

NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSY MADE FINE RECORD AS U. S. ENVOY TO MEXICO

As Charge d'Affaires in Southern Republic He Has Been Steadily Handling the Most Inflamed Spot in Our Foreign Relations, and Doing So in a Manner That Was Amazingly Clever in Many Ways.

By JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON, Special Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune at Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz.—For the last ten months Nelson O'Shaughnessy has held the most important job in the diplomatic service of the United States. He has been charge d'affaires in Mexico, which means he has been steadily handling the most inflamed spot in our foreign relations.

That he has showed well a truly amazing combination of cunning, courtesy and calm is evident not only from the grateful testimony of the American refugees now in Vera Cruz, but also from his achievement in getting on comfortably with three successive Mexican governments, all bitterly antagonistic to each other, first with the regime of Porfirio Diaz, then with the Madero revolutionists, who tried him out, then with the Huertistas, who turned Madero in—to his grave.

Undoubtedly if O'Shaughnessy had waited in Mexico City for the ultimate arrival of General Villa he would have been teaching that eminent generalissimo the proper stance on the links of the Mexico club within a month.

He is a pluperfect jollifier, is Mr. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, but his work is artistic. He sits and smiles and blushes a trifle and shows white teeth like an embarrassed youth conversing with a debutante. You tell him what you know, and then he tells you what you know, and when you go you are impressed with his exceptional penetration and hope to meet him again and have another talk about Mexico. He doesn't say anything in particular, but a whole lot in general, and says it charmingly.

ers of the land they tilled. It was the old forty acres and a mule idea that seized the negroes after the Civil war. Madero was a more drastic Lloyd George—in theory, but a far feeblier one in practice.

The country turned to Madero almost unanimously. He needed to fight little. So strongly were the people—all the people except the landlords—with him that Diaz, the old eagle of Chapultepec who had ruled as a despot for 30 years, fled almost without resistance.

But what his leaders promised he could not perform. His friends who came into power with him on the strength of his assurances went back on him. They told him his plans



John Lind.

were impossible, they insisted on delay.

And Madero, who could dream great dreams, could not manage men and make them execute them.

He fell and was murdered in a military revolution.

During his rule O'Shaughnessy had become extremely friendly with him and when his murderer, Huerta, succeeded him, O'Shaughnessy quickly cultivated a personal relationship with him.

O'Shaughnessy's views seemed to be that while 30,000 or 40,000 Americans lived in Mexico, most of them directly or indirectly extending American trade with this country, they should have in him a friend at court. In other words, he was forever trying to establish an influence with the Mexican government whatever that was.

After the removal of Henry Lane Wilson as ambassador last July, no one was appointed to succeed him, and O'Shaughnessy became charge d'affaires.

It is believed he made no representations as to the policy of recognizing the Huerta government. Certainly if he did they were never known outside the state department and cabinet.



Nelson O'Shaughnessy.

He makes the abstract sound like the concrete in a remarkable way.

He was appointed first by Roosevelt in 1904 as secretary to Copenhagen at the age of twenty-seven. He was one of those rich young fellows in New York city who ran to clothes, tennis and money. Some people call them "clubmen," though of course he would sooner eat soup with his knife than use such an expression. His family wished him into the diplomatic service because he did not care enough for money to work for it.

The Republican senators of his state held his appointment up, but Roosevelt had one of his obstinate fits and finally shoved it through.

In 1905 he was transferred to Berlin as third secretary and played tennis with the crown prince. In 1907 he went to Vienna, where he stayed four years.

He was distinguished in neither place except as a jolly good fellow—which nobody can deny—and a chap whose taste in gentlemen's shirts, suitings and stockings was infallibly prophetic.

He was offered the appointment as minister to Bucharest, but some of his zealous friends had his appointment held up in the senate, hoping to get him a better one.

He knew nothing of this at the time, but was blamed for it, and for discipline he was given second secretaryship to Mexico. This was in the days before the excitement and diplomatically a distinct step downward.

Doubtless he was expected to resign, but he didn't, and his reward followed quickly. A month after O'Shaughnessy's arrival in Mexico City Diaz fled, and the Mexican post became the most important in our service. Then O'Shaughnessy forgot about shirts and ties. For a big show was coming off and he wanted to take part in it.

Francisco Madero entered Mexico City as the leader of a social revolution. He stood for the redistribution of property in land. He rode into power on the promises he made the peasants that he would make them own-

But all during this trying period his personal relations with Huerta remained friendly, though of course political relations frequently came near the breaking point.

