

Review of the World's Events

THE venerable chief of the Hopi Indians of Arizona faced the president of the United States and eloquently entered a plea that his people might be allowed to return to the old order of things. In that meeting there was tragedy—a pathetic tableau that vividly pictured the dying past yielding to the inexorable present.

"My people want to live as in the days that are gone," the gray old chief is reported to have said. "They don't want schools and teachers. They want to be let alone and to live as they wish, to roam free without the white man always there to tell them what they can do and what they cannot do, to live as they did when the land was theirs."

From the abode of his tribe in the desert he had gone to enter a protest against the tyranny of civilization. He stood in the presence of the great white father, hoping for some permit to return to the old nomadic life and freedom.

But his long journey was futile, his quest was in vain, for the president explained that the schools could not be abolished and that the teachers must continue their work.

BOOMING AMERICA

"See Europe if you will, but see America first." That is the idea Governor Austin L. Crothers of Maryland is endeavoring to spread broadcast throughout the country in his move-



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ment to induce the governors of other states of the Union to send representatives and exhibits to a convention in Baltimore this month for the purpose of advertising America's attractions. Governor Crothers has addressed letters to the executives of other states in which he invites them "to bring exhibits showing your attractions in travel and sightseeing." Governor Crothers points out that hundreds of millions of dollars are spent annually by Americans in foreign travel and tens of thousands of people go abroad constantly who really know very little about their own country.

There's no gainsaying that the latter statement is correct.

RECENT CONVENTIONS

The American Historical society met for three days in New York beginning Dec. 27, when several hundred authors and teachers of history were present. The society is in its twenty-seventh year. Its first president was Andrew D. White, diplomat and scholar. The American Association of Science and the American Economic association convened on the same date.

CHANGES IN U. S. NAVY

Commander Phillip Andrews, who has just risen from the position of aid to the secretary of the navy to that of head of the bureau of navigation, was born in New York and appointed from New Jersey, entering the service in 1882. Commander Andrews succeeds Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, who in March will assume command of the United States Asiatic fleet, relieving Rear Admiral Murdock.

A THOUSAND FOOT LINER

A 1,000 foot liner, the largest in the world, with golf links, cricket field and tennis court, will be the latest development of the shipbuilding art. This vessel, the Gigantic, is to be built at Belfast, Ireland, at a cost of about \$10,000,000. She will carry more than 4,000 passengers, but will not be an ocean greyhound, but rather a seven day boat. Every convenience that twentieth century luxury can suggest will be provided for in constructing this latest wonder of the seas.

With her advent will come a problem pressing for solution—namely, that of docking facilities, for there are not many docks where a ship her size can be accommodated.

WINTER MANEUVERS

The third and fourth divisions of the Atlantic fleet rendezvous at Hampton Roads this week preparatory to the departure for Guantanamo bay for winter maneuvers and practice. The vessels of the two divisions are the Minnesota, Mississippi, Virginia, New Jersey, Ohio, Nebraska and Idaho.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Eighty colleges and universities, representing more than 100,000 students, were interested in the annual meeting

of the National Collegiate Athletic association, which took place Dec. 25 in New York city. "The Military Value of Athletics to a Nation" was the subject of an address by General Leonard Wood, chief of staff, United States army; "Collegiate Athletics From the Viewpoint of the President of a University" was the subject of another address by Chancellor McCormick of the University of Pittsburgh and "The Influence of Collegiate Athletics Upon Preparatory Schools" was discussed by Professor Scudder of Rutgers preparatory school.

WOMEN'S BENEFICATIONS

Among the notable benefactions of last year, which is more interesting because made by a woman, was the gift of \$1,885,000 by the late Mrs. Mary Atkins of Kansas City. Of this large sum \$1,300,000 is to be devoted to an art museum. Donations of 565,000 for religious and charitable purposes complete the sum.

While from the nature of things donations by women cannot be expected to approximate the very largest by men, the names of women are appearing more and more in the contributions to benefactions. The list of the principal benefactors in 1910 included gifts from more than thirty American women. The largest amount in the list was \$2,000,000 from Mrs. Amander W. Reid of Portland, Ore., for the establishment of a college.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

While the employers' liability and workmen's compensation committee is ready with its final report to congress regarding the plan to insure compensation to injured employees, it is likely that it will need a week for deliberations in executive session. The committee was allowed until Jan. 1 to make its final report. Senator Sutherland of Utah is chairman of the body.

