

# OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

## HAMMERING THE TURK



Gen. Sir Ian Standish Monteith Hamilton, in supreme command of the British-French army now landed on the Gallipoli peninsula to co-operate with the British-French fleet for the conquest of the Dardanelles and Constantinople, is a poet-soldier, with the tough, wiry frame of the Scotch and the Scotsman's long, narrow head, strong nose and bold chin, and with the big ears of the generous Irishman and the Irishman's ingratiating smile. The eyes are shrewd and calculating, as becomes a canny Scot, but no less emotional and full of fun—the endowment of a son of Erin.

The son of a Scotch father, stern, industrious and far-sighted, a distinguished military man himself, and of an Irish mother, fascinating, vivacious and artistic, Hamilton was born sixty-two years ago in the fortress at Corfu.

Hamilton came under the notice of Roberts in the Boer war of 1880, where he went with the Gordon Highlanders, and where, at the British defeat at Majuba hill, he discovered that there wasn't a British soldier in a hundred who knew how to handle his musket, and not one in a thousand who appreciated the necessity of learning how.

Wounded at Majuba hill and taken to the hospital, Hamilton was given up for dead. He revived when Sir Evelyn Wood dashed up, covered with mud from a long ride, to tell him that the dispatches home were going to mention his bravery. It was the first of a series of honor records which now have become so numerous that they would fill a book, while his medals and clasps, if he wore them all at the same time, would weigh him down like a coat of mail.

Hamilton has written books of poetry and ballads, a history of the Japanese campaign in Manchuria and a book on military methods. He is married to a Scotch-Irish wife, one of the best-dressed women of London society, who also has literary tastes, but who has not presented her gallant husband with any children.

## SING SING'S NEW WARDEN

When Governor Glynn appointed Thomas Mott Osborne warden of Sing Sing prison he said he did so that those who claim the present method of trying to reform men who have gone bad is wrong might have a chance to prove that their theory is the correct one. Mr. Osborne is unhampered by any power except the laws, and the trial of his system of treating prisoners is being watched by the country with keen interest.

Mr. Osborne, who is heir to a large fortune, has been intensely interested in prison reform, and he believes there is something good in everybody, even in the unlucky wretch who has to wear prison gray and sleep in a cell.

Not only does Mr. Osborne believe in the men in the cells, but he goes further. He does not believe in the cells. If he could have his way, there would be no Sing Sing; there would be no more of the dank cells, dark and gloomy, with their walls dripping moisture and breeding disease; there would be no more of the wearing down a man with solitary confinement, shattering his health and ruining his self-respect so that he is indelibly stamped "prison made" when he again gets out and tries to get a job.

He believes that a lot of the fellows behind the bars are no worse than a lot who are at large; he believes that a lot of them are the victims of circumstances, driven to crime maybe by the extremity to which they have been put; he believes that some of them are there because they never had a better training in their youth and did not know a crime when they saw one. A lot more, he knows, had good bringing up, but fell victims to evil associates.



## ILLINOIS' FIRST WOMAN MAYOR



Mrs. Angela Rose Canfield of Warren, first woman mayor in Illinois, who was elected over two other candidates by a plurality of four votes, has ideals for her little city.

Warren, situated within half a mile of the Wisconsin state line in Jo Daviess county, is not a bad place at all, she says. She will try to make the city even more attractive than it is during the two years she will oversee its municipal affairs.

The first woman mayor in Illinois, and, incidentally, the second in the United States, is seventy-four years young.

"Young as I certainly am," she said, "I am confident that I have reached years of discretion. I know I can run Warren's affairs better than they have been in the past."

"There are things in the city of Warren that need to be remedied. I have not lived here for 35 years without knowing all about them. First

and foremost among them is graft. Graft has got to go from this town."

Mrs. Canfield was born in New York state. During the Civil war days, when she was Mrs. O. J. Hildreth—she has been twice married—she was superintendent of the Nashville messhouse of the United States army.

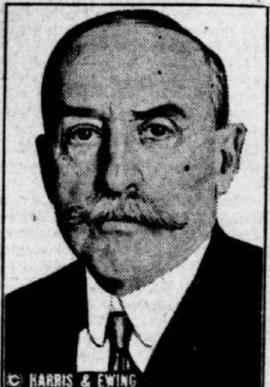
When the "Molly McGuire" were keeping the eastern Pennsylvania coal region in terror and destroying lives and property, Mrs. Canfield was an operative for a detective agency. For the most part she worked inside, but on a number of occasions was sent out into the region on missions which she invariably carried through successfully. Now she is a milliner.

