

Ambitious For Their Children

GOOD healthy statistics sometimes do one as much good as a change of altitude, in stimulating the power of thought. And when we read in the United States census report that of all adult native whites born of native parents, 1 in 25 is illiterate, while of all adult native whites born of foreign parents only 1 in 75 is illiterate, the fact is calculated to take down a little our pride in the assimilating power of the American nation.

To state the startling fact otherwise, Americans of the second and succeeding generations of American native blood are three times as illiterate as the offspring of foreigners in the first generation after immigrating. Foreigners first landing, are evidently more ambitious for their children than are those longer domiciled, or than the old native stock. As a matter of fact, the highest percentages of illiteracy among white persons in this country are found among the old settlers in the old states of Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana. These are states that have been little touched by new immigration, and not at all influenced by foreign immigration, which has been exceedingly small, and which, in many of those states, has several times as high a percentage of literacy as the natives have.

The foreigners, as a general proposition it may be stated, have introduced into the United States a keener spirit of self advancement, a higher ambition for the second generation, than existed before them. The foreigners, in many communities, actually set the pace in the schools; and as we get further and further away from the newly arrived immigrant, the fire of ambition for an education for one's self and one's children seems actually to diminish.

Much has been said in the past about the illiteracy in New Mexico, with its very large Spanish-American population and the natural conditions that have made it especially hard to perfect a rural school system. We find that, notwithstanding New Mexico has the Spanish-Americans and the old states in the south have the very old English and west European stock, nevertheless New Mexico's percentage of illiteracy among adult "native whites born of native parents" (which of course includes almost all the Spanish-American population of New Mexico) is lower than that of Kentucky, Tennessee, or North Carolina, very much lower than that of Louisiana, and is equaled by that of Virginia, South Carolina, and Alabama. And once more the reader is reminded that the very high percentage of illiteracy in those states, among adult native whites born of native parents, is among white stock that has been in the state from two to eight generations, and that came originally from England, Scotland, and the coast countries of western Europe—regions where, at the time of their emigration, civilization was supposed to be exceptionally far advanced.

However discouraging a study of the illiteracy statistics may be, there is much to gratify the student in the comparisons with preceding census years. The degree of illiteracy is steadily decreasing. Among adult native whites born of native parents, there are fewer illiterates now in Texas among 600,000 than there were among 400,000 ten years ago; in New Mexico there are fewer illiterates today among 70,000 than there were ten years ago among 40,000; in Arizona the number of illiterates in 30,000 today is the same as the number of illiterates in 15,000 ten years ago. In Virginia there are fewer illiterates in 340,000 now than there were in 260,000 ten years ago. Practically every state shows a marked improvement in this respect, indicating a great revival of ambition among the native whites of the elder stocks, and a better understanding of the social and civic importance of education as a basis of safe government and productive life.

In Texas, another gratifying fact is that there are today among 166,000 adult negroes, 49,000 illiterates, while ten years ago there were 62,000 illiterates out of 136,000 adult negroes—a change from a percentage of 46 in 1900, to a percentage of 30 in 1910. The percentage is still scandalously high, but the fact that the improvement is so marked is encouraging. It indicates that the younger generation of negroes is being cared for better by the state, and in another generation the percentage of illiteracy should be reduced to almost nothing.

The lowest percentages of illiteracy among adult native whites of native parents are found in the states of the Pacific coast, the northwest, and New England. In California and Oregon, North and South Dakota, only one-half of 1 percent in this class are illiterate, in Washington state less than one-third of 1 percent—better records than appear in Connecticut, Rhode Island, or any other New England state except Massachusetts. The west receives the exceptional men and women, the higher types, both of natives and immigrants. The mere fact that they break away from their old ties proves them to be exceptional and in some ways superior to the ones who dare not try their wings.

Col. Roosevelt does not seem to be enjoying this fight so much as he generally does; he is taking himself rather seriously, and seems a trifle put out about something. His remarks are not characterized by that levity we have been trained to expect from him, in the thick of battle.