A MUNICIPAL PAWN SHOP

Last year marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Moscow city pawnshop, and the city council prepared a most interesting review of the activity of this undertaking.

The pawnshop accepted in pawn for the period 5,800,320 articles, valued at \$27,167,124, the average value of each article being thus approximately \$5.15. Redemptions of pledges totaled \$24,252,791, while 215,070 articles, worth \$9,782,006, were sold at auction, and 45,167 pawns, valued at \$593,382, were left with the shop. The gross income of the pawnshop for the fifteen years equals \$2,186,119, the expenses being \$2,055,854, from which \$1,325,113 was expended for maintenance, the balance being payment of interest on the capital.

During the first eight years the shop continually lost money, the total reaching \$54,680. The only year which brought profit was 1900, when \$900 was made. Beginning with 1904 and up to 1910, inclusive, the operations of the pawnshop showed profit. In 1904 the profit was \$7,333; in 1905, \$9,007; in 1906, \$57,503, and in 1910, \$48,804.

In 1910 there were 551,932 pawns, valued at \$3,121,341, of which 532,953, worth \$2,913,968, were redeemed. Compared with 1909, there were 7,315 fewer articles pawned, but the capital invested was \$169,431 more, while the pawn redemptions were greater by \$181,633.

AN AMERICAN MENDER

When the shah o' Persia made an appeal to the United States to please recommend some capable person to go to the former country and whip its currency system into shape somebody at Washington decided William Morgan Shuster was just the man. The president was impressed with Shuster's qualifications, and so it came about



Copyright by Clinedinst. William Morgan Shuster, Persia's Treasurer General.

that, accompanied by four other Americans, he set out to repair Persia's dollar difficulties. And he soon made astounding headway in his work, such astounding headway, in fact, that Russia and Great Britain began rubbing their eyes.

Shuster, who is only thirty-four years old, has attained a unique distinction in being the only individual in a like situation against whom a large empire has warred, for Russia has been warring against William Morgan Shuster, but he wouldn't budge a foot.

TOWN UPBUILDING

Congested Population In Cities a Menace to Country's Welfare.

MAIL ORDER PLAN RUINOUS.

Whatever is Needed to Supply Needs of Households in Rural Communities Should Be Bought Over the Counter of the Local Merchant.

There are many country merchants who see their trade gradually slipping away from them, leaving the country town and going to the great cities by the channel of the mail order trade.

There are many country editors who see the prosperity of their towns depleted and circulation and advertising income reduced for the same reason.

There are very few, however, who realize that their problem is a national one and that it is wrapped up in and a part of the great fundamental question whether this nation shall be perpetuated or shall be destroyed by the physical degeneration of humanity, the social unrest, industrial discontent, moral and political corruption and class hatred bred in the city slums and tenements and certain to culminate in anarchistic crimes, riotous mobs and all destroying social upheavals as the result of some long continued period of industrial and commercial depression, reasons Maxwell's Tailsman.

The fact is that the upbuilding of the country town and suburban village as an antidote and safeguard against the poisonous social, moral, physical and political consequences of herding millions of our working people together in the unnatural congested life of the tenements is the one great question that rises above all others in importance as a problem that this nation must solve. Unless it does solve it it will suffer death from human degeneracy—the fate of so many nations and civilizations that have risen in the past only to be destroyed. Ours will be likewise destroyed unless we take heed in time.

The danger arises from the congestion of population in cities and from nothing else.

The solution lies in checking the further growth of cities at the homes of industrial workers and scattering these homes into and among suburban home-croft villages and in country towns and rural settlements.

To do that trade and industry must be decentralized. Industries of all kinds must be established in the suburbs of the cities or in the towns instead of in the congested centers. That is something that requires an organized campaign, but first it requires a current of right thought in the minds of the people.

It requires that everything should be done that can be done to hold in the existing towns and villages the trade that now naturally centers there. Any part of it, small or large, that is diverted to any of the huge central mail order centers in the big cities and thereby taken away from the locality where it originates and belongs is an influence that promotes just to that extent the growth of the evil that is eating at the heart of our national life. Whatever is required to supply the needs of every household in every rural community should be sold over the counter of a local store and not through the postoffice and the mail trade.

