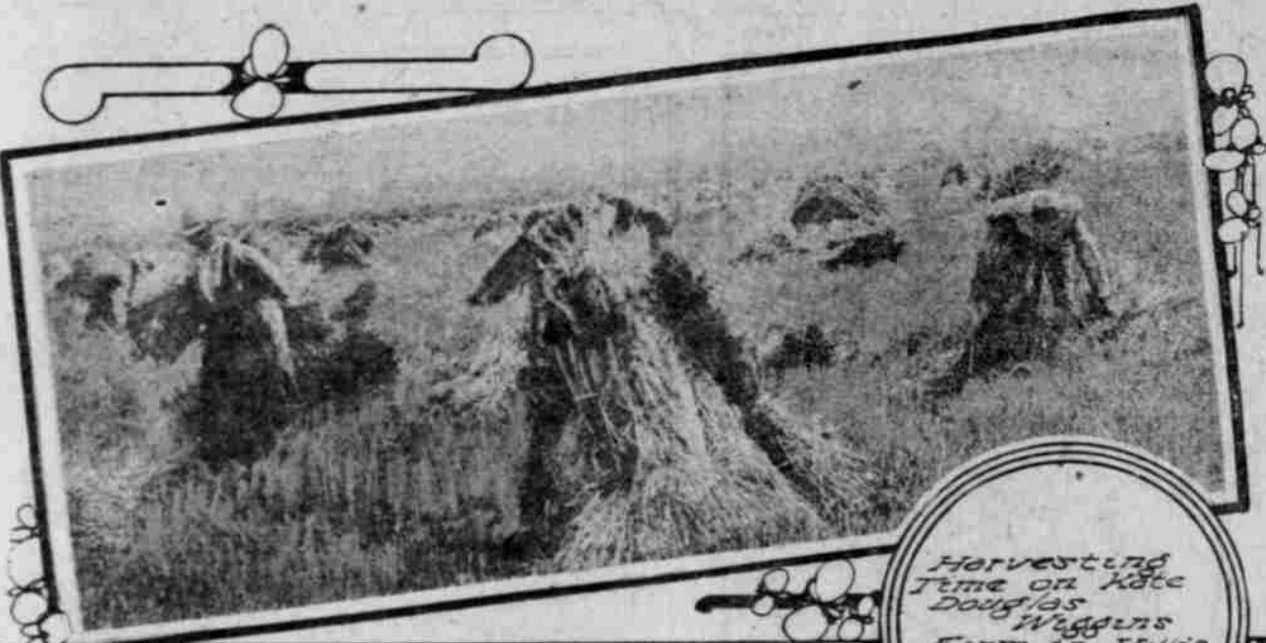


# AUTHOR BELIEVES IN CONSERVATION OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE IN AMERICA

Kate Douglas Wiggin Urges That Girls Be Trained in Agriculture, Thereby Fitting Them Better for Later Responsibilities of Life—Uselessness of Untrained Woman Is Pointed Out.



Harvesting Time on Kate Douglas Wiggin's Farm in Hollis, Maine.



Miss Ursula St. George and Mrs. Wiggin on Top of a Prize Load of Alfalfa Grown on Her Farm in Hollis, Maine.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN, in private life, Mrs. George C. Riggs, author of many well-known stories, recognizes fully the importance of the problem of conserving for the country a large proportion of its young people and of directing them to appreciate the dignity and independence of farming and profession.

these plans, the Government should furnish water, the Department of Agriculture should supply the seeds and expert instructors.

**Women Urged to Farm.** "I firmly believe in agriculture for women, and think it a field which promises far more health and happiness than the majority of occupations and professions for women.

"I am probably one of the largest land owners in Maine, and own many thousands of acres scattered through that state, and my home, Quilboite, in Hollis, comprises several hundred acres which I oversee personally, and am always on the look-out for opportu-

ities to improve, not only my land, but the conditions of my tenants. For several years I have given a large number of my tenants a chance to attend an agricultural school at my expense.

"I believe women are natural conservers, and will become apostles of conservation of the soil in the future. For years the fertile corn zones of Maine produce rich crops, with little cultivation, but today the soil has become depleted. The qualities removed from the soil by the crop, must be put back in the shape of nitrogen and phosphates, and I am now demonstrating what can be done by supplying. I am very fortunate in having a manager who is an advocate of progressive farming, and we are accomplishing wonders on my Maine estate. My other

farms comprise some of the most productive in the state.

