American Sentinel

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WARREN G. HARDING

It was said when Theodore Roosevelt died, that most men felt his death as a deep personal loss, as if some family or intimate friend had dropped out of their lives. Mr. Harding's death is taken in much the same way.

The affectionate regard which Mr. Harding has elicited is due in part to his long experience of everyday life. Starting in plain and simple beginnings, he has known what it is to be an obscure and struggling young man. He has shared the sorrows and difficulties and trials of the common people, and he knows from experience what it is to meet the trials and limitations of ordinary life.

This experience made Warren Harding a very practical as well as a very sympathetic man. He was a kind of embodiment of common sense. He met the theories of philosophers and statesmen with an everyday wisdom that exposed many subtile weaknesses in the elaborate projects of the wise men. Probably in this time of reconstruction, that is the kind of leadership that the world most needs.

THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT

The death of President Harding must set the country to thinking whether the burden that they place on a president is not almost more than a man can bear. Mr. Wilson was broken in health by the cares and responsibilities that came on him with crushing weight, and now his successor crumbles under the same strain.

It may be said that Mr. Harding's death was due primarily to the attack of indigestion that he suffered on his return from Alaska. Yet the chances are that such an attack would never have proved serious had his physique not been weakened by the intense and unremitting strain to which the holder of this high office is subjected.

It sometimes seems as if the problems from which the world is suffering are almost insoluble, for many years at least, so great has been the loss and derangement created by the great war. Yet we expect our public men to meet all these difficulties, restore normal business and social welfare to a country that is torn by factional controversy and selfish grasping, and when a president fails to solve the insoluble, we tear him to pieces and rend him with criticism and sarcasm. The life of a president must be one of incessant strain due to unjust criticism and ridicule. A man would need to be almost superhuman not to suffer wear and tear from this experience, and thereby become somewhat predisposed to weaken under the attack of disease.

It will always be said for Warren G. Harding that he took the difficulties of his office with as much serenity and good nature as any man could posibly show. His quiet, resolute effort to bring back his country and the world to a better day has accomplished much in one of the most trying periods of world history, and his memory will be the subject of affectionate regard from every American heart. Also the country will congratulate itself that his successor is likewise a man of serene temper and democratic sympathies, who will do his best for American progress.

THE NATION'S LOSS

The death of President Harding has shocked the American people as something more than a great public calamity. Mr. Harding was more to them than a public official occupying a position of infinite responsibility and supreme power.

Mr. Harding approached the almost superhuman difficulties of his high office with a feeling of earnest human sympathy. He impressed all who met him as one who ardently desired to help the people out of their personal and economic difficulties. He felt deep concern for the troubles that had been brought upon the country as an after effect of the war, and every home could feel that he was intensely interested in the problems that each home had to meet, and everyone could look to him as a personal friend.

How far he succeeded in solving the various difficulties which the people had to meet will be a problem which the politicians and people will long discuss. But it will be admitted even by bitter party opponents that Warren Harding gave the best that was in him to the service of the American people, and no doubt his life was shortened by his burdens and devotion to his duty. He goes on to a higher life with the blessings and prayers of the whole people and will inherit the reward given to a faithful servant of the Most High.

It is fortunate that the man who is to succeed to his high office is no mere politician of second-rate ability, but a statesman who has shown capacity for firm decisive action, who highly distinguished himself as governor of a great state, and whose plain and democratic manners show him to be a friend of the masses of the people.

INVESTING IN YOUR HOME TOWN

There are some people who will cheer enthusiastically at any public meeting for the advance of their home community, but if it is suggested that they should put up a little money to help this or that home town enterprise, they are found wanting. There are others who are extremely free with their valuable advice about home conditions, but if it is suggested that they assist financially in improvement enterprises or take stock in local undertakings, they also are missing.

Many people who feel they can not afford to put money into any local business, may yet have some funds which they could loan as a mortgage on some house or farm, or other property. Or they can build a little home for themselves and thus increase the housing accommodations of the town.

People who put up apartment houses for two or three families should succeed in getting a low rent for themselves, and they do their part in making their home town grow.

It seems strange that some people will send money away to invest in unknown and doubtful enterprises in distant states, when better investments in some local business or near by farms or homes, could be had that would be more secure. In many places a promising local business will be prevented from expansion because it can't get capital, while a lot of money is being sent away into speculative enterprises.

