

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Washington Sentries Have Many Amusing Encounters

WASHINGTON.—Contrary to general belief, the sentries guarding Washington's military establishments, bridges and public buildings are not automatons. They can and do saunter, talk, laugh and otherwise act like human beings. But not on duty. But if you can chum up with the chap in khaki at an opportune time, you may be told some funny things—all about strange prowlers seen on the midnight trick, sinister-seeming contrivances discovered under culverts, officers whose identity is mistaken and other things.



A few nights since a half-frozen sentry before the side gate of a big military establishment here beheld a solitary and stooping figure creeping along and eying the portal dubiously. This kept up several minutes, and finally the guard thought it time to interfere. He approached the suspect.

"What do you want around here?" he asked after the sad-eyed person had halted, as directed, swaying slightly.

"Wanna go on in house, but the ol' woman ish waitin'," tortorily replied the "suspect."

"That's Uncle Sam's house, my friend," replied the sentry, seeing he had a "stew" and not a spy.

"Sh my house," insisted the one with the "merry mucleage." "C'n tell ft by front gate."

It took ten minutes to persuade him that he was wrong.

There is a famous bridge near Washington where several months ago a man leaped down to his death. It is closely guarded, for it carries a big water main. Not long after the tragic occurrence, a night wanderer on the bridge came near losing his liberty when a guard saw him stop and commence searching carefully on the sidewalk.

"Whaddye want, a good place to jump from or to put a bum?" queried the man in uniform.

"I want my fountain pen I dropped; got a match?" was the answer.

The pen was found soon, but remembering tales of explosive pens discovered in abandoned German trenches, the guard nearly wrecked the ink-spiller before satisfied it was not full of T. N. T.

New Rules for Stenographers in One War Office

ONE office of the war department doesn't believe in instructions savoring of red tape. So regulations have been evolved for stenographers. Greatly increased efficiency is expected to result. Here are the rules to be followed:

- 1—Conserve air by eliminating some of the unnecessary conversation.
- 2—Conserve shoe leather by remaining at your desk; remember you are supposed to be a stenographer, not a floorwalker.
- 3—If you're hungry, go out and get something to eat; don't hang around chewing the rag.
- 4—We have wheatless and meatless days; let's have feedless days. Keep your feet on the floor, not on your desk.
- 5—Don't acquire the saving habit to such an extent that you go home with your pockets full of paper clips every night. Just because you write shorthand, don't think you have got to be light-fingered.
- 6—If you feel that you must whistle during office hours, please whistle something German, so that the rest of the office will have an excuse for dropping a typewriter on your head.
- 7—Any person or persons having as a part of their lunch limburger cheese will kindly adjourn to the roof until the ordeal is over. There is a strong reason for this.
- 8—If you feel that you must take home a typewriter now and then, please leave the desk. We can get new typewriters, but desks are hard to get.
- 9—Just because they are using a lot of ammunition in Europe, don't think that you have to powder your nose every ten minutes.
- 10—Make the world safe for democracy; stop throwing milk bottles out of the windows.
- 11—As Abraham Lincoln said in his famous Gettysburg speech: "Eight Hours a day for the man who works, Seven hours a day for the government clerks."
- 12—Save a loaf a week. Just because you have a crust, don't say you can loaf around this office, even if you are well bred. Don't come in here with a bun on, either.

Her Darling Boy Was Only a "Mexican Fish Hound"

"OH, THERE'S my darling boy!" Fairly yelping these words, a woman standing on Tenth street, just north of F street, made for the latter thoroughfare as fast as her feet would carry her. She had a companion with her, and this woman, too, set a hot pace in the direction of the afternoon promenade.

When a woman suddenly yells out on a crowded thoroughfare, "Oh, there's my darling boy," you sort of get interested in the darling one.

When the two women got to F street they stepped across the sidewalk to the curb. There was an automobile standing there, with a young man and a dog on the front seat.

The woman in search of her darling boy threw her arms around the neck of the dog and said: "Oh, you darling thing! You're the prettiest dog in town." The woman had a good eye for dogs.

"What kind of a dog is he?" asked the woman.

The chauffeur winked at the dog and replied calmly:

"Mexican fish hound."

Mrs. Hoover's Cook Becomes an Ardent Hooverizer

IN ALL the land no housewife follows more closely the rulings of the United States food administration than does Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover, wife of the most exclusive circles of Washington, was one of the first converts to the conservation of food, and one of the most ardent. A prominent Washington woman remarked soon after the Hoover household was established in the national capital:

"You needn't tell me the Hoovers save food. I know the cook, and she couldn't be induced to economize."

