

Industrial Preparedness Vital to Country's Life

By SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor



It is the duty of America to be prepared against any emergency, although I might add that preparedness is not accomplished alone through ability to carry arms. Preparedness means industrial preparedness, vocational, educational preparedness, and a deep-seated understanding of the civic rights as well as the civic duties of American citizenship. With a proper conception of preparedness the country will give as much support to a bill now pending before congress providing for industrial and vocational training of citizens, as is given to bills calling for a larger army and navy.

Real Development of Waterways One of Nation's Greatest Needs

By SENATOR JAMES A. REED of Missouri

The United States government ought at this time to be entering upon the greatest scheme of internal development ever undertaken by any nation at any period in the world's history. We ought to connect all parts of our country by our waterways. We ought to accomplish, in part, at least, what has been so magnificently achieved in France and in Germany. We ought to be carrying upon the bosom of our canals and our rivers and our lakes a mighty commerce that will benefit every part of the land. We ought unhesitatingly to vote the money for the accomplishment of that purpose. We ought just as unhesitatingly to see to it that the money is expended in the wisest way that can be devised by the greatest engineers of the world. That ought to be our policy.

While we are talking about preparedness and are getting ready for the evil day which may come, why not take into consideration that the thing today that helps Germany move her troops and move her munitions and armaments is her great system of river and canal transportation? Why not take a leaf out of the patriotic story of France? Even during this present war, with her sons draining their veins upon the battlefield and her people impoverishing themselves to purchase the implements of warfare, France, even at this bloody time, has gone on completing her system of internal waterways, never halting for a moment. Why not learn the truth, that if we are to have a great country we must have men with vision, who are willing to employ the energies and agencies of government to develop the resources of the land?

Delays of Law Under American System Tend to Condone Crime

By JUDGE ALBERT C. BARNES of Illinois Supreme Court

Crime is partly condoned when justice is postponed. In the rapid succession and publicity of public events the incident of the crime is forgotten. No one knows this fact more surely than the criminal. Hence delay is the first line of his defense. The swift methods of legal procedure employed in other countries have bred a national respect for law, notably lacking in America.

But all delay cannot be charged to juries, judges and methods. Much must be laid to the so-called criminal lawyer. The term in large cities has become ambiguous and almost a reproach. Too frequently he does not practice law, but lends his services to defeat it. To that end perjury is unblushingly employed. It doesn't fool the judge, but it frequently deludes a weak and undiscerning jury.

No sound reason can be advanced for adherence to an antiquated system that has too long served to convert a process designed for ascertaining the fact of guilt or innocence into a game of wit and subtle learning.

Part of Convict's Earnings Should Go to His Dependents

By JUDGE CHARLES A. McDONALD of Superior Court, Chicago

I do not believe in the sentimental foolishness of refusing to sentence a prisoner who has committed a serious offense, simply because his family is in need. On the other hand, I believe society has no right to punish the dependents of a convict for a crime in the participation of which they had no part.

To solve this situation I have advocated a measure which would compel the state to pay to the families of convicts a reasonable monthly sum consistent with the earnings of convicts while in the penitentiary.

Convicts are employed to work on state contracts. Usually a clique of contractors grow immensely wealthy because of this form of labor. It is unjust. Society should demand that these contractors pay equitable prices for the articles made in the penitentiary, and the convicts' families receive a share in the form of earnings.

Navy Should Be Able to Hold Any Force From Shores of U. S.

By SENATOR A. B. CUMMINS of Iowa

I look on the navy as a scientific problem. I do not know how many ships it needs or what they ought to be. I prefer to leave the determination of that to men who have made the navy the study of a lifetime. I think it nothing short of impertinent for a man like myself, with no naval training, to attempt to decide how many or what kind of ships we need.

It is easy for me to say, however, what I want our navy to be able to do. It should prevent any other navy in the world from reaching the shores of the United States.

Large Cities Face Wage Problem

By THOMAS SPANGLER.