Then comes the question of the growth of towns and villages. There is where the country editors and merchants can help themselves. Once get it into the minds of the whole American people that the salvation of the nation depends on the upbuilding of the country towns and suburban villages—get the idea planted and deeply rooted so it will grow itself—and a thousand influences will enter the field and enlist for this great campaign for rural and country town and village development to check the overgrowth of cities, with all its resultant evils.

It cannot all be done at once. The first thing is to get public thought actively aroused and turned into right channels. There must be a complete common conception in the minds of millions of people of the new national ideal. Then there must be united, concerted and vigorous action to realize that ideal. The facts and arguments to support it must be disseminated through a great educational campaign, entirely separate and apart from politics.

ATTRACT YOUR CUSTOMERS.

Keep the Dollars at Home by Proper Display of Goods.

The way to keep the boys and girls at home is to make home attractive to them. The way to keep dollars at home is to make home attractive to the dollars. There is no other way.

Our local merchants should make their trade attractive. This means that they should play up their goods, just as a newspaper plays up a story. Goods can be played up in many ways. Advertising in the local paper and displaying in the store window are two good ways. Another good way is to make the store attractive inside and outside.

Another is to convince customers that they are getting honest values. Still another is to have the thing the customer wants, make him feel that you are trying to serve him and accommodate him and not merely trying to benefit yourself. Yet another and most important of all is to organize for the betterment of the community, arouse the public spirit and local pride and educate the people in the inestimable benefits to everybody of building up their own town and their own neighborhood.

Culted Fresh From the Farm

ABUSING THE SOIL IS A SURE ROAD TO POVERTY.

Improper Tillage is the Mark of a Poor, Improvident Farmer and an Unpatriotic American.

A man has no more right to abuse the soil than he has to abuse his team of horses or his family. And, furthermore, the farmer who insists upon growing wheat and only wheat, one year after another is entitled to failure and through such failure rids the country of the abuse of its greatest natural resources. Those are the views of President J. H. Worst of the North Dakota Agricultural college.

"The systematic farmer is usually a successful farmer," President Worst says. "The man that farms without system seldom makes a glowing success. The all wheat farmer has no system in the accepted sense and will ultimately fail. He should fall; not that any one should predict or desire another's misfortune, but the soil is abused by the one crop farmer, and he should fall in order to rid the country of the abuse of its greatest natural resource. Generations yet unborn will depend as much upon the soil for sustenance as the man that originally tilled it or that is now farming it."

"The systematic farmer works out a system by which he may so diversify his crops as to employ his time somewhat evenly throughout the year; that he may maintain, even increase, the fertility of his land; that he may destroy weeds and otherwise conserve moisture and by thus using his mental faculties as well as his hands prevent the many evils that befall the hap-hazard farmer.

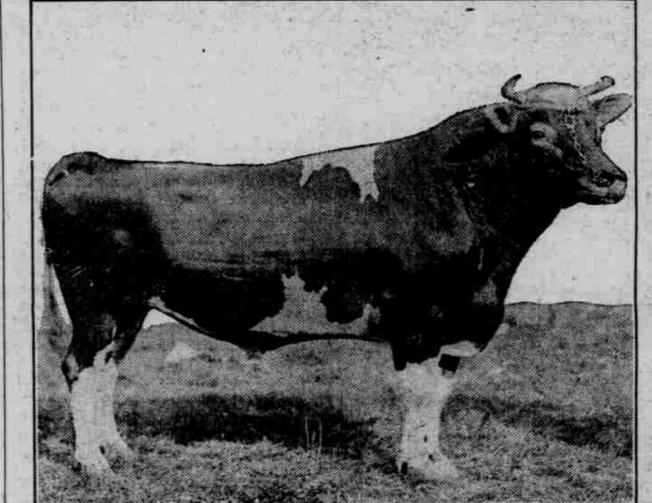
"In the long run," President Worst

MACHINERY COMMON SENSE.