People who invest their money near home, in banks, real estate, or local concerns, are in a position to watch it and know whether it is well handled or not. The number of people who lose money through near by investments is small compared with those who drop it through sending it away to strangers and distant locations.

SUMMER OCCUPATION FOR CHILDREN

Children are a big problem for many parents during vacation time. Those who can go to summer camps and work off their exuberance on outdoor sports and woodcraft are highly favored, also their parents. Many however, must remain at home most of the summer. About the second week after school closed a lot of them get sick of their aimless life. "What shall I do next, Mother," is their despairing cry.

Every child old enough to take any responsibility ought to have some regular task. If nothing else is available, a little garden patch will be rewarding. The vegetables raised may not amount to much, but the children, if kept up to it, will get habits of industry.

It is a great boon to these idle youngsters where playgrounds are conducted in an organized way, and formed into groups for their various sports. A regular series of ball games between kid teams would do more good than an expensive outing. Aimless loafing is demoralizing.

Fine Farm For Sale

The undersigned offers at private sale his excellent farm situated in Bachman's Valley, Carroll county, Md., six miles from Westminster, five miles from Manchester and thirteen miles from Hanover. The farm comprises 247 acres, 207 of which are in a high state of cultivation, and 40 acres of oak and chestnut timberland. The buildings, which are in good condition, include a brick house, frame bank barn, grain shed, implement house and all necessary outbuildings. This would make an ideal stock farm and is a rare opportunity. For further information, address Samuel Wine, Hanover, Pa.

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UNCLE TED'S BED TIME STORIES

LEMONS, ICE AND A TOAST

"Oh, Mother," Ruth called from downstairs, "may we make some lemonade?"

"Yet, dear, but be careful not to break the glass fruit knife."

"All right, Uncle Ted will help us, won't you Uncle Ted?" added Ruth, turning to Uncle Ted who had just come in.

"I'll help you make and I'll help you drink it," answered Uncle Ted.

"Where do lemons come from?" asked Jack.

"We raise lemons right here in the United States," said Uncle Ted. "California produces the most, as that State has an ideal climate for citrus fruit. Southern Florida raises some, and a few are produced in Texas. The most of our lemons which are imported came from Palermo, Sicilly, an island in the Medeterranean Sea; some come from Spain and some from Italy. After the Democratic Administration lowered the tariff on lemons in 1913 many growers in California just left the fruit to rot, as they could not compete with the cheap price the imported lemons brought. Of course that hindered the development of large orchards, but now that the producer is protected by a tariff which will enable him to sell his fruit at a fair profit, we will gradually produce more and more lemons, supply the needs of the people of this country and have some to export."

"I wish Eleanor could be here," said Ruth, "but she is drinking her lemonade in England."

"Maybe she is," commented Uncle Ted, "but unless she has lots of money I'm afraid she won't get many iced drinks in England."

"Why," asked Jack, "doesn't England have lemons as we do?"

"Right at present, children, lemons in England are selling from 3 pence to 4 pence apiece, that means about 6 to 8 cents in our money. Just think, 72 cents for one dozen lemons. But not only lemons but other kinds of fruit are expensive; certain melons are selling for 6 shillings, or about $1.40 apiece. Lots of things that we think are necessities in America are termed luxuries in England. For instance, ice, which is very dear in England."

"Don't they have ice cream?" asked Ruth.

"Those who can afford it," answered Uncle Ted. "But when it costs 4 shillings a day, or about $1, for ice, you see not many people can afford ice, or very much of it. In England instead of having ice delivered every day, only weekly orders are taken. Of course, lack of ice means that lots of food spoils and has to be thrown away. That is one thing about America that stands out clearly, every protection possible is given the people so they may secure good and pure food. The government is very strict concerning the sale of milk, and as a result we have the purest milk supply going to the consumer of any country. Meats are inspected and every precaution is taken regarding canned food so that the buyer knows just what he is getting."

"I'm glad I live where we can get ice when we want it," said Jack.

"There are many reasons why you may well be glad, Jack, that you live in the United States. You should be glad and proud that you are an American and have the opportunity to enjoy the advantages every one has who lives here. Now Ruth you bring the dippers, Jack you bring the glasses, I'll carry the pitcher and we'll all go upstairs to be with Mother."

