

Hard Times For Absentee Landlords

Mississippi Agriculturalists Gives Information on Boll Weevil Conditions

Clemson College, Jan. 16.—Last fall when Clemson College was preparing to revise the report of the South Carolina Commission for publication, Dr. W. M. Riggs, president of Clemson College, wrote to agricultural leaders in states previously infested by the boll weevil asking for suggestions that might help in the revision of the report. Replies from two of these, Director J. R. Ricks, of the Mississippi Experiment station, and Assistant Director E. B. Ferris, of the South Mississippi Experiment station, contain suggestions and information that should be of value to South Carolina farmers. Extracts from these letters are given below:

The revised report of the South Carolina Boll Weevil Commission referred to above has been printed, as previously announced, and may be had by request from the Extension Service, Clemson College, S. C.

"After reading the Bulletin, I can not see that you can make it very much better than it is at the present time. It is a well written Bulletin containing much valuable information. I believe that a page or two could be devoted to the control measures that have been, and are at the present time, being tested by Mr. Coad at Tallulah, La., as well as some of the Experiment Stations. Since Mr. Coad has done more than all of the stations put together with calcium arsenate for the control of the boll weevil, I think his conclusion should be more nearly correct than anything we could get for you. Our results here are very much the same as those obtained by Mr. Coad. As stated by you in your Bulletin, a dry June and July means more, I think, for the making of a good cotton crop under boll weevil conditions than any other factors. Under boll weevil conditions the crop must be fairly well set before the first of August, and you have made it clear in your Bulletin what is necessary to get the crop before this time."—J. R. Ricks, Director.

"I am hopeful that the weevil will never demoralize your agriculture as it has done that in many of the counties you visited in Louisiana and Mississippi and for several reasons I do not think it will. In the first place, it appeared to me that your leadership, especially in the counties you visited, is way above the average of the sections that have been so completely ruined in this state and Louisiana. My impression was that many of your best cotton growers lived on their own plantations where they had close supervision of every farm operation, while in many parts of the two states mentioned the lands were owned largely by people who lived in nearby towns and cities and were primarily interested in other pursuits. I do not believe the planters we met around Bennettsville, Florence, and Hartsville, with the ability to develop varieties of crops and methods of culture that have made their names familiar to growers of corn and cotton everywhere will ever let the weevil get the best of them. They are already too busy to gain complete mastery over them."

"Again, my impression was that the sections visited had a very decided advantage over many other parts of the south in the very large percentage of lands in cultivation with relatively smaller quantities of idle land to furnish hibernating quarters for the weevil. In fact, nearly all the land was worked in large fields and there was little of the patch work so frequently seen in other places. In our state the weevil has never demoralized cotton production in the well drained parts of the delta because, as I believe, the fields are very large and before he can spread from hibernating quarters and cover any considerable part of the cotton, it has had time to set a respectable crop of bolls. The best farmers there are now poisoning the fields near the sloughs or other woodland and in this way are getting a large part of the early weevils."

"Too, on the rich lands of our delta cotton fruits much more rapidly than on the poorer lands of the hills and when an opportune time comes during the fruiting season can in a very few days set all the fruit stalks will ordinarily bring to maturity. While your lands of the coastal plain are naturally poor, they have been built up from the use of fertilizer to where they are even richer than our alluvial lands and will develop the cotton crop on them just as rapidly. Too, you can on your soils by changing the composition of your fertilizers hasten the fruiting and retard the vegetative processes to a very great extent and this should be favorable to growing cotton with the weevil. For instance, acid phosphate tends to hasten fruiting while nitrogen and potassium in too large quantities might retard the opening of fruit already set. This frequently happens on rich bottom lands of our state where growth is so rank, especially with the weevil, that the bolls ready to open rot for the want of proper sunlight."

"I believe you might emphasize a little more strongly the importance of thicker spacing of the cotton in the drills as recent work in our state seems to show that early fruiting is favorably influenced by a greater number of stalks."

"On coastal plains soils here, naturally much poorer than yours, with a rainfall undoubtedly much heavier than yours, a ten-year average of 55 inches, we are still growing respectable crops of cotton, growing last year a bale to the acre and practically as much this year."