John Lind was sent to Mexico as the president's personal representative, but except for ten days in the capital he remained here at Vera Cruz, 300 miles away, and negotiations with Huerta were carried on directly through O'Shaughnessy.

There were dozens of times when an open break meaning war with the ex-



Henry Lane Wilson.

plosive alcoholic old Indian dictator might have been precipitated, but O'Shaughnessy realized this was what the home government did not then want and staved it off.

It must have taken considerable staving off, especially after President Wilson's announced policy of "watchful waiting" for Huerta's fall, but O'Shaughnessy and a lot of other O'Shaughnessys behind him in direct line have kissed the blarney stone and he managed it.

One of his chief difficulties during this period was getting Americans out of jail. Huerta for the life of him couldn't see why they shouldn't stay in jail for their offenses, real or otherwise, while President Wilson was "watchfully waiting."

One reason for O'Shaughnessy's success in Mexico, as well as for his popularity in Viennese society, is undoubtedly because he is a Catholic.

The main reason, however, seems to be his human understanding, his extraordinary ability for getting into the other man's skin and seeing things from his standpoint, and in his language. He speaks French, Italian, German and Spanish.

Talk to him for half an hour and you feel like laying your problems before him; for another half hour and he is helping you solve them.

The most conspicuous example of his native diplomatic endowment may be left to the end. He not only was intimate personally with Diaz, Madero and Huerta, one after the other, but he kept his job successfully under Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson.

This young diplomat of thirty-seven plays poker equally well with or without cards under the bland exterior of a dandy. When the Irish take that line, they're hard to fool—and, when they want to be, they're great fools.

Gets \$10,000 in Tips.

St. Louis.—John M. Green, head usher at the St. Louis Union station resigned after having saved \$10,000 which he received in tips during the past ten years.

WILSON IN A TENT

PRESIDENT MAKES HIS SUMMER HEADQUARTERS IN THE OLD FASHIONED GARDEN.

SUBSTITUTE FOR EXERCISE

Life In Fresh Air Is Expected to Do Much Toward Keeping the Chief Executive in Trim During the Hot Weather.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—President Wilson has pitched a headquarters tent in the old-fashioned flower garden lying just south of the one-story annex, which forms the east approach to the White House. He has made up his mind that he will spend a large part of the summer in Washington and as the summers here notoriously are hot, he intends to get all the breezes and fresh air that he can while at his trying administration work.

Unlike two of his predecessors in office, Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson has not been able to get all the exercise that he needs to keep himself in perfect physical trim. Physicians say continuous fresh air will make up to some extent for the lack of bodily exercise. It must not be understood that the president is a sick man, for he is not; he simply is somewhat tired and has determined to do that which will overcome the tired feeling as much as possible.

When Mr. Taft came into office there were many alterations made in the east wing of the White House, where the cabinet room, the president's private office and the offices of the clerical force are located. The president's office is a circular room in the south side of the office annex. It communicates by a passageway with the office of the private secretary, which is at the southwest corner of the building. The outlook from the president's room and from the cabinet room as well and from one end of Secretary Tumulty's room is over the great south grounds of the White House and on to the monument and beyond that to the Potomac river.

Tent Site Well Protected. The change which President Taft made necessitated an encroachment on the grounds of the tennis court, where President Roosevelt and his tennis cabinet played games almost daily for the seven years in which the colonel was in the White House. If the tennis court had not been built upon it would have made an ideal site for President Wilson's outdoor camp, for it would have been close to Secretary Tumulty's office and to the offices of the executive clerks.

The old-fashioned garden, in which the president's tent is located, has a hedge of privet on two sides of it, a third side being enclosed by the east White House wing, while the fourth side is open to the great grounds of the house and beyond them to the river over what are known as the white lot, the monument grounds and the Potomac drive.

The old-fashioned garden was planned and planted by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, who found what she thought were too many "botanical specimens" in the White House grounds, in other words, too many unfamiliar flowers. So the old-fashioned garden was laid out and largely was planted by the president's wife's hands. There are lilacs, syringas, pansies, sweet-williams, bachelor's buttons, forget-me-nots, hollyhocks, peonies, fuchsias, nasturtiums and all the rest. President Wilson will have a fragrant old-fashioned environment.

Must Show Their Colors.

Prohibition and woman suffrage are today squarely before the house of representatives as questions to be voted upon. For years the friends of both causes have been attempting to secure record votes on the questions in house and senate and for years they have failed. Now it seems likely that the prohibition amendment will be voted on in the house before the adjournment of the present session. Suffrage possibly may have to wait.