Whether the responsibility for wages which "mean bad housing, undernourishment, limited intellectual opportunity and the breakdown of the family circle" rests with the payers or the receivers may be disputed. Whether so many family incomes are below not only the efficiency but even below the fair subsistence standard as results of abuse of power by wealth or lack of competence on the other side may be disputed.

What is indisputable is that the situation is worse in the large cities than outside of them.

Through Africa on Foot

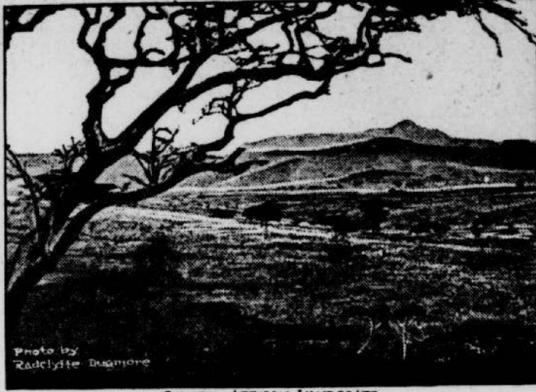


Photo by Radclyffe Dugmore
CENTRAL AFRICAN LANDSCAPE

ON foot through Africa, from the Cape to Cairo, with no white companion—no one save the negro bearers who carried his camp equipment—this is the record "hike" of Earnest Saylor Cox, young Tennesseean, now in Washington to put the results of his wanderings and investigations into book form.

A "race sociologist," Mr. Cox calls himself, modestly adding that it is one of his own coinings and that it better expresses the idea he wishes to convey than any other he has yet thought of. "King of the wanderlusters" might more expressively describe those of his achievements that may be expected to appeal most strongly to the average reader.

Not only has he walked, unaccompanied by any other white person, almost the length of the dark continent from south to north, but he has also performed a pedestrian feat of greater magnitude than even that stupendous hike—he has crossed, afoot and by canoe, the continent of South America, from the west coast to the mouth of the Amazon river, climbing the Andes, striking the headwaters of the great river at one of its multitude of sources deep in the South American forests, and this venture, too, unaccompanied by any person of his own race, and in the company of none but native bearers.

And, greatest of all, he has made these travels afoot and other wanderings along coast lines for thousands of miles, to the antipodean continent of Australasia, the islands of the East Indies, Japan, Hawaii—girdling the



NATIVES DANCING AFTER KILLING A LION

globe and covering a distance far greater than would have been required in simply circumnavigating the world—wholly at his own expense.

How He Made the Trip. It was while studying at the University of Chicago that the opportunity offered for the journey that finally resulted in the Cape-to-Cairo tramp, from the southern tip to the northern extremity of Africa. Mr. Cox used his own funds in getting to Cape Town, taking a third-class passage, and arriving at his destination with less than \$100 in his pocket.

Funds were necessary if the remainder of the journey was to be made. So Mr. Cox went to the Kimberley diamond mines, where, under an American mine superintendent, he worked as boss of a gang of black diamond diggers for a year.

In his tramp through the heart of the region where man-eating lions abound Mr. Cox and his bearers were many times threatened with attack. Once at Ujiji, at a time when, suffering with malarial fever, he traveled at night to avoid the heat of the sun, he and his party had such an experience. Arousing his bearers shortly after midnight, by wielding a long stick inside

the hut in which the black boys slept, church built by English residents after conditions imposed by church authorities in England had been rejected. This church is near the spot where the noted explorer died.

During his journey Mr. Cox was given ample opportunity to make comparisons of the English, German and Belgian colonial policies. The Germans, he declares, control their possessions better than do the administrators of any other European nations. Absolute, unswerving justice, he asserted, is the keynote of the German administration in African possessions of the kaiser.