"Here we come" called Ruth, "and Uncle Ted is going to give a toast."

"I didn't know that," said Uncle Ted, "but I propose this toast: Here's to the best lemonade made by the best children in the best country in the world."

"Hurrah for the United States," cried Jack, "and just to show you we are two of the best we're going to bed without being told. Good night, Mother, good night, Uncle Ted."

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Horticultural Facts

Spraying Farm Orchards Found Quite Profitable

The other day a well-known Iowa farmer who is a director in his county farm bureau said that in his county the farm bureau was attracting members by the organization of spray rings, and that he thought in that one county at least ten big new power sprayers would be at work next year in the farm orchards.

It was in 1919 that the first spraying demonstration was held in the county, and the enthusiasm has grown by leaps and bounds. It is not only strong in its county but in adjoining ones, says a writer in the Successful Farming. What is the cause of this enthusiasm over spraying? One thing it is profitable.

Just how profitable spraying may be is well demonstrated by the experience of Karl Meier, an Iowa man. His orchard was given four sprays during the season, the experiment station recommendations being closely followed. Careful record was kept of the cost. It cost thirty-five cents a tree for the material. Depreciation on the pump was about three cents, and the labor cost was forty-one cents. Note that Mr. Meier was actually paid for his labor on a day wage basis, something by the way, which ought to be done in figuring the cost of corn and pork and beef and other farm products. This makes a total cost less than eighty cents per tree.

One tree was left unsprayed, to see what it would do, and to compare it with the sprayed trees. It produced 303 pounds of apples of which only 13.5 per cent or about forty-one pounds were clean. Scabby and wormy apples comprised the balance.

Now how about the sprayed tree? An accurate record is impossible because the great American traveling public entered the orchard and appropriated to its own use a share of the apples from the test tree. Rest assured, the American public did not take any scabby or wormy apples away. Even with the loss of a part of its production the sprayed Wealthy tree yielded 273 pounds of apples to their rightful owner, and of these 81.6 per cent or better than 222 pounds were clean, absolutely free from scabs and worms. In spite of the loss of some crop, the worthwhile clean fruit, fruit fit to store, from the sprayed tree was better than five times the quantity had from the unsprayed tree, all for a cost of eighty cents. Over three bushels and a half extra of sound fruit returned for the expense of spraying is not at all an extraordinary result. There has been time after time even more startling results from spraying. But note that the American public wants sprayed fruit when it has its choice and the wormy, scabby, gnarly stuff will be left till the last. This runs true whether it is a small boy in the orchard or a housekeeper with a market basket.

Remove All Old Cane to Control Many Diseases

In the handling of bush fruits, it has not been found as practical to control diseases attacking these plants by spraying as it is for similar troubles on tree fruits. The general practice is to cut out and burn all old canes as soon as the fruit has been removed. Other diseased canes may well be taken out upon the first appearance of the ailments. It is wise to select varieties that are resistant to diseases.

Caterpillars on the leaves of raspberries and blackberries can be controlled with a spray of arsenate of lead. Use one pound of the powdered arsenate to fifty gallons of water.

Mildew, which appears as a grayish powdery fungus is controlled by an application of potassium sulphide used at the rate of one ounce of the sulphide to two or three gallons of water.

Plant lice are controlled by nicotine sulphate. This should be applied however, before the leaves curl, since this folding of the leaves prevents the spray from reaching the lice.

Best Method to Control Strawberry Leaf Roller

If the strawberry bed is severely infested with leaf roller, the best method of control is to burn off all vegetable matter. If the bed is not heavy, straw can be spread over it to insure more thorough burning. This will kill all the rollers since they live within the rolled leaves. The burning is most effective when done during the middle of July. It is best to mow or pull the vines and allow them to dry some before attempting to burn them. If the ground is firm, the burning will not injure the strawberry plants. The new growth should be practically free of the pest.

Location of Bushes.

It makes a great deal of difference where the currant or gooseberry bushes are to be located when one considers their treatment.

Tops of Bushes.

The tops of the gooseberry bushes or currants should be cut back so that they extend only about eight or ten inches above the soil when set.

Dust for Strawberry Weevil.

Dusting with powdered sulphur is suggested for the strawberry weevil.

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