For a long time suffragists and advocates of prohibition have been urging members of the house to see to it that both amendments were brought to a vote. The answers which the prohibitionists and the suffragists received were alike in virtually every instance. The proponents of the amendments were told that the judiciary committee had not acted and that nothing could be done unless that body made a report.

So it was that the members of the judiciary committee were made the targets and they resented what they said was the throwing on their shoulders by the other representatives of the blame for inaction. The committee resolved to let the house fight the matter out for itself, and it has reported both amendments, although no

SEEKS TO FOSTER THRIFT

National Society Formed to Promote Economy Among All Classes of the People.

"When I was a kid there was such a tragedy in my life that every day I used to sit on the bank of a stream at noon and cry. The tragedy was that my shoes had so many holes in them I couldn't join the other boys in using shoes for boats on the stream. Theirs floated. Mine wouldn't."

Representative James Francis Burke, member of congress from Pennsylvania, who has come out with a strong endorsement of the work of the American Society for Thrift, was the speaker. He wants to promote economy among all classes.

Representative Burke's success has been the result of his industry, his habits of thrift and his appreciation of the value of money. Although still a young man, he is one of the most influential members of the house, and is wealthy. Also, he has a big law practise in Pittsburgh.

recommendation was made for passage or for non-passage of the two proposals.

There is some humor in the situation in which the house finds itself today. There are plenty of members of congress who think that prohibition may be a good thing and yet who fear that if they vote for the amendment all the forces of the liquor interests in the United States will be used to compass their defeat. On the other hand they are afraid that if they vote against the amendment all the forces of prohibition and of the temperance cause generally will be used against them at the polls.

On the proposed suffrage amendment to the constitution the position of the representatives is much like that in which they find themselves on the question of prohibition. Women vote in a good many states already, and woman has a tremendous influence in whatever state she lives. Representatives do not like the idea of having the suffrage influence against them and they do not like the idea of having the anti-suffrage influence against them. They are in a peculiar position and it seems to some observers in Washington that they will do what all representatives ought to do, vote as they believe and let the consequences be what they may.

Recognition for Canal Work.

Congress apparently is prepared finally to take action on a bill which makes provision for the recognition of the services of the officers of the army and navy who held membership on the isthmian canal commission and to whose hard and devoted service the completion of the waterway is due.

The proposed legislation will give the thanks of congress to the army and navy officers concerned and will give authority for their promotion. If the bill becomes a law George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the canal project, will be made a major general of the line, and Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, sanitary expert of the zone, will be made a major general in the medical department. Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, the builder of the Gatun dam, locks and spillway and the creator of the Gatun lake, and Lieut. Col. H. F. Hodges, the designer of the operating machinery of the canal, will be made brigadier generals in the engineer corps. Commander H. H. Rousseau, the civil engineer of the navy who did constructive work on the sea approaches to the canal, will be appointed to the grade of rear admiral "of the lower nine in that corps."

Thanks of Congress to All.

What doubtless will be more grateful to all these officers than promotion is the provision in the bill which gives to all of them the thanks of congress for their "distinguished service in constructing the Panama canal."

Care was taken in framing the bill to avoid interfering with the promotion of officers of the army and navy, either senior or junior in grade to the men whom it is proposed to advance. The bill provides for the promotion of Colonel Goethals and Brigadier General Gorgas to the rank of major generals, the one of the line and the other in the medical department, but in order to accomplish this without interfering with the promotion of other men the existing number of major generals of the line and the number in the medical department are increased by one each. Thus it will be seen readily that this not only will not interfere with the promotions of men of junior grade, but actually will advance the junior officers of the engineer corps one grade, because of the vacancy caused by the promotion of Colonel Goethals, who is now an engineer officer.

In order that the promotion of Colonels Sibert and Hodges shall not interfere with the regular promotions of junior officers in the corps of engineers, two additional brigadier generalships are provided in the corps of engineers. The promotion of Sibert and Hodges to these ranks will promote every officer junior to them in the engineer corps, one file.

Extra Grade Is Temporary.

William C. Gorgas, now the surgeon general of the army with the rank of brigadier general, has only a little more than four years to serve. When he retires or leaves the service from whatever cause the extra grade which it is proposed to provide for him "shall cease and determine." A similar provision is made to fit the cases of the other officers of whose promotion the bill takes cognizance. In the past when junior officers were promoted to general rank there was a good deal of criticism of the act. Unquestionably the framers of the present measure had this matter in mind when they gave consideration to promotion as a reward.

The services of Lieut. Col. David Du B. Gaillard, the digger of the Cullebra cut, who died as the result of his devotion to duty, were recognized by congress. Colonel Gaillard was dead when congress took action, but his high services to his country were recognized in a manner as close as possible to that in which the thanks of congress are given to a living man.