Striking the sources of the Nile in equatorial Africa, Mr. Cox followed the historic stream down to its mouth and to Cairo. From there he traveled by steamer down the east coast of Africa, stopping at every important port. A map of his trip down the coast is a continuation of loops, with a stopping point for every city, town or important village on the coast line along the Indian ocean.

From Cape Town, to which he returned, Mr. Cox went to Australasia, where for a time he lectured, though he is not a professional lecturer.

Youth. Youth is not a time of life. It is not a matter of ripe cheeks, red lips and supple knees; it is a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions. It is the freshness of the deep springs of life. Nobody grows old by merely living a number of years. People grow old only by deserting their ideals. Years wrinkle the skin; but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul.—Dr. Frank Crane.

Pleasing Reception. "Who is your favorite comedian?" "Slithers of the 'Follies.'" "Still, he isn't as famous as some of his contemporaries." "No, and as a matter of fact, he isn't as funny as some other comedians, but he stands high in my regard because he has never said that he would like to play 'Hamlet.'"

Enjoying the Opera. A well-dressed Spaniard, accompanied by six young and pretty Spanish girls, occupied seven seats in the orchestra circle at the Metropolitan

THE OTHER GIRL

By SUSAN E. CLAGETT.

One of the two men sitting near the window of the Metropolitan club leaned forward, looking after a figure walking leisurely down the street.

"I did not know Marshall had returned," he said, as he flicked the ash from his cigar. "The last I heard of him the yacht was at Alexandria. Must have been a pretty gay crowd on board, judging from what I have heard."

"Yes. To those who knew him it has always seemed odd that Jim should have accepted the position. With all their money, the Fieldings are still deemed much to be desired in the way of breeding."

"Have you ever met the father? He was born just outside of Washington of most ordinary parentage—absolutely uneducated. But he had a keen business head and could make \$1,000 do the work of three. Went West and made a fortune, then came back here. Money and highly-educated, pretty daughters took them into the social whirl. The daughters, you may have heard, married into the British peerage, and the son? Well, the less said of him the better."

"It seems he took a fancy to Jim when he was at Johns Hopkins for treatment and offered him a large salary if he would go as his physician on this trip around the world."

"Wasn't there some sort of a love affair? I have a faint memory of something of the kind."

"Ever since he was a student at the University of Virginia he has been interested in a girl in Charlottesville. One day he did the astute thing—took Graham to see her. He is a handsome fellow, and good looks will count with a girl against every sterling quality. Jim, as you know, possesses the qualities, but is not much for looks."

"The outcome was she threw him over. Then, actuated by the devil, she insisted that he should be an usher at the wedding."

"Jim took his medicine like a man. He is that kind of a fellow, and walked down the aisle with as dainty a vision of womanhood as a man's eyes could rest upon—a younger sister of Mary Houghton's, and, from my point of view, the more attractive of the two. I have often wondered if she would get him in the rebound, but of late there has been more or less talk of Fielding's sister-in-law."

Jim Marshall paused as he reached the avenue and looked across at the stream of cars and pedestrians entering the White House gates. The man heaved a sigh of enjoyment. "It is good to be home," he thought, as he swung across the street, narrowly missing a little car coming slowly toward him.

The driver, a woman, called to him. He had not seen her, and as he went up to the car he wondered at the change in the girl he had walked with down the aisle of a country church twelve months before.

"Surely you have grown up," he said with a smile, as he took her hand into a warm, close grasp. "Your voice brought back memory, else I might not have known you."

"Had you really forgotten me, Doctor Marshall?" she asked simply. "I knew you at once."

"I said might, did I not?" he laughed. "No, I could not forget such a companion as you proved yourself that night a year ago. I was merely unprepared for the bewildering change from girlhood to womanhood. Ah! I seem fated to be run down today." As a limousine brushed by him he lifted his hat.

"The girl in the big car leaned forward, looking straight into his eyes, then raised her glance to the fresh, young face in the little car."

