

WHO IS WHO IN WILSON'S CABINET

Brief Sketches of Advisers of the New President.

BRYAN'S CAREER EPITOMIZED

McAdoo a Famous Tunnel Builder. McReynolds Skilled in "Trust Busting." Garrison a Man of Unusual Executive Ability. Others Able.

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson today sent to the senate the names of the following as the members of his cabinet:

Secretary of State—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska.

lawyer by profession, is known to most people as the builder of the great system of railway tunnels of New York city. He was born near Marietta, Ga., in 1863 and was educated at the University of Tennessee. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar,



LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.

and the same year he married Sarah Houston Fleming of Chattanooga. He entered the practice of law in New York in 1892, and since 1901 has been interested chiefly in tunnel construction there. He is president of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad company.

Lindley M. Garrison.

The vice-chancellor of New Jersey, selection of Lindley M. Garrison, secretary of war is in line with President Wilson's idea that the holder of that position should be a man of unusual executive ability. He is a close friend of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Garrison was born in Camden, N. J., November 28, 1864. He is a son of Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, an Episcopal

congressman from the Tenth district of Texas and was re-elected to the Sixty-third congress. He was born in San Marcos, Tex., in 1862, was educated at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Baylor university and the University of Texas, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He was assistant city attorney of Austin for several years before going to congress. Mrs. Burleson was Miss Adele Steiner of Austin.

Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, is the one newspaper man given place in the cabinet. He has also been active in politics and is the member of the Democratic national committee for North Carolina. Mr. Daniels was born in 1862 at Washington, N. C., and began his newspaper career at the age of eighteen as editor of the Wilson (N. C.) Advance. In 1885 he became editor of the Raleigh State Chronicle, which nine years later he consolidated with the North Carolina and the News and Observer.

Franklin K. Lane. Franklin Knight Lane has been a member of the interstate commerce

lane and the University of Wisconsin. He married Miss Helen Beall of Austin, Tex., in 1895.

William C. Redfield. William Cox Redfield has just completed his first term as congressman, but he has been prominent in the politics of New York for a good many



WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, Secretary of Commerce.

years. In 1902 and 1903 he was commissioner of public works for the Borough of Brooklyn. In private life he is a manufacturer of ventilating and heating apparatus and engines. Mr. Redfield was born in 1858 in Albany, N. Y., was educated in the schools of that city, and removed to New York in 1877 and to Brooklyn in 1883.

William B. Wilson. Pennsylvania's representative in the cabinet is William Bauchop Wilson of



WILLIAM B. WILSON, Secretary of Labor.

Hosburt, named for secretary of labor. He was born in Blantyre, Scotland, in 1862, and came to this country in 1870. The next year he began working in the Pennsylvania coal mines, and from early manhood he has been actively interested in trade union affairs. For eight years he was international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America. He is now engaged in farming. Mr. Wilson has been a member of the last three congresses, representing the Fifteenth district of his state. He is married and has nine children.

STORY LESSON ON ELEPHANT

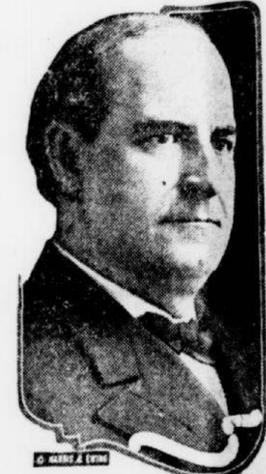
Animal Intelligence and Faithfulness Are Accounted for Study by Man.

The elephant is said to be the most intelligent of all animals; certainly few four-footed creatures have served man so ably and faithfully. How courageous and loyal they can be is strikingly shown by an incident related by H. Perry Robinson in his book "Of Distinguished Animals," says the Youth's Companion.

"A native Maharratta prince was engaged in a fierce battle with his enemies, and the struggle raged furiously about the standard-bearing elephant. At the moment when it was ordered to halt, its mahout was killed. The Maharratta forces were borne back, but still the elephant stood firm, and the standard continued to fly.

"Accordingly the soldiers of the prince, unwilling to be outdone in courage by an elephant, rallied, and in turn drove the enemy back till the tide of battle swept past the rooted elephant and left it, towering colossal among the slain.

