

DEVOTED YALE MEN.

They Give Much Time and Attention to Alma Mater's Interests.

That the Secretary of W should drop the reins at Washington and travel a thousand miles to spend three of his precious days and nights at an alumni gathering was not considered unusual by the members of Yale's Western Alumni Association...

Mr. Taft is wont to call this large proportionate outlay of his time and energy well worth while, and to scout the remark that it is at all unusual. To prove his first assertion he cites the large part which Yale plays in the life of its graduates generally.

What the Secretary of W says of the part which Yale plays in the life of its graduates generally is largely borne out by recent statements by Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of the university.

Class secretaries rank high on the list of the graduates who give good part of their time and activities to the interests of their alma mater. Many a class secretary has been found who is devoting every hour of his leisure to the burden of constant compilation and correspondence with the various departments of the history of some two hundred men, scattered to the ends of the earth, involve. Every one of these men is called upon at regular intervals to compile and publish a book containing the historical and statistical part of their time and activities to the interests of their alma mater.

The class agents of the alumni fund have an almost equal amount of constant and pressing work to take up their leisure time, though their work lacks many of the pleasant and interesting features of that of the class secretaries. These men see to it that each member of the class is kept in touch with the work of raising funds by the general body of the alumni.

In the hundred or more alumni associations throughout the country many of this type are also serving in a similar capacity. There is much routine labor in getting up alumni gatherings, lectures and banquets. These associations often maintain scholarships for students from their territory at Yale.

A sample of graduate activity along specialized lines, the Yale Mission College in China is often cited. In the building of a new Yale in the heart of China an incorporated society under a council of forty prominent Yale alumni has been formed, with a working capital of \$100,000. This includes scores of the alumni and has as officers the leading men of the university and the graduate body.

In addition to a number of special lines, of which the foregoing are only a few, inquiry into the subject has brought to light many other ways that the little-known in which every graduate is making Yale a part of his life. For instance, engineers are constantly making recommendations to the authorities of the Sheffield Scientific School when they are with their experience leads them to believe it might be desirable to install at Yale. Similar recommendations, suggestions and inquiries are sent from graduates in other professions.

A graduate advisory committee is constantly rendering valuable service in advising Yale students interested in the work of Dwight Hall and Myers Hall—the centers of religious activity in the university—the matter of general secretaries, planning of work and changes of building, such as the recent introduction of a grill room in Dwight Hall.

Modern invention has come to the aid of the dry farmer. Great machines minimize time and labor for him. Across the unbroken, virgin soil of the prairie a 2-horsepower engine passes, drawing in its wake an aggregation of agricultural machinery that includes twelve 14-inch plows, two iron rollers, two clod crushers, two seed drills and other necessary things. It leaves behind it a great stretch of brown pulverized soil in which the seeds lie hidden for the coming crop.

The ordinary farmer on the plains plants forty quarts of wheat to the acre, and has a return of anywhere from nothing to twenty bushels. The dry farmer plants twelve quarts of wheat, practices care, intelligence and endless cultivation, and has a return of from thirty-five to fifty-six bushels an acre. It is claimed by advocates of dry farming that their methods in Kansas would have raised her 1905 yield of twelve million bushels more than the average of the State. They also claim that if 1 per cent of the money spent on irrigation were expended in the teaching of dry farming, 500,000,000 acres of desert land could be scientifically reclaimed.

The dry farmers do not disapprove of irrigation. They find in all the big West plenty of room and need for both. They only see that the billions of dollars have been spent in Texas and elsewhere for diverting the rivers, which will irrigate many millions of acres of this work, far out of the range of the farmer's reach.

It has been only a few years that the Department of Agriculture has made practical experiments in dry farming, following on the heels of

and blessings of rest and recuperation in its invigorating atmosphere, delightful surroundings and climatic conditions conducive to health.