"Is that Miss Howard?" the girl beside him asked. "She is very handsome, and, I hear, very rich." A slight flush crept into her face, dying out as quickly as it had come. "I understand your friends should extend congratulations."

"So you have heard that rumor," he replied shortly. "Well, there isn't a word of truth in it. Ordinarily I do not take the trouble to deny it, but I want you to know."

"And why not?" she asked lightly. "You have older friends who have a prior claim, although I doubt if they would feel more interested."

He hesitated long before replying. "This is not the time or place I would choose to tell you," he answered at last, turning his back fully upon the passing crowd, "but Mrs. Grundy is a persistent old lady and makes a great deal of trouble. Ever since I landed that rumor has followed me. But I want to tell you what Mrs. Grundy cannot know. I was safeguarded by the vision of a little girl in a big picture hat and a yellow gown, with a bunch of snapdragons in her arms—a little country girl living near Charlottesville."

"The girl leaned forward, eyes shining, lips parted. 'Do you really mean me, Doctor Marshall?'" Then more slowly, "I had thought Mary—"

"Thinking of what I have told you—of nothing else," he replied somewhat peremptorily. "I did care for Mary, but for 12 months I have remembered her sister. There has been no other. Where are you staying?"

"I am in town for the night only. I came for the opera and am with Mary at the Albermarle. Perhaps—"

"Perhaps?"

Her color deepened. "You might go with us. Mary has a box, and tomorrow—"

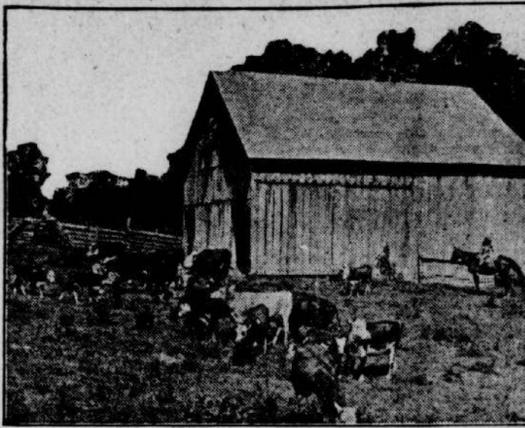
"Yes?"

"You might motor home with me. The country is very beautiful just now."

(Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

In 1914 the total value of all farm products in the United States was approximately \$10,000,000,000, which is \$83,000,000 more than the total for 1913, and breaks all records. The 1914 total is more than double the combined value of farm products 15 years ago.

FEED NECESSARY TO KEEP BEEF STEERS



Stock Owned by Member of St. Francois County (Missouri) Association.

Investigations carried on with beef cattle at the Missouri agricultural experiment station during the past nine years have shown that the amount of feed necessary to keep beef steers at constant body weight will vary with different conditions. The ration consisted of 2 1/2 pounds of grain to one pound of choice alfalfa hay. The grain was composed of eight parts of corn chop to one part of old-process linseed meal.

One eleven-month-old steer weighing 607 pounds needed 4.7 pounds of grain and 1.9 pounds of hay daily to keep at constant weight during one year. A second animal of the same age, weighing 736 pounds, needed 5.6 pounds of grain and 2 1/4 pounds of hay daily during one-half year. A two-year-old steer weighing 767 pounds kept at constant weight for one year on an average daily feed of 5 1/2 pounds of grain and 2 1/4 pounds of

pounds needed 6.8 pounds of grain and about 3 pounds of hay daily during five months. Two other steers one year old, the first weighing 934 pounds and the second weighing 1,081 pounds, needed only 6 1/2 pounds of grain and 2-2/3 pounds of hay daily during two years. A two-year-old steer weighing 1,212 pounds was kept at constant weight for four years on the same daily weight of grain and hay as used by the last two steers. Another steer, weighing 1,065 pounds, was kept for over two years at constant weight with a daily ration of 6.1 pounds of grain and 2 1/2 pounds of hay. This last animal was kept confined in a stall, while the others had the run of a small lot. The last three steers were very fat at the beginning.

