department of Agriculture.

## FACTS FOR DAILY USE WATER FOR FARM ANIMALS ON PASTURE

"The man who does not furnish an abundant supply of water for stock daily makes a mistake that will prove costly to the owner," says L. W. Lighty, farm adviser of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"The amount of water needed differs greatly, the sheep taking the least and the cow the most. When fresh grown pasture is abundant, animals will not need as much water as when on dry pasture or hay, but at all times they pass well to give animals access to water daily and constantly if that is possible.

"If the water is lacking the animal cannot digest the food as well and not assimilate it as completely as when the supply is sufficient. The impurities are largely eliminated from the body by way of the kidneys and where the water supply is not sufficient the system becomes clogged, growth and production is interfered with, and if continued sickness will result.

"I am asked if colts need water when on pasture and I say they do most surely if we want them to do well. They may get along right well as long as the grass is young and full of moisture and the dew is heavy, but later they will show the effects most decidedly.

"Growing animals need comparatively more water than mature animals with minor exceptions. Every good and successful stockman known the great value of running water in the pasture constantly. A running spring of good water often doubles the value of the pasture land. The humane man will see to it that all of his stock has plenty of pure water daily, and comfortable shade during the hot season. This pays in dollars also in the fact that we are giving a square deal to the creatures dependent on us. When I see a man's cattle in a hot dusty corner of a shadeless and waterless field under a burning 2 p. m. July sun, I fear me, he will later share with 'a certain rich' man a place where a drop of water is at a great premium.

## TESTING COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

Agents of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture during the past few months have gathered 1,574 samples of commercial fertilizers offered for sale in the State and they are now being analyzed to see that they meet with the guarantee of the manufacturers.

The fifteen agents of the Department of Agriculture covered every county of the State in a systematic manner and found fifty-one brands that were not registered as required by the State law. Prosecutions were ordered in all of these cases. The analysis has shown eight samples deficient in the amounts of potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid guaranteed and prosecutions have been ordered against the dealers. The analysis as shown kept down the guarantee of potash to very small margin, the shortage of the supply, making it almost impossible to obtain, potash. The examination of commercial fertilizers is very thorough as the Department of Agriculture aims to protect the consumer from deception and all brands must show the contents as given in the manufacturer's guarantee.

The agents of the Department also collected one hundred and fifty samples of commercial lime and lime products and these are now being analyzed to ascertain that they meet with the standard.

## IMMENSE HAY CROP HARVESTED

One of the finest hay crops that has ever been harvested in Pennsylvania is now being placed away by the farmer, and from figures collected by the Bureau of Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, it is estimated at 4,703,400 tons.

Last year the estimated hay crop in Pennsylvania was 3,558,000 tons at an average of 1.18 tons to an acre but the conditions during the past winter and this spring have been so favorable to the growing of clover and timothy that this average per acre has increased to 1.56 tons to an acre which is decidedly above the ten year average mark.

The hay crop in all sections of the State is a big one, only six counties reported below the average of 100 per cent. These counties are Greene, Juniata, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland and Snyder and the margin below the average crop is very low.

3 LBS. GOOD GINGER SNAPS FOR 25c AT BITTNER'S GROCERY.

# ENGLAND WON'T WITHDRAW BAN

Blacklist Hits Only Teutons, Says Lord Cecil

## U.S. MAKES FORMAL INQUIRY

Lord Robert Cecil Says Plan Has Worked to Detriment of Britain's Enemies and Not Injured Neutrals.

Inquiry as to why certain concerns in the United States have been placed on a blacklist under Great Britain's "trading with the enemy act" were directed to the British government through both the British embassy in Washington and Ambassador Page at London.

Information is sought specifically regarding a number of firms, the names of which have not been made public by the department. There is no discussion of principle in the inquiry, that matter being left for attention after the American government is fully informed of the facts.

A request for general information concerning the application of the act to firms in the United States already had been made informally to the British embassy as a preliminary step to formal representations.

The action of Great Britain in placing nearly 100 firms on the so-called blacklist was discussed at the cabinet meeting. Indignation was expressed but it was agreed that no course of action could be determined upon until the state department had completed its investigation.

Great Britain does not intend to add to the blacklist of American firms and has no intention of withdrawing or modifying its policy.

Lord Robert Cecil made this announcement in London discussing the blacklist policy. He said:

"The British government decided it was absurd to allow British subjects to continue trading with certain firms who are regarded as serious enemies.