## "DEAR OLD BEN"

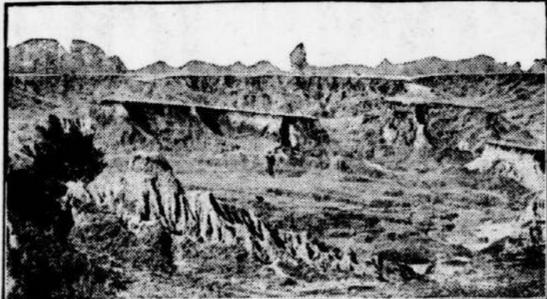
His intimate friends refer to him affectionately as "Dear Old Ben." His superiors describe him with the single word "loyal." His subordinates call him "human." And, in brief, coupled with his record for steady advancement and absolute dependability, which has made him the prototype in the navy of what Brig. Gen. Hugh Scott, chief of staff, stands for in the army, these characteristics give perhaps as good an idea as can be obtained of the kind of man Rear Admiral William Shepherd Benson, chief of naval operations, really is.

But he not misled by the nickname, or by the fact that he was graduated in '77, and is nearing his sixtieth birthday, into picturing him as a crotchety and bewhiskered old sea dog; for after you have heard his friends call him "Old Ben" and have heard how he has spent 22 years at sea, circumnavigating the African coast at one time and going to the Arctic with the Greely relief expedition at another, meeting Admiral Benson includes considerable of a shock.

In appearance "Old Ben" is a "fine upstanding" man of forty-five. He is tall, well knit, and compactly snappy. His dark hair is closely cropped and shows traces of graying. His mouth is large and friendly, and his eyes, dark and deep set, snap with the light of instant comprehension, for you don't have to say a thing to "Old Ben" more than once.



## USE OF COVER CROPS TO CHECK EROSION



Where Gutters Have Carried Away Soil and Subsoil to a Depth of Fifteen Feet in Mississippi.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Nearly four million acres in the United States, it is estimated, have been devastated by soil erosion, and a vastly larger area has lost much of its fertility. Nowhere is soil erosion more serious than in the South. The climate, the character of the soil, the economic conditions, and the type of agriculture, which has hitherto prevailed, have all contributed to the damage, yet with the exception of the amount of rainfall every factor in erosion can be controlled by man.

Soil erosion is the carrying away of the soil by the action of wind or water. In the South the action of water is much the more important. If all the water that falls upon a given area were to be absorbed by the soil, it would cause no erosion. This, however, scarcely ever happens. Where the slope of the ground or the character of the soil is such that the water runs off rapidly, it carries with it a very appreciable quantity of soil particles, the quantity increasing as the speed of the running water increases. Where this erosion is excessive the soil is left bare and gullied. The land is hard to cultivate and so much organic matter is taken from it that it is frequently abandoned as too poor for profitable agriculture.

To check this process, terracing, deep plowing and the use of cover crops are advantageous. Vegetation not only hinders the flow of water over the surface, thus lessening the amount of erosion, but the roots striking through the soil loosen it and enable it to absorb the water more readily. In the South the use of cover crops for this purpose is particularly important because so much of the rainfall in this section is in the winter when the land is frequently bare of crops. Winter rye is particularly advantageous in holding the soil. The value of deep plowing lies in the fact that this loosens the soil for a considerable distance below the surface and thus enables the water to be absorbed quickly. Terracing obviously is designed to provide level areas for the water to fall on instead of steep hillsides down which it can rush.

The importance of measures that will check erosion is indicated by the fact that in some southern states vast areas amounting sometimes to 50 per cent of the arable land in these sections have been abandoned because

condition that practically all the water which fell on it was absorbed. As a result the land increased in value so that the owner declined \$100 an acre for it. The cost of reclamation was approximately \$10 an acre. It is simpler, however, to prevent excessive erosion than to reclaim land after it has occurred.

Locations for Creameries. In developing the dairy industry throughout the South a very important matter is the selection of the locations in which to erect creameries. No one would build a sawmill where there is little or no timber suitable to be made into lumber, and it would be equally unwise to start a creamery where the supply of milk and cream is insufficient for economical operation of the plant. In many dairy regions creameries have been operated successfully and have brought prosperity to the community. On the other hand, there are many closed creameries in the United States and many farmers who have lost money by unwise investments in them.

