O wad some power the giftie gie us To see oursel's as ithers see us! -Robert Burns

HE "Official Congressional Directory, off the government press, might very well carry the subtitle, "As Congress Sees Itself." For it contains as usual a biographical sketch of each senator and representative-with one excep--tion. And these biographies are autobiographies. To be sure, there is a f censor who is supposed to see to it that others do not hand themselves too many This functionary came into being bea former Kansas senator a few years ago the whole country snicker. But human s is the same-in congress as out-and most contributors to this exceedingly interesting ne seem to be possessed with the idea that must explain why they are exactly the men he place-so exactly that they were of neceselected. And as the ideas of the qualificaof a member of congress are about as as the writers, the autobiographies do not

one exception referred to is Representa-James O'Connor of Louisiana; he simply s his name. In contrast, many other memneed nearly half a page to set forth the deof their wondrous past.

those whose portraits are herewith given, de Joe" Cannon's account of himself is coned, even laconic; Champ Clark's is about times as long. Incidentally it may be said the attitude of brotherly love of the two mer speakers is for pictorial purposes strictly. Joseph Gurney Cannon, Republican, of Danthe directory says, "was born at Guilford, L May 7, 1836; is a lawyer; was state's atin Illinois, March, 1861, to December, "Then it is stated that he was elected to Iwenty-second congress, and that he was ded speaker in the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, meth and Sixty-first congresses. That's all m is to the seven lines of his autobiography. thing Clark takes 20 lines. Outstanding tset forth in it are that he was the "youngest bge president in America;" "a hired farm if "led in the Baltimore Democratic naa convention of 1912 for the presidential mation on 29 ballots, receiving a clear maton nine ballots."

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas worked as a orter on the New York Tribune and he has mue the second largest publisher of periodas in the United States. After obtaining an mation in the common schools of Garnett, m, he learned the printing trade on the Gar-# Journal, went to Topeka in 1884 and became mesetter on the Topeka Daily Capital, "of lich he is now owner and publisher." Incident-It may be stated that he owns Household, mer's Weekly, the Missouri Valley Farmer, Farmer's Mail and Breeze, the Nebraska im Journal and the Oklahoma Farmer. His blications are said to have a combined circulam of about 1,725,000. And he is intensely inrested in the repeal of the postal zone law, hich is regarded as exceedingly beneficial by e publishers of the country-daily and weekly

Representative John Miller Baer of North Daoth sets forth that he is the first Nonpartisan leted to congress; is married to the "daughter the North Dakota flaxseed king;" that he has son who is the eighth John M. Baer in unwhen sequence born in America, and that he signed from a postmastership to engage in cartwoing and journalistic work.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota and Senator Bankhead of Alabama are veterans of the Civil The latter merely says of this: "Served pears in the Confederate army, being Wounder three times." Senator Nelson says: Was a private and noncommissioned officer in he Fourth Wisconsin regiment during the Civil War, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Port Hodson, La., June 14, 1863."

There are five other veterans of the Civil war: Union, Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, Representative Henry Z. Osborn of California In Representative Isaac R. Sherwood of Ohio; Confederate, Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virinla and Representative Charles M. Stedman of North Carolina.

Senator Warren, fought in the same battle in which Senator Nelson was wounded and captred. Senator Warren served as a private and Moncommissioned officer in the Forty-ninth Mas-Michusetts regiment. He received the Congressonal medal for gallantry on the battlefield at the siege of Fort Hudson. These two veterans and pleasure frequently in "fighting over" the lattle which meant so much to them.

Representative Osborne served in the Ninetysecond New York regiment. He enlisted at the

Senator Martin was educated at the Virginia Mitary institution. While there much of his the was spent in the cadet battalion of the instion serving the Confederate states.

Representative Stedman served with General lee's army throughout the war. He was wounded three times. Enlisting as a private he was mus-

tered out as a major. Representative Sherwood was a fighter and is Proud of it. His autobiography reads in part: Democrat of Toledo; was born in Stanford, Dutchess county, N. Y., August 13, 1835; was educated at Hudson River institute, Claverack, N. Y. at Antioch college, Ohio, and at Poughteepsie Law college; enlisted April 16, 1861, as a private in the Fourteenth Ohio infantry and was mustered out as a prigadier general October 87 1865, by order of the secretary of war; was in 8 battles and 123 days under fire, and was ten times complimented in special and general orders and on the battlefields by commanding genends for gallant conduct; commanded his regiment in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and after the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., upon recommendation of the officers of bis brigade and division and on the indorsement eneral Schofield, commanding the army, he