The results, when studied with reference to the varying conditions, show:

1. The cost is proportional to the amount of active protein (lean muscle and organs) in the steer, and not to live weight.
2. It costs less to keep eight 1,200-pound steers than to keep 12 800-pound steers.
3. The season influences the cost. It is highest in the winter and in very hot weather.
4. Previous high living greatly increases the cost.
5. Youth and activity increase the cost.
6. Age and inactivity decrease the cost.
7. A long time on maintenance decreases the cost.
8. Fatness may decrease the cost, since the steer can save feed by using its body fat.
9. Thrifty steers need less feed than poor feeders and those lacking in thrift.

SKIM MILK OF MUCH VALUE

By-Product of Dairy Furnishes Excellent All-the-Year Feed for the Poultry Flocks.

Hens need some feed that is high in protein and they need this especially in winter. One of the best protein, or "meat," feeds that South Carolina farmers can use, says the poultry husbandman of Clemson college, is skim milk or buttermilk. It is cheap, the hens like it, and get results.

In experiments made in Indiana, the hens fed skim milk laid 1,364 eggs a year for four years. Those fed no "meat" food, such as skim milk, laid only 325 eggs a year for four years. The skim milk pullets laid better in December and January than those given meat scrap or fish scrap. In the pen where the hens were fed skim milk it cost less than ten cents to produce a dozen eggs. The birds used were Leghorn pullets, the total cost of feeding was \$1 a year, and the profit on each hen in the skim milk pen was \$1.62 a year, a higher profit than on any other pen in the test.

Skim milk fed to chickens must be thoroughly sour. It must not be fed "on the turn," as in that case it will sour in the fowl's stomach. Feed sour skim milk or buttermilk with the Clemson egg mash. The proportion of cottonseed meal in the egg mash may be reduced from 33-1-3 per cent to 20 per cent when the milk is used. When this combination is fed, it is not necessary to give the fowls water to drink.

KEEP CULTIVATORS ON MOVE

Keeping Down Grass and Weeds Will Enable Corn and Cotton to Take Up More Fertilizer.

Owing to the comparatively small amount of fertilizer used on crops this year, and to the lengthy drought, care should be taken to see that the crop gets as much of it as possible. There is not enough for the grass and weeds and the corn and cotton, too. A more frequent shallow cultivation, and the keeping down of grass and weeds will enable the corn and cotton to take up more fertilizer. The crop needs all the moisture it can get, and shallow cultivation helps to keep a mulch on the land and so conserve what moisture there is present, as well as to kill weeds and grass which use a considerable amount of water, which is needed for the corn and cotton. Don't let the crop starve or go thirsty for lack of sufficient shallow cultivation.—Clemson College Bulletin.

USING "BABY" APPLE BARREL

Like Standard in Construction, But Only Half in Size—Package Appeals to Customer.

The Virginia apple growers are using what is called a "baby" barrel. It is like the standard barrel in construction, but is only half the size and contains but half the quantity of apples. English and American apple handlers have given the opinion that this sized package would appeal to the consumer who would not care for a full barrel of apples at one time.

BABCOCK TESTER IS FACTOR

Instrument Has Enabled Dairy Farmers to Weed Out Unprofitable Animals in Herd.

(By J. W. RIDGWAY, College Station, Texas.)

The Babcock tester has been a wonderful factor in the development of dairying in Texas. It has enabled the dairy farmers to weed out unprofitable individuals.

It has placed the creameries on a practical buying basis and has given the colleges a method of solving the more important economic problems of dairying.

Feeding Ducklings.

When ducklings are two weeks old begin feeding raw food. That is, they are not fed upon bread, corn cake, etc., after they are two weeks old.

Brushes for a Separator.

Special brushes for washing the separator generally accompany the machine. If they are becoming worn replace them at once.

Proper Care of Stables.

Keep stables clean, well lighted and ventilated.