At the Ocean House and at the Watch Hill House, both under the management of J. F. Champlin, the visitor to this seaside region will find all that he can possibly require to afford delight and satisfaction in a stay at the shore. The region is readily accessible by New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad from this city, to Stonington, Conn., three hours and a half from the Grand Central Station. From Stonington it is a short trip across the bay to Watch Hill by leaving the train at Westerly, R. I., and taking the trolley to Watch Hill. Amid the picturesque and pleasant surroundings the visitor will find health awaiting him. The peninsula of Watch Hill is a strip of land extremely nearly surrounded by water and the coolness of the sea envelops it. The marine views are of the finest, the nature is unsurpassed, and the opportunities for pleasure are unlimited. The more time one has to spend at Watch Hill the more one enjoys it, and after a stay in its charming surroundings, and after a refreshingly warm and sunny day, and after a day's rest where so much of the enjoyment of life is certain.

ART OF DRY FARMING.

How the Desert Lands of America May Be Cultivated.

From the Canadian border on the north to the Rio Grande on the south, and from the Rocky Mountains westward almost to the sea, lies that great strip of land known to geographers as Arid America. Twelve hundred miles long and 1,300 miles wide, it comprises an area equal to about one-third of Continental United States, exclusive of Alaska. Here lie vast domains of public lands, 699,000,000 acres in all, besides railroad grants and school lands, and 70,000,000 of these acres are known as desert land. Stretches of dazzling white sand, overhung at times with alkali dust, and broken here and there by purple mountains, bare and winnowed, this so-called desert land has been condemned for a century by settlers because of its inhospitable aspect and its unresponsiveness to the ordinary methods of farming. Hopeful men have come in creaking prairie schooners out of the East, have built little homes on the desert rim, have tried the old methods of tilling this dry soil, have seen their wives and children grow sad-eyed and hungry when the crops failed, and have gone croaking back into the East again, discouraged and disheartened, cursing the desert that lured them on with its mirage of harvest seasons, only to disappoint them.

Yet in this desert country there lie, so scientists and practical farmers tell us, the possibilities for fulfilling the old Biblical prophecy that the waste places may be made glad and that the desert will blossom as a rose. It will need no miracle to prove this, and little outside influence to bring it about. It will mean only a scientific use of the materials Nature at her disposal has at hand. In ordinary agriculture the soil is worked as it is, and its fertility is exhausted. In the methods of dry farming, the soil is worked so that it will retain its moisture, and its fertility is preserved. The soil is worked so that it will retain its moisture, and its fertility is preserved. The soil is worked so that it will retain its moisture, and its fertility is preserved.

This new method by which the desert land is to be redeemed is known as dry farming, and its principle is the very simple one of conserving every particle of moisture that falls during the year, not in large reservoirs or behind expensive concrete dams, but in the soil itself. A year before a crop of wheat is planted the farm land is ploughed deeply with special machinery. Strong disk ploughs not only pulverize the soil, but pack it into a firm bed through which the conserved water may not sink, and through which the excessive salts that usually lie four or five feet below the surface may not rise by evaporation to burn and blight vegetation.

On this subsoil the surface soil is pulverized to such a fineness by special machinery that it seems to melt together under the weight of the sky, and a much through which rain and melted snow may percolate to rest on the packed subsoil beneath, but through which no moisture can rise. It demonstrates the physical law of capillary attraction, for moisture most easily rises through moist channels, just as oil rises more quickly in a lamp wick that has been saturated in oil than it does in a dry wick. Lecturers in demonstrating their theory have represented the damp subsoil with a lump of loaf sugar sprinkled over with powdered sugar. When the lump is wet, the powder remains dry.