"To give two instances, it is known when German raiders were in the Atlantic, they obtained supplies from German concerns in South America. Again it is known that certain firms and people of North and South America made considerable sessions to the German war loan, and some firms performed very extensive propaganda work in neutral countries. All we have done is to forbid British subjects trading with concerns who substantially are working with Germany financially and commercially. It is not new policy. It began last summer in the Far East, where it answered very well, and we have reason to believe it inflicted considerable loss on the enemy.

"We later applied it to South America. Then came the question of applying it to the United States. We did not see how we could treat German firms differently from those in Argentina. It was always our intention to apply it to the United States. There was no secret about it. I explained it thoroughly in commons when the bill passed."

Asked why certain German firms in the United States were not blacklisted because they subscribed to the allies' war loan, Lord Cecil replied:

"We certainly do not propose to put our friends on the blacklist. It is not intended only for our enemies. I do not think we should blacklist firms unless they are regarded as outposts of the German empire. All we have done, I repeat, is to forbid British subjects trading with firms—no matter whether with German names or not—that we think any decent Britisher ought not to do business with.

When told that the blacklist had occasioned a great deal of criticism and resentment in America, the minister of blockade said:

"I think it is because it is not understood. It has not produced the dire results which some people threatened."

Asked concerning the report of large additions to the blacklist, Lord Cecil said:

"There are eighty names, not firms, on the blacklist and it is not proposed to add to them."

## "AMERICANS WITHDRAWN"

Chihuahua Paper Announces Americans Have Left Mexico.

A two-column story purporting to be a dispatch from El Paso announcing withdrawal from Mexican soil of the American expeditionary forces was printed July 19 in El Democrat of Chihuahua City, copies of which have reached El Paso.

The story said the action was taken upon orders of "General Baker," American secretary of war, and that he had announced that the guardsmen sent to the border will now be sent to their respective states. It also asserts that General Pershing himself requested that "the Yankee forces be withdrawn." Withdrawal of the troops was ordered, it was stated, because the causes which brought on the Mexican crisis no longer exist."

Five Die When Trains Collide.

Five employees were killed and ten injured when a Norfolk and Western freight train collided with the rear end of a work train near Bell Springs, Va. Twelve cars were smashed. Traffic was delayed five hours.

# PURSUES DRIVE AGAINST GERMANS AT LONGUEVAL



Photo by American Press Association. SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

## GERMANS SUPPRESS RIOTS

Hungry Belgians Driven From Homes to Country Districts.

Serious food riots in Belgium and northern France have been suppressed by German military authorities, says a Rotterdam dispatch.

The quelling of riots was followed by compulsory evacuation of the cities, and 25,000 people were sent out of Lille. The trouble was due to the scarcity of food. The people were sent homeless into rural districts. The rioting was especially severe at Liege, Verviers, Roubaix, Renaix, St. Nicholas, Lokern and Terponde.

The shortage of food which resulted in the riots, according to the relief agent, was due to the shortage of tonnage, which is not likely to be corrected as the German government definitely has refused to consent to the plan to use interned German ships to bring relief food, and because of the embargo which the German authorities have placed on the import into Belgium and northern France of native Dutch food supplies, which, especially meats and fats, have done much to supplement the supplies sent into the occupied regions by the commission for relief in Belgium.

## POTTERIES SHORT HANDED

Both Male and Female Help in Demand in Ohio Valley.

A census of all unfilled positions in East Liverpool (O.) potteries is now being taken by the chamber of commerce. Both male and female help is required in the potteries of the upper Ohio valley, and with one new plant to start and capacity of others being increased, many vacancies in all departments exist.

The pottery manufacturers have sufficient orders on hand to insure steady operations for over a year. While the domestic demand for American pottery is increasing, considerable export trade is developing.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

Pittsburgh, July 25.  
Butter—Prints, 31 1/2 @ 32c; tubs, 30 1/2 @ 31c. Eggs—Fresh, 27c.

Cattle—Good to choice, \$9.60 @ 9.75; good, \$9.40 @ 9.50; medium to good, \$8.60 @ 9.25; tidy, \$8.75 @ 9.25; fair, \$7.50 @ 8.25; common, \$5.50 @ 6.50; common to good fat bulls, \$5 @ 7.50; common to good fat cows, \$4 @ 7.25; heifers, \$5 @ 8.25; fresh cows and springers, \$25 @ 95.

Hogs—Prime heavy and heavy mixed, \$10.30; medium, \$10.30 @ 10.35; heavy Yorkers, \$10.30 @ 10.35; light Yorkers, \$10.10 @ 10.20; pigs, as to quality, \$9.90 @ 10.20; common to good roughs, \$8.75 @ 9.25; stags, \$7 @ 7.25.