Our Inefficient Farming

AMERICAN farmers, with all due respect to those of Adams county, Ohio, are notoriously inefficient. Comparisons are hard on the pride and good for the soul, possibly good also for the purse. In 30 years from 1879 to 1909, Germany increased her average yield of wheat per acre from 19 bushels to 30, an increase of 59 percent, while the United States in the same time increased her production from 14 bushels to 16, an increase of 14 percent.

In those 30 years, Germany increased her average yield of rye per acre from 16 bushels to 29, an increase of 13 bushels or 87 percent, while the United States in the same time was increasing her average yield from 14.5 to 16 bushels, an increase of 10 percent, about one-tenth the actual or proportionate increase made by Germany.

In the 30 years, Germany increased her average yield of barley 61 percent or 15 bushels per acre, while the United States increased hers 1 percent or a quarter bushel per acre.

In oats, Germany in 30 years has nearly doubled her average yield per acre, while the United States has increased hers scarcely at all. Germany has added 93 bushels per acre to her average yield of potatoes while the United States has been adding 7 bushels, and Germany's average yield today is double that of the United States.

Germany with 43,000,000 acres in wheat, barley, rye, oats, and potatoes, harvests twice as many bushels as the United States harvests from 89,000,000 acres in the same crops; in other words, Germany's average yield of these five crops is four times that of the United States. Yet, 30 years ago, the two countries stood substantially alike in their average yield in each crop. Germany has increased about ten times as fast as we have the average production of her farm lands per acre.

Do not these figures suggest the need of more demonstration farms, more farm schools, more education in scientific agriculture, not only in rural but in city schools? The average production of foodstuffs per head of the population in the United States is steadily decreasing, we have less and less surplus for export, and the cost of production per unit is steadily rising. Meanwhile, 5,000,000 children a year are turned out of our public schools knowing practically nothing about the science of agriculture or the economic necessity of building up our farming industry. Invaluable work is being done for the farmers of New Mexico, especially those in "dry farming" regions, by the cooperative demonstration farm system of the Santa Fe railroad, conducted under the supervision of J. D. Tinsley, late of the New Mexico college of agriculture. By working with the farmers, actual tests under all possible conditions are made systematically with a great many seed varieties, and as accurate reports are made, the exchange of experience thus made possible will save many an intelligent farmer time, money, work and worry. The bulletins giving reports of progress are published by the Santa Fe railway and are available to any interested inquirer.

The delays at Chicago are taking all the starch out of the Roosevelt crowd. They are all stiffened up for big doings, and they cannot hold their breath so long. The "sober second thought" is fatal to a movement like the colonel's.

One-Sentence Philosophy

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.
(Chicago News.)
And many a sober young man turns out to be a gray old boy.
The gossip of today may be the supersession of tomorrow.
Most homely women are clever—probably because they have to be.
Conscience is always getting in the way of your having a good time.
But you can't judge what there is in a woman's head by the size of her hair.
It is easy to appreciate the beauties of the simple life—if you are not obliged to live it.
As men are often free and equal, and each has everything his own way—until he is a year or two old.

GLOBE SIGHTS.
(Athens Globe.)
Have a few living men on your list of heroes. The dead ones don't care much for appreciation.
There is enough pessimism in this world to insure the first story of a disaster being exaggerated.
Soon the days will be growing longer. But one can't get for sure about the skirts the women will be wearing.
Having observed more or less Great Indignation, you have probably learned that it is composed chiefly of Talk.
Long hair on a man's head may attract more attention, but it takes something under it to retain that interest.

UNCLE WALT'S DENATURED POEM

Broken Dreams

By Walt Mason.

