

# New News of Yesterday

By E. J. EDWARDS

## Actors With Business Sense

A. M. Palmer's Chat About the Large Fortunes Accumulated by Joe Jefferson, Edwin Forrest and Lotta.

No dramatic manager of his time had a more intimate knowledge of the personal characteristics, the business capacity and the earnings of American actors, as well as the use to which those earnings were put, than the late A. M. Palmer, in many respects the ablest dramatic manager the United States has ever had.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Palmer one afternoon as he sat in the business office of Palmer's theater, New York—a room which had formerly been the drawing room of one of the magnificent brown stone houses of New York, but which at the time of Mr. Palmer's management of the theater which bore his name was connected with the rear end of that theater by means of a dark and curiously winding passage—"the distinction of earning three of the largest fortunes ever gained by an American actor or actress belongs to Joe Jefferson, Edwin Forrest and Lotta. I know that it is the common opinion today that the earnings of Edwin Booth as an actor were in the aggregate greater than those of any other American, but I am persuaded that this statement is not true. And yet, had Booth possessed business ability that would compare with the business ability of Joe Jefferson, Lotta or Edwin Forrest, I think it is safe to say that his fortune would have been incomparably greater than that of any other American actor. Booth sunk considerably over half a million dollars in his theater in New York city. If he had been as shrewd as Jefferson he would not have invested a cent in a theater designed for his own production.

"I have Jefferson's word for it that his earnings from 'Rip Van Winkle' were so large the first few years it was played that ever since he has been able to limit his appearance upon the stage to two or three months in the fall and two or three months in the spring. I asked him what he did with his earnings and he told me he kept a pretty careful eye upon the stock market, that he had some intimate friends who were good business men, and that he flattered himself that he was a very good judge of real estate values. I know that he has made some very good investments and I am sure that if the truth were known it would be found that Joe Jefferson is probably worth in excess

of a million dollars—a fortune due quite as much to shrewd investments as to his earnings from 'Rip Van Winkle.' "I have often heard it said," continued Mr. Palmer, "that Lotta owes her great fortune to the business shrewdness of her mother. Well, her mother is a very shrewd woman, but she has a very capable scholar in her little daughter, Charlotte Crabtree. Lotta understands the art of economy and of saving better than any professional woman I ever saw. She knows the value of a dollar and she knows the value of a cent, and makes every penny count. Moreover, it was into her own little head that there came the realization that for a woman land and buildings upon it are the best investment, provided the investor knows when and how to buy. She has invested great amounts of money in real estate in Boston and in New York, and the clever little woman who used to have every one crying when she played Little Nell and uproariously laughing when in the next act of the play she played the Marchioness was accustomed in every city she visited before she retired two years ago to spend some portion of her morning

## Mrs. H. B. Stowe Was Puzzled

While She Was in Boston, Thinking of Her Husband, He Saw Her at the Door of His Study in Andover.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was probably as free from any taint of superstition as any woman who has gained even great or trifling reputation as a writer was able to confess herself to be. She was fond of some of the magic toys, especially one which was very popular some forty years ago called planchette. This, the superstitious asserted, was operated through supernatural control of the fingers or palm of any one who demonstrated its magic powers. Mrs. Stowe was confident, however, that the motion of planchette was wholly due to certain unconscious physical or muscular movements of the player whose hand was upon the little toy.

But there was one experience which Mrs. Stowe had which she was never able to explain. It occurred at a time when she was living at Andover, Mass., her husband, Rev. Dr. Calvin Stowe, being then a professor in the

theological seminary situated in that town. Dr. Stowe was a very scholarly man; after breakfast he was accustomed to go to his library and spend the day there, excepting such hours as his professional work made it necessary for him to devote to lectures at the seminary.

Mrs. Stowe, who was one of the most practical of women, being fully the equal in this respect of her sister, Catherine Beecher, who gained high authority as a teacher of domestic economy, was accustomed to visit Boston once or twice a week for shopping. One morning, at breakfast, Mrs. Stowe said to her husband that she thought she would go in to Boston that day, and take a train which left Andover about nine o'clock. That would enable her, she said, to complete her shopping and get back to Andover in the mid-afternoon.