S CONGRESS SEES ITSELF REPRESENTATIVE J.M. BALR. SEN JOHN H. BANKHEAD characteristic determination, he made an untiring and vigorous campaign. In an automobile he went day and night, speaking from one to four times a day, and reached practically every com-

munity in the 12 counties. When the result of the first primary was known, Mr. Parrish was winner by 253 votes." J. Kuhio Kalanianaole, territorial delegate from Hawaii: "Republican of Waikiki, district of Honolulu, island of Ochu; was born March 26. 1871, at Kola, is and Kauai, Hawaii; was educated in Honoli, in. the United States, and England; was employed in the office of minister of the interior and in the customhouse under the monarchy; is cousin to the late King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani, monarchs of the then kingdom of Hawaii, and nephew of Queen Kapiolani, consort of Kalakaua; was created prince by royal proclamation in 1884; married Elizabeth Kahanu Kaauwai, daughter of a chief of the island of Maui, October 8, 1896; was elected delegate to the

SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER was made brevet brigadier general by President Lincoln February 16, for long and faithful service and conspicuous gallantry at the battles of Resaca, Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville; member

of Loyal Legion and G. A. R." So only seven Civil war veterans are members of the Sixty-sixth congress-54 years after the close of the memorable struggle between the North and South. Soldier representation in congress was at its peak between 1880 and 1890.

The fact that the period between 1880 and 1890 marked the larger soldier representation in congress indicates that most of the soldiers who were in their twenties at the close of the war in 1865 did not begin to aspire to congressional service until had reached thirty-five or forty years of age. Many of them were between forty and fifty when they took their seats.

There has been much conjecture as to how soon the veterans of the War of 1917, as the recent world war has been officially designated by the war department, will occupy a majority of seats in congress. As a majority of those who actually saw foreign service, which will be the larger political factor as the years go by, were between twenty and twenty-five years of age, it may be safely calculated that it will be at least 15 years before there will be another soldier congress. That will be in 1934. It may be sooner if the newer custom of electing young men is continued. The average age of congressmen has decreased in recent years. Several of the present members are in their early thirties. The West shows the greater tendency to elect young men.

Two veterans of the War of 1917 are already in the house-in fact, were in it when they put on the uniform. They are F. H. La Guardia of New York, who was a major in the air service, and Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota, who fought in the trenches and was wounded. King Swope, a returned soldier, has been elected a representative from Kentucky to fill a vacancy and has just taken his seat. His election has set the politicians wondering, inasmuch as he was elected on the Republican ticket in a Democratic district and his platform was opposition to

the League of Nations. Representative Lucian Walton Parrish of the Thirteenth Texas district not only had the distinction of winning a \$50 gold prize as the best debater in his last year at the University of Texas, but won his election by the use of a "flivver." He says: "... . prior to entering the race for congress he had never sought or held public office or emolument; he had, however. been active in public affairs, as president of the school board, as president of the chamber of commerce of Henrietta, and had held other like positions of trust. C. F. Spencer of Montague county and E. P. Haney of Wichita county were his opponents in the race for congress, and both of them were seasoned politicians, Mr. Haney having represented five of the 12 counties in the congressional district in the legislature of Texas and Mr. Spencer having been county attorney of Montague county, and at the time he entered the race was district judge of Denton, Montague and Cooke counties, and besides was reared in Wise county, giving him an extensive acquaintance in these four counties of the district, while Mr. Parrish was practically unknown in any part of the eastern district. With Mr. Spencer in the east and Mr. Haney in the west, all the political prophets were quite sure Mr. Parrish had no chance to win. However, with SWEET POTATOES

Secrets of Success in Obtaining High Prices Are to Grade, Clean and Pack.

# **BIG DEMAND DURING WINTER**

Clean, Neat and Attractive Packages Should Be Used for Shipping and Covered With Paper During Severe Weather.

Prepared by the United States Depart-

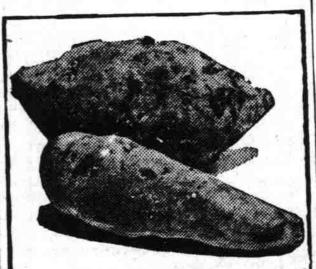
ment of Agriculture.) An explanation of why farmers have not received better prices for the sweet potatoes is that they have not used proper methods of handling and marketing. In many cases the potatoes are badly bruised and cut in digging, then are put in bags or rough barrels without grading, and rushed on the market when there is an oversupply. The secrets of success in getting high prices are to grade, clean and pack the product carefully and put it upon the market when there is a keen demand. The greatest demand for sweet potatoes is, as a rule, from the middle of December to the middle of March.