WHEN I was an ambitious boy it filled my breast with wholesome joy to think I had a chance to run for president some day; for every lid, they used to say, to that might might advance. But now that I am waxing old I find my trillings growing cold when such a race is planned; my dreams of prestige and of power, of leadership, have all turned sour, and all my hopes are canned. For if I ran for president, at once the opposition gent, my record would up; at last the tale would be unfolded, of how I robbed a chicken rooster and swiped a widow's pig. He'd dig up facts that I've concealed, for scandals old he'd go afield, exposing all my crimes; exhausting all his ways and means, he'd show 'em 'bout the slot machines by using bogus dimes. The fact that I have whipped my wife, all ugly stains upon my life, would come for plain views; I'd be so shamed in mind and soul that I would crawl into a hole when the campaign was through. I stole a school girl's hard-boiled egg; I cribbed a soldier's wooden leg—the truth would soon be known; so not for me the white house graft! The mantles of great men like Taft methinks I'll let alone!

The Bird Without a Home

The Herald's Daily Short Story
By F. St. Mars.

I THINK he must have arrived during the night. This is very probable, because most birds that migrate to and from warmer climes, do so mostly at night. In order, largely, to escape the sea gulls, who in the day time would fall upon and eat them as they sank exhausted near or upon the shore. At any rate, nobody saw him come, and at the first stroke of dawn, he, full well known cry sounded over the countryside. Cuckoo! Cuckoo!

"Hark!" cried the children going to school, "spring has come. There's the cuckoo!"
But the cuckoo took no notice of them, even when a boy piped up: "That isn't a cuckoo. That's a hawk."
The little boy had been very nearly right, for he was almost like a hawk, but he did not fly too fast for fear they should quickly give up the chase and return to their nests. He contented himself with keeping rather lazily just ahead, showing every exhibition of fear while the hen cuckoo, who had retreated to the hedge, time and time again, kept herself carefully hidden among the leafy branches till her mate had gone, taking the small birds with him, flew actively to the ground.

Cuckoos must have wonderfully quick eyes for this one went straight to the meadow pits nearest although it would have been quite invisible to a human observer, only 10 yards away. It was seen that the cuckoo had an egg in her nest, and she had laid it hurriedly to the nest.
There were six eggs in the meadow pit's nest, the eggs were of a greyish color, deeply mottled with brown. The cuckoo knew that if she added her own egg and made seven, her nest would be spotted, and she possibly took it out. You must not think the meadow pit could count, or that she would be able to distinguish her own egg from the other six eggs. She had laid her egg first, she placed it in the nest, and she had laid it easily because she had been mistaken for a meadow pit's egg at first glance, being of the same color and shape, and a little larger and slightly rounder. That was because the cuckoo had herself been reared in a meadow pit's nest, and she had inherited the habit of extracting one of the lawful owner's eggs, and carrying it a little way off, sucked it.

Then—well then she rose and flew after her mate. Her work so far as that one future child of hers was concerned was accomplished. She looked to the meadow pit to do the rest.

uous opposition in the Democratic ranks.
Bryan has it that a telegram had been sent to Chicago to William J. Bryan asking that he come at once to attend the first ballot, which he expected a fight by Mr. Bryan and his friends would be made on the floor of the convention at St. Paul.

Parker Forces Are Confident.
Before yesterday's meeting the Parker forces announced that they had voted to elect, and said if Mr. Bryan failed to raise the question would be better to settle the question now than later. Leaders of the elements to nominate speaker, Champ Clark and Roger Sullivan, declared that the issue was raised on the question of progressivism as against so-called conservatism, and that the coming of progressivism would put forth candidates against Judge Parker.

Tammany For the Judge.
Meanwhile, Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, sent word that New York delegates are anxious to have Judge Parker chosen.

Chairman Mack Proposed the Name of Judge Parker, declaring it to be one of the most consistent and advanced of Democratic leaders. A resolution to make the vote on the temporary platform unanimous was not presented.

Rainey Starts Fight.
Notification was filed with Urey Woodson, secretary of the Democratic party, that the contest would be made against the six delegates at large from Illinois and Iowa, comprising the city of Chicago.

The contests thus began by representing Rainey as the so-called Hearst-Harrison faction against the Sullivan faction. The fight probably will involve the seats of more delegates than any other that the national committee will be called upon to settle.

Sullivan Delegates For Clark.
Representative Rainey after filing the contests, said the Sullivan delegates would be for Champ Clark for president, and James G. Burke, of Burlington, Vt., that he would contest the state and district delegates from Vermont.