"In the parts of our state so utterly disorganized when he first came, the lands were largely owned by large supply merchants and by others who lived in the towns and

depended on renting their lands to tenants. In these places, too, the land was not worked in large fields such as you have in your state and even when fields were large the ditch banks were frequently allowed to grow up in bushes and briars which furnished hibernating quarters for the weevil.

"Our best farmers are now successfully growing cotton where once the weevil practically got it all. This is due to the fact that after a few years he grows less active possibly due to the introduction of weevil enemies, but largely to the practice of better methods of farming, better fertilization and the growing of varieties better suited to making quick maturity."—F. B. Ferris, Assistant Director.

Why Nitrogen is So Important

Clemson College, Jan. 17.—The living substance, both in plants and animals, is a jelly-like material called protoplasm. It is a mixture of substances which are so complicated in themselves and are in such complicated relations among themselves that no chemist, biologist, or any other scientist has yet been able to identify more than a few of them with certainty. The difficulties can perhaps be better appreciated by remembering that the unit of life, the cell, is in cases so small that it takes several hundred or thousand of them together to be visible to the naked eye; and yet the protoplasm of each cell exhibits the same complexity as shown by the largest mass.

A few things are known with certainty about protoplasm, however, and one of these is that in plants at least, whatever else may be present or absent, iron, magnesium, calcium, potassium, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, sulphur, phosphorus, and nitrogen are always present and are necessary to normal growth. Of these substances green plants obtain carbon from the carbon dioxide in the air. All other food materials are obtained from the soil, except that, as mentioned in former articles, certain lowly plants can use atmospheric nitrogen.

Aside from water, a goodly proportion of the living substance is composed of protein. In fact, there is good evidence that this protein makes up the framework of protoplasm, and that many of the peculiar properties of the living tissue are due to its presence. Now, the most distinctive feature of the protein, as compared with many other organic substances, is that it contains considerable amount of nitrogen and smaller amounts of sulphur in addition to those elements which all organic substances contain. Nitrogen, then, is an essential element of the make-up of the living substances itself.

Nitrogen also enters into the composition of a number of products of the nature of excretions or secretions which have a marked stimulating or poisonous effect on living tissue. Some of these substances have an important use in regulating the development of many plants and animals, say the bacteriologists and soil specialists.

Nitrogen, one of the essential elements of all living tissue is perhaps the most abundant of them all. However the greater portion of it is locked up in the air in a form which is not available for any but a few kinds of organisms. To become available, it must be combined (or "fixed") with some other element. When so captured and put into the soil it tends always to escape in one way or another and eventually to get back into the air. The amount in an available form, therefore, is always limited, and it is thus the high-priced element which farmers have to buy for fertilizer or feed. The cheapest way to secure it, is to grow legumes; and the best way to conserve it is to keep something growing on the land continually to keep the soil busy with a crop all the time.

Poultry Breeding Problems.

Clemson College, Jan. 17.—The great aim in poultry breeding should be the improvement of poultry in those qualities which have a definite market value, such as increased egg production, quality and quantity of flesh, growth, and perfection of color pattern. All of these qualities are associated more or less with perfection of proportion or symmetry of the individual, and any improvement which is continuous and which progresses toward a given ideal will materially improve the general appearance of the progeny and conduce to uniformity.

The breeder should select his breeding males and females now. Advises N. R. Mehroff, poultry specialist, who insists that only vigorous and healthy birds that conform to the standard in regard to shape, color, and weight should be chosen.

In breeding the practice of a few principles will help in perfecting desirable characteristics.

1. Breed from parents both of which conform as closely as possible to the standard.
2. Breed from parents which are as purely bred as it is possible to obtain them.
3. Study the individuals and endeavor to note them so that the faults of the parents will be corrected in the offspring.
4. Practice a rigorous selection from hatching time to maturity, and especially when mating the breeding hens.
5. Consider environment such as housing and feeding conditions.

It will soon be time to plant Irish potatoes and every farmer and gardener should plant more or less of them. Those who do not care or are not in a position to plant on a large scale for market, should plant sufficient for home use. Irish potatoes are a quick food crop and will help to tide over hard times.

There would be fewer bones of contention if there were fewer boneheads.