She went to the city as she planned, several hours occupied with shopping and returned home about three o'clock in the afternoon. She went at once to the library and greeted her husband, who looked up from his work. He said: "Why didn't you go to Boston? Where have you been?" "I have been to Boston and I have just returned," was the reply.

"How could you have done that?" Dr. Stowe asked. "I saw you pass through the library at about eleven o'clock." "Why, my dear husband, I was in Boston at eleven o'clock." "That is impossible," Dr. Stowe replied. "I was busy at my work, I heard the library door open, I looked up and saw you pass through the library; you turned and smiled at me, and then went on and passed out of the door at the other end of the room." "Are you sure about the time?" Mrs. Stowe asked. "I did look into the room to say good-bye just before nine o'clock." "Yes, I remember that very well," Dr. Stowe cried. "But, then when you passed through the room at eleven o'clock it occurred to me that you had given up your trip to Boston."

"Did I have my bonnet on?" Mrs. Stowe asked. "No, and that was the reason I felt sure that you had decided to stay at home." Mrs. Stowe asked no further questions. She realized that her husband was absolutely certain that he had seen her pass through the room at eleven o'clock, so certain that he could describe some details in her dress, and noticed that she greeted him with a smile. Afterward she recalled the fact that at just about eleven o'clock, when she was in a store in Boston, all of a sudden she thought of her husband and pictured him to herself as busily engaged with his books and his manuscripts upon the desk in his library. Could that thought have had anything to do with her husband's positiveness that she had passed through his library at eleven o'clock that morning? Over that question Mrs. Stowe puzzled for a long time, but she never found a satisfactory answer.

"Thought Fast Benefited Him. Professor Mayor of Cambridge university, who died a short time ago at the age of 86, decided to fast on a progressive scale for the last 43 days, while completing his last work, an edition of Juvenal. For the first week he was to eat every other day, for the next every fourth day, and for the last fortnight nothing at all. He carried out his program till the beginning of the last week when the doctor compelled him to take food. After it was all over he said: 'I never in all my life felt so well or so eager for work, and I am convinced that I should have suffered no harm by persevering with it.'

## Father of Peace Movement

Elihu Burritt, the "Learned Blacksmith," Organized the First Conference Whose Object Was the Abolition of War.

In these piping days of international peace conference and talk, it were well to remind the world that the first international peace congress was organized by a man who first followed the occupation of blacksmith. This was Elihu Burritt (1811-79), whose occupation, together with his wonderful aptitude for languages and his marvellously rapid mastery of them, caused him to be known far and wide as the "Learned Blacksmith."

It was in 1848 that Mr. Burritt organized the first international peace conference, which met in Brussels in the fall of that year; the next year the second international peace conference met in Paris and was presided over by Victor Hugo. Years later, when Mr. Burritt was an old man and full of honors as the father of the international peace movement and international arbitration, I met him. He was one of the most gentle men I have ever known; and he spoke in a voice modulated to exquisite softness of intonation, almost musical.

"I suppose it is true, as has been said, that I have mastered more dead languages, some of them almost forgotten, than any other American," he said. "But I don't know that so much can be said of me in relation to the living languages, Caleb Cushing, who you know, was one of our government's counsel before the Geneva court of arbitration, speaks as many of the Continental languages as I do, and it may be that he has knowledge of one or two more living languages than I have."

"Many persons," continued the man whose work for international peace largely influenced the calling of the

famous Geneva court of arbitration in 1871, "have thought that I had a secret formula by which I have been able to acquire languages, and General Cushing has told me that many of his friends have been of the same opinion about his mastery of languages. But I want to say to you that there is no secret about it."

"Shall I tell you how General Cushing and Rufus Choate, whose mastery of languages was marvelous—who was a greater master of Latin and Greek than either General Cushing or myself—became linguists? Each man was accustomed to rise at 5 o'clock in the morning. Each had upon a little table by his bedside a grammar of some foreign language. Half an hour of the early morning spent in study of that grammar made Rufus Choate one of the greatest masters of Greek and Latin the modern world has ever known. Half an hour's study before breakfast made General Cushing a 'master of the Continental languages, so far as reading there was concerned, and as he has a wonderfully quick ear he was able, after a few months' travel in Europe, to speak like a native the language he had learned to read in the quiet of his bedroom."