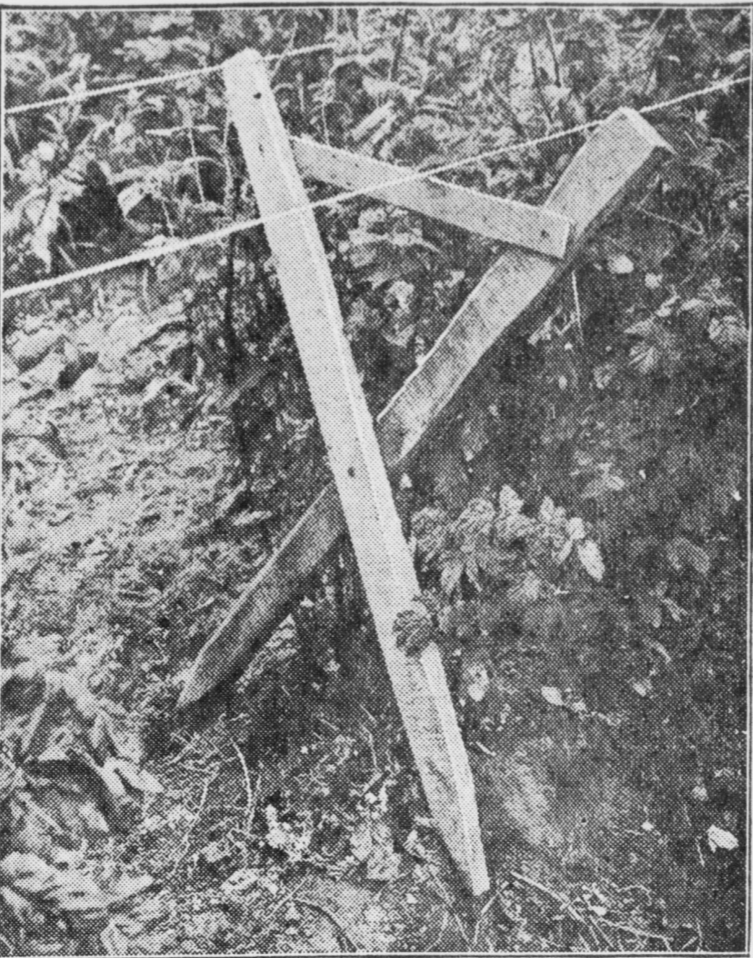
Nevertheless, after a time of sorrow and of stress of wounded professional pride the cook became under

the direction and persuasion of Mrs. Hoover, as enthusiastic over producing delicious meals with the least possible outlay of wheat, meat, sugar and fats as the strictest "Hooverite" could wish.

Almost every day is meatless day with the Hoovers, poultry, sea food or occasionally game replacing the beef or other meats that may be shipped across the sea. The servants, of course, have to have meat often, but for the family perhaps once a week, generally less frequently, there is a roast for dinner and what is left over is carefully utilized in some form for luncheon the next day. Sometimes a chop is provided at that meal for the ten-year-old son, who is recovering from a recent illness. Meat is never bought for soups, which are made from vegetables or the parts of poultry not served—the wing tips, feet, neck and gizzard.

Not only are Tuesdays and Saturdays porkless days, but the other five days of the week as well, despite the confessed fondness of the food administrator for his breakfast bacon. Pork, either as ham, bacon, sausage, lard or in other forms, never enters the big red brick house on Massachusetts avenue, where the Hoovers are domiciled. For cooking various vegetable oils or other substitutes are used for lard and butter.

RASPBERRY PLANT REQUIRES MOISTURE TO RIPEN CROP DURING SUMMER SEASON



WOODEN SUPPORT TO HOLD CANES UPRIGHT.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

From the time raspberry plants are set, they need an ample supply of moisture and they are affected more quickly and seriously when it is deficient than most other fruit plants. In the sections where the highest average yields of red raspberries are obtained, often 6,000 quarts of fruit per acre are secured. The average for the whole country however, is not more than 1,500 quarts, and this difference is due almost wholly to a difference in the moisture supply. In the sections referred to as giving the highest yields, a deep soil furnishes a uniform and ample supply of moisture at all times. To secure the best results, therefore, the grower should, by tillage and by supplying humus, maintain a uniform and ample moisture content in his soil, not only during the growing and ripening of the fruit but also while the canes are developing. Some growers make it a regular practice each year to mulch their fields to a depth of several inches with straw, leaves or green hay. When this practice is followed, the cost is great, but the moisture supply is retained well.

In semiarid and arid regions where irrigation is practiced, the fruiting season is longer than in most humid or nonirrigated sections. The use of irrigation in the Eastern states also has extended the picking season and made the plants thrifter. Larger yields of fruit of the Ranere raspberry in the summer and fall have followed the irrigation of that variety and made it profitable in some sections of the East.

