

Survey of the World's News

LIEUTENANT GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., retired, who is now at his farm in Westminster, Mass., prophesies a long era of peace for the United States.

"Although," he says, "I can see nothing on the horizon that looks in the least like a war cloud, so far as this country is concerned, it is our duty to be prepared for war. Generally speaking, the greater our degree of preparation the greater our security from molestation. I do not for one moment, however, believe that the proposed reorganization of the militia signifies that the war department fears trouble with any foreign power."

"While, as an officer of the army, I cannot publicly discuss such matters as the war department's proposed plan to organize the militia of the country into tactical divisions, I am free to say that any plan which seeks to make the militia a more efficient body, acting in closer harmony with the regular army, is a step in the right direction."

"From a military standpoint, the Panama canal will be a source of strength and of weakness to this country. We must retain possession at any cost. It will afford us a great advantage in shifting our divided fleet from one ocean to the other in case of threatened attack on either side, but we must still maintain a divided fleet and to my opinion a bigger fleet, notwithstanding its greater mobility."

Asked if he favored compulsory military service, which many believe Major General Leonard Wood hinted at recently, General Miles emphatically declared that he did not.

The general, in response to another question, said that in his opinion the strength of the standing army should be one soldier to every 1,000 of population, and he urged that the nations of the world come to an agreement upon this standard.

FRENCH LINE SUBSIDY

A new postal subsidy agreement between the French government and the French Transatlantic line from Havre to New York has been agreed upon.

It covers the next twenty five years, and its conditions provide for the construction of four new steamships, destined to enter the service in 1916, 1921, 1926 and 1931 respectively. They are to have a speed of twenty knots an hour in summer and eighteen knots an hour in winter.

The subscription to the company is fixed at \$1,200,000 for each of the first four years, after which it will be subject to revision.

As long as the French Transatlantic company maintains a line between Havre and Canada the French government agrees not to subsidize any competing line.

BABY RULES PRESIDENT ELECT

"The White House baby" has already been appended to the name of Miss Josephine Cochran, the sixteen-month-old grandniece of President Elected Wilson. Her mother, Mrs. Perin Cochran, who is the daughter of a sister of the president elect has been invited to make her home in the White House during the stay of her uncle in Washington. She will be a companion of the Wilson girls.

The baby is a great favorite of the next president and, though the party



By Each Room, New York. President Elected Wilson and His Grandniece, Who Will Live in White House.

leaders may find difficulty in getting all their favors granted, it is rumored that the little grandniece need only utter a wish within hearing of the erstwhile college professor when this wish will be fulfilled that is, if the objections of her mother do not stand in the way.

ANTI-FLIRTING CLUB

Sixty of the leading society ladies of New Kensington, Pa., have organized an anti-flirting club and opened commodious, handsome rooms, in which the members congregate. The club rooms comprise a parlor, smoking room, library, game room and billiard room. Amusements will be furnished regularly, and a well equipped gymnasium has been arranged for.

The object of the organization, said Miss Elvira Handfield, president of the club, "is to take away all those

tive on the part of fun loving girls to flirt. Most of the girls carry on flirtations because it affords them harmless amusement. Of course there are exceptional cases where harm has been done."

A SPECTACULAR CAREER

Henry Fountain Ashurst, Democratic United States senator from Arizona, has had a spectacular and remarkable career. The Congressional Directory is the authority for the statement that the senator once was employed as a hede-carrier, then became a lumberjack,



Henry F. Ashurst, One of the Senators From the State of Arizona.

cowpuncher, clerk and newspaper reporter. Then he took up the law and he went to Washington as a man of wealth as well as importance in the politics of his country. The senator is a man of most polished manner, and has been called a "senate chestnut."

A "CONCILIATION COURT"

Judges of the municipal court of Cleveland, O., considering ways and means of lowering the costs of court procedure, are responsible for the creation of a "conciliation court" which started its work Jan 1.