"That does not bother me much," remarked Thomas H. Browne, national committeeman from Vermont, who heads the delegation Burke desires to unseat.

Notification was received that the Parker faction delegation Dakota would contest the Johnson delegates from that state.

Leaders Against Parker.
The selection of Alton B. Parker for temporary chairman tonight drew forth severe criticism from senator Owen Chamberlain, of Maine, who has the honor of men in the country more competent than Parker,

PROPOSED SUIT AGAINST COFFEE TRUST IS A FIGHT AGAINST BRAZIL

In Forcing Up Price of Coffee by ValORIZATION Scheme, It Is Charged Brazil Violates Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—In the determination of the department of justice to press a suit in the federal courts against what is popularly denominated "The Coffee Trust," and which in reality is a combination authorized by the authority of the Brazilian government for the purpose of maintaining a constant equilibrium in the coffee market, and therefore a constant price level, is represented perhaps the first instance where a foreign government has been charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

Whatever may be the outcome of the litigation in the courts, it is certain that the Brazil trust was brought about to keep its coffee at a higher price level than natural conditions would make possible. The story of how all this came about, and what the real meaning of "valorization" is, constitutes a remarkable chapter in the history of the coffee business. Brazil, by the Brazilian state of Sao Paulo. Prior to 1890 this state produced comparatively little coffee. But the price of coffee had been falling, and soon every one of the 3,000,000 souls of that state began to live, move and have his being in the coffee business. Brazil, at the time of the Spanish-American war all of Sao Paulo's millions of trees had come into bearing and its coffee began to flood the markets of the world. This drove the price down from 17 cents a pound to seven cents, and some times as low as five and six cents. Meanwhile the world's production of the fragrant bean was expanding with far more rapidity than the competition. In 1890, there were 500,000 bags produced in 1899, there were 2,000,000 bags in 1906.

to Cash Production.
The coffee business got into a bad way. It was costing as much to produce a pound of coffee as it could be sold for. The Sao Paulo government decided to try to stop the tremendous growth of the industry by putting a limit on the very newly planted trees. But the coffee growers continued to expand their business and finally things reached such a state that bankruptcy threatened the planter classes. Mortgages were being foreclosed, and Sao Paulo's coffee income began to fall into the hands of foreigners. The planters demanded relief, with a revolution as the probable alternative.

In this juncture the state decided to come to the rescue of the planters. It decided that the world would pay a good price for 17,000,000 bags of coffee a year, and that by restricting its own supply it could hold the world's supply at that notch. In other words, the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe, it promptly went into the coffee as a coffee buyer. It agreed to pay a cent above the market price for coffee, raising its funds from treasury bills with the stored coffee as collateral, and thus the necessary funds were secured from European and American banking houses.

Corner Proves a Failure.
Sao Paulo bought coffee and more coffee, and the price of coffee increased. The price of coffee began to rise, and the coffee that Sao Paulo was able to buy was not enough to cover its own needs. The price of coffee continued to come down until it reached about six cents a pound. With bankruptcy staring at the planters, Sao Paulo appealed to the Brazilian government. After Sao Paulo had surreptitiously sold 1,300,000 bags of coffee which had been placed in storage for loans to foreign bankers, there still remained 7,000,000 bags as security for the loans that had been made for future operations.

Rothschild's Scheme Works.
The great Rothschild bank, which is imposing a heavy penalty on anyone who would plant a new coffee tree, and—being impatient to go about tearing up any new coffee trees they found, they wanted Sao Paulo to guarantee that at no time after 1910 should the price of coffee exceed 15 cents a pound. The Rothschild bank, which is imposing a heavy penalty on anyone who would plant a new coffee tree, and—being impatient to go about tearing up any new coffee trees they found, they wanted Sao Paulo to guarantee that at no time after 1910 should the price of coffee exceed 15 cents a pound. The Rothschild bank, which is imposing a heavy penalty on anyone who would plant a new coffee tree, and—being impatient to go about tearing up any new coffee trees they found, they wanted Sao Paulo to guarantee that at no time after 1910 should the price of coffee exceed 15 cents a pound.