In the humid sections of the Eastern states, irrigation should be used chiefly or entirely during the growth and ripening of the fruit and will pay only when an ample moisture supply cannot be maintained by tillage. As the raspberry ripens its crop during the summer when droughts are likely to occur, some growers have found irrigation profitable.

Intercropping.
In order to reduce the cost of intensive cultivation of a raspberry plantation during the first year after setting, other crops that need cultivation during the spring and early summer months may be grown between the rows. Among the crops best suited to this use are the tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, bean, pea, summer squash and potato. Grain crops should not be used, as they are not cultivated and will take moisture and plant food needed by the raspberry plants. The second season no other crop should be grown, as the raspberry roots should occupy all the ground.

Tillage.
Tillage in raspberry fields should be thorough and regular in order to conserve moisture. Except in rainy weather, cultivator or harrow should be used at least once each week up to picking time. Some growers consider it profitable to use it as often as twice each week, and this is sometimes necessary during periods of extended drought. The cultivation should stir the soil to a depth of two to three inches only, as part of the raspberry roots are shallow. Many growers shorten the cultivator or harrow teeth which run next to the plants, so as to disturb the young feeding roots near the surface as little as possible.

Later tillage is for the purpose of keeping down weeds and grasses. The fields should be free of weeds during the winter season, as many kinds start quickly in the spring and are difficult to destroy after the soil is in condition to work. Autumn tillage, however, tends to develop new growth, which is tender and somewhat more subject to winter injury than the older growth. Autumn tillage, therefore, should be avoided as much as possible where there is danger from severe winters.

Maintenance of Fertility.
The use of fertilizers in raspberry plantations is governed by the same principles that apply to their use with other fruits. As soils vary in the quantity and availability of the plant food they contain, the fertilizer problem is a local one which each grower must solve for himself. By using varying amounts of the different elements of plant food on different plots and keeping a record of the yields, each grower can determine readily what kinds and quantities of fertilizer to apply.

Good management, however, will insure a large amount of humus in the soil at all times. It is especially desirable that the humus supply be ample when the plantation is first set out. It is much easier and cheaper to furnish the humus by means of cover crops and stable manure before the plantation is set than afterward when the plants are growing. Moreover, by such extra care before setting it is possible to secure a fair crop of fruit the second season. Because it costs so much to care for a plantation for a year it will pay well to have the soil in a high state of fertility before the plants are set, so that the plantation may be brought into bearing a year sooner than would be possible otherwise.

Use of Fertilizers.
In many sections no fertilizers are used on bearing plantations. In the older raspberry sections, however, some commercial fertilizer and stable manure are used, and it is considered profitable to use them. Stable manure, however, usually has given the best results and experiments have shown that, where obtainable, it furnishes the best means of enriching the soils on which the experiments have been tried. Stable manure not only furnishes some plant food but supplies large quantities of humus. If an annual application of about ten tons per acre is made, the humus supply should be maintained, and with proper treatment in other ways the field should be kept at a high state of productivity. Some soils and some sections will need a larger quantity and some less than ten tons per acre. A heavier application, however, should not be made unless it has been found by actual trial to be desirable, as it is possible to stimulate the growth of canes and leaves to such an extent as to reduce productivity.

Cover crops may be used to maintain the humus supply. Oats seeded at the rate of three bushels per acre in late summer should give a dense stand of material to turn under before winter, or they may be left to serve as a covering during the winter and plowed under in the spring. Cowpeas, vetch, the various clovers, and other crops also may be used in the raspberry plantation. Care must be taken in growing the vetch and clovers, as they live through the winter and it may prove costly to eradicate them. However, if they are drilled in between the rows and turned under before they become too rank in the spring, little trouble should be experienced.

CRIBBING IS HARD TO CURE

One Man Succeeded by Fastening an Old Bicycle Tire Along Top of the Manger.

Cribbing is a vice with some horses that is hard to cure. One man says he succeeded by running a piece of iron pipe through an old bicycle tire and fastening this along the top of the manger. The horse didn't like the taste of the rubber and soon forgot the bad habit.

HELP MAKE EGGS AND MEAT

Certain Amount of Table Scraps and Kitchen Waste Which Has Feeding Value for Fowls.

Let the table scraps help make eggs and meat. In every household no matter how economical the housewife, there is a certain amount of table scraps and kitchen waste which has feeding value, but which, if not fed, finds its way into the garbage pail.

HOME TOWN HELPS

CONTROL OF TREES IN CITY
Los Angeles Newspaper Advocates Commission Which Should Wield Absolute Power.