All claims of less than \$50 garnishments, attachments, replevins and similar suits will be heard in the "conciliation court" without the institution of formal proceedings. Costs will be greatly decreased.

Service of subpoenas by registered mail was discussed as a method to lower cost of legal proceedings.

THE 1913 WOMAN

The spring maid of 1913 is to be straight front, straight back, hipless and curveless. If fashionably attired she will look like a straight line with an oblique line at the top, said oblique line being her hat.

Skirts are to be perfectly straight, looking like an envelope. Jackets are to be the same. Narrow skirts will prevail, hence they will be slashed so that the wearer may move with the same degree of safety. The slash may be in the back, front or side. The slash will extend to a point just below the knee and will be skillfully concealed by plaits.

For plump, rotund women, who cannot wear the positively straight lines, the fashion makers have taken a lesson from the unspeakable Turk. For plump women there will be skirts of the voluminous, sheetlike robe of the desert wanderer, drawn tightly about the ankles and full at the top. Oriental colors also will be drawn upon heavily in the new styles.

Returning to the slender woman, jackets will be cut on the same straight lines as the skirts. The cut-away pattern will prevail, and this calls for some decoration to fill in the front. For this purpose there will be a waistcoat, exactly like a man's vest, to finish the open coat. The spring coat will be striking of stripes and checks, the one finding the most favor among designers being the "rain rain" forty-six inches long, made of cream goods with a tan stripe.

SUNSHINE IN EVERY CELL

Following are some of the features of the plans for the new state penitentiary which is to be built at Juliet, Ill., at a cost of \$2,500,000.

Sunshine in every cell. Constant supervision of prisoners from a central point. Circular cell houses connected with a central dining hall.

Separate heating and ventilating arrangements, assuring the maximum effect for health of inmates.

The plans were drawn after three years' study of prisons in this country and Europe. The cell houses are circular structures about 120 feet in diameter. Instead of an open cage of steel, heavy glass will be placed between the bars, so as to make an inclosed room of each cell.

SUFFRAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Woman suffrage is to be delayed in more than a hundred high schools throughout North Carolina this year as the result of plans adopted by the state teachers' assembly. The women teachers also asserted their independence by adopting resolutions demanding that women be appointed to positions on school boards and on textbook committees.

IMPORTANT TO PAY EVERY BILL WHEN IT IS DUE.

This is the Most Successful and Only Safe Way to Transact Business.

"No man can do business of any magnitude," said a retail man recently, "or would care to, for that matter, without credit, but the very ease with which credit may be obtained may be a pitfall and one into which a good many retail merchants have fallen and, unless human nature changes, are likely to fall in the future."

"But there is one safe course to follow, which at least will prevent complications arising as a result of carelessness, and that is to adopt a rule to pay every bill and interest account when it is due. Many a bill has been let run over when to pay it would be just as easy as to omit doing so, and loose ends of debt accumulate in a way that is surprising when a full summing up is made of them."

"Then, too, it is true that if the debts are left at loose ends some one may take it into his head to gather the loose ends together and so tie up the man who should have looked after them. This may be a bad metaphor, but it is certainly good logic."

"So, as I said in the beginning," says a writer in the Boot and Shoe Recorder, "the best thing to do is to pay all bills when due, even if to do so you shall have to borrow the necessary money with which to take care of them, since doing so at least has the merit of concentrating the indebtedness and placing it where provision can be made for its handling easily when opportunity offers to take it up."

A Delicate Touch

I often met the late Jules Massenet in Monte Carlo, said a Newport woman. "The great composer had a keen sense of humor."

"At the Hotel de Paris, in Monte Carlo, an Englishwoman once gave M. Massenet a ten in her sitting room overlooking the blue Mediterranean. She brought out her daughter in the middle of the tea and sat her down at the piano and the girl sang in a voice as slender as a cotton thread the minor music from 'Thais.' At the end of the song the hostess said:

"Tell me frankly, 'cher maitre,' what do you think of my Emily's voice?" "Madame," said Massenet, "I think the young lady has a brilliant future in sculpture or painting."