The first essential for the success of a creamery is a sufficient supply of milk and cream. An insufficient supply means a loss for all concerned. The number of available cows in a community is frequently overestimated. About six hundred southern cows should provide raw material enough, and if this is sent to the creamery in the form of whole milk the cows should all be within five miles of the creamery.

In order to keep expenses reasonably low, an average of at least 1,200 pounds of butter must be made each week, which will require about one thousand pounds of butter fat. The smaller the output the greater the cost per pound of butter, for some of the expenses will remain approximately the same whether the daily output is one hundred or two hundred pounds.

If a careful canvass reveals the fact that, excluding those required to meet the demands of home consumption, the necessary cows are available, the information should be sent to either the state agricultural college or the Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., with a request for plans and advice for the organization, building and equipment of a plant that will be likely to succeed under existing local conditions.

Next to an insufficient supply of milk, one of the most frequent causes



A Gently Rolling Field Invaded by Gullies That Started on Steeper Slopes.

the water has carried off much of the best soil and impaired the value of what has been left. On moderate slopes in the Piedmont region of North Carolina erosion has been estimated to cause a yearly loss in crop values alone of three dollars an acre, making the total loss in this region over two million dollars each year. On the other hand, there are many hilly farms in which excessive erosion is effectively prevented. Farmers who wish detailed information of the best methods of terracing and other means of control, should write to the United States department of agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin No. 20, Circular No. 94 of the Bureau of Plant Industry or U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 180.

When land has once been badly eroded the task of reclaiming it is apt to be difficult and long. It can be done, however, and at times may be made very profitable. An instance of this is a tract of 38 acres near Johnson City, Tenn., which was purchased four years ago for \$53 an acre. At that time the land was badly eroded and there was one gully eight or ten feet deep. This the new owner filled with debris and soil, 200 loads of manure were applied, and the soil was plowed to a depth of ten inches, planted to rye and the rye turned under. The deep plowing and the organic matter in the rye left the soil in such

of creamery failures is the erection of poorly planned and cheaply constructed creameries equipped with expensive but more or less useless machinery. Many creameries have been organized by promoters who derived their profit from the sale of the plant and its equipment, not from its successful operation after they had severed their connection with it. In consequence, it was to their interest to unload as expensive and as poor a plant upon the farmers as they could.

Cases are on record in which promoters have secured the signatures of farmers to documents which purported to be nothing more than a general expression of opinion that a creamery in that place would be a good thing. Later it developed that the document was an iron-clad agreement to take stock in the company. Creameries organized in such a way prove profitable only to the organizers. Moreover the failure of one or two such companies serves to discourage dairying in that region for many years thereafter.

Before it is decided to build a creamery, therefore, its prospective shareholders should convince themselves of three things: (1) That there will be milk and cream enough for it to be operated economically; (2) that the marketing facilities are adequate; and (3) that the plant to be built is well designed and equipped and the cost reasonable.

## LIME IS POULTRY ESSENTIAL

Abundance of Article Should Be Provided for Hens at All Times to Produce Egg Shells.

Hens produce so many eggs during the heavy laying season that a large amount of lime is necessary to produce egg shells. Nature furnishes some of this, but nature did not intend the hen to lay more eggs than the peasant, so those who have nature-faked her into an egg machine

should see that she has plenty of the article, which is best provided in the form of cracked oyster shell.

Success in Dairying. The highest financial success in dairy farming depends upon the ability of the dairyman to select, grow and develop profitable cows.

Many farmers who are now raising a few pigs could easily add a great many more at a good profit with very little extra work.

**CASTORIA**  
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.  
A Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of  
**INFANTS & CHILDREN**  
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic.  
**NOT NARCOTIC.**  
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER  
Pumpkin Seed—  
Aloe Sassa—  
Rhubarb Sassa—  
Anise Seed—  
Sage—  
Licorice—  
Worm Seed—  
Cinnamon—  
Waterproof Flavor—  
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.  
Facsimile Signature of  
**Chas. H. Fletcher**  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,  
NEW YORK.  
At 6 months old,  
35 Doses—35 CENTS  
Exact Copy of Wrapper

## Children Cry For

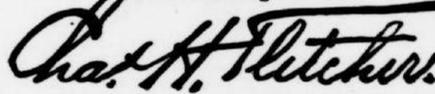


## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of



In Use For Over 30 Years  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## MIKE AT THE TELEPHONE

Could Hardly Be Called a Success at the Work to Which He Had Been Assigned.