What we need, and need badly right now, is a tree commission having absolute control of all street planting. The trees should be taken away from the owners of abutting property. He should neither be held responsible for them nor allowed to touch them, any further than any other resident of the city. Why has the city taken over street, curb and sidewalk, and allowed a narrow strip of private property to intervene? Why does the city partially control it? Is a divided interest and responsibility conducive to the best results? A study of our street planting will quickly bring an answer. Not one in a hundred is competent to choose the right tree for a street. The same percentage will care for them properly, and about the same number will agree on the same tree. No resident of Los Angeles need be told of the outcome of such laxity of control, or rather such absence of control. The need for a change is great, and the problem cries to high heaven for relief. When will it be solved, and solved aright? How long are we to continue under present conditions? All know a change must come—why delay? Our charter framers may help us out by providing for a tree commission in full control, with a corps of trained experts, to give us a city in the near future of which our residents for all time may be proud as the really city beautiful.—Los Angeles Times.

PUTTING YARD TO BEST USE

Bulletin of Department of Agriculture Gives Some Valuable Information to Those Interested.

The best methods to follow and the best crops to grow in order to make a small area like a back yard produce the maximum amount of food for the family are discussed in a publication of the United States department of agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 818, "The Small Vegetable Garden." In addition to furnishing information in regard to the fundamental principles of gardening, this bulletin describes in detail the culture of all of the common garden plants, and also furnishes a table showing in a concise form the quantity of seed needed for each kind of vegetable, the proper way and times to plant, and the material required to produce the crop.

Encouragement Counts.
In every town there are a few of taste and purpose who will take the helm. To thoroughly arouse public interest is a long and arduous task. Make a beginning. Results will attract attention and gain support. It was Gladstone who said: "One example is worth a thousand arguments." Organize, interest the local press, interest this department, your efforts and progress will cheerfully be given place and encouragement in these columns. Every year of the past decade Mr. Reed has written thanks for substantial aid given "Reed and Riverside" in city beautification. In a very recent letter, in reviewing the progress of street planting in Riverside, he writes: "I remember very distinctly the very efficient aid I received through the 'City Beautiful' department of the Times." Let us hear of your work, no matter how humble or how small the community—aid and encouragement will be extended to all alike.—Los Angeles Times.

Landscape Gardening.

Landscape gardening has not received the attention that it deserves. We have not studied the kinds of rose that thrive best here, nor have we exercised care in preparing the soil for thrifty growth and blooming. Most people have merely dug holes in the ground and planted rose bushes without adding the elements on which roses thrive. Then we wonder in the blooming season why they do not produce fine flowers.

Novel Street Construction.

In one of the larger Michigan cities they are trying a novel type of street construction. Pavements 18 feet wide are being laid, confined between headers of concrete built as a part of the concrete foundation along the center of the street. A strip along each side of the pavement and the curb is built of earth and gravel, as are the shoulders of the paved country highway.

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Mother Gray's Powders Benefit Many Children

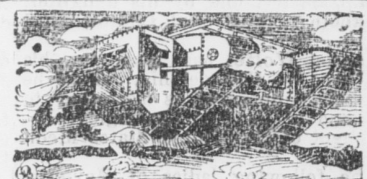
Thousands of Mothers have found MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS an excellent remedy for children complaining of Headaches, Colds, Constipation, Feverishness, Stomach Troubles and Bowel Irregularities from which children suffer at this season. These powders are easy and pleasant to take and excellent results are accomplished by their use. Used by Mothers for 31 years. Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents. Trial package FREE. Address, THE MOTHER GRAY CO., Le Roy, N. Y.

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Exact Spot.
"Did the prisoner strike the witness in the heat of passion?"
"No sir; he struck him in the jaw."
Good health cannot be maintained where there is a constipated habit. Garfield Tea overcomes constipation. Adv.



To drive a tank, handle the guns, and sweep over the enemy trenches, takes strong nerves, good rich blood, a good stomach, liver and kidneys. When the time comes, the man with red blood in his veins "is up and at it." He has iron nerves for hardships—an interest in his work grips him. That's the way you feel when you have taken a blood and nerve tonic, made up of Blood root, Golden Seal root, Stone root, Cherry bark, and rolled into a sugar-coated tablet and sold in sixty-cent vials by almost all druggists for past fifty years as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This tonic, in liquid or tablet form, is just what you need this spring to give you vim, vigor and vitality. At the fall end of a hard winter, no wonder you feel "run-down," blue, out of sorts. Try this "Medical Discovery" of Dr. Pierce's. Don't wait! To-day is the day to begin! A little "pep," and you laugh and live.

The best means to oil the machinery of the body, put into the liver, kidneys and circulatory system, is to first practice a good house-cleaning. I know of nothing better as a laxative than a vegetable pill made up of May-apple, leaves of aloe and jalap. This is commonly sold by all druggists as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and should be taken at least once a week to clear the twenty-five feet of intestines. You will thus clean the system—expel the poisons and keep well. Now is the time to clean house. Give yourself a spring house cleaning.—Adv.

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