

# Survey of the World's News

**P**RESIDENT WILSON has made up his mind to pay a visit to Panama immediately after the adjournment of the extra session of congress.

The president is figuring on the adjournment of congress about Aug. 1, being more optimistic than veteran congressmen, who believe that they will be obliged to stay until well into September.

From present indications it is likely that President Wilson will remain in Washington most of the time that congress will be in session and will make few visits to Cornish, N. H., where Mrs. Wilson and her daughters will go for the summer.

The president, it was said, hesitated some time before deciding to go so far away from Washington. His inclination was to rent a cottage at Sea Girt, N. J., where he spent most of last summer. In abandoning this plan, however, he was influenced, it was said, by the consideration that his presence might tend to detract from the dignity of Governor Fielder, who, following the custom of other state executives, will spend a part of the hot season there. Still another important consideration was that the president felt that he would be overrun with political visitors at Sea Girt and would have practically no rest if he went there.

## A GREAT SWISS PARK

Switzerland is about to establish the largest national park in Europe. It is located in the canton of Grisons and has an area of nearly eighty square miles.

There are fourteen national parks in the United States, and seventeen other locations have been reserved from entry and set aside as national monuments.

## BIG CAVE IN UTAH

With what appear to be prehistoric hieroglyphs carved on its walls, a mammoth cave was discovered near Ogden, Utah, by Thomas Whitaker, a rancher, who led a party of University of Utah professors on a tour of investigation.

The cave is situated in the mountains near Promontory point, eighteen miles from Ogden, and had probably never before been visited by white men, as the surrounding country is a bleak desert. The front chamber of the series is 75 by 150 yards in size, forty-one feet high, and the walls bear pictures of Indians, crudely drawn.

There is an Indian legend in the locality to the effect that a great battle was fought years ago between two tribes near the point, the vanquished having perished in a cave.

## TO MAKE TARS HAPPIER

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels has been at work on a scheme for the greater contentment of the blue-jackets in the navy. He believes that this would result in increased efficiency and far greater results. The council of aids and the surgeon general of the navy, Charles J. Stokes, made a few recommendations seeking better health conditions in the navy. A few of them are:

A definite allowance, announced in advance, of an average of a week's overhaul at anchor for a week's under way. The announcement of definite leave for officers and men amounting to their



© by American Press Association. Josephus Daniels, Who Wants to See More Contentment in the Navy.

ty days each year, to be distributed between the overhaul period and Christmas holidays.

Provide a large recreation building for the men at Guantanamo.

Ships to visit other than their repair ports some time during the year.

A cruise to foreign ports other than West Indian waters, to be made as often as consistent with the work of the fleet.

"We must have contentment in the navy," said the secretary. "The personnel cannot be efficient if it is not contented."

## WAGNER CENTENARY

One hundred years ago May 22 Richard Wagner, the German composer, was born in Leipzig. German singing societies of this country are celebrating in his honor by producing selections which have made the name of Wagner famous throughout the world.

In other countries, especially in Germany, preparations have been going on to mark his birthday a big occasion. In Dresden musicians will gather to witness the "Ring des Nibelungen" at the Dresden Royal Opera. A similar celebration is expected in other parts of the world.

torturements, but at every meeting there is discussion of some real problem of farm life. The result is an intelligent co-operation that is not only making the community one of the thrickest in the entire state, but also has raised the social and intellectual standards.

## SENATOR SIMMONS' BUSY JOB

Among the busiest of men in the Sixty-third congress is Senator Furnifold McL. Simmons, chairman of the senate committee on finance. On this committee falls the responsibility of supervising and overhauling the tariff revision bills after they have passed the



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house of representatives. The chairman is the only conservative member on the Democratic side of the committee.

Senator Simmons is a native of North Carolina, in his sixtieth year and is a lawyer by profession. He was elected to the Fifty-third congress in 1886, and during President Cleveland's second term served as collector of internal revenue in the Fourth district of his native state. For many years he was chairman of the state Democratic executive committee. He was first elected to the United States senate for the term beginning 1901.