"The fight was won, and then they would have had the elephant move from the battlefield, but it waited for the dead man's voice. For three days and nights it remained where it had been told to remain, and neither bribe nor treat would move it. Finally they sent to the home village on the Nerbudda, a hundred miles away, and fetched the mahout's little son, a round-eyed, limping child. Then, at last, the hero of that victorious day, remembering that his master had sometimes, in a brief absence, delegated his authority to the child, confessed its allegiance and, with shattered battle harness clanging at each stately stride, swung slowly along the road behind the boy."



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Secretary of State.

Secretary of the Treasury—William G. McAdoo of New York.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison of New Jersey.

Attorney General—James C. McReynolds of Tennessee.

Postmaster General—Albert Burleson of Texas.

Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels of North Carolina.

Secretary of the Interior—Franklin K. Lane of California.

Secretary of Agriculture—David A. Houston of Missouri.

Secretary of Commerce—William C. Redfield of New York.

Secretary of Labor—William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania.

With one or two exceptions, these men have attained considerable national fame, and all of them are admittedly able.

Mr. Bryan's Career. William J. Bryan has been so much in the public eye for a good many



JAMES C. McREYNOLDS, Attorney General.

years that a sketch of his career seems almost superfluous. Born in Salem, Ill., in 1860, he was graduated with highest honors from Illinois college at Jacksonville in 1881 and received his master's degree in 1884. In 1883 he was given the degree of LL. B. by Union College of Law, Chicago. After practicing law in Jacksonville and Lincoln, Neb., he served as a member of the 52nd and 53rd congresses. Having written the "silver plank" for the Democratic national convention of 1896 and made a sensational speech, he was nominated for president, but was defeated by William McKinley. Nominated again in 1900, he was again beaten by McKinley, and then established the Commoner and made a tour of the world. Nominated a third time in 1908, he was defeated by W. H. Taft.

Mr. Bryan married Mary Elizabeth Patrd in 1884. He has done much lecturing and written several books.

McAdoo the Tunnel Builder. William Gibbs McAdoo, though a



ALBERT BURLESON, Postmaster General.

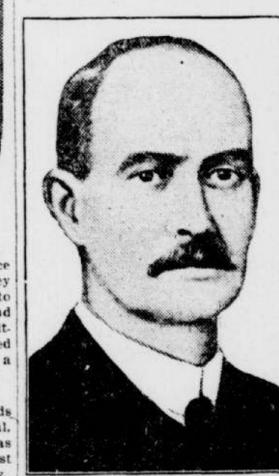
gina. From 1903 to 1907 he was assistant attorney general of the United States. He then returned to private practice, but has been retained as special assistant to the attorney general in matters relating to the enforcement of the anti-trust laws. Mr. McReynolds is unmarried.

Albert S. Burleson. Albert Sidney Burleson already has served seven consecutive terms as



JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

commission since 1905, and this experience is believed to have fitted him for the executive and judicial tasks in administering the public land laws of the country. Born in Prince Edward Island in 1864, he received his education in the University of California and became a lawyer in San Francisco. Prior to his designation to the commission he was a Democratic political leader in California. He was Democratic candidate for governor, being defeated by a narrow margin.



DAVID A. HOUSTON, Secretary of Agriculture.

subsequently he was the Democratic caucus candidate for United States senator.

David F. Houston, chancellor of Washington university, St. Louis, Wilson has a secretary of agriculture who is familiar with the processes of advancing scientific farming and allied questions in this country. Mr. Houston was president of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college for a number of years, and has taught



FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary of the Interior.

in several other educational institutions. He was born in Monroe, N. C., in 1866, was educated at South Carolina college and Harvard, and received the degree of LL. D. from Tu-

PLANTING NUTS

of Co. Forests Have Been Cut Down For the Best Timber.

Black Walnut, Most Valuable for Wood Used in Manufacture of Fine Furniture, Also Bears Oily Nut of Fine Flavor.

