



# THE GENTLE ZEPHYR DID IT— MADE AMERICA GREAT

**P**ROF. WILLIS L. MOORE, chief of the weather bureau, believes that the state of the wind is a factor in our daily health, knowledge of which should no more be neglected than whether we eat mushrooms or tomatoes for dinner, or whether we blow out the gas at night or turn off the cook. If we are to accept Prof. Moore's declaration of independence, all fetiches or theories as to the cause of American supremacy must be cast aside and thrown to the winds—to the east wind, preferably. To the east wind, because that is the opposite of the west wind, and Washington's weather wonder-worker announces that it is to the west wind that Americans owe to-day what they proudly possess. It is because the west wind carries no disease, is highly electrified, bears ozone, has a "downward component," and in all respects is as virtuous and life-giving as its opposite, the east wind, is pernicious and life-destroying, that we are to-day a great nation and commercial leader.

"It is well known to meteorologists that easterly winds either hug the earth or have an upward component of motion," he says. "They, therefore, gather the humidity, dust, disease, and other bacteria, and, as a rule, they are warm and humid. All of these conditions make them foul winds, under which animal life is enervated and rendered susceptible to the germs which the winds themselves carry and disseminate. The converse is true of the west wind. They come from above, with a downward component of motion that be a direct relation to the velocity. They come from the regions where the air is dry, pure, and highly electrified, and where ozone exists in comparatively large quantities. The cool, pure air of the north-west wind is, therefore, an invigorating air."

Seekers after health and restored vigor need only to pursue the west wind. The more constantly they are bathed in its ozone, electricity, and "downward component," the more speedy and complete will be their cure. In hospitals and sick rooms, when anxious friends are in agonies of suspense as to whether the patient will survive, or be pushed across the dividing line into other regions, doctors will be quite non-essential. All one needs is a weather vane. If the wind bloweth from the west, all is well. The sick one will recover. But if the wind is from the east, abandon hope. Of course, if the letters on the weather vane be misplaced, accurate forecasts are impossible.

Summer visitors to the Atlantic coast would indignantly deny Prof. Moore's indictment of the east wind as foul and humid, while the hotel proprietors would be willing to make affidavits to the contrary. Science is not to be sneered at, though, and it must be a mere delusion that a vacation on our Eastern coast—sailing, bathing, and lying in the sand in the face of the east wind—is an aid to health and happiness. Henceforth "eastern shore" seems doomed to lose its friends; its winds are "foul." Japan, where east and southeast winds prevail for more than six months in the year, cannot be a progressive nation; the Moore theory forbids it. The Romans, who lived in Italy, which on the wind charts is dotted with arrows pointing

in every direction, could not have been a great race of world conquerors; they had not sufficient west wind.

The climate of California has long been famed as one of the ideal spots of the world for human existence. Yet part of the secret of its delightful weather lies in the western winds, which coming from the vast expanses of the Pacific Ocean, are moist, not dry, and warm, not cool. On the other hand, the regions west of the Rocky Mountains and coast ranges, are for the most part arid and uninhabitable by man, except as artificial means are introduced by which he can raise enough for his sustenance. Yet the prevailing winds in the States of Arizona, New Mexico, parts of Idaho, and Utah are west winds. Further East are the prairie States, extending even beyond the Mississippi. That this entire section, now the home of millions of people, and producing food for millions more, does not form an American Sahara, is due to the influence of the Gulf of Mexico, in the opinion of the meteorologists. At the very moment of Prof. Moore's announcement, their works on his shelves united in declaring that the mountains of Mexico shunt the rain-bearing winds of the gulf to the North, watering the cornfields and green plains of the West.

The opinion of most meteorologists seems to be that winds usually blow to the land from the ocean, carrying moisture. Their temperature is according to that of the water over which they pass. If transverse mountains are encountered, the wind is forced upward, losing heat as it rises, and thereby causing the condensation of its water vapor. If the mountains are very high, as the Rockies, when the wind reaches the summit of the range it will have lost all its moisture, and is much colder, having given up its energy.

Rushing down on the opposite side, it gains heat, through compression, without doing work. It is claimed, and therefore sweeps the lands beyond as a dry, warm wind, such as is found on every desert. In fact, it is declared that it is the mountains which make the deserts, drawing from the winds as they do all their life-sustaining moisture. Consequently, the character of the wind from any point of the compass seems mainly to be governed by the nature of the earth's surface over which it has passed or is passing. Further influences are the sun, as at the equator and the poles, where certain definite processes go on continually. Another influence which diverts the trade winds from their absolute north and south path is the rotation of the earth.