#### Best Type for Market.

The market demands a mediumsized, uniform type of sweet potato, free from bruises or decayed spots. In grading, all undersized and the large, overgrown, crooked, broken, or bruised potatoes should be kept at home for feeding or for canning. The best potatoes will bring more money than will both the culls and the primes marketed together. Two market grades are sometimes made, the "extra selects" or "primes" and the "seconds," but the Southern farmer will do well to make just one market grade and keep the others for home use or for feeding to his live stock.

#### Attractive Packages.

After carefully grading, sweet potatoes should be put in clean, neat, attractive packages. Bags should never



Fifty-sixth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-

second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and

Quite a number of members in addition to the

gentleman from Hawaii have considerable to say

about their ancestry. Several trace their blood

back to members of the Continental congress. One

announces that he is a "direct descendant of the

father of Hannah Dustin." An Ohio representa-

Henry I. Emerson of Cleveland, representative

from the Twenty-second Ohio district, sets forth

his ancestry back to the year 1665 in this country

and had the honor of being elected to the Sixty-

sixth congress without a single vote being cast

field, Me., March 15, 1871, son of Ivory W. Emer-

son, a veteran of the Civil war. Mr. Emerson is a

direct descendant of (1) Michael Emerson, who

came to this country in 1655 and settled in Haver-

hill, Mass., and was the father of Hannah Dustin,

a famous woman of New England; his son (2)

Samuel, was born in Haverhill, but moved to

Dover, N. H., where his son (3), Timothy Emerson

was born; (4) Smith Emerson, born at Dover, N.

H., December 26, 1745, was a captain in the Revo-

lutionary army and served under Washington at

Trenton and Princeton; (5) Jonathan Emerson

was born at Dover, N. H., but moved to Litchfield,

Me., with his son (6), Andrew Emerson, where (7)

Ivory W. Emerson, the son of Andrew, was born

served in the city council of Cleveland in 1902

and 1903; practiced law in Cleveland since 1893,

and has offices in the Society for Savings building;

was elected to the Sixty-fourth congress by 1,074

plurality, renominated at the Republican primaries

August 8, 1916, without opposition; re-elected to

the Sixty-fifth congress by 5,665 majority; was

renominated August 13, 1918, without opposition

at the Republican primaries, and had no opposi-

tion at the election. The Democratic committee

indorsed Mr. Emerson and the Socialists nominat-

ed no candidate against him; was elected to the

Sixty-sixth congress, receiving over 32,000 votes,

On casual examination of the directory it would

seem as if most of the members are lawyers. We

find mention of occupations of many kinds-iron

molder, baker, stock raiser, cowboy, tree surgeon,

manufacturer, physician, cheese maker, glass

blower, lumberjack, miner, baggagemaster, farmer,

tions, Randall of California simply says "news-

paper editor and publisher." Osborne of the same

state gives full details of his work as a printer

and reporter and of his official connection with

Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois, a grand-

son of Joseph Medill of the Chicago Tribune, says

"writer and publisher." Hardy of Colorado is an

editor and publisher and is president of the Na-

tional Editorial association. Cramton of Michigan

is a newspaper publisher. Champ Clark says

"edited a country newspaper." Senator Harding

of Ohlo, "has been a newspaper publisher since

1884." Ashbrook of the same state has been pub-

lisher of the Johnstown Independent since he was

seventeen years old. Senator LaFollette of Wis-

consin has a magazine bearing his name, but he

says nothing about it in his very brief autobi-

ography. Senator Ashurst of Arizona says "has

pursued the following occupations: Lumberjack,

cowboy, clerk and cashler in stores, newspaper

reporter and lawyer." Senator Owen of Oklahoma

says "has served as teacher, editor, lawyer, banker

This Congressional Directory is, in all serious-

ness, an interesting book and may be read to ad-

vantage by all good Americans who are discriminat

the International Typographical union.

fail to mention the fact.

and business man."

ing readers.

and not a single vote being cast against him."

"Republican of Cleveland; was born in Litch-

against him. Here is his story of himself:

tive, however, easily leads them all.

Sixty-sixth congresses."

Sweet Potatoes.

be used, as the potatoes in them become badly bruised when handled. The standard veneer potato barrel with a burlap cover is often used in summer or autumn, but for winter shipment the double-headed stave barrel or tight box is often used. The small type of package, such as the bushel hamper, bushel box, or basket, is gaining in popularity. A neat and attractive package of well-graded potatoes will bring a good price at almost any time, even when the market is overstocked with inferior goods. Sweet potatoes, when shipped during the winter, should be protected from the cold. When a potato becomes chilled its quality is impaired and decay soon follows. In cold weather the package should be covered with paper and the cars heated, in order to prevent chilling the potatoes. Some shippers report that it pays to line their baskets and barrels with paper.

## GOOD TREATMENT FOR COLDS

Small Amount of Potassium Permanganate in Drinking Water Is Quite Satisfactory.