A Small Crop

The famous Lubika tobacco crop only averages 350 tons a year.

Where Diplomacy Failed

By EDMOND B. COMPTON

MY heaven keep me from getting mixed in other people's affairs, especially love affairs. Ever since I brought Len Richmond down on a visit and introduced him to my cousin Myra Ducler, I have regretted having done so. Len is an excellent fellow, rather inclined to look upon every incident or episode seriously and in a matter of fact light I would as soon think of cracking a joke to an owl. Myra is a good girl, but nature did not endow her with average beauty. Indeed, she is homely.

I lost my parents early and was brought up by my aunt, Eliza Ducler, being beholden to her and her family for everything I had till I came of age. Therefore when I brought Richmond home and saw what were at least to me unmistakable signs that Myra had fallen in love with him and that he was not likely to return her devotion, I felt as if I had committed a crime. True, there was nothing against her but her homeliness, for she was a nice character and had a winning way with her. Len, too, was not handsome. He was a lean, red-headed, freckled chap, with a long neck and sloping shoulders. But nobody looks for beauty in a man.

He was conscientious as a mule. One day he came to me with a long face and said he wished to consult me about a very important matter. We were sitting on the porch, the doors and windows all open, and he spoke in a low tone. He told me that he had reason to suspect what I considered a foregone conclusion, that he had unintentionally won Myra's heart and that he could not possibly return that love for the sole reason of her homeliness.

What was I to do? The only course for me was to convince him that his reason was no reason at all. Then if his inclination moved him toward the girl all would come out right.

"Len," I said, "I have heard that the best marriages follow from diversities between the man and the woman. A quick tempered woman should have a long suffering husband, an impulsive man a woman of self control, a homesy wife." I paused. Dare I utter the thought I had in mind? Then I blurted, "A good looking husband."

Len said nothing for several minutes. Nor did I. I was waiting to see if he would swallow the dose.

"You mean," he said modestly, "that I should not marry a beautiful woman?"

"That's exactly what I mean." Then he bent me to the quick. "I have always felt perfect confidence," he said, "that anything coming from you is absolute truth. No other being could make me believe that I am anything more so to look than an average man."

I winked, but the brightness of his eyes was at white.

"Average," I said. "Average by no

Pertaining to the Farm

THE "BOARDER COW" IS A MILLSTONE AROUND NECK.

Don't Waste Your Time and Energy and Money Feeding an Animal Not Worth Its Upkeep.

A millstone around his neck is what the "boarder cow," the "robber cow," the unprofitable scrub cow, is to the farmer. Go where I will for my figures, I find the average production so low that those cows that go below the average must be losers to the keepers, says L. W. Lighty in the National Stockman and Farmer.

Just lately I got figures from several creameries and then ascertained the number of cows that contributed to the center of manufacture and was not surprised to learn that the average production per cow was from 126 to 181 pounds of butter. I was not surprised because I have been meeting the same results in almost every investigation I made where a considerable number of cows were concerned. The man with the average cow was not holding his own and how did the man with those below the average fare?

The price of butter will never be high enough to make a 12-pound cow profitable. The only way that cow can be of any use to the world is to furnish prime extra choice feed for the hotel and restaurant trade.

The farmer who keeps and feeds her is getting poorer every day, and so is his farm.

The poor fellow slaves year in and year out working hard and long, thinking a thought, but faithfully feeding a herd of boarder cows. And some of you fellows who want to be pretty wise are doing it. In fact, I care not how wise you are, if you have not kept an account with your cows with scale and pencil you are feeding some "robber cows."

Why men should persist in such work may seem a mystery to some, but it is quite natural. The man is in a rut and it is easier to run along in the rut than to turn out on untried and untraveled ground. It takes nerve to be laughed at and be given the guffaw and that is what always happens to the man who turns out of the rut in word and deed. But had no one tried new ground and defied the "stand patter" we would still be dwelling in caves and cooking meat by dropping hot stones in a pot.