Penitentiary Operated at a Profit

Superintendent Reports That Chair Factory Netted \$155,714 in Four Years

Columbia, Jan. 18.—The chair factory in the state penitentiary has been in operation for about four and a half years, and in that time has earned net profits to the amount of \$155,714, according to the annual report of Col. A. K. Sanders, superintendent of the penitentiary, made to the legislature today. Of this total profit, the penitentiary has received half, and the amount of money put into the chair factory when it opened was \$44,195. In addition to this, the penitentiary has been credited with \$52,188 for labor, and \$1,657 in interest, so that the prison's half of the profits of the chair factory has in the four and a half years amounted to \$77,857.

During the year 1921, the profits of the factory were \$43,675, according to the report. Of this the penitentiary gets half. There is also an albor credit for last year of \$25,912. The chair factory is operated by the Fibre Craft Chair Co., of Frankfort, Ky.

The penitentiary was allowed less money for 1921, by the legislature, than for the year before, but it came through the year with a balance on hand. At the same time there are 124 more prisoners in the penitentiary than there were a year ago.

The report shows that the state farm, operated as part of the prison system, produced in 1921 175 bales of cotton, as compared with 575 the year before, the difference being charged to the boll weevil. The farm, however, says the report, is well stocked with cattle, hogs and food crops.

The women's quarters at the penitentiary are inadequate, says Colonel Sanders' report, and the only relief is a new building. The superintendent also endorses the recommendation made by various women's organizations, for a teacher of vocational subjects for the women prisoners.

There were four deaths in the penitentiary last year, according to the report, showing that the health in the institution has been unusually good.

Southern Man is Wanted

Washington, Jan. 16.—The senate late today confirmed the nominations of Commissioners Atchison and Hall, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who were appointed by the president. The senate's action ends a protracted fight waged by several southern senators against the filling of the vacancies by men from sections of the country other than the south.

Mr. Atchison is listed from Oregon and Mr. Hall from Colorado. Those senators who opposed the confirmation and who had forced delays in senate action several times were said to have made it plain that their opposition was not personal but that they had determined to press for southern representation on the commission and believed that the best way to call attention to their claims was by opposing the confirmation of the two nominations.

Senator Trammell, Democrat, of Florida, has a bill pending which would designate the membership of the commission by rate districts and thus grant the southern territory a member.

Senator Glass Attacks System

Washington, Jan. 17.—Denouncing attacks on the Federal Reserve system Senator Glass, of Virginia, declared that more good can be accomplished if some senators would talk sense to bankers instead of nonsense to farmers. He said instead of telling farmers they are victimized they should be told to organize and not be the playthings for fanatics.

HOUGHTON AS AMBASSADOR

Washington, Jan. 17.—The German government has notified United States Representative Alanson E. Houghton that he will be acceptable as ambassador. His name will be sent to the senate soon.

Marriage License Record.

- The following marriage licenses have been issued:
- Colored:
- Charlie Hinson, Oswego and Martha Jones, Sumter.
 - Gadson Brown and Ruth Gardner, Sumter.
 - Lewis Green and Hattie James of Remini.
 - Archie Blanding and Naomi James of Sumter.
 - Osborn Hickson and Irene Goodman of Lynchburg.
 - Hezekiah Dixon, Lynchburg and Cora Lemmon of Shiloh.
 - Bossie Dennis and Louis Logan of Borden.
 - Nebuchadnezer Dow and Susan Johnson of Pinewood.
 - Trace Boykin, Rembert and Louise Brown Tindal of Sumter.
 - Frank Mathis and India Pearson of Dabzell.
 - Lawrence Ransom Jennings and Sue Heriot of Oswego.
 - Campbell Cato of Galde and Ola Peterson of Alcolu.
 - Walter McFadden and Mary Lou Caroline of Mayesville.
 - Edward Carter and Hattie Odum of Sumter.

Los Angeles, Jan. 17.—The second trial of Arthur Burch charged with the murder of Belton Kennedy is set for March twenty-seventh, following a hung jury.

No wonder rations are short in Russia, Soviet em.

Danish Beauty to Visit Us



Miss Gerda Meyer of Denmark is coming to the United States this month to show us what real Danish beauty is. She recently won the annual Danish beauty contest.

Winners in Race for Best Curls



Girls of Crosby High School, Waterbury, Conn., are giving their curls the best of care to win a prize to be given by M. C. Donovan, the principal, next spring. He staged a "curl contest" to check the vogue of bobbed hair. The above girls won prizes in the first contest, recently closed. Left to right, Dorothy Smith, second prize; Jeannette Dowling, fifth; Sophie Philtoot, third; Grace Connor, first; in rear, Ethel Costello, fourth.