It is this variability in the climatic elements and differences of geographical situation which give to the countries of the earth their various climates. Thus is explained the fact that New England, with its easterly winds, and England, with its southwest wind—practically the prevailing wind of the entire season round—resemble one another in climate.

Much as one may enjoy gazing at the setting sun, descending within its shrine of glory, while the gentle twilight wind, which often comes from the west in this section fans one's face, there is little to be heard among other men of science in support of Prof. Moore's declaration.—Washington Post.

## BAPTIST MINISTER QUILTS TO GO INTO BUSINESS.

Rev. Donald D. MacLaurin has resigned as pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Chicago and leaves the pulpit to embark on a business career. The withdrawal of Dr. MacLaurin from the ministry is the result of his espousal of the cause of Prof. George Burman Foster of the University of Chicago before the Baptist ministers' conference of Chicago during the proceedings of the university lecturer from that body because of Unitarian utterances and writings.

Severe criticism of the action of the conference and the ministers who were responsible for it was voiced by Dr. MacLaurin, who declared that they were guilty of a "betrayal of the fundamental principles of the Baptist denomination." The retiring pastor said his defense of Prof. Foster was merely in the name of justice and that he would have defended any other member of the conference in the same way. "There is an impression throughout the country," said Dr. MacLaurin, "that because I defended Prof. Foster I share his religious views. This I wish to deny emphatically."

Dr. MacLaurin has been a Baptist minister thirty-six years, including the nine years he preached while work-



Rev. Donald D. MacLaurin, D.D.

ing for his degree at Colgate University. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary society. He has been preaching in Chicago nearly three years, having come from New York City, and has been one of the city's most able and widely known ministers.

## BEAR TEARS KEEPER.

With his body badly torn and mangled by teeth and claws and his left arm almost torn from its socket, Richard Spicer, a keeper at the Bronx Park Zoo, New York, was unconscious when rescued from the bear pit after a desperate struggle with an angry bear. He was removed to a hospital in a critical condition. Elwyn Sanborn, a photographer, escaped from the pit with minor hurts after a hard fight with the animal. Patcha, a huge brown Russian bear, who had always been considered mild-tempered, became angered when Spicer attempted to make her sit up with her cubs and pose for a photograph. First dealing him a



terrific blow with her paw, she next seized him by the arm and dragged him into the den, clawing and mauling him. Sanborn grabbed an iron bar and rushed to the rescue of Spicer, who by that time had been rendered unconscious. Patcha turned on him, but the photographer managed to fight her off. His screams and the cries of a hundred spectators brought other attendants, who rescued the imperiled men.

## Not to Be Disturbed.

A Voice Over the Phone—Is this Mrs. Tingler's residence?  
The Maid—Yes.  
The Voice—Is Mrs. Biddle there?  
Mrs. Atherton Biddle?  
The Maid—Yes, she's playing bridge with her club. I'm sure she can't come to the phone.  
The Voice—Well, just say to her right away, please, that her residence is burning.  
The Maid—Thank you. I'll let her know as soon as they finish the set. I know she wouldn't want me to disturb her now. Good-by.—St. Paul Dispatch.

## Generally Has That Effect.

She—I wonder why Methusalem lived to such a great old age?  
He—Perhaps some young woman married him for his money.—Boston Ev. Transcript.

## The Innocent Victim.

"I believe," said the blunt individual, "in speaking my mind and calling a spade a spade."  
"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "Many are that way. The tendency is what corrupts the vocabularies of so many parrots."—Washington Star.

## Nature.

Little—Do you have fine sunsets at your country place?  
Hattie—Oh, glorious! Last night there was a regular Tiffany setting.—Puck.

## BIRD CHAT.

Birds shun pestilent places and all places infected with plagues. The hens of America lay 850,000,000 eggs annually. The swiftest animal is the ostrich, which can do a mile a minute. A pigeon has been known to fly a thousand miles in two days, six hours and seventeen minutes. Game cocks and ducks sometimes take to catching mice, which they devour greedily.

## In Eccevo.

"I inherited my father's brains, otherwise I am completely bust." But he turned quite red when the lady said:  
"Who's holding your inheritance in trust?"  
—Town Topics.

## A Modern Explanation.

So you lost your money gambling in stocks? said the severe friend.  
"No, I merely took a flyer when something was wrong with the steering gear."—Washington Star.

## BIBLES IN 450 TONGUES

Stream Starting from "Door of a Million Bibles" That Circles Globe.

## INTEREST IN THE SCRIPTURES.

Ninety Million Copies Printed in Various Languages and at Prices to Suit Every Purse.