## ARMY LEAGUE FORMED

Announcement has been made of the completion of the organization of the Army League of the United States, and of its purpose to hold a convention in Washington early in December. At this meeting the policy of the league will be formulated and the methods of its extension outlined.

The army league movement took shape through the initiative of Frederic L. Huidekoper, who has written about Napoleon's campaigns and the unpreparedness of the United States for war, and it at once met with encouragement throughout the country.

The army league embraces among its officers some of the most prominent and distinguished men in the country, including two ex-presidents, two ex-secretaries of war, an ex-secretary of state, two ambassadors, two former ambassadors, three lieutenant generals, who were former chiefs of staff of the army; the adjutants general of twenty-eight states, the presidents of the universities of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Chicago and California; the former provost of the University of Pennsylvania; senators, authors, editors and other men of national prominence in different walks of life.

Some of the officers of the league are: President, William D. Endicott, son of the secretary of war during Mr. Cleveland's first administration; vice presidents, Robert E. Lee, grandson of General Robert E. Lee; Robert Bacon, former secretary of state and ambassador to France; Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California; secretary, Frederic L. Huidekoper; treasurer, William B. Hibbs, one of the leading bankers and brokers of Washington.

## MEMORIAL TO BIGELOW

A committee has been formed to erect a memorial to John Bigelow, publicist, diplomatist and United States minister to France during the civil war. It is proposed to raise a fund of \$100,000 to defray the cost. The committee consists of Joseph H. Choate, Justice Charles E. Hughes, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr.; Andrew Carnegie, Henry Fairfield Osborn, George A. Plimton, Eliphabet Nott Potter, Elinor Root, John L. Cadwalader, Oswald Garrison Villard, Joseph E. Ransdell, United States senator from Louisiana, and Charles Alexander Richmond, president of Union college, of which Mr. Bigelow was a graduate.

## MAIL ORDER TOWNS SOON LOSE THEIR ATTRACTIVENESS

Failure to Support Home Merchants Decried Activities and People Flock to Cities.

Very much is heard nowadays about the increased and increasing cost of living. Prices for many things, particularly for food of nearly every kind, have been rising steadily for thirteen years.

The general level of prices for food-stuffs has risen so high this winter that the food has broken over its banks, and the United States government is taking a hand in trying to check it.

The matter simply boils down to this: There are too many people in the large cities and too few people on the farms and in the small cities and towns. The tendency of the age is toward the swelling of city population and the shrinking of country population.

In some states there are many abandoned farms. In all states there are splendid areas of fertile land uncultivated. Thousands of farmers own a great deal more land than they need. They cultivate but a small part of their holdings, leaving the rest idle.

Farmers' boys migrate to the cities like birds in flocks. Young men and women and older persons, too, leave the towns and go to the cities because the towns offer them less and less inducement in the way of employment or business. And why?

Here's where you should stick your pin. It is because millions of farmers' families fail to help support their home towns properly by trading with the local merchants. They buy a great deal of their clothing, household goods, even groceries, from the mail order stores.

"Back to the farm" is the sensible slogan for the crusaders against high prices to use. Populate the farms.

## APPETITES OF BIRDS.

In Proportion to Weight Eat More Than Any Other Living Thing.

Birds in proportion to their weight probably eat more than any other living thing. It is a mystery to naturalists how the ring-billed gull after its accustomed meal. One dove was found with 400 peas in its crop, another in captivity was known to eat 150 beechnuts at a time, and a third devoured sixty acorns, says Harper's Weekly.

The robin often eats two and a half times its weight in twenty-four hours, while a barnyard hen with chicks has been observed to resume eating 475 times in the course of a day. The diet of a certain species of hawk comprises about 2,000 mice in the course of a month besides other food. In the mouth of a young heron were found three trout, each weighing three-quarters of a pound. Another was found with seven small trout in its mouth, a mouse and a thrush, evidently on its way to its nest. The growing bird seems to have an appetite equal to that of the adult.

Every square mile of the United States has thirty-two inhabitants on the average.

## Senior Berean Sunday School Lesson

Golden Text—He that loveth his brother abideth in the light (I John II, 10).