Adornment Is the Word



At the places where smart women gather scarcely a hair is adorned. Jeweled combs have given way to jeweled handbags, ruffs and frets of leaves. The Lee arrangement of tinsel leaves, is worn quite low and is distinctively lovely for the slim of face. From Russia comes the high headdress and for those whose features are regular enough there is the wide band which covers the hair at the front.

Watson's Investigation Drags On

Little Testimony of Importance Brought Out From Witnesses

Washington, Jan. 17.—After presentation of testimony by way of denial, war department records submitted today to the senate committee investigating charges that American soldiers had been hanged without trial in France, showed that in the bodies of two men dug up in the little cemetery at Bazelle, the ropes and black caps in which they were put to death on the gallows had not been removed prior to burial.

Edwin E. Lamb of Hartford, Conn., a colonel overseas, testified that in the case of one of the men hanged the body was placed quickly in a coffin, and so far as he recalled, the rope and cap were left just where the hangman placed them. But in both cases, other witnesses declared, they were removed before the bodies were prepared for shipment home to relatives.

Senator Watson (Democrat) of Georgia, whose charges concerning illegal executions led to the investigation, sharply attacked the burial of men hanged for "unmentionable crimes" alongside of soldiers who fell in battle. Asking a witness if white men and negroes were buried in the same part of the cemetery, the senator was told that they were—that all were soldiers.

Taking up the charges of former service men that bodies shipped here from France were handled in helterskelter fashion, without proper effort to establish identity, officers and men attached to the graves registration service declared there was no foundation for such assertions, and insisted that not one body was brought home until identification had been positively established.

Turning from burial methods, John Sebastian, a sailor, of Jacksonville, Fla., told how, when a prisoner at Gieves, he saw the bodies of two negroes lying face down on the ground, and was informed by the guard that the two negroes had been lynched. He was unable, however, to say whether the bodies were those of the men put to death by a soldier mob.

Through the insistence of Senator Overman of North Carolina the committee of which he is a member is determined to find out how Benjamin King of Wilmington, N. C., a soldier with the Thirtieth division, met death in France. All of the evidence thus far and war department records show that he was killed in action. His body was never recovered, and men who were near him at the time declared he was blown to pieces by a shell. Sent out in command of half a dozen men, King, a machine gun corporal, still was with his command when two privates were killed, according to witnesses.

Some time ago, however, the story gained circulation around Wilmington that King had been lynched by officers under order of "Hard Boiled Smith," who later served a prison term for cruelty. Robert Harrison of Wilmington, testifying early in the inquiry, brought forward the first report at the hearing about the alleged lynching of King, and since that time both Senators Overman and Simmons have been trying by every means at the disposal of the war department to get at the facts.

Called before the committee today, Varney E. Wells of Wilmington declared with great positiveness that while he had no direct proof on the subject, it was certain to the best of his knowledge that King was killed in action. Cited the young corporal the highest record, Wells declared there were other North Carolinians with the platoon who could furnish evidence, and they will be summoned.

Senator Watson sharply criticized Wells for failure to tell King's mother, earlier than a week ago, that reports of the alleged lynching were without foundation. But it was not until after publication of the Harrison testimony that the talk became general. Satisfied in his own mind that King was not lynched, Senator Overman indicated that he was as determined to clear away all doubt, regardless of how many witnesses it might be necessary to call.

Murder Trials in Lexington

Columbia, Jan. 15.—Two important cases, both charging murder, are to be tried next week in Lexington, dates for the two cases having been set today. The case against J. C. Swygert, charging him with the murder of Dr. J. C. Nicholson, of Leesville, has been set for Thursday of next week. This is the case which was ordered by the attorney general to be tried in Columbia last year. Dr. Nicholson having died in a Columbia hospital, but which the grand jury later ordered sent back to Lexington, the county in which the killing occurred.

The case against Newt Kelly, charging him with the murder of David Hull, a Columbian, who was killed when the two were rolling some young ladies in New Brookland, just across the Congaree from Columbia, has been set for trial next Monday.

The problem that Sumter county faces this year is not one of making a profit but of making a living and holding things together until there can be a slow readjustment of agricultural methods to meet new conditions. When every one is making a living at home on the farm, prosperity will be found just around the corner.