ESSENTIALS NEEDED TO PRODUCE MILKERS



Fine Herd of Young Cattle at Pasture.

(By A. A. BORLAND. Copyright, 1914.)

To insure strong, vigorous calves begin caring for them before birth by giving the mother palatable and nutritious food, rich in protein and ash. Clover hay, corn silage and from two to four pounds of grain mixture made of two parts (by weight) of oats, two parts wheat bran and one part linseed oil meal form an excellent ration for this purpose. Give grain sparingly for a few days before and after calving.

It is important a calf receive the first, or colostrum, milk of the dam, being rich in mineral matter, with laxative properties necessary to prevent digestive disorders. Remove the calf from its dam within three days from birth, as the sooner it is removed the more easily it is taught to drink from the pail.

The first two weeks feed the calf three times daily, giving eight to ten pounds of milk per day the first week and ten to twelve pounds per day the second week. The third week whole milk may be substituted by skim milk and a grain supplement, so by the end of the fourth week it has been entirely eliminated. The amount of skim milk may gradually be increased to sixteen or eighteen pounds daily. Grain is best fed dry, beginning with a handful

after feeding milk. When the calf is a month old and being fed entirely on skim milk, hay and grain, the amount of grain may be one-half pound daily, at the end of two months one pound daily and at the end of three months two pounds daily, and no further increase is necessary for six months. A good mixture is three parts (by weight) of cornmeal, three parts ground oats, three parts wheat bran and one part linseed oil meal.

If the skim milk is limited various substitutes may be used after the calf is thirty days old. The Cornell station found dried skim milk powder gave the best results, and calf meals gave good results, strong calves having been raised by their use without milk.

In raising calves indigestion and scours are often troublesome and are traced to one or more of the following causes: Too much milk, cold milk, sour milk, unclean pails or unclean surroundings. The best remedy is to remove the cause. When a severe case appears reduce the feed at once and give three ounces of castor oil in a pint of milk, to be followed in four to six hours by a teaspoonful of a mixture of one part salol and two parts subnitrate of bismuth three times daily until the calf improves.

TO RENEW FERTILITY

FERTILIZER AND GREEN MANURE CROPS ARE EXCELLENT.

To Build Up Soil in Nitrogen Recourse Must Be Had to the Growing of Leguminous Plants, Such as Peas, Beans and Clovers.

(By C. A. MOORES, Tennessee Experiment Station. Copyright, 1914.)

As an all-around means of soil improvement, no other material equals manure. Frequently, however, people want to know what to use to supplement insufficient supply of manure. If nothing be known about the special needs of the soil use a high grade complete fertilizer, such as truck growers make. One thousand or 1,500 pounds per acre is not too much, and this amount may be applied broadcast and mixed throughout the soil. However, a part may be saved for the row or in the hill for crops like potatoes, tomatoes, etc.

But will even 1,500 pounds per acre of high grade complete fertilizer build up the fertility of soil? The answer is quite simple. Fifteen hundred pounds of fertilizer contain several times the phosphoric acid removed by a heavy crop of vegetables, and the unused portion will remain in soil for the benefit of succeeding crops. The supply of potash need not give concern, but the weakness of the fertilizer is the low content of the high priced element, nitrogen.

A comparison of the proportions of plant food elements present in fertilizers with those found in crops will make this point clear. Take corn, for example. In mature plants for every ten pounds of phosphoric acid are found 23 pounds of potash and 32 pounds of nitrogen, but in a common brand of trucker's fertilizer for every ten pounds of phosphoric acid are four pounds of potash and only three and one-third pounds of nitrogen. Thus 1,500 pounds of such fertilizer does not contain as much nitrogen as is required in the production of a 40-bushel corn crop and less than one-third the amount removed by a heavy crop of cabbage. In fact, all of the nitrogen demanded by common farm and garden crops cannot be profitably supplied by commercial fertilizers.

To build up soil in nitrogen, recourse must be had to the growing of manurial purposes of leguminous plants, such as peas, beans, vetches, especially clovers, all of which gather nitrogen from air. A complete fertilizer for the legumes need contain only phosphoric acid and potash, but the sweetening of soil by an occasional liming will be of benefit to them and to the garden crops. Clover should be sown freely in midsummer wherever possible. Finally, as a result of the application of manure, fertilizers, lime and the growing of legumes, fertility of soil is built up.

Kind Treatment Pays.