"Lik both these men, I studied languages on arising in the morning, before was compelled to take up my bread-and-butter duties. Like General Cushing, I visited Europe early in my study of languages, to learn how to speak the languages of that continent properly. And I will say to you that if you have an inclination to know the modern languages of the classics then study half an hour—yes, even fifteen minutes—a day from your pleasures or your sleep, and you may, if you have an inborn capacity for languages, master as many languages as I have done."

(Copyright, 1911, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

## The Woman Did It

I have concluded—I say it at the risk of being called uncharitable—that if you trace the quarrels to their beginning you will find that in most instances it was the woman who opened the way for the final disagreement. Intensity usually starts in the fact that either the man or wife fails to make allowances for the other's shortcomings. And, though I will not make myself so ridiculous as to say that all women are lacking in this respect, yet it is my opinion, born of close observation, that, of the domestic snarls that reach court, the majority might have been avoided had the young wives more freely exercised those wonderful peace conservators—understanding, consideration, trust, liberal reasoning.

To say that the woman is to be blamed would be unfair; to contend that she is usually responsible for the final tragedy would be untrue. None denies that in most court cases it is the man who does the deserting, who resorts to violent mistreatment, who

gets drunk, who makes himself unbearable in a score of ways. What I contend is that, though the physical domestic abuses may safely be laid to the man, yet the initial domestic disagreement is generally due to the wife.—Harper's Weekly.

Thought Fast Benefited Him. Professor Mayor of Cambridge university, who died a short time ago at the age of 86, decided to fast on a progressive scale for the last 43 days, while completing his last work, an edition of Juvenal. For the first week he was to eat every other day, for the next every fourth day, and for the last fortnight nothing at all. He carried out his program till the beginning of the last week when the doctor compelled him to take food. After it was all over he said: 'I never in all my life felt so well or so eager for work, and I am convinced that I should have suffered no harm by persevering with it.'

## Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

Matters of Especial Moment to the Progressive Agriculturist

Make the farm worth while. Co-operation is the life of profit. The roll of fat on the show hog covers a multitude of defects.

"Listen, I'm telling you!" shouts the fool. "Tell me and I'll listen," says the wise man.

The man who really loves his wife does not forget at 75 how beautiful she was at 20.

It is all right to ask the Lord to air us in our work, but all the same, he expects us to do our level best.

How we admire the man who never talks about anybody or anything except himself and his own doings!

The brain-using business man is the profit maker; since farming is a business, the more brains the more profit.

Some women are so unreasonable as to expect a man to stop pitching horse shoes just to saw wood for the kitchen stove.

There was never a woman whose heart has not been touched with jealousy. If there was no jealousy there would be no love in the world.

Farm machinery comes pretty high, we sometimes think, but there is one thing in its favor, it is not eating three meals a day when it is not working.

It's a losing game to buy staple supplies in little dribs. The reason so many city people are poor is because they buy groceries and coal in five and ten cent lots.

A harsh word spoken to the wife or children or a simple act of injustice is often the germ which grows into a monster which strangles affection and starves our hungry hearts.

If your neighbor comes along and offers to let you in on a ground floor gold mine or any other sure thing proposition "just because you are a good fellow," ask him to think it over and then refuse.

Swamps on the farm are like dark spots on the human character. They are neglected and misunderstood and may be redeemed to usefulness and beauty by proper cultivation.

## POTATO GROWERS OF MAINE

Form Organization for Handling Crop and Putting it on Markets to Best Advantage.

I have several times mentioned the fact that the Aroostook potato growers of Maine were attempting to form an association to aid them in growing and handling their potatoes and in placing them upon the markets more advantageously. This association has now been formed with its plans definitely outlined, and is now ready for business, says a writer in the New England Homestead. Through its methods, the consumer may profit, as well as the grower.

This association is the result of the united efforts of the two Pomona granges in the county, through a joint committee which began its work early in April. The objects of the association are to adopt a more careful system of handling and grading, harvesting and shipping; to acquire new and better markets by having agents in different consuming, or shipping centers, so as to keep posted on conditions and requirements; to devise better and more economic methods of marketing, thus making a saving to the producer without increasing the cost to the consumer. There are several other lines of business the association expects to take up later, but there is a feeling among the promoters that it is best to make haste slowly along these lines.