Sheep—Prime wethers, \$7.80 @ 8.50; good mixed, \$7.60 @ 7.75; fair mixed ewes and wethers, \$6.25 @ 7; culls and common, \$3.50 @ 5; culs to choice lambs, \$7 @ 10; veal calves, \$9 @ 9.25; heavy and thin calves, \$5 @ 8.

Cleveland, July 25.  
Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$8.50 @ 9; good to choice butcher steers, \$7.75 @ 8.50; good to choice butcher bulls, \$6.50 @ 7; bulogna bulls, \$5.50 @ 6.50; good to choice cows, \$6 @ 6.50; fair to good cows, \$5 @ 6; common cows, \$3.50 @ 4.50.

Calves—Good to choice, \$12.50 @ 13; fair to good, \$11 @ 12.25; heavy to common, \$6 @ 10.

Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice springs, \$9.50 @ 10.20; fair to good, \$7.50 @ 9.25; good to choice wethers, \$7 @ 7.50; good to choice ewes, \$6.25 @ 6.75; mix. ewes and wethers, \$6.75 @ 7; culs, \$4 @ 5.50.

Hogs—Mixed and Yorkers, \$10.15; mediums, \$10.15 @ 10.20; pigs, \$9.60; stags, \$7.50; roughs, \$8.

Chicago, July 25.  
Hogs—Bulk, \$9.35 @ 9.85; light, \$9.25 @ 10; mixed, \$9.05 @ 10.05; heavy, \$9.05 @ 10.10; roughs, \$9.05 @ 9.20; pigs, \$7.50 @ 9.20.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$6.80 @ 10.60; western steers, \$7.70 @ 8.90; stockers and feeders, \$5 @ 8; cows and heifers, \$3.30 @ 9.20; calves, \$8.50 @ 12.

Sheep—Wethers, \$6.75 @ 8.30; lambs, \$6.50 @ 10.30.

Wheat—Sept., \$1.22 1/4. Corn—Sept., 78 1/2 c. Oats—Sept., 47 1/2 c.

# SENATE PASSES NAVY PROGRAM

Bill Carries \$315,826,843 In Three-Year Building Plan

## AMENDMENTS ARE REJECTED

Final Debate on Measure is Marked by Sharp Passage Between Senators Reed and Oliver Over Armor Plant.

The naval appropriation bill, with a three-year building program, including immediate construction of four dreadnoughts, four great battle cruisers and fifty-eight other craft, passed the senate by a vote of 71 to 8. It carries \$315,826,843, or \$46,857,588 more than the total as the measure passed the house.

Senator Cummins' amendment to reduce the number of dreadnoughts to be constructed in three years from ten to two and battle cruisers from ten to four was rejected, 60 to 14.

Another amendment by Senator Cummins to provide for two dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers, all to be begun at once, was beaten, 61 to 19.

Without debate the senate next rejected an amendment by Senator Thomas, Democrat, to substitute the house provision for construction of five battle cruisers for the senate capital ship program. The vote was 65 to 12.

Senator Kenyon's amendment to make the number of battleships six, four to be built at once, was defeated, 58 to 17.

An amendment by Senator Townsend of Michigan to reduce the number of dreadnoughts from ten to four also was rejected. The vote was 58 to 15.

The vote was delayed by a renewal of the controversy between Senator Reed of Missouri and Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania. Senator Penrose, during Mr. Reed's absence from the chamber, got the unanimous consent of the senate to print as a public document the Bethlehem Steel company's published arguments against a government armor plate plant. When Senator Reed returned and learned of it, he denounced the action as a "shameless proposition and an outrage," and declared the company's statements were false and misleading.

Senator Oliver challenged Mr. Reed to show the statements he referred to. "The senator from Pennsylvania," Senator Reed replied, "had the cool assurance, after admitting that he owned steel stock, to stand up here and attempt to vote money into his own pocket by supporting a bill which would help the Bethlehem Steel company. If the senator were a judge, he would not be permitted to vote on this issue."

Senator Oliver denounced the statement, asserting that Senator Reed was attempting to avoid his challenge. "I say," continued Senator Reed, "that the senator from Pennsylvania on this floor admitted he owned a large amount of steel stock and that this stock was in a concern that was the parent company of a concern engaged in the manufacture of armor plate. The senator knows that whatever might defeat the construction of a government armor plate plant will increase the price and profits for private armor plants, that the profits will be distributed among its stockholders and that some of these profits will emit a musical jingle in the pockets of the distinguished senator from Pennsylvania."