There were six banking houses in on the deal, and each of them, according to previous agreement, appointed a representative to look after their interests in a board of seven—the other member being a representative of the state of Sao Paulo, whose duty it became to control the stored coffee, and to sell not less than a stated amount each year. A committee of three bankers was named to be responsible for the coffee as trustees.

The valorization scheme worked this time. The price of coffee began to rise, and contrary to all experience, the presence of this great supply of withdrawn from the market, coffee did not tend at all to hold down the price. Gradually this accumulation has been turned into the market, but always in limited amounts so as to prevent a downward movement of prices. In the two years from December 31, 1908 to December 31, 1910, the price of coffee rose from six and a half cents to 13-1/2 cents. The profit on the coffee put in warehouses under the valorization scheme was a great one, but nothing as compared to the huge streams of additional gold that flowed into the pockets of Brazilian coffee growers.

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The valorization scheme included the idea that none of the valorization coffee should be sold on the New York coffee exchange. That organization fixes the price of coffee every day. There are nine grades of coffee coming into the New York market, all coffee being graded by a set of experts, according to standardized samples. The basis price is on what is known as No. 7 coffee, all the other percentages being reckoned from that. But the prices fixed by the exchange committee are

said the Maine senator. "The Democratic party owes him nothing, and it would be folly to place a man like him in such a delicate position."
Preston Wants Vice Presidency.
Headquarters for mayor James H. Preston, of Baltimore, boomed for the vice presidency, were opened yesterday.

determined largely by the quantity of coffee on the market in the exchange. Knowing this, the valorization people do not offer their coffee on the exchange, but sell it at auction and at private sales away from New York. That maintains the level of the price of scarcity on the exchange and the concomitant price.
If one charges up the entire rise in coffee prices to the valorization scheme it has been a heavy bill to the American coffee drinker. It is true that it has meant a small increase in the cost of a cup of coffee—someone has estimated that it has amounted to only one cent for each 2000 cups of coffee drunk in the United States—but in the aggregate it is estimated that our annual coffee bill has been increased nearly \$100,000,000 as a result of the valorization plans of the Brazilian government.
All Make Big Money Except Consumer.
Not overdone, no slatters, the bankers who financed the valorization scheme, but the Brazilian coffee planter as well, has made huge sums of money. The scheme has increased production of coffee amounts to more than two and a quarter billion pounds a year. The value of the coffee now amounts to an additional whole billion dollars in the world's coffee crop of nearly 2,000,000,000 a year.
One is safe in assuming that the Brazilian coffee planter is an enthusiastic advocate of valorization. It has so enhanced the value of his product that he now is able to realize a profit of something like 200 percent on the coffee he grows, after paying all the expenses of production and an shipment to the market of the world.
The world never has seen such a remarkably successful effort to create artificial conditions and artificial prices in any commodity of world wide use.

Abe Martin

Nobuddy ever went into politics fer his health that showed any improvement. Mrs. Tipton Bud has stopped her newspaper an' got on a party wire.



MY PERFECT WIFE.
I wish to laud this wife of mine,
Who surely is a model;
She is no parasite, supine,
Nor yet a mollycoddle.
By no means homely in her looks,
Not overdone with slatters;
Besides, she never, never cooks,
Nor seeks my ways to pattern.
She never greets me with a frown
When from my work returning;
Nor squanders on a Paris gown
The wages that I'm earning.
She's never cross, she's never sick,
She never is complaining;
And I have yet to hear her kick
Because it keeps on raining.
So she is just the kind of wife,
That meets my approbation;
She lives, this treasure of my life,
In my imagination.
New York Times.

14 Years Ago Today
From The Herald Of This Date 1898

W. M. McCoy came in from Casas Grandes yesterday.
G. W. Brittingham reached the city yesterday from Chihuahua, Mexico.
Superintendent Martin, of the G. H., went east yesterday in his private car.
The S. P. trains have been delayed, owing to severe washouts east and west of here.
Fifteen cars of copper came in over the S. P. yesterday and were transferred to the Mexican Central for shipment to Agua Calientes, Mexico.
The Southern Pacific announced that the extension of the St. Martinville branch to Arnaudville is completed, and will be open for business July 5.
The fourth of July committee will meet at the office of Judge Hunter tomorrow night at eight o'clock, instead of the courthouse, as previously understood by the citizens.