There is a door in a 4th avenue building in New York City which has all the hallmarks of shipping department doors in general—battered side posts, polished iron chutes, boxes on the sidewalk marked with names that seem to have been taken haphazard from a gazetteer, the New York Sun says. There is a special name attached to this particular door. This is the door of a million bibles. Out of this door each year 1,000,000 bibles pass to be distributed through the world.

The rumor that a conditional gift of \$500,000 from Mrs. Russell Sage awaits the action of the bible society in raising a similar amount is confirmed. Already large sums have been received from the various agencies about the country to be added to the fund which is being raised. It takes approximately \$600,000 to pay the expenses of the society each year and the \$1,000,000 that the officials expect to receive through Mrs. Sage's gift will be considered in the light of a nest egg, something to depend on in financial depressions and slacking up of contributions.

It was Sir Walter Scott who in his last illness, after asking a friend to read aloud to him and hearing the interrogation as to the book desired, said, "There is only one." As to this "only one," there is, according to the statistics of the American Bible Society, no evidence that the interest of the human family has lapsed into indifference. A record of approximately

## ATLANTIC GLOBE SIGHTS.

The friends who flatter us are the ones we say "understand" us.  
Gee whiz, but how a busy man hates the idle people who bother him!  
The trouble with the hen that lays the golden egg is that she is not very busy.  
When a woman says of a man, "He ain't no angel," it's a sign she thinks she is.  
A man occasionally makes what he thinks is a concession, which afterwards turns out sixty or seventy bushels to the acre.

# TRAMP'S TRIP Around the World



**H**ARRY A. FRANCK, has followed in the footsteps of Wyckoff, the sociologist of Princeton University, and the late Josiah Flint in leading the life of a tramp. Unlike Wyckoff, he did not undertake this for the study of mankind, and unlike Flint he was not a tramp because he felt in his blood the call of the road. Mr. Franck's experience was a compromise between those of Wyckoff and Flint. He did not make sociological studies while traveling, and he did answer the call of the blood to be free. But he began life as a laborer and earned his way through High School and the University of Michigan by selling papers and waiting on table during his school days, and in the summer vacations he worked on Western railroads as a section hand or in the harvest fields of the Northwest. He got his idea of a trip around the world while he was teaching French in the Central High School of Detroit. When he was 22 he started his tramp around the world, working his way from city to city. He left Detroit and worked his way to Glasgow tending cattle. He was a sailor from Marseilles to Egypt, and at Port Said he worked at pounding beans. He was errand boy at Cairo, in Egypt, circus clown at Colombo, street car inspector at Madras, and laborer at Yokohama. Now he is doing literary work with his own experiences as a basis from which to draw.

90,000,000 volumes in eighty years speaks eloquently to the contrary. In the salesroom of the society are cases filled with duplicate copies of original books and manuscripts. The fact that the building is not fireproof is the reason why the interesting collection owned by the society is at present housed at the Lenox library. This collection contains editions of the bible in more than 150 languages and dialects. Of English versions and revisions there are approximately 5,000 volumes exclusive of the manuscripts. Here you will see one of the few "vinegar bibles," Oxford, 1716, in which a printer's mistake has been immortalized, as in the "Breeches bible." There is a facsimile of the bible printed on white satin which was presented to the empress dowager of China in 1894 by 10,000 Christian women. There is a copy of the bible done into the Mongolian dialect by Schrescherowsky, a cripple, who also

did it into Calmuck. There is a copy of the "Mazarin bible," the first book printed from movable metal types in two volumes, which appeared about the year 1455 and the first recognized copy of which was discovered in the library of Cardinal Mazarin—hence the title. It is called the "Gutenberg bible," from the name of the printer, and again termed the "Forty-two-line bible," from the number of lines in each column of its pages. Copies of the several editions of the Gutenberg bible have been sold for sums which would procure nearly 100,000 bibles now printed by the American society.

There are also copies of the Douay version of the bible used by Roman Catholics of the translations from the Latin vulgate made by the English college at Rheims, of the English version of the scriptures now in common use and of the revised edition, the work of English and American scholars, which appeared in 1855. According to the

terms of the agreement then entered into no other revision was to be published until after fourteen years, so it was not until the summer of 1901 that the American standard edition of the revised edition was given out.

**Translations in 450 Tongues.** Altogether, through the efforts of the society, translations of the bible have been made into about 450 languages and dialects.

At the present time the Bible Society is printing the bible in three of the languages of Africa which have never been used for writing. It is also printing bibles in five of the languages of the Philippines and slowly completing the printed list of thirty languages used in the islands of the south Pacific.