They are authority for the statement that the farmer who has as many as thirty breeding cows on his farm should make it a rule to fatten their offspring himself. He can seldom afford to sell the calves to the professional feeder. The feeder usually makes money on the process of fattening, and the man who raises calves in sufficient numbers should keep this extra profit at home.

There are many ways of disposing of beef calves or cattle, and the farmer should be watchful to avoid methods by which money might be lost. It is possible to raise beef cattle properly and by selling them improperly to lose money on the business in just the same way that it is possible to raise good apples, potatoes and peaches and lose money on them when the marketing part of the business is not studied and given proper attention. When beef cattle are bred, fed and marketed in a scientific and business-like manner satisfactory profits should be realized.

Does It Pay to Fatten?

If You Have Enough Cows Finish Calves Yourself and Save Money.

W. F. Ward of the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture, and D. T. Gray of the Alabama station have been cooperating in an experiment in feeding yearling calves, the work having a direct bearing on the question of raising and finishing animals on the same farm.

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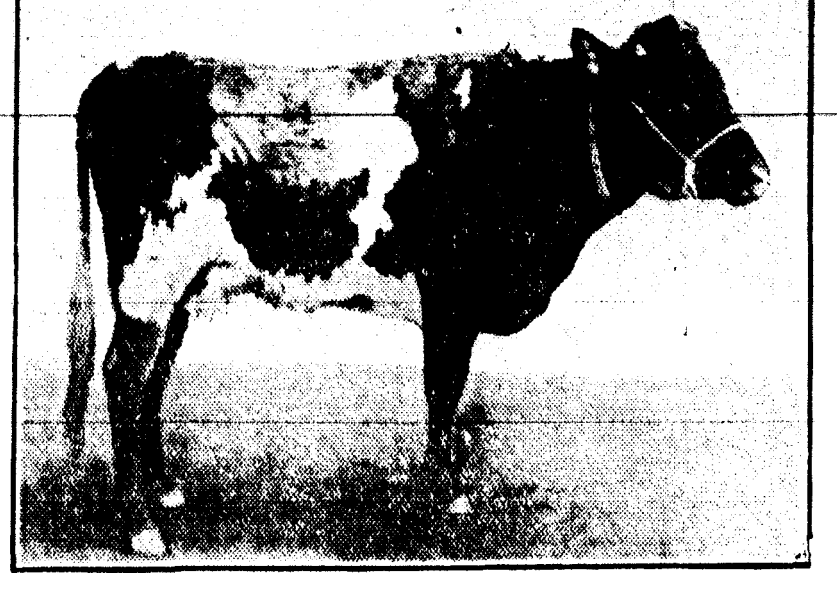
Busy Hens Mean More Eggs.

Have some millet seed so that you can throw it among the litter. The seeds are so small that it will take the hens considerable time to find them all. But they will keep at it, hunting them till all are found, and this is what is needed to keep them busy and to keep them warm. Kansas Farmer

Egg Fertility.

Hens that lay frequently from the first of the winter will not give as fertile eggs for hatching as those which have been more moderate in laying. It does not pay to force the brooders too much.

A Scrub Cow



Photograph by College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

PRODUCES ONLY NINETY POUNDS OF BUTTER A YEAR

This animal has been photographed by the University of Wisconsin as a "horrible example" of the cow that eats her head off and gives in return so little milk that it's a pity almost to waste time extracting it from her. The dairy experts lay much stress on the fact that these scrub cows eat as much as animals of much higher quality and thus, in view of the present high prices of feed, is well worth consideration.

HORSE AND STABLE HINTS.

The following powder given each day is said to be good for skin disorder in horses. Finely powdered bulmie of potato four ounces, granulated sugar and common salt of each one pound. Mix well together and divide into thirty-two powders. Feed no corn but let the grain feed be oats and wheat bran. Use tincture of iodine on the humps every second day until the skin becomes a little tender.