Verses 18, 19, 23-25.—Surmises and surprises.

Jacob would not listen to any proposal concerning Benjamin. The plan of returning to Egypt had therefore to be postponed until the supply of grain was exhausted. It must have been a sad home, for they were all anticipating misfortune. The famine had not yet ceased, and the brothers knew that sooner or later they would have to go for more grain. They also knew that it would be absurd to appear before the governor of Egypt and not redeem their pledge. Judah now made a proposition and laid himself under obligation, as his brother Reuben had done, to be personally responsible for the safe return home of Benjamin. When Jacob finally saw that there was no other alternative he submitted and urged that a present should be taken to appease the apparent harshness of the governor and to win his favor. He was also particular that they should carry double money and the money that was returned, so as to guard against any difficulty that might unexpectedly arise. And so, commending them to the care of God, El Shaddai—the Sufficient One—he sent them forth.

••• The sight of Benjamin warmed the heart of Joseph unexpressably. ••• "The men were afraid." They did not know what to make of it and suspected that it was a scheme to force them into slavery on the charge of theft "because of the money that was returned in our sacks." Without delay they explained this matter to the steward, protesting their innocence and offering to pay it "in full weight." ••• Their fears were set at rest by the steward, who said, "I had your money," so that what was found in their sacks was a gift of God. He gave them to understand that they were specially favored by "your God"—that is, the God of the Hebrews. "He brought Simoon out." A great load was lifted when they saw Simoon. "They should eat bread there." They were treated with such courtesy, as became the guests of the governor. •••

Verses 26-34.—A lavish spread. This was a feast extraordinary, and it was celebrated according to the customs of Egypt. "By himself." Joseph now belonged to the priestly caste, and he could not eat with the laity. "For the Egyptians. . . by themselves." This exclusiveness in relation to foreigners was due to religious scruples, which were regulated by ceremonial law. ••• "The firstborn according to his birthright." They were given seats in the order of their age, so that Reuben, the firstborn, came first, and Benjamin, the youngest, was last. This arrangement surprised the brothers, but they did not know how to explain this remarkable coincidence. "Feast merrily." These were special tokens of affection, which were sent to the guests as a mark of honor. "Five times." Benjamin received exceptional treatment, and one wonders whether the old time feeling of the brothers once more began to stir in their hearts. "We can say that we are not ashamed of our father." They all had passed on to the land of the living, and it was a relief to the brothers to see their father again.

father well, the old man of whom ye speak?" They were doubtless impressed by the governor's memory for details, and they answered his question in the affirmative, while they did obeisance a second time. "Benjamin, my mother's son." The time was not yet ripe for him to make himself known to them, but he spoke to Benjamin with all the cordiality and affection that were possible under the circumstances. "God be gracious unto thee." This was a welcome greeting, but the full significance of it was to be made known later. "And Joseph made haste." It was all he could do to restrain himself in this company, and so he hurriedly left them. No one suspected the actual reason, and indeed no one would have questioned anything that he did. "His heart yearned over his brother," and so he sought the solitude of his room to find relief in tears. "Refrained himself." After he had indulged his emotions he came back to them, calm and collected, and ordered that the meal should be served. All the old feelings of homesickness and the longing once more to see all the loved ones returned with accumulated force. It showed the extent of Joseph's self control that he was able to keep himself in check during all these interviews.

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Nothing is said about Joseph's accepting the present. He abstained from receiving it, and the more important was the gift of the land. "Joseph said unto his brethren, 'I will bury me with my fathers.' . . . And he did as he said." Joseph's death was a great loss to the world, and his burial in Egypt was a great triumph for the Hebrew people.

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# Farm Advice and Suggestion

## GROWING CROPS USED TO ENRICH THE SOIL

Green Manuring as Practiced Now Calls For Various Kinds of Plants, Among Them Rye, Oats, Corn and Vetches.

Green manuring is the practice of growing a crop to plow under before it matures. This is done to increase the amount of organic matter in the soil. Different crops are used for this purpose. Rye perhaps is most commonly used and probably chiefly because it can be planted in the fall and makes a considerable growth before the growing season closes.