HARRINGTON MAY NOT GIVE EVIDENCE
May Be Suppressed on Technical Grounds—Was Darrow's Clerk.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 21.—An unexpected assault was made by the defence on the eligibility as a witness of John R. Harrington in the trial of Clarence S. Darrow for alleged jury bribery. Should the defence be upheld, the state's case against Darrow will suffer greatly, according to members of the prosecution, as Harrington is said to be the link by which they hope to connect Darrow.
The move of the defence threw the opposing force into a flurry and court was adjourned an hour before the usual time yesterday in order to allow both sides opportunity to present their sides.
Harrington had testified that he was an attorney residing in Chicago and that he had been employed by Mr. Darrow on April 27, 1911.
The defence objected to further questioning on the ground that the statutes forbid the examination without the consent of the employer, of an attorney, or secretary, or clerk of an attorney concerning any fact, knowledge of which has been acquired in such capacity.
The district attorney argued that Harrington was merely employed as an investigator, but Harrington said that he had been employed as an attorney.
Rules Against Defence.
Judge Hutton ruled against the defence on the challenge of John R. Harrington's eligibility as a witness in the bribery trial of Clarence S. Darrow.
Harrington's testimony, however, will be limited to that pertaining to alleged crimes in which he participated with the defendant. Harrington resumed the stand.

Tornadoes
BY GEORGE FITCH,
Author Of "At Good Old Siwash"
(Copyright, 1912, by George Mathew Adams.)

A TORNADO is a meteorological brain storm. It comes mostly in June when political conventions and other convulsions of nature are plentiful and is positively the worst thing that can happen to the weather. Men who have looked the tornado in the eye and have felt its fierce embrace are able to enjoy cloudbursts, sunstroke, frost bite, typhoons and London ever afterward.
The tornado makes its lair in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys as a rule. It is a grizzly gray greenish cloud with a long funnel attachment which extends to earth and through which it sucks up the scenery with avidity. This funnel whirrs at the rate of 11 million revolutions a minute and as it proceeds across the country, it picks up farm houses, chickens, locomotives, churches, hay stacks, school houses, blackberry patches, and national banks and carries them away. This shows the natural viciousness of the tornado. It has no use for these things—it only carries them away to cause annoyance. After mixing them up thoroughly, filling the school houses with locomotives, impaling the hay stack on the church steeple, and mixing them with \$5.00 bills, it deposits the mess in the next county in a 40 acre stand of wheat, folds up its funnel and goes away to take another bite out of civilization somewhere else. You can follow the path of a tornado across a whole state by the things which aren't there. Even a city detective could do it.
Tornadoes rise in the southwest and proceed northeast, like senator Bailey, leaving horror and despair in their wake. Like Nero and other pitiless monsters, they are frivolous by nature and love to produce quaint obituaries and unique horrors, such as blowing



what straws through hired men, turning orphan asylums inside out, stuffing cows into pianos and tearing the clothes off of the dazed citizen, leaving him arrayed in his politics 10 miles from where home would have been if it had been left alone. In the old days when cyclones infested Kansas a great deal, the state was full of mournful farmers hunting for misplaced houses, barns, cellars and sorting out tangled fences and county lines.
When a tornado visits a town it only stays a minute or two, but it is mentioned for years, and everyone remembers dates by it. A tornado once overtook Bill Nye and carried him several miles in the direction in which he was going, breaking one leg and causing him to speak of it in terms of the utmost hostility for years afterward. Tornadoes can be avoided by dodging behind a mountain or into a small cellar with a stout door on top, but cannot be argued with or successfully opposed. However, no tornado has ever met Col. Roosevelt on a campaign tour. Tornadoes have more luck than some presidents.