We've paid that fellow Lafayette, Lord, God of Hosts, be with us yet.

Check Forgers Puzzle Authorities

Georgia Bankers Identify Two Alleged Swindlers

Aiken, Jan. 17.—Latest developments in the case of the alleged forgers and swindlers arrested in Augusta Sunday came to light this afternoon, when L. E. Wyatt and P. L. Hammett, officials of a bank in LaGrange, Ga., positively identified Lyles and Padgett as the two who successfully pulled a similar game to the one in Aiken recently on three LaGrange banks.

The LaGrange officials stated that on November 23 Lyles and Padgett were seen in LaGrange and that they were the two who at various times came into the bank. Lyles is accused of doing the actual forgery and passing the checks and Padgett is named as his accomplice. On the other hand, a committee of about 20 prominent citizens of Hopkifah, Ga., came here during the day testifying that all of the four under arrest here were in Hopkifah at work in the construction camp on the date when the swindle was perpetrated in Aiken.

The day was Thursday of last week. Cal Lamar of Hopkifah, prominent planter and owner of extensive kaolin fields near there, stated today while here in the interest of the alleged forgers that Padgett and Lyles had applied to him for work on Friday, and were told to report Saturday, but did not show up. The next day, Sunday, the four were arrested in Augusta at the Terminal hotel by Detective Whitehead of the Burns detective agency and incarcerated in the Aiken jail here.

It is understood that the prisoners have made application to National surety company for bond. Solicitor Gunter has fixed the bond of the prisoners at \$2,000 each for Padgett and Westbury, \$1,500 for Lyles on three forgery charges, and also a charge of conspiracy. None of the four has yet been released. It is thought they will be given a preliminary hearing this week.

Near East Relief

Two Hundred Thirty-Three Sunday Schools of State Contribute

Columbia, Jan. 16.—Collections taken up in 232 South Carolina Sunday Schools yesterday for the Near East Relief are beginning to come into headquarters of the Southern Presbyterian Church in Richmond according to advices received from Dr. R. E. Magill, Secretary of the Presbyterian Committee on publication here today. These Sunday Schools have a total enrollment of 20,000 pupils. Dr. Magill declared. In North Carolina 482 Sunday Schools, having 35,000 pupils, were appealed to and in Georgia 200 Sunday Schools were asked to contribute. Dr. Magill himself, visited the stricken Bible lands to see the conditions first hand, and on his return reported to the Presbyterian leader.

The result was not only unqualified endorsement by nearly every Presbyterian Synod, but the decision of church leaders to make separate appeals for Congressmen Lever's organization. South Carolina is asked this year to raise \$100,000 to keep alive 1,567 orphans in the Palmetto States' two orphans at Trebizond, a port on the Black Sea. These children would die like flies, but for the aid South Carolinians give them. The parents of some were killed in the great war. The parents of others were murdered during the Turkish depredation because they refused to renounce Christ and become Mohammedans.

"Hair Tonic" Men.

Henry F. Marseca, Giovanni Rubino, and Charles De Angelis, officers and stockholders of the Gramata Company, Inc., and New Herba Products Company of New York City, who were charged with trafficking in alcohol for beverage purposes, while ostensibly engaged in hair tonic business, have had the sentence, imposed on them by a lower court, confirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in a recent decision. Marseca was sentenced to terms of two years' imprisonment on six counts of \$18,000; Rubino to twenty months' imprisonment and fines of \$12,000; and De Angelis to fifteen months' imprisonment and fines of \$12,000. The two operating companies were fined \$17,000 each.

Classy Hijacking.

A New York broker returned to his home in Rockaway Park, N. Y., a short time ago to discover that robbers had denuded his cellar of more than \$12,000 worth of prize liquor. Three members of his family and some of his servants were home at the time the cellar was entered. Neighbors of the broker also noted the men, who called with a motor truck, and thought he was moving part of his household goods to the city for the winter.

Hip Pockets Immune.

Brooklyn hip pockets are immune from search and the seizure of liquor being transported therein is not legal, even though such seizure is done by officers of the law under the New York State prohibition laws. This is gathered from the fact that a grand jury, sitting in Brooklyn, failed to bring indictments against eighteen out of twenty-four such cases presented to it. The number of cases being presented to the grand jury and to the District Attorney's offices in New York is also declining.