A great many of the books intended for distribution in the far east are printed in places other than New York. For example, there is a fine printing establishment at Yokohama under the auspices of the Bible Society which employs Japanese workmen under contract. From this place distribution is made to the Philippines and to Korea. The society also prints in Shanghai and Chentu and at Bangkok in Siam, and at Beirut in Syria. Similar work is done, some of it on presses belonging to the Presbyterian American Bible Society co-operates.

Many of the colporteurs, particularly those in the northwest, speak at least twenty different languages and continually requests are coming from them and from outside people begging that the bible may be translated into some dialect or language spoken in far-off points, the very names of which are unknown to the majority of New Yorkers. In the agency which distributes the scriptures from the city of San Francisco in California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington are Spanish-speaking Mexicans, Portuguese, one-half of all the Chinese in the United States, Japanese, Koreans, Hindus, Malays, Hawaiians and Filipinos.

Early in its history the society made arrangements to supply bibles at half cost to hotels, steamboats and railroad cars, and at the principal seaports, with New York in the lead, a large number are regularly sent among the naval forces and among seamen generally. About a million and a half books have been distributed by the marine committee.

## LAND GRABBER TRICKS

Frauds by Which the Government Is Swindled Out of Thousands of Acres.

## OBSTACLES TO SETTLEMENT.

Cattlemen Put Up Fences That Practically Inclose Large Tracts of Public Domain.

There are thousands of easy-money men in the west to-day who are operating skin games as hackneyed in that section as is juggling the shells and pea in Indiana. William Atherton Du Puy says in the Indianapolis Star, "The object of their operations is to get from Uncle Sam land to which they are not entitled. The same old games have been worked for generations.

Government lands are not highly prized in the sections where they are plentiful. The government is such an indefinite proprietor that no man has felt called upon to see that fraud is not perpetrated. To obtain legal title to land has been classed with such jocular lapses of conscience as that which cheats one's neighbor in a horse trade or surreptitiously purloins watermelons. The government, through its agents, is thoroughly familiar with these methods, and it is to prevent them that much legislation is now pending.

There is yet an empire to be saved from unfair appropriation. The government to-day owns land, exclusive of Alaska, greater in extent than all that region east of the Alleghenies upon which dwell 30,000,000 people. There is enough of it to make twelve states like New York, two like Texas or fifty like Massachusetts. There are 85,000,000 acres of it designated as coal land and 30,000,000 acres that may be irrigated. There is enough water power on it to turn the spindles of the nation, present and future. It occupies the position with relation to the public that was held by the lands of Kansas a generation ago. The ingenious methods of its wrongful appropriation are many and interesting.

Great stockmen have much influence in state and county government in the west. The states have the authority to lease public land granted them by the national government for such purposes as the maintenance of schools and institutions. Through the influence of certain wealthy men of the ranches long strips of land are leased or sold. These strips are in such forms as to compare with the frame of a picture. That portion that would go to make up the picture itself is still government land. The stockmen have a perfect right, obviously, to put fences on the land they have bought or leased. But in so doing they inclose in their pastures vast amounts of government land, which, according to law, it is unlawful to fence. This land is practically withdrawn from other settlement, for the homesteader locating there would be cut off from the world by the fences and harassed beyond endurance by the cattleman and his cowboys.

Another method of avoiding the letter of the law in fencing government land is to inclose it almost but not quite. The fence around a field may lack but a foot of inclosing it and a stout post may stand on either side of this gap. No horse or cow could crowd through it. Yet the land is not inclosed by the fence.

The live stock companies also make many filings on land through their lawyers and cowboys, who take up homesteads of 160 acres each. The homesteader is supposed to reside upon the land to make proof for the purpose of obtaining title. Where the cowpunchers are on a big ranch and moving back and forth, they can, by building a small shack on 160 acres, make such pretense as to residence as to render it difficult to cancel the pending entry. In this way the companies are able to get title to large tracts, or at least control them for many years.

There are several transcontinental railroad lines to which Congress has given the alternate or odd sections of land for from twenty to forty miles on each side of their tracks. This was given as an inducement to the railroads to build into the desolate country in early times, but the result of it has been the loss of title to the government of land that is worth many times the cost of building the railroad. The odd and even sections are so laid out that the railroad companies' grants are as the black spaces on a checker board, the intervening red spaces being government land. Cattle companies purchase the odd sections from the railroads and run their fences to inclose vast areas, the fences crossing from one odd section to another at the points where these barely touch, as do the diagonal squares on the checker board. In this way the fences, strictly speaking, are on the land purchased from the railroads, but an equal amount of government land is likewise inclosed in the pastures.