If any birds in the flock develop colds, put as much potassium permanganate as will remain on the surface of a dime into a gallon of water and keep this mixture in their drinking water for several days, or until the symptoms of the colds have disappeared. Remove any sick birds from the flock etc. About 40 members are or have been news- as soon as they are noted and treat paper men, although it is to be noted that several them in coops by themselves, or kill and bury them if they are not worth Among those who own up to newspaper connectreating.

# LESSEN PRODUCTION OF EGGS

Mites and Lice Frequently Sap Vitality of Hens-Prevent by Thorough Disinfection.

tality of the fowl and prevent growth or lessen the egg production. A thorough cleaning of the house, regular applications of disinfectants to the robsts comfort and absorbs the liquid part of and nests, and a frequent dusting of the manure, which is the most valuthe fowls will control these pests.

### DROPPINGS SHOULD BE SAVED

Soil and Ought to Be Carefully Stored Away.

No matter how small the flock of poultry the droppings should be carefully saved, stored and either used as ver hay show that when rain washes fertilizer for plants or disposed of to over the dried crop the hay loses more persons who can so use them to in- than one-half of its value, due to the crease the fertility of the soil.

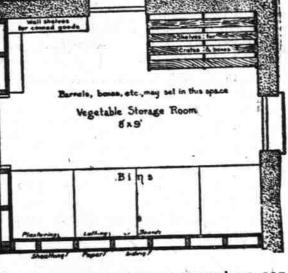
# CONSTRUCTION PLAN OF A STORAGE ROOM

Natural Earth Makes Better Floor Than Concrete or Brick.

Care Exercised in Making Frame Square and Plumb Will Enable Builder to Get Structure Tight With Little Labor.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The size of the storage room should be determined by the space available and the amount of material to be stored. Natural earth makes a better floor than concrete or brick, as a certain amount of moisture is desirable. The walls of the storage room should be parallel to the walls of the cellar. Lay 2 by 4-inch scantling flat on the floor and secure them with pegs driven into the floor or by nailing them to the top of short posts set in the ground. Set 2 by 4-inch studding from this sill to the ceiling, spacing them 16 inches apart from center to center. Locate the door of the storage room at the most convenient point, making it large



Floor plan of a storage room in a corner of a basement. The arrangement of the shelving and bins may be changed to suit conditions. While the construction of the wall may be varied, it must be tight.

enough to admit barrels, boxes, etc., a good size being 21/2 feet wide by 61/2 feet high. Set the studs on either side of the door 32 inches apart, which will allow for the door and the frame. Put a header over the door, allowing one inch for the frame and seven-eighths of an inch for the sill at the bottom. Set the studs against the walls where the cellar walls and storage room walls meet. Care exercised in making the frame square and plumb will enable the builder to get the structure tight with a minimum of labor. A good room is made by covering the studding on the outside with tongue-and-groove material, but a better way is to sheathe the outside with plain lumber, tack building paper on this, and side with tongue-and-groove material. This construction in connection with lath and plaster or wall board on the inside makes an excellent room.

### HOG GOOD LABOR EQUALIZER

Animal Can Harvest Various Crops in More Efficient Manner Than Transient Farm Hand.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Practically every farmer can plant and cultivate a larger acreage than he can harvest.

When the harvest season comes he is overworked.

Also, he has to depend on transient labor which, many times, is bothersome and unreliable.

And, after all, a considerable portion of the crop may have to go to waste be cause it cannot be gathered in time. The hog, helped out by cattle and

sheep, when practicable, is an excellent labor equalizer. He harvests the corn crop more efficiently than the transient farm hand

can be expected to do it-and does not have to be superintended by the owner of the farm. He is equally efficient in harvesting

rye, or clover, or alfalfa, or soy beans, or cow peas.

When the farmer makes use of the co-operative quality of the hog he has more time for essential tasks, more time to look out for his own health and happiness and that of his family, makes more money on the year's operations, and has better ground for the next year's crops.

The farm that depends on transient laborers as harvesters is likely to grow poorer year by year. The farm that uses hogs as harvesters is certain to grow more fertile with every crop.

# STRAW AS WINTER ROUGHAGE

Also Advisable to Use It Liberally for Bedding as It Absorbs Liquid Manure.

Straw is too valuable to be allowed to remain unused. Fresh oat straw, as Mites and lice frequently sap the vi- well as wheat straw, can be used as a roughage in wintering stock. It is also advisable to use it liberally as bedding for farm animals as it adds to their able portion.

#### CURING ALFALFA AND CLOVER

Can Be Used to Increase Fertility of When Rain Washes Over Dried Crop Hay Loses More Than One-Half of Its Value.

> Tests conducted at the Ohio experiment station in curing alfalfa and cloleaching of the rain water.