(By J. M. W. SMITH, Oklahoma.) Among the great natural resources of the United States, our native nut-bearing trees occupy a place of no mean importance; but they have been treated like other natural resources of the country—exploited, wasted and destroyed until the outcome is getting to be alarming.

Our fertile lands have been robbed of their productivity by the one-crop system; the forests have been cut down for the best timber and no provision made for a future supply.

The walnut, the chestnut and the hickory, also the pecan have fallen before the woodman's axe, with their fellows, the elm, ash and oak—in the effort to make room for more grain crops, cotton and tobacco. Thousands of acres of valuable timber and nut trees have been destroyed in this manner, in many places it will be generations before the average yield per acre will again attain unto that which was destroyed.

But it is too late to grieve over the errors of the past, but it is not too late to quit the wasteful habits, to begin to repair the damage done and save and improve that which is left.

The black walnut, the most valuable tree in the world for its timber, which is used in the manufacture of the finest furniture and cabinet making, bears a large, oily nut of fine flavor, which finds a ready sale at a fair price.

The shell bark hickory is another native tree of sturdy and lofty growth, the wood of which, on account of its great strength and elasticity is highly prized for the manufacture of agricultural implements and is unsurpassed for fuel.

The American sweet chestnut, the butternut and the pecan are all trees of fast growth and are valuable for both timber and nuts.

Our native nuts have already made a respectable beginning in forming the body of various food products whose marketable value is growing rapidly—such as butter, oils, confections and concentrated food stuffs that are meeting an increased demand.

There is no diet more nutritious and easier to digest than our native nuts.

There are thousands of farmers who have no nut trees of their own, but whose land is highly suitable for the growing of these trees. Such farmers should plant a few nut trees, such as are adaptable to their climate and soil, every year, and not be deterred from planting on the grounds that they would have to wait so long for results.

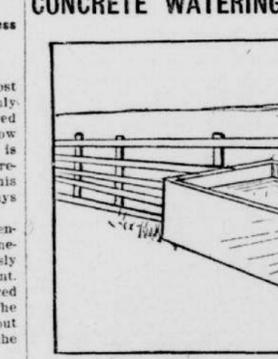
The planting of nut trees is elevating, profitable and pleasing and in harmony with the laws of nature.

The planting, propagating and growing of nut trees has a great future before it, owing to the natural adaptability and the rapidly increasing demand for nuts to use in the various food products.

Annual Apple Crops.

During the past seventeen years one of the orchards of J. O. Wells of Ontario county, N. Y., has borne fifteen crops. The two failures were due to frost at blossoming time. When it is stated that the leading variety in this orchard is Baldwin, the importance of thinning needs no further comment. Mr. Wells thins to six inches or more.

CONCRETE WATERING TROUGHS ARE CHEAP



Concrete Water Trough for Two Fields.

Concrete is the cheapest material with which an everlasting watering trough can be made, and a large ridge placed in the bottom will, in the northern climates, prevent injury to the trough from freezing when filled with water. This frost-proof ridge need not be as long as the interior of the trough by several inches at each end and in localities below the frost line need not be used.

The size of the trough is a matter of choice, but the entire trough must have a foundation of gravel or stone to a depth below the frost line, after which the wood form is placed for the outside, and the bottom filled to a depth of four or six inches with concrete. Large troughs require a six-inch bottom, while for troughs less than seven feet long a four-inch bottom is sufficient.

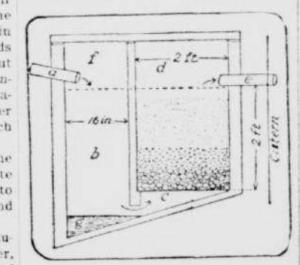
The overflow and supply pipes should be placed before the concrete

GRESS

NO. 4.

Year
By Lydia E. Pinkham—
etable Compound—T
Own Stories Here Told.

Beattie, Neb.—"Just after my marriage my left side began to pain me and the pain got so severe at times that I suffered terribly with it. I visited three doctors, and each one wanted to operate on me but I would not consent to an operation. I heard of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing for others and I used several bottles of it with the result that I haven't been bothered with my side since then. I am in good health and I have a little girl."—Mrs. R. B. CULD, Beattie, Neb.