The pioneer dry farmer of America, and of the world, for that matter, was H. W. Campbell, of Lincoln, Nebraska. Over twenty years ago he evolved this theory and, having the courage of his convictions, put it into practice. From the James to the Arkansas River he has tried it on all the former waste places and has made good. Others have followed in his footsteps, and the dry farming of the arid West is the acknowledged price of peace, so is tireless industry the price of his prosperity. The minute a few drops of rain fall he is out in his prairie field with disk harrow to stir the soil and powder it so fine the moisture may not rise again. He stirs it this way for a week before he plants his seeds. He stirs it again while the seeds are sprouting, until he is in danger of injuring the germinating plants, and ceases only when the plants are large enough to make a protecting shade for the soil. The minute the crop is harvested he does not sit idle and think of his profits on that crop. Instead he follows the harvester that same day, with his subsoil ploughs and has his land all ready for the next planting, letting it lie fallow until then.

Modern invention has come to the aid of the dry farmer. Great machines minimize time and labor for him. Across the unbroken, virgin soil of the prairie a 2-horsepower engine passes, drawing in its wake an aggregation of agricultural machinery that includes twelve 14-inch plows, two iron rollers, two clod crushers, two seed drills and other necessary things. It leaves behind it a great stretch of brown pulverized soil in which the seeds lie hidden for the coming crop. This giant prepares and seeds thirty-five acres of land in a working day of ten hours at a cost of about 50 cents an acre. By the time the crop is ready the time would have been many days, and with horses as motive power would have cost \$5 an acre.

The ordinary farmer on the plains plants forty quarts of wheat to the acre, and has a return of anywhere from nothing to twenty bushels. The dry farmer plants twelve quarts of wheat, practices care, intelligence and endless cultivation, and has a return of from thirty-five to fifty-six bushels an acre. It is claimed by advocates of dry farming that their methods in Kansas would have raised her 1905 yield of twelve million bushels more than the average of the State. They also claim that if 1 per cent of the money spent on irrigation were expended in the teaching of dry farming, 500,000,000 acres of desert land could be scientifically reclaimed.

The dry farmers do not disapprove of irrigation. They find in all the big West plenty of room and need for both. They only see that the billions of dollars have been spent in Texas and elsewhere for diverting the rivers, which will irrigate many millions of acres of this work, far out of the range of the farmer's reach.

It has been only a few years that the Department of Agriculture has made practical experiments in dry farming, following on the heels of

The Turf. Brooklyn Jockey Club Races. MAY 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25. SIX RACES EACH DAY AT 2:30 P. M. MONDAY, MAY 20. Brooklyn Handicap of \$20,000.

LEAVE EAST 34TH STREET, N. Y., via L. I. R. R. (Manhattan Beach Division to Kings Highway), 12:40, 1:10, stopping at East New York, 1:45, 1:55. LEAVE KINGS HIGHWAY (Returning) 5:25, 5:40. LEAVE NEW YORK TERMINUS OF THE BRIDGE, via 5th Ave. Culver Elevated Line, every 10 minutes from 11:00 A. M. to 11:50 A. M.; every 5 minutes from 11:50 A. M. to 12:20, every 5 minutes from 12:25 thereafter. Race track express trains will stop at City Hall, Bridge St., Fulton St., Flatbush Ave. and 36th St.

WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN FERRY, EVERY 20 MIN. AFTER 12 NOON. SPECIAL ELEVATED TRAINS WILL LEAVE 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, OVER THE CULVER LINE. SPECIAL TRAINS WILL BE IN READINESS TO RETURN TO 39TH ST. FERRY AFTER LAST RACE.

Delancey St. terminal Williamsburgh Bridge, via Reid Ave. Line and Nostrand C. I. Line, Greenpoint Ferries via the Tompkins-Culver Line, New York Park Row, via Vanderbilt Ave. and Union St. Lines, Hamilton Ferry, via 15th St. Line. Admission to Grand Stand, \$3.00. Admission to Field Stand, \$1.00.

MUSIC BY LANDER'S BAND.

Musical. Summer Music Study for Teachers and Professionals. Metropolitan Schools of Musical Art. STUDIO 853, Carnegie Hall, New York. (New Jersey Branch, Newark.)