Of the spring grown crops rye or oats are frequently used and are sown at the regular rates of seeding. Sometimes Indian corn is sown at the rate of one to one and one-half bushels per acre for this purpose. It may be sown in drills or broadcast. Oats and peas are sometimes used, sown at the rate of one bushel of oats to two bushels of peas to the acre.

Sand vetch is also utilized, the seed being sown at the rate of thirty to fifty pounds per acre. The seeding in all cases is done as early as conditions of soil and air are suitable for the planting of the crop. The sand, hairy or winter vetch seems to be rapidly growing in favor both as a catch crop plant and as a green manuring crop. Its value rests upon three things: viz:

First. Because of the size of the seed it may be planted as deep as two inches, thus increasing its chances for moisture supply and thus insuring germination. The clovers and alfalfa frequently suffer because they may not be planted deep enough to insure moisture and anchorage to preserve the plant from blowing away.

Second. The plant makes a very rapid and vigorous growth producing a large amount of material to plow under or disk in.

Third. It is much more valuable than the grains for this purpose because of the amount of nitrogen which it gathers during its growth and leaves for the use of future crops.

On sandy soils the cowpea is being much used as a green manuring crop. Peas are sown at the rate of three pecks per acre about the first week in June, and the crop is plowed under from the first to the middle of September. J. A. Jeffrey, Professor of Soils, Michigan Agricultural College.

## How to Fool the Cabbage Worm.

For several years I have raised cabbages and found it advantageous, after setting out the plant to drop a little salt on the heart of the cabbage, says a writer in Fruit Grower. When the salt is dissolved by rain or some other agent it should be renewed and the process continued until all danger from cabbage worms is past. A cabbage treated in this way will grow much larger, and when the head is cut open it will not be found honeycombed with wormholes.

## Cropping For Their Living



**A GOOD INVESTMENT ON ANY FARM.**  
Sheep are machines that will turn waste to profit in many cases on the farms. The large breeds kept for wool and mutton are docile and do not require such close fencing as the smaller breeds. Their true worth is realized after harvest time, when they thrive and get fat on the shattered grain which would otherwise be lost. A few dual purpose sheep are a good investment on any farm.—Orange Judd Farmer.

## LITTLE JOURNEYS ON THE FARM.

Do not water your horses at the public watering trough. It is the worst agent for spreading all contagious horse diseases.

Wrap your smoked meat in paper pack it away in wood ashes, keep it in a dry place and your meat will have a better flavor and will keep better than it ever did before.

Clean pails used in feeding skim milk calves would do away with a lot of the unhealthiness and loss in the calf herd. On the ordinary farm about the only pails that are kept clean enough for this purpose are the milk pails. Kansas Industrialist.

## Test Milk Every Month.

Those who have not time to weigh each cow's milk twice every day will find that by weighing three days in the month and multiplying this by ten will enable them to keep pretty close tab on the monthly work of each cow. Each cow's milk should be tested at least once every month either with a hand tester or at the creamery. If this is done it will not be necessary to keep the "boarder" till she reaches a ripe old age. Iowa Homestead.

## WEALTH FROM THE AIR.

Get Your Nitrogen From the Atmosphere and Coin Money.

Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins of the University of Illinois has brought to the farmers of the state a new gospel of soil salvation. Putting nitrogen phosphates and lime into the soil he produced such corn alfalfa and wheat that the farmers who had been going along in the ruts their grandfathers made sat up and took notice. They had to when they saw him get eighty seven bushels of corn to the acre where they could get only thirty six.

The result of Dr. Hopkins' work is shown in the crop statistics of the state. The last ten year average yield of corn is six bushels higher than for the twenty five year period preceding. Wheat shows an average increase of three bushels to the acre. This means that the Illinois farmers reaped \$20,000,000 extra profits in that ten year period.

Why asks Dr. Hopkins, buy nitrogen at from 15 cents to 50 cents a pound in commercial fertilizers when the air above every acre contains 70,000,000 pounds of free nitrogen which clover, long beans or any leguminous crop can draw from to imprison in the soil?