In his book on rural economics Professor R. N. Carver of Harvard university gives a few facts relating to the annual depreciation of farm machinery and incidentally takes up the question of rational or irrational methods of purchasing machinery. Among other things Professor Carver says:

It is a notorious fact that farm machinery deteriorates very rapidly, and the cost of deterioration will surprise any farmer who has not kept accounts over a period of years. According to investigations carried on by the Minnesota experiment station over a period of five years, the average annual depreciation of farm machinery was 7.3 per cent. The estimates vary with different implements from 4.89 per cent for farm wagons to 10.03 per cent for corn binders. Therefore the farmer needs to calculate very carefully before buying an expensive machine to make sure that he has use enough for it to give him a safe margin of profit over any probable cost in the way of interest, maintenance, repairs and deterioration. He must be able to see pretty definitely just where he is going to get his money back—that is, where he will save enough in his wages bill if he is an employer of labor or where he will increase the product of his farm enough to recompense him for his outlay, with a safe margin of profit to cover possible miscalculation. However, over-caution in this direction is as bad as too little caution. While too little caution will bring speedy bankruptcy, too much perpetuates backward or unprogressive methods of agriculture and tollsome and monotonous drudgery in the life of the farmer. Having made a careful calculation and having satisfied himself that the probable gain will exceed the probable loss, the farmer must not hesitate to invest even if he has to borrow heavily in order to do so.

Lord Mar, Champion Guernsey Bull



Probably no bull on earth has attracted so much attention in recent years as Lord Mar, the Guernsey bull that has been exhibited at all the leading dairy shows of England and America without ever being defeated. He is owned by W. W. Marsh of Waterloo, Ia. Thousands of miles have been traveled by lovers of great dairy animals to see this wonderful bull and his progeny, and although he has retired from the ring, his sons are now busily engaged in taking home the ribbons. Guernsey Island, where Lord Mar was bred, is a small stretch of land about the size of an American township. For years the inhabitants have bred on the island only one class of cattle known the world over as the Guernseys. Lord Mar is said to be the greatest bull that was ever produced on the island.

continued, "sufficient moisture to supply the growing crop throughout the spring and summer months is the determining factor that governs the size and certainty of the harvest. One farmer plows four inches deep, when he gets ready, and uses a drag just enough to smooth the surface. He sows the remnant of wheat that is left over after selling what can be spared and depends upon Providence to water his fields as the crops may need it. His neighbor plows eight inches deep as early as possible, following the plow with a subsurface packer, and the packer with the drag the same day. If it rains the water all goes into the soil, because he has prepared a place for its reception. Then he drags the field again to hold the water in the soil. He selects only plump, perfect seed for sowing, having previously thoroughly cleaned and graded it. During the early part of the growing season he uses the drag as often as the dashing rains form a crust over the ground and keeps weeding or dragging the fields until the grain eventually shades the soil.

"The bugaboo of 'too much work' is sheerest fallacy. The extra draggings and the extra disking will not cost to exceed \$1 an acre. Farming 'any old way' costs, counting interest on investment, seed and labor, approximately \$7 an acre. By applying the additional \$1 worth of labor to each acre the chances are as good for getting a double profit as for getting any profit without the extra \$1 worth of labor. Thus half the profits may be credited to about one-seventh or one-eighth the total cost of production."—St. Paul Dispatch.

Use of Blood Meal For Calves. A little blood meal, commencing with a teaspoonful and gradually increasing to a tablespoonful at each feeding, is said to have beneficial results with calves that are not doing very well, but as this meal contains about 90 per cent of digestible protein it would hardly seem to be a proper complement to skim milk for continuous feeding.

Care of the Hogs. A little salt sprinkled with coal ashes is much relished by the hogs. Warm hog houses are cheaper than corn, and cold takes off fat.

In order to insure uniform growth the pigs should be fed when all of them are at the trough. Lice are frequent causes of unthriftness with fall pigs. Whenever nits or lice are seen the pigs should be dipped at ten day intervals or else given one coating of crude oil applied with a broom.

Current Bushes in Winter. Currants need little protection in most climates except from deep snows, which sometimes break down the branches when settling in the spring. Bushes may be protected from such injury by simply tying them together with light rope or binding twine tightly enough to hold them up straight so that the snow cannot bend them down and break them.

Cabbage For Spring Use. A correspondent of the Kansas Farmer states that the large, loose cabbage heads which he formerly saved for the chickens and cows are now pulled with as much soil hanging to the roots as possible, placed in a deep trench, covered with a board and some litter, and they come out crisp and firm in the spring, when they are fine for table use.

Measuring Hay. Count loose hay at about five pounds per cubic foot, stacked hay or that in a mow, when settled, about eight pounds per cubic foot and baled hay twelve to fourteen pounds per cubic foot.