Cistern Filter.

ly, putting supports under it so weight of filtering matter will not press it down. Next bottom put a four-inch layer of coarse gravel, then a six-inch layer of fine gravel, then fill nearly to bottom of discharge pipe with clean, coarse sand. To clean the filter stop up discharge pipe e, and pour clean water in filtering chamber d, and pump mud and water out of chamber b. If this is done occasionally renewal of the sand and gravel is not often necessary. It is best to put a slab of reinforced concrete two inches thick over the top; proportion one cement to three sand. This may be easily taken off for cleaning the filter. Make filter two feet wide; inside measurements given throughout.

Her Habit. "It did Jack no good to marry his stenographer, for she continued the habit of office in her home."
"How so?"
"When he starts to dictate she takes him down."—TH-Bits.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Above all, don't count your turkeys before they are hatched.

Raising of fowls has made gigantic strides in the past few years.

The thermometer is an absolute necessity in any well equipped dairy.

A dairy herd that is really profitable is never made up of nondescript cows.

There are two things that go hand in hand in the poultry yard, and these are care and profit.

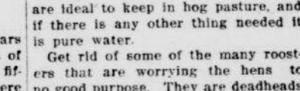
Now is a good time to overhaul the work harness and put in rivets and stitches where they do the most good.

Salt, hardwood ashes and charcoal are ideal to keep in hog pasture, and if there is any other thing needed it is pure water.

Get rid of some of the many roosters that are worrying the hens to no good purpose. They are deadbeats and eat up the profit of the flock.

Cheap pasture lands, good fences and a flock of sheep will solve the labor problem in a way that makes the dairy farmer stare and the profits are not very much less.

AN EXPENSIVE DISEASE.



"The doctors thought he had appendicitis until he went into bankruptcy, and then—"

"Continue."

"They diagnosed his case a pain in the stomach."

STRENGTH Without Overloading The Stomach.

The business man, especially, needs food in the morning that will not overload the stomach, but give mental vigor for the day.

Much depends on the start a man gets each day, as to how he may expect to accomplish the work on hand.

He can't be alert, with a heavy, fried-meat-and-potatoes breakfast requiring a lot of vital energy in digesting it.

A Calif. business man tried to find some food combination that would not overload the stomach in the morning, but that would produce energy.

He writes:

"For years I was unable to find a breakfast food that had nutrition enough to sustain a business man without overloading his stomach, causing indigestion and kindred ailments.

"Being a very busy and also a very nervous man, I decided to give up breakfast altogether. But luckily I was induced to try Grape-Nuts.

"Since that morning I have been a new man; can work without tiring, my head is clear and my nerves strong and quiet.

"I find four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with one of sugar and a small quantity of cold milk, is delicious as the cereal part of the morning meal, and invigorates me for the day's business." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.

Not So Bad as That. Moseley Wrags—Wot ails you, ole chap, is 'at you're envious of people wot succeed.

Wareham Long—Nope; I ain't so durned meah as all that. I hate 'em; that's all.

Good Grounds. General Winchester—They're going out-marshal Trumpeter Jones. Welcott—Whaffor?

Y.—Trying to play "Boots and Saddle" on a shoe horn.—Chaffaral.

Remodeled. "He is a self-made man, isn't he?" "He was."

"Then he is."

"No, the woman he married didn't like the result he had accomplished and she has made him over."

Artistic Perception. "Why do you invite that silly fellow to your afternoon functions?" "On account of his color harmony with it. He always looks so blue at a pink tea."

Business Suggestion. "Why doesn't that line stand at attention?" Said the young man at the military parade.

"I suppose," replied his friend, the telephone girl, "it is because the line's busy."

Three Sisters. "Mamma, who is that lady with the strange dress on?" "She is a sister of charity, dear."

"Which sister, mamma—Feth or Hope?"

Early Matrimonial Experience. He—Yes; it was a burglar all right, but he didn't take anything; I frightened him away.

She—Oh! Isn't that too bad? I was hoping he'd take those pink ornaments the Blanks gave us.—Judge.

Always on Time. "I suppose your husband detests New York?"

"Yes, indeed. But I've never known him to miss the train when he had any occasion to go."