Do Smead says that once a crooked humped calf can be helped by using a mixture of alcohol, two parts and olive oil one part on the knees and tendons twice a day and with thorough hand rubbing. Each time straighten the leg and bring it into place several times. This will stretch the tendons and loosen up the joints and ligaments. Don't be afraid to rub the leg into proper form. Farm Progress

AGE OF BREEDING HEIFERS.

Dairy Cow Should Begin Giving Milk as Early as Possible

The age at which to breed the heifers is a constantly recurring question. Opinion differs considerably on this point and unfortunately experience as related by breeders is not uniform by any means, writes F. F. Kaufman in the Town and Country Journal.

The writer has always tried to make his opinions conform to experience and observation, but in the case of breeding heifers his cows have always been bred up by both experience and observation.

When the heifer is bred to drop the first calf at the age of two years, and in nearly all instances this can be done. The habit of giving milk is early started. Besides the young cow is more tractable and is thus more readily brought under the environment of her new condition. With the first calf dropped at the age of two years it is better to delay the breeding of the second calf for six or eight months and keep milking her for a year or two in order to develop the habit of long and persistent milking. After the second calf she can be bred regularly every year.

If properly fed and handled there is really no danger of stunting the growth or undermining the constitution by early breeding. The dairy cow should begin giving milk as early in life as possible and the habit of persistent milking be thoroughly instilled in the animal. A better bred to calve at two and one-half or three years of age will be more difficult to handle and consequently not give down her milk so readily, thus bringing about a tendency to shorten the milking period when all efforts should be in the line of a long period of lactation. Breed the heifers young, fourteen to fifteen months, except possibly in special cases and better results will be obtained in producing large and persistent milkers.

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The Sunday School Lesson

Text of the lesson, Gen. iii. Memory verses, 17, 19. Golden Text, John iii. 34. In this lesson we have the first mention of the devil, of unbelief, of sin, of suffering, and also of a deliverer, a redemption and a great restoration. An understanding of this chapter helps greatly to understanding the whole Bible.

The devil is described in Rev. xii. 9; xx. 2, as the great dragon, that old serpent, called the devil and Satan, who deceiveth the whole world. He is also called the god of this world, the prince of the power of the air, the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience (II Cor. iv. 4; Eph. ii. 2).

In verses 1-3, in the devil's first recorded utterance, "Yea, hath God said?" he questions the word of God, and in the words following he questions the love of God. In verse 4 he makes God a liar (compare 2:17) and in verse 5 sets before Eve an ambition to be as God. Those who in any way talk or act thus show at once in whose employ they are. Verse 6 reminds us of I John ii. 26, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, the pride of life, all of which are of the world and not of God. With all that they needed, all fulness from the hand of God, Adam and Eve fell. But with hunger and loneliness, under the same temptations, the first Adam resisted the devil and overcame him.

In the same spirit of the Spirit we may overcome (Eph. vi. 12). The same of the world and not of God, but we are to be like from God, the same thing.

ing God for the gift of the woman, he left aprons a substitute for garments of light and glory. Inasmuch as the mingling of the flesh is death (Rom. viii. 6, margin), they died that day, as God had said they would. This is the first "frail" in the Bible and the first attempt to hide from God. Contrast all the "fear notes" and the life hid with Christ in God. Note the first question of God, "Where art thou?" (verse 9) and see the Good Shepherd seeking his lost sheep.

The Old Testament as we have it ends with the word "curse" but in the last chapter of the New Testament we read, "There shall be no more curse" (Rev. xiii. 3), and the reason why is given in Gal. III, 15—Christ made a curse for us. The thorns of verse 18 take us also to Galathea, or rather to Jesus below Pilate, and then to Rom. viii. 20:22, where we see him who wore the crown of thorns redeeming the earth. Lesson verse 15 shows the great Deliverer as the seed of the woman, born of a virgin, suffering at the hands of the adversary, but finally conquering him. Here is also the sinner on the cross, for enmity between the sinner and the devil is an evidence of salvation. It is the work of God. "I will put."