"I am also a great advocate of a course in motherhood and home-making for girls, to be introduced into our school systems in America. I believe that there is practically nothing on the farm which a woman cannot do. Even though a girl never marries, the knowledge, insight and skill thus gained by the study of agriculture, and this course in motherhood and home-making can never be wasted. The highest use to which she could apply her trained powers would undoubtedly be making of her own home, but failing she would be valuable anywhere.

"For instance, there is many a girl who has been left a farm or estate by some relative, who is entirely dependent upon the services of a care-taker, and knows absolutely nothing regarding the tilling of her land, or when and how crops should be planted or reaped, as the case may be; and in the majority of cases this girl is cheated unmercifully by those in her employ, for she is entirely at their mercy.

"How much better it would be for this girl to enter a school of agriculture, or to take one of the courses on agriculture in our public schools, and thereby learn the rudiments, so as to understand thoroughly the workings of her farm.

**State Urged to Aid.** "I am tremendously in earnest over this school idea and the agriculture courses for women, and I firmly believe that the state should do everything for the child, that the parent cannot do, or will not do. I do not know which is more to blame—parent or child—when a girl grows up in irresponsibility and selfishness. I have talked to thousands of girls of 13 or 14, in the high schools of New York, Wardleigh and Washington Irving, and, having seen the flushed interest, the bright eagerness of these girls, I know that they are susceptible to good influence and training.

"What happens to them between that time and the age when they become young women or wives without any idea of responsibility?

"I think any girl of moderate intelligence can learn to cook well within three months after her marriage. The thing which is most important for her to learn is a sense of responsibility, which will make her eager to do whatever she can to be a real help-mate in the real sense of the word.

**Girls Are Advised.**

"Perhaps I know more of the country girl than any of the city girls, though to tell the truth, I can't see that they differ widely in faults or virtues. My home is in Hollis, Maine, and for years I have given up what time and energy I could to the development of Hollis, Buxton and Bar Mills. I organized a Dorcas Society, really a sort of village beautiful association, and library, and we have just taken up the question of training girls. I have also issued a Dorcas cook-book, and at the end I have written two or three pages, telling girls what they should do to beautify their homes, plant and cultivate their land.

"There are actually girls who do not know how to arrange the flowers for the table, yet it cannot be said that they give their time to the cultivation of their minds. The girl of today has not even the accomplishments of the old-fashioned woman. She doesn't draw, paint, play the harp or speak any language but her own. What do such girls do? They go to the movies, to the expensive clothes, with their hair ratted and padded out of all human semblance.

"With real mother-of-pearl opera glasses and a box of chocolates in their lap, 'I replied, 'to complete the picture of all the paraphernalia of extravagance.'

**Exciting City Life Harmful.**

"I don't think that there is any doubt that the city girls get too much excitement, too much amusement, not always of the right or best character, but of course, that depends upon the class of girl and upon the judgment of the parent. Yet without training how can one expect such a little creature to develop into a real woman—a real wife? 'But the man who marries her must admire her as she is,' I have been told.

"To this I replied, 'He may hope that she will change and that she will develop, and really the love of a man, who is her superior as a human being, sometimes works wonders in a woman's character. It develops her almost as much as the love of her children, but so many girls don't want to develop. They are dull not with stupidity, but with arrested development.'

"I am pretty awkward with my hands because my activities are in other lines, but I am sure if you or I had been placed on a ranch at 20, we should have fitted ourselves to every thing a ranch woman has to do. We'd be ashamed to be 'drones in the hives,' to receive always and never give anything. Our generation modifies and adapts the ideals of another. In America, perhaps every decade shows some change, some modification, but surely girls do not want to be anything but a helpmate and the maker and beautifier of countless little and great things."

# WOMEN WHO HAVE ACHIEVED FAME NOW ATTRACTING EYES OF WORLD

Mrs. Belmont May Be Victim of "Black Hand" Gang—Duchess of Aberdeen Opposes Home Rule for Ireland—Two Blind Poetesses Exchange Greetings at Advanced Age.



Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.



Fannie Crosby



Duchess of Abercorn



Mrs. Pethick Lawrence



Mrs. Jack Cudaby



Sophonisba P. Breckenridge

NEW YORK, April 20.—(Special.)—It is reported that Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has been receiving threatening letters lately and for this reason has left her home in New York and is keeping out of sight. The letters are supposed to be the work of a crank, but on account of the present epidemic of "black-hand" work, the police are investigating the matter. One of the letters contained a crisp new \$10 bill, a cable form filled out and a message. The cable was addressed to Mrs. Pankhurst and read: "Easter Greetings—A great financier in whom I have the greatest confidence assures me that practical measures are being considered by world's financiers that promise better conditions within a year. Stop inefficient warfare. Remember the heroism of a battalion of women in China. Mrs. Belmont." In the message Mrs. Belmont was ordered to send the cable or she would lose her life.