Mike had just come over from the old country to work with his brother, who was butler in a millionaire's home. It was a morning custom for Mrs. Rich to have several chats with her friends over the telephone. Sometimes these talks stretched well into the forenoon. James, the brother, was tired of this, and inducted Mike, the greenhorn, into the work.

The first morning Mike tried his hand disaster resulted. Mrs. Bucks called up.

"Answer that," ordered Jimmy to Mike. "If it is Mrs. Bucks tell her to hold the line."

Mike took down the receiver and listened.

"Is Mrs. Rich there," a voice asked. No answer from Mike.

"Who is at the phone?" in a milder tone.

"It's me, Mike."

"I want Mrs. Rich—this is Mrs. Bucks," said the lady in anger.

"All right," said Mike. "Just hold the rope."

The Uplifters. "I believe that humanity is born with the desire to improve itself," said the altruist.

"I don't know about all humanity," said the cynical person, "but I'm convinced that half humanity is born with a desire to improve the other half, regardless of consequences."

Something to Wish. "My husband is a jack of all trades." "Don't you wish he were an ace in just one?"

Anything that can be purchased for five cents will have a large clientele.

The more money a man has the louder his children talk.

## FOR HALF A CENTURY



WOODS' FEVER PILLS have stood the test as the best remedy for Chills and Fever and all Bilious and Malarial Diseases. Once tried always used. Sold by your druggist. DR. WM. WOOD & SONS, CAIRO, ILL.

## Accidental Inventions.

The ancients believed that there was a certain kind of mineral substance in existence by means of which all the common metals could be turned into gold. This supposed substance was called the philosopher's stone, and the alchemists of classic times and during the middle ages spent much time and labor in search of this wonderful substance.

Of course, since nothing of the kind ever existed, it was never found; but it is worth remembering that some of the most notable inventions were discovered in this wide search. It was in looking for the philosopher's stone that the German chemist, Botticher, stumbled upon the secret of making the beautiful Dresden porcelain.

Roger Bacon, in the same way, discovered the composition of gunpowder; Geber found the properties of acids; Van Helmont discovered the nature of gas, and Doctor Glauber found the secret of making the salts which now bear his name.

No Exception. "It is an ill wind which blows no good to anybody."

"Why, even an ill wind blows good to the doctors."

Not Proportionate. "They say the national conscience is growing."

"They can't prove it by the national conscience fund."

A woman never entirely forgives her husband for not being a hero.

Many a big head is full of emptiness.

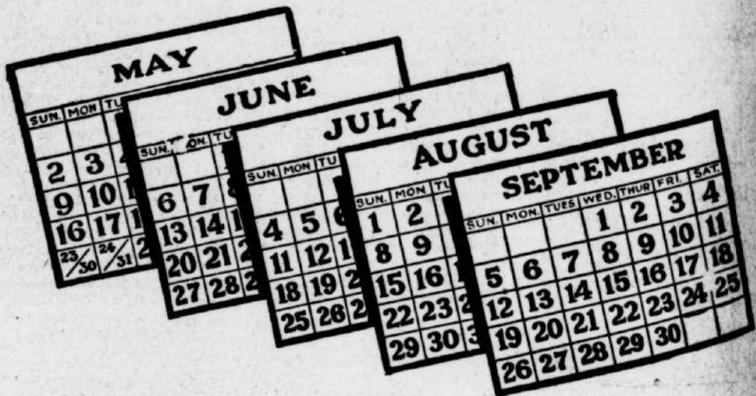
Really Quite Arduous. "Tilbury seems to have no trouble in winning the favor of the fair sex."

"No trouble? Are you aware he spends hours every day practicing the latest dance steps?"

Quite Contrary. "So Jiggs is just broken down."

"Yes; completely broken up"—the timore American.

When a jealous wife finds her husband's keys she starts in to look for trouble.



## With Summer's Coming

Lighter, wholesome food should replace the more hearty, heat-producing winter diet. A summer food should be tasty, nourishing and easy to serve.

# Post Toasties

are the inner meats of choice white indian corn—cooked, seasoned, rolled thin and skilfully toasted to a delicate golden-brown crispness.

FRESH-SEALED in the big, yellow, wax-wrapped cartons, Post Toasties come to your table as crisp and delicious as when they leave the ovens.

There's no fuss or bother over a hot stove with Toasties. Ready to eat from the package with good milk, cream or fresh berries—a happy solution of the never-ending problem, what to serve.

## Post Toasties—the Superior Corn Flakes

Sold by Grocers everywhere.