Good cows are not developed by harsh treatment. If she expects a whack by a milk stool or a fork handle when she is approached, is it any wonder she is nervous and kicks? If, on the contrary, she never knows fear and as you sit down to milk her, she tries to lick your shoulder and thinks you are the best calf she ever had, you can figure that kind treatment pays in dollars and cents, or from any point of view.

Keep Posted.

Keep in touch with your college of agriculture and experiment station. No farmer should be without the bulletins of these institutions. They deal with practical matters as vital to the progressive farmer as the text book is to the school boy.

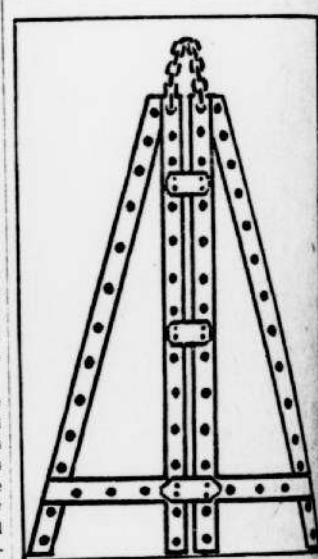
Have Some Asparagus.

Plan to set out a good liberal asparagus bed this spring. No vegetable is easier taken care of or returns more for the labor expended on it than asparagus.

IMPROVED DEVICE FOR FARM

Harrow Arranged With Hinges in Center So One Side Can Be Lifted Over Obstructions.

An improvement over the old-fashioned A-harrow is to have the implement divided in the center with two large hinges joining the two parallel pieces, writes R. P. Wagner of Louisiana in Southern Agriculturist. The



Improved Harrow.

Illustration shows a light, flexible implement that can be raised from either side to pass over obstructions, and yet leave half of the teeth on the ground. A short chain is attached to the front end of each section.

Suited to Poultry.

Many retired farmers in small towns keep poultry (also many boys and girls who are yet in school). They are just the ones to take up poultry in any of its varied forms. It is akin to the work the farmer used to do. It keeps him out of doors and he can make it as heavy or as light as his strength permits. There is fully as much poultry raised in small towns as on the farms, for there are so many flocks to a given area. However, not all of them are bringing in net profits.

South Waking Up.

The South is certainly waking up to the importance of the poultry industry. More and better shows are being scheduled this year than ever before, and each year one sees improvement in the southern breeders. There is a time when it was easy picking to take a second string to some eastern show and win. That day is passing away, and any breeder who hopes to win the blue in the future will have to take class birds to compete with any hope of winning.

Exhibition Fowl.

The fowl on exhibition is often a painted bird; its legs are heavily coated with iodine to bring out the color, his comb, face and wattle have received a generous coat of vasoline to show up its brightness, the feathers are well washed with soap and water.

Work of Alfalfa.

Alfalfa opens up the soil for root feet down, fills it with humus and nitrogen, and makes it rich in every way, easier far to work than any other, and much better to take water.

Profitable Practice.

The growing of clover and deep-rooted plants is profitably practiced on most soils, and subsoiling is profitably practised with some soils to increase their water-absorbing capacity and enable the corn roots to use the soil to greater depths.

Sweet Corn Seed.

Sweet corn seed from the north does not grow as large as at home and to make an ear as soon as it is sown to the ground. Seed corn should not be taken far, either north or south.

PATHETIC SCENES IN VERA CRUZ



In the upper photograph are seen poor Mexican children in Vera Cruz returning from the food supply station established by the Americans. Below is a group of poor women returning to their homes, each with a good supply of food given them by Uncle Sam.

water's proposed system is at present in operation in many of the big corporations in the city.

There is a bureau of child hygiene in the department of health which was first organized for the purpose of prevention of epidemics among children in the public schools. The bureau has since been enlarged to include the prevention of physical defects from advancing. Commissioner Goldwater is advocating the establishment of a bureau of adult hygiene.

Although the idea is still in its in-

fancy the commissioner has been giving it a test by applying it to the 3,000 or more employees in his department. He expects within a short time to extend the examinations to all city employees, and if they prove of value, to every man, woman and child in the city.

Highwayman Got His Money.

Ladentown, N. Y.—Hearing groans in a woods, Albert Knowlet investigated. A highwayman knocked him down and stole \$17

ADD FIVE YEARS TO YOUR LIFE

New York Physician Would Make Compulsory Health Tests Once a Year at Least.

is thought to grow three to five years in pasture? Ah! the life of every man, put in pasture in New York if Dr. S. weeds are not hamstrings of health, used and the casting out a scheme are of a quality he intends to compare half to two undergo a health test good animals every year. Doctor Gold-