The Duchess of Abercorn is leading one branch of the movement in Ulster against home rule for Ireland. Recently she presided at a meeting at which 30,000 women pledged themselves to oppose an Irish Parliament. Before her marriage the Duchess was Lady Mary Anna Curzon, daughter of the first Earl Howe. Her husband holds a title in each of the three kingdoms, and is also a Duke of France.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the suffrage leader, is said to be getting thin in prison. But as the militant suffragettes delight in being martyrs, she must enjoy the results of her imprisonment. Mrs. Lawrence and her hus-

band are co-editors of the paper, Votes for Women, which has an enormous circulation. Whether it is a circulation on which to base rates for advertising is a question. The followers of the movement agree to sell so many copies of the paper each, and it is said that most of them, rather than take the trouble of selling their shares, pay for them and pocket the loss. Mrs. Lawrence is regarded as, next to Mrs. Pankhurst, the leader of the militant movement.

Miss Sophonisba P. Breckenridge, professor of civics at the Chicago University, is second vice-president of the National Suffrage Association. She is a native of Kentucky and a member of the well-known Breckenridge family of that state. She is intensely interested in the problems of working girls.

Two blind poetesses met the other day in Jersey City. One was Fannie Crosby, who has just celebrated her 92d birthday, and the other was Alice Holmes, who is 81. They have been friends for many years. Neither was born blind. Miss Crosby lost her sight when an infant and Miss Holmes became blind when she was 5 years old. Miss Crosby has gained fame by writing many hymns. Miss Holmes is known as "the blind poetess of New Jersey." Miss Crosby seems in excellent health, and she has always been of a happy disposition, so old age sits lightly on her. She lives in Bridgeport, Conn.

Mrs. "Jack" Cudaby has started the fashion of cane carrying for the women of Pasadena, Cal. Mrs. Cudaby has frequently appeared of late on the

street attired in the height of fashion and carrying a gold-headed ebony walking stick.

**The Angelus.**

Century. "The Angelus" is to me the most persistent effort Millet ever made to express himself. It has more of him in it than any other of his works. The value of this picture to me lies in the attitudes and character of the figures as an effort to express a very noble sentiment—that of a soul retiring into itself, or self-communion. For a name he chose that which signified an action of the most beautiful, related appropriateness. The figures may be regarded quite independent of any connection with the landscape, simply as works of art, as you would two statues. You may say this of nearly all of Millet's figures, but this man and woman have a kind of privacy, or reserve, that is more impressive than any of the others. I cannot define it.

**Segregation of the Abnormal.**

Century. Segregation of the abnormal, even in its first crude form, served a great purpose. It taught the educators that the most important thing in school was not the curriculum, but the child. It demonstrated that the great concern of education, of society itself, is not the normal child, but the child who is different from his fellows. In fact, it is not too much to say that the most important discovery in the history of modern education is the backward child. When we have isolated this child from his normal brother and sister, when we have studied him sufficiently, found out what he is and how to deal with him, we shall have gone far toward solving the whole problem of education.



# Roots and Herbs Nature's Remedy

Almost every American man or woman can recall grandmother's collection of roots, herbs and barks made every year for home use.

It is interesting to note that the most successful remedy for woman's ills had its origin nearly forty years ago in one of these collections of herbs and roots.

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** was originally prepared by Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., by steeping on her kitchen stove a combination of roots and herbs. This she furnished free of cost to her woman friends who had need of such a medicine.

The cures resulting therefrom caused its fame to spread far and wide. The demand increased until today a visit to the laboratory at Lynn, where this medicine is made, reveals an immense brick building, the entire fourth floor of which is piled high with bags full of herbs, barrels of roots and bins of seeds, and a pungent, aromatic odor fills the place which reminds one of the old attic in the farm house with sage, catnip, thoroughwort and other herbs hanging from the rafters.

None but the choicest herbs are used in making Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; all carefully selected for their ability to remedy the ills for which they are prescribed and tested for their medicinal strength, and tons and tons are used annually in making this greatest of all medicines for woman's special ills.

We ask every thinking person this question: Isn't a purely vegetable remedy, made from the roots and herbs of the field—which are nature's own remedy for disease—preferable to drugs and narcotics in the treating of such diseases? No other remedy has ever attained such wonderful success as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in treating woman's ills; it acts in harmony with the feminine organism and soon restores natural and normal organic conditions. Every sick woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, for it cannot harm her, and there are a hundred chances to one that it will completely restore her health.