The Supreme Court has held that this does not violate the law. Yet it is practically impossible for the general public to get at even sections, and the cattlemen are getting as much benefit from them as though they were actually owned by them.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$8.15; hogs, fair to choice, \$7.00 to \$10.10; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$7.50; lambs, fair to choice, \$6.00 to \$9.15.

Teledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.11; corn, No. 2, mixed, 59c to 61c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 42c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 79c; clover seed, \$6.90.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A plain salt gargle is very good for sore throat.  
Gasoline is good to clean soil white leather shoes.  
All frozen puddings are improved by being served with whipped cream.  
Milk is good to wash white paint; cold tea equally good to wash colors.  
In buying potatoes pick those that are firm and hard and have the largest "eyes."

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.  
R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of Chicago trade says:

"The smallest comparative gain of this year appears in the bank clearings, and high trading defaults continue to affect credits. These features in part may be attributed to special causes of a temporary nature, there being no clear evidence of a reaction in business aside from that due to the unseasonable weather, which has hindered operations to some extent recently.

"A more favorable development is seen in an increasing distribution of necessities and crude materials, indicating that the purchasing power has not diminished, although the discount rate remains discouraging to extended enterprise.

"Railroad plans indicate that improvements through the coming financial year will be extensive and the successful flotation of bonds under negotiation will provide for much investment in extensions, trackage, power and mining stock.

"The wholesale markets for general merchandise were strengthened by a satisfactory attendance of visiting merchants, and the buying compared favorably with this time last year in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, furniture, men's furnishings and food products.

"Bank clearings, \$273,398,740, exceed those of the corresponding week in 1909 by 0.5 per cent, and compare with \$277,430,132 in 1908.

"Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 31, as against 36 last week, 24 in 1909 and 23 in 1908. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 numbered 8, as against 16 last week, 10 in 1909 and 7 in 1908."

## NEW YORK.

Trade reports, except in the Northwest and on the North Pacific coast, are of little gain in activity, and, indeed, in some lines, such as textile manufacturing, quiet or further curtailment is still the subject of discussion. Some lines of industry, it is true, are still active, prominent in these being the building trades, with hardware and other kindred lines. There is still evidence, however, that anticipations as to spring trade were keyed too high. Collections are little, if any, better than fair.

Business failures for the week ending with May 19 were 225, as against 216 last week, 219 in the like week of 1909, 284 in 1908, 185 in 1907, and 170 in 1906. Business failures in Canada for the week numbered nineteen, which compares with twenty-four for last week and twenty-five in the corresponding week of last year.—Bradstreet's Week.

## MARKET OF THE WEEK

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$8.70; hogs, prime heavy, \$7.00 to \$9.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$4.50 to \$5.80; wheat, No. 2, \$1.09 to \$1.11; corn, No. 2, 59c to 60c; oats, standard, 40c to 42c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 80c; hay, timothy, \$9.00 to \$15.50; prairie, \$8.00 to \$14.50; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 20c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 20c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$8.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$7.00 to \$9.75; sheep, good to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.07 to \$1.08; corn, No. 2, white, 61c to 64c; oats, No. 2, white, 41c to 42c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$1.00 to \$8.25; hogs, \$7.00 to \$9.75; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.16 to \$1.18; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2, 39c to 40c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 81c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.50; hogs, \$7.00 to \$9.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.16 to \$1.18; corn, No. 2, 67c to 69c; oats, natural, white, 45c to 48c; butter, creamery, 25c to 28c; eggs, western, 18c to 21c.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$8.15; hogs, fair to choice, \$7.00 to \$10.10; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$7.50; lambs, fair to choice, \$6.00 to \$9.15.

Teledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.11; corn, No. 2, mixed, 59c to 61c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 42c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 79c; clover seed, \$6.90.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

The large Buckwood Brewery located in the center of Winnipeg, Man., was destroyed by fire; loss, \$100,000.  
The National Meat Cutters' Association formally organized in convention in Louisville. Over 100 delegates were present.  
A Seattle man, backed by New York bankers, has secured all rights to the Brennan Gyroscopic system in Alaska and will construct a trial 100 miles of railroad on this plan within a year. Then branches will be laid to various gold fields.  
Machinists on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway were granted an increase of 3 cents an hour at a conference at Parsons, Kan. Similar increase had been granted on the Kansas City Southern, the International and Great Northern, the Texas and Pacific, the Houston and Texas Central and the Galveston, Houston and San Antonio railways.