The association is capitalized for \$100,000, divided into 20,000 shares of five dollars each. As it is a grange movement the stock is to be sold only to members of the order, or to such granges as may elect to become stockholders. The plan is to establish a shipping station at every place in the county where 60 shares of stock are held, with not less than 20 members. At smaller stations and at sidings, shipments will be made through the general management.

All shipments are to be inspected by competent inspectors employed by the association, and none will be allowed to leave the county that are not fully up to the guarantee. It is expected that the handling of seed stock may form quite a part of the business of the association and an attempt will be made to so conduct this branch of the work as to insure to each purchaser absolute certainty that he receives the variety he desired and that the stock is good of the variety. In other words the association will "state what it sells and sell what it states." L. E. Little of Caribou is president and Guy Porter of Houlton is secretary of the association.

## Pedigree of a Calf.

The owner of a calf may live on a pedigree, but the calf cannot. Some calves would be much better off without one. Pedigree is a fine thing, but it is not always understood. It is only a genealogical record showing the relationship of the animal. It is not something to eat. Some pedigrees are as worthless as the paper upon which they are written. A good calf with a good pedigree in good hands where there is plenty of good feed is a good combination.

## Select Good Seeds.

No work on the farm will pay as well for the time and expense as seed selection. A few days devoted to the selection of the best bolts from the best stalks of cotton and to the selection of the best ears of corn from the best all-round stalks of corn will very materially increase the yield of cotton and corn.

## FIGHT TO MAINTAIN COTTON

President Barrett Makes First Official Expression on Attitude to Keep Staple on Proper Level.

National President Barrett of the Farmers' union, recently made his first official expression regarding the attitude of that big organization in the battle that is coming this fall to maintain the price of cotton at a proper level.

"The Farmers' union," says President Barrett, "issues an invitation to the entire south to co-operate with it in saying to this section many million dollars on the cotton crop of 1911-12. It is for the merchant, the business man, the banker, the smallest citizen, no less than the farmer, to figure the difference between eight or nine cent cotton and thirteen or fourteen cent cotton. The fight we are going to win is not alone in behalf of the farmer. It is waged in the interest of the southern business world as a whole. To that degree, it is not only the duty, but the individual profit, of every element in the southern states to join hands with the Farmers' union, to the end that the powerful machinery of this organization may be brought to bear with complete success upon the present situation.

"To the farmer, whether or not a member of the Farmers' union, my imperative advice is 'Hold your cotton!' It is worth infinitely more than the price now quoted. You should first go to your local banker, if you are in debt, and borrow sufficient money, with cotton as collateral, to enable you to hold. Your own banker knows you best, and it is to his interest to aid you in the fight. Should he fail you—and I don't think he will—you can depend upon us for assistance.

"The Farmers' union does not intend that a clique of bear gamblers or domestic and foreign speculators shall combine to dictate the price of our product, or to rob the section of a tremendous sum of money. It is for the south we are working. Now is the time for every southerner to prove his business insight, and it is not the time for hypocritical pretensions. It is a cold matter of dollars and cents. If the farmer suffers, the business man, every business interest, suffers along with him.

"It is no longer possible to produce cotton for eight or nine cents at a profit. If we would return to the old prices for mules, supplies, farm machinery, and itself, the proposition would be feasible. But as we cannot, the farmer must insist upon the price of his product being maintained upon a level with that of every other product.

"The south ought to be abundantly able to finance and hold its own principal product. The accomplishment should be a matter of pride, as well as of common sense. Practical men realize that the cotton crop of the opening season will not be nearly so large as it has been reported. We, who have investigated, know that there will be a demand at a fair price, for every pound of the staple produced. The main thing is for the farmer, large or small, organized and unorganized, to get together and resolve that he will not be cheated out of the result of his toil.

"Every solitary southerner is interested in the same result. And to each one, in whatever calling, I extend a cordial invitation to work with us for his own monetary interest, no less than that of the farmer. As for the latter—another season or two of fair prices mean absolute emancipation from debt. That thought should be sufficient to nerve him for the battle—especially when he is assured assistance in its winning."