HOME DIPLOMACY.

By LOUISE M. JOHNSON.

"I doubt if there is more truth in any aphorism than in 'The least said is the soonest mended,' only if I had written it I would have put it. 'Let the other fellow show his hand before showing yours,' or, as applied to connubial differences: 'Not only give your wife the last word, but give her the first, and be particular that she takes it. Not only that, keep on giving it to her till she hangs herself with her own rope.'" Sam Albert adored his wife, but he had no more conscience in his dealings with her than an Italian bandit.

"What put that into your head, old man?" I asked. "Well, the other day my old chum Billy Perkins asked me if I couldn't take a night off for the theater, and so forth. I told him I would. I'd been out a great deal without Effie just before that, and I knew she'd object. What did I do? Have a long powwow with her about it, with such words and phrases as 'neglect,' 'shameful treatment,' 'you ought to be ashamed of yourself,' and all that. Not I. I just says: 'My love, I'm awful sorry, but I shall be detained downtown to-night late by business. Don't sit up for me.' Then I kiss her more affectionately than usual and go to the office.

"As luck would have it, some of her friends during the day telephoned her an invitation to go to the same theater where Billy and I were going, and, knowing she was to be alone at home, she accepted. Billy and I were sitting down in the baldheaded row when, glancing aside into a proscenium box, I saw the party filing into it and my wife take a chair where she could rake me with both eyes.

"I kissed my hand to her, but after a look of surprise she paid no more attention to me than if I were one of the stipes on the stage. I knew I'd meet a cyclone when I got home and had plenty of time to think matters over. When a man gets caught that way it's a great mistake to flounder around among a lot of improbable excuses. There's two ways of working it—one owning up and the other way I chose the other way. I assumed an air of one badly treated, but too noble minded to defend himself. I didn't say a word. I simply looked at her reproachfully.

"Now, that plucked her curiosity. You see, when a woman sets up an idol she doesn't like to have it shattered. She had put me on a beautiful white marble pillar, and I didn't propose to come down. She couldn't realize that I would deliberately do what I had done without a reason. Since I gave her no reason, why, of course, she began to figure one out for herself; but, not being able to do it, she got madder than ever.

"Andrews of Howe & Andrews happened to have sat in the seat directly in front of me at the theater. Andrews is in the same business as I, and I have known him for years. I leaned forward several times and talked to him about a soubrette on the stage. She was pretty as a picture, and Andrews, who knew the stage manager, offered to take me behind the scenes between the third and fourth acts and introduce me, an offer I accepted. When the curtain fell at the appointed time Andrews and Billy and I got up and went out together.

"Well, Effie kept up a pretty sharp thinking as to the cause of my brutal deception. I saw something was working and just declined to come down from my high horse and crawl on my stomach. Instead I said nothing about the matter between us, confining myself to 'Yes, dear,' and 'No, dear,' confident that if I let her alone long enough she'd work out the trouble. At last it came one morning while we were at the breakfast table.

"Frank," she said, "I want you to tell me one thing. Where did you get three men go when you got up and went out of the theater?" "Not knowing but that she'd got on to my going behind the scenes and for what purpose, I winced inwardly. Outwardly I was game. 'I suppose,' I replied calmly, 'you think we went out for a drink?'"

"No," she said; "knowing that you and Mr. Andrews are in the same business, I did not know but that you went to the theater on purpose to meet him for a business conference."

"That put the beautifullest idea into my head you ever saw. I recalled that Andrews and I had been trying some time before to sell the Scrimmons estate, a 200 foot lot on Main street, for \$500,000. We'd failed, and I had forgotten all about it. But it gave me a tip all the same.

"Effie," I said composedly, "don't you know that some of the biggest business deals are effected in that very way?"

"She looked down under my honest gaze, and I saw that she was very much ashamed of herself. Seeing that she had kept me at sword's points for several days by the want of faith in me, her lip trembled, and she burst into tears.

"Going to her, I took her to my manly bosom and said:

"Don't trouble yourself any more about it, sweetheart. You have my entire forgiveness."

He rolled a cigarette and lighted it in his quick way, giving the match a shake and throwing it away, evidently quite proud of his exploit.

"Sam," I said, "do you know who you are especially fitted for?" "What—a big diplomatic mission?" "No; to light the streets with a coa of tar on you."