Sensors Reed, Martine and Vardaman vainly sought to find some means by which the unanimous consent to print the Bethlehem Steel documents could be reconsidered. Then Senator Reed asked for an order that only 100 of the Bethlehem Steel documents be printed, but Senator Penrose objected.

"Now that the Bethlehem Steel company has been given the franking privilege," said Senator Reed, as the incident ended, "I presume it will be extended to any other corporation big enough to have representatives in the United States senate."

Senator Penrose finally withdrew his request for publication of the company documents and said he would not attempt to hold the senate to its agreement.

## DEUTSCHLAND LINGERS

Captain Koenig Has Trouble Over Insurance of Gold Cargo.

Besides a cargo of nickel and rubber the German submarine Deutschland will carry to Germany \$4,000,000 in gold, possibly a large part of the treasure of the interned North German Lloyd liner Prinzessin Cecilie, now at Boston. This gold, in many small sacks, is aboard the Deutschland. Because of this treasure and the apparent impossibility of the Eastern Forwarding company to obtain insurance at a reasonable rate, the Deutschland is yet at her slip in the Patapsco river at Baltimore. Captain Koenig has said that he will not leave until the Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland, is safe in American waters.

A short distance from the submarine are a corps of secret service agents representing England, France and Russia keeping the Deutschland under close surveillance throughout the day and night.

# How Are You?

is a very common question Can you say that you are well in every respect? If so you are EXTREMELY FORTUNATE—Eye defects cause conditions that make you feel bad—

If your Eyes are sick I can help you by Fitting Proper Glasses—Come to see me.

RESULTS GUARANTEED.

## COOK, THE OPTOMETRIST

Both Phones

Eye Sight Specialist

Meyersdale, Pa.

## SOME FIRE

COMEDIES OF ERROR. He looked for a gas leak with a match, and found it.

He lighted a match to see if his gasoline tank was empty. It was not. He smoked while filling his auto tank, but will do so no more.

He smoked in the hay mow, but will not do so again.

He smoked in bed, so did the bed clothes.

He threw the matches into the waste paper basket. He is wiser now. He threw a cigarette stub into same rubbish.

He used a wooden box filled with sawdust as a cuspidor.

He saved his oily waste and rags and they burned his hair.

He washed his face in gasoline near the stove. The doctor washes them now.

He allowed dangerous condition to remain because "he never had a fire" He does not longer boast of that record.

He did not worry about fire as he had "plenty of insurance," and forgot the safety of his wife and children upstairs.

He used a torch to thaw out frozen water pipes and set the house on fire.

He stuffed up the chimney holes with papers and rags.

She cleaned her gloves with gasoline and saved fifteen cents, but paid the doctor and druggist fifteen dollars.

She poured kerosene on a sluggish fire, but will do so no more.

She poured kerosene into the lamp while the wick was burning.

She put gasoline into the wash boiler to make washing easier.

She dried clothes too near the stove.

She used the wrong oil can.

She used gasoline to exterminate bed bugs. They are all cremated.

She burned sulphur all over the house to fumigate.

She used the woodbox back of the range as a waste paper receptacle.

She gave matches to her children to go out to burn leaves in the yard. The cotton dresses burned easier than the leaves.

She looked for a fire in the clothes closet with a candle.

She was "coming right back" so left the electric current on in her room.

She swung the gas bracket too close to the curtains.

She fixed up a fine tissue paper shade for the lamp.

She filled the tank of her gasoline while one burner was on.

The comedies have turned to tragedies; many of the scenes of action are in ashes and too many of the actors are maimed or asleep; others will follow, no doubt, as they are prone to ignore the advice and experience of others instead of profiting by the errors and sufferings.

BRIDGE CONTRACTS AWARDED. Contracts for four new county bridges, the aggregate cost of which will be \$13,309 were awarded by the county commissioners, on bids received several days ago. The locations of the new spans and the names of the buildings are as follows:

Concrete-Steel bridge over Paint Creek, in Paint township, to Frank H. Zeigler, \$6,893.

Concrete-steel bridge over Buffalo creek in Brothersvalley township to Warren G. Ferner, \$3,241.

Concrete arch over Jenners run in Southampton township to J. N. Whipple, \$1,690.

Concrete-steel bridge over Rush run, in Southampton township to F. T. Trimpey, \$1,985.

Eight of the sixty-seven counties of the State report the acreage sown to corn as equal to average years. They are Bucks, Carbon, Delaware, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Perry and Westmoreland. Eight counties report slight increases as follows: Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Greene, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Somerset and York.

## KEYSTONE

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