"Capt. Reuben F. Kolb, commissioner of Agriculture of Alabama, has called a meeting of the commissioners of Agriculture of the southern states, and of all interested parties, barring none, to devise means for maintaining the price of cotton. This conference will follow the Farmers' union convention, to be held at Shawnee, Okla., September 5, and the convention will be liberally, if not as a body, represented at the conference. I urge all southerners who realize the importance of the occasion to meet with the commissioners and with members of the Farmers' union in this conference. Let all come, not to discuss the farmers' 'greatness,' which may be taken for granted, nor any other subject, but the securing of a proper price for cotton. That is a big enough job for a gathering composed of the south's best brains, and it should not be interfered with by hot air or discussions admirable in their way but without any bearing on the paramount issue.

"Prompt action taken by this joint conference, following the policies outlined at the Farmers' union convention, will bring triumph in a campaign which no southerner, however humble, can afford to ignore in self-interest and patriotism, to ignore."

CHARLES E. BARRETT.

## Texas Ranks First.

Judging by the value of agricultural products, Texas ranks first of all the states. She has 10,000,000 acres in cotton and her farm crops aggregated in 1910 \$364,110,000. Till then Illinois held the leading place. The value of wealth produced on the farms of the United States in 1910 was \$8,926,000,000, an increase of \$104,000,000 over 1909.

## Good Summer Feed.

Green crops are good summer feed, but after all, the most practical way for a large dairy farm is to have two silos, using one for winter and the other for summer whenever needed. In this way the most milk can be produced at less cost. Some farmers think it would be best to use the same silo for summer, by filling it in spring with some such crop as rye.

## Paprika in South.

The pepper called paprika, which is in great demand, can be grown in the southern states profitably. The government has conducted some valuable experiments during the past few years, and has grown and marketed about 7,000 pounds of the pods of fine quality.

## NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM



Keep the pigs growing.

Chicks must have fresh water.

Never expect to work miracles with the cow.

Chicken wire makes a good trellis for tomatoes.

The greatest damage to soil is usually done after harvest.

Grind the corn you feed the old sheep. Their teeth may be poor.

Young chicks still with the hens thrive better on a variety of foods.

The disk is the tool to prepare the corn stubble for the small grain.

Horses enjoy a good drink, but they don't have to go to town to get it.

Never throw fruit of any kind into a basket or box. Lay it in gently.

The production of a cow above a certain standard constitutes the profit.

Manure, sod and lime are three best ways of increasing the humus in the soil.

Keep the hedges clipped. Buckthorn is one of the easiest hedges handled.

There is hardly a limit to the resources of the rat to exterminate chickens.

Sheep suffer the least from a deficiency of drinking water, and horses and cattle the most.

It is well worth while to exert every energy possible to keep your present supply of live stock.

When the pigs' tails begin to hang down straight it is time to get out the worm medicine.

A good colt bred for a purpose, and fed and trained for a purpose, is never a drug on the market.

Spray pumps and spray materials are now the main topic of conversation among fruit growers.

The best use of stable manure is to haul it out as fast as made and spread it broadcast over sod ground.

The present shortage of forage crops should emphasize the necessity for a reserve supply in silos.

More small hogs have probably been marketed in the last two years than ever before during the same time.

For the protection of dairy stock, as well as for live stock generally, windbreaks and tree shelter are invaluable.

A little salt sprinkled with coal ashes is as much relished by the hogs as "Cracker Jack" is relished by the boys.

The first step in better cream quality in hot weather is to separate the milk immediately, as soon as it is milked.

The full feed to the idle horse has cost the life of many a good one. Adjust the feed to the work the horse does.

When the early peas ripen stake off the finest part of a row and do not pick any of them, but save them all for seed.

Keep the new strawberry bed clean cultivated until the runners are matted too much to permit the cultivator to go through.

Those farmers who kept up their cultivation of the soil not only kept the corn over the dry spell but increased the yield.

Milk that is properly pasteurized and then kept at a low temperature will keep much longer, as a rule, than that which is not treated.

Apples should be picked just as soon as they have reached full size and color and not allowed to remain on the trees until they begin to drop off.