Gasoline Tax Bill Before Senate

Provides For 2 Cents a Gallon—1 Cent on Kerosene

Columbia, Jan. 17.—The Senate finance committee tonight reported a bill providing for two cents a gallon tax on gasoline and one cent a gallon on kerosene. Fifty per cent of the gasoline tax will be applied to roads and each county will get its pro rata share based on its taxable property. The remainder goes into the general treasury.

Senator Christensen today showed the temper of the finance committee when he asked for a night session at which to consider the inheritance tax bill. Chairman Hughes, of the ways and means committee of the house, is adopting the same plan on the House side. The idea is to have the General Assembly definitely and explicitly indicate what it wants to do with the various income bills and then the two committees and the members will be better able to determine how to handle the appropriation bill.

The senate has given priority to the inheritance tax bill and this will be followed by a consideration of the gasoline tax bill.

Today there was an extended hearing by the finance committee on the gasoline tax bill and Messrs. Moore, Thornhill and Senator Young, all of Charleston, and Messrs. Alva Lumpkin, Lambert and Keenan, of Columbia, were heard on various angles of the bill. As has been insisted upon, time and time again the real problem in connection with the tax situation belongs to the state. With a State levy of twelve mills many of the counties have tax levies of three or four times that amount and practically all of the cities in the state two and three times as much and there is where the real punching occurs. It is figured that if a tax of one cent a gallon is imposed for county purposes that it would reduce the county levies about two mills.

The overwhelming importance of the tax legislation that is pending is largely indicated by the small number of general bills that have been so far presented. The temper seems to be to devote the most attention to the various tax problems. Of course there is the usual number of local bills which are due to the growth of the state and the rapid development of the roads, schools and other improvements by the method of bond issues.

Garden Suggestions.

English peas should be planted during January just as soon as the soil will permit. Thomas Laxton, Alaska, Horseford's Market Garden, and Telephone are excellent varieties. Laxton and Alaska are early varieties, and the Telephone late. The seed should be sown thickly in the drill in rows three feet wide and covered 5 to 6 inches deep.

The hotbed should be prepared now for sowing tomatoes, eggplant, and pepper seed. It is not necessary to sow the seeds before the last of January, but it is well to prepare the frame and have everything ready at planting time. If the hotbed is prepared now cabbage and cauliflower seed may be first sown and when the plants are removed to the cold frame in late February, the bed may then be used for sowing tender plants such as tomato, pepper, eggplant and Snowball. One of the best varieties of cauliflower, Stone is one of the standard varieties of tomatoes. New York Purple is an excellent variety of egg plant.

Sweet peas may be planted throughout January. Sweet peas planted in the early spring seldom give satisfactory results. In the South they may be planted any time after November 16. It is best to prepare a trench and fertilize liberally, and then open a furrow six inches deep and sow the seed thickly.

Raspberries do well in the Piedmont region of South Carolina, when planted on rich soil on a northern exposure or when planted on the north side of a fence or building. The plants should be set in rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row. Gregg, Cuthbert, and Golden Queen are excellent varieties for the South.

Strawberry plants should be set out before March 1. It is best to plant them 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows, not on beds, but on the level and cultivate level throughout the season. If the plants are kept to a single crown a larger yield of berries of finer quality will be produced than when allowed to grow in matted rows. Lady Thompson is the best variety for home use and local market. Excelsior is also a good variety but it does not yield as well as Lady Thompson. Klondyke is a good variety for commercial planting. Plants set in the field now will produce only a few berries next spring, but a full crop may be expected the second season.

To Rebuild Rheims.

Rheims, France, Dec. 26.—The city of Rheims may be rebuilt within five years. This is the opinion of Marguis Marquis de Polignac, president of the Cooperative Society for the Reconstruction of Rheims. At the most he says, the work will not require more than six or seven years. The amount of work remaining to be done is estimated by the Marguis to cost 1,000,000,000 francs, of which 900,000,000 is for reparations and 100,000,000 for reconstruction. He says that the society will have 200,000,000 francs placed at its disposal each year for the next five years. This is by arrangement of credits with the Department of Public Works.

Government reported after taxing the Lincoln Motor Co., to death. We seem to remember that the other fellow reported after killing the goose that laid the golden eggs.