A SPECIAL SUMMER NORMAL IN THE RUSSELL METHODS OF MUSIC STUDY FOR VOCALISTS AND PIANISTS with Special Theory Classes, Public School work, and the following subjects: Music, Music Theory, Musical Instrumentation, etc.

STEBBINS; SBRIGLIA METHOD 121 Carnegie Hall, 1171 Dean St., Brooklyn. AGNES SUMNER GEER Monologues and Child Impersonations. Pupils accepted in Education. Tuesdays and Fridays at Studio, 138 Fifth St.

GEORGE SWEET announces the departure of himself and class for Florence, Italy, by the steamer "Carnegie" on May 20th. Those of joining the party may obtain particulars by addressing 489 FIFTH AVENUE.

Brookfield Summer School of Music SEND FOR PROSPECTUS. H. W. GREENE, 364 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. City.

WILLIAM C. CARL ORGAN INSTRUCTOR. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. 34 WEST 12TH ST., N. Y.

IRWIN EYELETH HASSELL Piano Instruction, Solist Accompanist, 3405 Broadway.

N. JUL. KIRSCH, BARITONE, VOCAL INSTRUCTOR. Studio 156 West 122nd St., New York.

SCHORCHT CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. 20 East Broadway. Residence-Studio, 2619 E. W. Ave., Phone 5739 Riverside.

MR. WATERHOUSE 103 West 127th St. Mrs. M. S. Waterhouse, Tel. 5153 Morn. Soprano Worcester Festival, 1906 Tenor All Angels.

J. CHRISTOPHER MARKS Voice Culture, Piano, Composition, Organ. Residence Studio, 154 E. 46th St.

L. VAN DER HEIM MUSICAL DIRECTOR Y. M. C. Soloist. Studio, 314 West 57th St.

MME. L. ZUF NIEDEN Specialist VOICE CULTURE Garcia and Marchesi method. Studio, 67 East 59th St. Tuesdays and Fridays, 4 P. M.

MME. CATER-KARR VOCAL INSTRUCTOR. 837 Carnegie Hall, Monday and Thurs. (aft. and eve).

HUBERT ZUR NIEDEN, Vocal. Piano and Violin. Studio, 57 E. 59th St.

MRS. J. C. MARTIN Piano Instruction. Pupils' residence, 55 W. 127th St.

MME. CARLA ENGLANDER Art of Singing. Teaching a specialty. 351 West 114th St., cor. Morningside ave.

GIUSEPPE PONS! GRAND ORGAN TENOR Vocal instructor. Eminent for voice placing. 315 West 58th St.

VIOLINS.—For sale, a fine old violin, best condition; rare opportunity. Another the best. Also good tone, \$75; sold or exchanged. ALDIS KRINER, 202 East 56th St., n. 3d ave, private house.

BROOKLYN. AUBREY R. SAYRE Tenor Soloist, 313A Quincy Street, Tel. 1982 Bedford. PAULINE HATHAWAY Contralto Soloist, 162 Clifton Pl. Tel. 1398 W. Prospect. W. PAULDING DE NIKE Violoncelloist, 427 Tompkins Ave., Tel. 3236 W. Bedford.

KRLA SCHOLING VIOLIN VIRTUOSO. Studio, 1156 De Kalb Ave.

private enterprise and setting the seal of public approval on a plan for great internal development. Men went sent to Russia to study the wheat fields near the Sea of Azov, where rain is scarce and where the general conditions are not unlike those of the arid West. It was decided to experiment with durum, the wheat from which macaroni flour is made. The United States imports each year 2,500,000 pounds of the manufactured product and many pounds of the durum wheat flour, so the plan had a commercial significance. In 1901 the first crop of durum was harvested on the dry lands, 100,000 bushels in all. Last year the harvest was well up toward the 30,000,000 mark. In Paso County, Col., on its dry lands, made forty-seven bushels to the acre. It is claimed that manufacturers have opposed the raising of durum wheat, as it is a harder grain and requires stronger machinery than other grains.