The wild high-bush cranberry, common in many marshy districts, is good, both as an ornament on the lawn and for making jelly.

The right time to castrate pigs is a week or so before they are weaned. If healthy; if delicate, wait a week or so until they are stronger.

All milk cans should be washed first in cold water, then thoroughly cleansed with warm water, and finally rinsed in scalding hot water.

We cannot expect even the best pure-bred to produce animals without a blemish every time. It is always a case of the survival of the fittest.

The 1,400-pound mule is becoming a popular draft animal. He is tough, eats less than a horse of the same weight, and if sound will sell for \$300 or better.

Cockerels will be better finished for market by shutting them up and feeding specially for a week on crushed corn and skimmed milk, all they can eat up clean, also plenty of grit.

Provide the hogs with a wallow.

The cement silo is growing steadily in favor.

The A-shaped pig pen is too hot for summer.

Many weeds interfere with the rotation of crops.

Silage may be cut in almost any size desired.

Watch the swill barrel. Keep it sweet and clean.

Hogs thrive much better on a ration rich in nitrogen.

There are a few who save some of their own seed from the garden.

Hogs enjoy a tank of clean water to bathe in during the hot days.

Never allow roses to remain on the bush until the petals begin to fall.

The common and cut-leaf elders have proved good lawn plants this year.

One of the best foods for growing chickens is the curd from skimmed milk.

A majority of poorly formed draft horses have shoulders which are too steep.

Get a good variety of Lima and bush beans and save the first to ripen.

Too many farmers have failed to appreciate the possibilities of rye as hog pasture.

Second crop alfalfa is fine for the pig, but if pastured very closely it will soon run out.

A straw-colored open shed for the stock is a much needed thing on the treeless farm.

Rotted manure should be spread on the plowed ground and well worked in with the harrow.

Even if we can not get fancy prices for our horses, there are good profits in growing colts.

A good sized horse has a wider field of usefulness than a small one, and is worth more accordingly.

Uniformity in the size of a bunch of hogs has a great deal to do with the price they will bring.

If you have your hogs on sour milk, keep them there. To change to sweet may upset their digestion.

The large farm is more profitable than the small farm if managers of the proper ability can be had.

There is no feed better for young pigs and calves than sweet skim milk right from the separator.

If a poultryman or a farmer does not take an interest in poultry, he had better not keep any at all.

Keep the sweet peas picked. It is better for the plants and the house can be made more attractive by their use.

Save seeds of trees and shrubs, as they ripen, and plant them. This is one way to multiply your ornamental plants.

Many people recognize the value of a pure bred sire but comparatively few stop to think just how valuable he is.

The sow should be given a warm mill-feed slop, made fresh for each meal, whole oats and a little sound corn twice a day.

Weed out the inferior birds, whether as to size, form or quality, at the earliest possible moment, feeding the two lots separately.

A large per cent of poultry, especially young chicks, die through drinking from puddles and dirty water in their drinking troughs.

The phosphates, when used in connection with the ancient manures and rotted sod, which is the same as humus, will pay handsomely.

The pig can eat more than he can digest, and digest more than he can use. So it is not a fact that a pig can take care of all he can eat.

Every inclosure for the hogs should be perfectly tight, and with excellent wire fences that are now manufactured this is an easy matter.

It makes some horses ugly to work them with horses that do not travel up with them. Match them as to gait as well as to other things.

Supply clear water. It is essential to health and to the hen for the production of the egg, the contents of which are nearly three parts water.

There are few cows which will not stand more quietly during the milking process if they have nothing else to attract their attention.

Successful dairy expansion involves the intelligent systematic grading or building up of a herd, both by selection and breeding.

During the pregnancy of the sow, she should be allowed plenty of exercise and proper food, and there will be little trouble in giving birth to her offspring.

Not only should an ample supply of pure water be provided for domestic use, but it should be conveniently located to avoid unnecessary labor in bringing it into the house.

If sows are carefully fed during pregnancy, trouble of some kind is sure to follow at farrowing; if overfed after farrowing, losses may occur among the pigs from scours and thumps.

Daily Thought. Fill thy heart with it, and then see it as thou wilt.—Goethe.