Seventy million pounds of nitrogen to the acre means that there are in the air over the United States 81,000,000,000,000 tons of nitrogen free for the taking. New York World.

# Protecting the Pay

By JOHN ROLANDS HUNTER

**T**HIS is a true story related to me by the brother of the man principally concerned. Only the name is changed.

Many years ago, when California was inhabited largely by people of Spanish descent, John Nolan was an officer of a lumber company at Sacramento. It was one of his duties to go among the lumber camps of the company in a little two seated wagon and pay off the men. One evening while riding from one camp to another Nolan saw the figure of a woman standing in the road ahead of him, evidently waiting for him to come up.

"Will you give me a lift, signor?" she said when he reached her.

"Certainly. Get up beside me, or, if you think it too crowded on the front seat, take the rear one."

"Thank you, signor," replied the woman. "I will take the seat that gives the most room."

"H'm!" said Nolan to himself. "She has an eye to correct behavior." And he drove on. "It's a fine night," he remarked by way of opening a conversation.

"A fine night," repeated the woman without adding anything further. Nolan tried with several remarks to draw her into conversation, but, failing, relapsed into silence. The moonlit plain over which he was driving, the serene heavens through which the queen of night was slowly moving, the glittering stars, were far more attractive than a woman who would not talk. Nolan drove on, occupied with his own thoughts, and was gradually forgetting his companion, when, happening to turn his head sideways, he caught a flash of moonlight reflected from some polished surface behind him.

Now, there was nothing in the light of the round disk in the heavens to stir any emotions within John Nolan except those of the most serene character. Why, then, should these few reflected rays, this momentary glitter, cause his heart to stand still and a cold shiver to run down his back? What passed through his mind was even quicker than the flash of moonlight. It was this: He was riding alone, with a large sum of the company's money in his possession. He was known far and wide as the company's paymaster, and this woman was sitting behind him ready to plunge a knife into him in order to obtain the money.

He was armed, but what use a weapon at his hip in plain sight of the woman behind him? At the first move of his hand to grasp it a foot of cold steel would be thrust between his ribs.

Thinking pretty steadily, he addressed her in a friendly way. "You are a very nice woman," he said. "I am glad to see you."

"That's no woman," said one of the men, pointing at the face of the woman who was sitting behind him.

he turned her arm that had been raised sank and her hand found concealment in the folds of her dress. One of Nolan's eyes was strained to watch her, while the other was cast ahead at a forest that they would soon enter. He knew that in the struggle which was inevitable he would have an advantage on the open plain. Within the shadow of the wood there would be no ray of moonlight to reveal to him an overhanging dagger. He must devise before they reached the wood some expedient either to get rid of the woman or force her to show her hand.

"Get up, you lazy beast," he said to his horse. "At this rate we'll be out all night!" And, striking at the animal with his whip, he contrived to drop it in the road.

"Alone!" He pretended to try to stop the horse at once, but took pains that he should leave some interval between them and the fallen whip.

"I've dropped my whip," he said to the woman. "Would you mind getting it for me?"

The woman hesitated a moment, then got down and went back for the whip. The moment she picked it up Nolan lashed the horse with the reins and started on. The woman, seeing that she had been tricked, ran for the wagon.

Then began a race which Nolan feared was one between life and death. His horse, which was merely a hack, broke into a lope, but made no great speed. The woman, on the contrary, ran swiftly and in a few minutes caught hold of the tailboard of the wagon. Nolan seized the weapon nearest at hand, the seat the woman had been sitting on, and began to belabor her over the head. But her head was hard, and she was persistent. While she ran she was making efforts to climb over the tailboard and get into the wagon. Finally in one of these attempts her feet left the ground, and she was poised on the tailboard.

Now, Nolan even in self protection had no stomach for killing a woman. Thus far he had neither shot at her nor made any effort to stab her. But when he saw her about to force an entrance he used the next most effective weapon to the seat—his boot. With a kick under the cheek he laid her unconscious in the road. There he left her to hurry on to the lumber camp.

Later, when a party of lumbermen stopped where the affair had occurred, they found the fallen woman still lying in the road.

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