It is difficult to interest the older farmers of the West in the newer process of agriculture, and the ones who come fresh from the East are also hard to convince. It is on the young men of the West that the hopes of the scientists rest for the development of the arid lands. The Young Men's Club of Cheyenne opened an experiment farm near their city and proved the theory to their own satisfaction. The Pomeroy Model Farm at Hill City, in Western Kansas, got glorious returns from its persistent and careful work. The Eastern Colorado Fair Association of 1906 had one of the most interesting State agricultural exhibits that this country has known, and the giants of the vegetable kingdom that appeared there in all their fulness and pride were grown without irrigation. For Hays agricultural station, a sub-station of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has proved that four cuts of alfalfa are possible on dry farm lands, while the experiment stations in Sedgewick County, Col., have proved it possible to get a yield of thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, fifty of corn, two hundred of potatoes, and fifty of rye, sixty-five of oats, two tons of milk and five tons of cane for forage. The Campbell Dry Farming Association, of Bennett, Col.; the Business Men's Association of Limon and Julesburg are allied with the State agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture in perfecting schemes for further spread of dry farming interests. This would mean the redemption of a section of country equal in extent to the whole Turkish Empire, and a street in Texas alone that is equal to the area of the German Empire.

FREDERIC J. HASKIN. COAL MINING APPLIANCES. "The Prussian authorities," writes Consul General Diederich, "have so improved the appliances needed in coal mining and have adopted so many

Amusements. KEITH & PROCTOR'S. 5TH AVE. THE FIFTH AVE. CO. 125TH ST. THE GREAT SEARS. ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE. "Blue Jeans." Special Scented Production and Great Cast of Artists. TO-DAY AND NIGHT 3 Big Vaudeville Concerts.

PERCY WILLIAMS MODERN VAUDEVILLE. COLONIAL. ALL CONCERTS TO-DAY AT 2:15. STAR WEEK BE-TOMORROW MATINEE GINNING. VESTA VICTORIA. ERNEST HOGAN. ALHAMBRA. CONCERTS TO-DAY AT 2:15. STAR WEEK BE-TOMORROW MATINEE GINNING. THE FUTURITY WINNER.

GARRICK THEATRE. 30th St. near Broadway. 6th MONTH WM. COLLIER. HUDSON THEATRE. 14th St. East of E. W. Ave. BREWSTER'S MILLIONS. LYCEUM. Broadway and 45th St. THE BOYS OF COMPANY B. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. 17th St. 9th Month MONTGOMERY AND STONE. SAVOY THEATRE. 24th St. and E. W. Ave. THEATRE COOLED ARTIFICIALLY.

MAN OF THE HOUR. 1st YEAR. ASTOR THEATRE. E. W. Ave. and 45th St. THE BUILDERS. BROADWAY THEATRE. E. W. Ave. and 41st St. 7TH CAPACITY MONTH. Best Show Ever Produced. THE DAINTY, ARTISTIC COMEDienne.

Anna Held. THE PARISIAN MODEL. THE GREAT SKATING SCENE. HANDSOMEST CHORUS IN THE WORLD. CHAS. A. BIGELOW AND A THOUSAND OTHER LAUGHS. AERIAL GARDENS. GEO. M. COHAN. THE HONEYMOONERS.

JARDIN DE PARIS. OPENS MAY 27. WALLACK'S BROADWAY. A CAPITAL SPRING TONIC. GRACE GEORGE DIVORCONS. PASTOR'S.

HACKETT THEATRE. 42d St. W. of E. W. Ave. ROSE STAHL. THE CHORUS LADY. ADMISSION 25c SUNDAYS. EDEN MUSEE. SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.

WEST END THEATRE. [E. W. Ave. Prices, 25, 50 and 75c. BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT, 8:15. Van Den Berg Opera Co., Inc. CARLEEN. IRVING PLACE THEATRE. TO-NIGHT, 8:20. OPERA.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. TO-NIGHT, 8:20. OPERA. SCHOOL AND CLOSING OF THE SEASON.