

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM FERVENT.

By Gov. Hughes.



GOV. HUGHES.

The same patriotic ardor fills the breast of American youth as when they rushed from field and factory and college in obedience to their country's summons. The wives and mothers of America are as loving, as devoted, as ready to suffer as were those of forty odd years ago.

The men of the United States are as quick to respond to the call of duty, as keen, as resourceful, as valiant, as those of our heroic past. They are blessed with the memory of their fathers' labors; they are enriched with lessons of their zeal; they are inspired by the example of their patriotism. We are engaged in the pursuit of peace. Mind and nerve are strained to the utmost in the varied activities which promise opportunity for individual achievement.

But the American heart throbs at the sight of the flag, the American conscience points unswervingly to the path of honor, the American sense of justice was never more supreme in its way, and, united by a common appreciation of the ideals of a free government, by a common perception of our national destiny, by a common recognition of the riches of our inheritance, the American people should, and we believe will, go steadily forward, a happy, resourceful and triumphant people, enjoying in ever greater degree the blessings of liberty and union.

CENTRALIZATION NECESSITY, NOT CHOICE.

By Judge John Gibbons.



The States no longer are capable of grappling with and solving the great interstate trust and transportation problems, not to mention the many grave international questions which now confront us as a people. At the present time and under present conditions it is unfeasible to maintain that the States are anything more than members of the national body. Nor does it detract anything from their local sovereignty or importance to say that they are members of the national body. The States must remain indestructible forever, and so far as it concerns their fiscal and prudential affairs and matters pertaining to health, morals and police, the States must continue in the future as in the past to exercise sovereign powers so long as those powers do not conflict with the national constitution.

Our destiny as a nation is onward and upward, and it would be dangerous and unwise to permit the States to interfere in interstate matters or international affairs. Hence the apprehension of certain alarmists to the effect

that the nation is usurping the powers of the States is without any real foundation, because the powers now assumed by the nation, hitherto supposed to be reserved to the States, simply are an outgrowth of conditions which have arisen from circumstances beyond the contemplation of either the States or the nation. Duties have been cast upon the nation arising from the exigencies of the times. This does not mean usurpation of the rights enjoyed by the States. It simply means the mode of national life, the progress of events, the trend of empire. Lofty statesmanship and fortuitous circumstances have placed us upon the crest of the flowing tide of expansion and national greatness. We must continue to drift onward and upward or wait for the ebbing tide to float backward and downward. We cannot remain inactive and stationary. There is no stopping place, no station in the life of the nation or individual not marked by progress or retrogression.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL TENDENCIES.

By E. E. Brown, Commissioner of Education.

While there is much in American educational history that adds to our national pride, we must not overlook the fact that even now we are only at the beginning of things, with new problems before us and difficulties greater than those we have surmounted. Our secondary schools must become better differentiated to meet the needs of our people, and more widely extended to meet the needs of all. Their adjustments to schools above and below must be made closer and more vital. Our universities have only begun to deal with the problem of educating vast bodies of immature students in single institutions, and their problems of professional and graduate study are numerous and are pressing for early solution.

Compulsory education laws have been adopted and now are in force in thirty-six States. Such laws now are supplemented with their natural and necessary accompaniment—that is, with laws restricting the employment of children in thirty-two of these thirty-six States, while in eleven other States there are child labor laws unaccompanied by laws for compulsory education. Vigorous organized efforts are making to improve the operation of these laws and secure their adoption in States in which they are not in force. By truant schools and truant officers and children's court movement, in various parts of the country, receiving added reinforcement. In spite, however, of all these efforts, school attendance still falls below that which we ought to have if we are to be a thoroughly educated people.

Modern education calls for schooling for those who no longer are in school. By means of evening classes and correspondence courses and various other provision the range of schooling is increased. Such increase must be regarded as extremely desirable and worthy of being regarded as among the first things to be considered in our next educational advance.

CHRONOSCOPE READS THE MIND.



MACHINE WHICH LAYS BARE INNERMOST THOUGHTS.

Startling revelations have been made of the secret tests applied to Harry Orchard, the self-confessed multi-murderer and chief witness at the trial of William D. Haywood at Boise, Idaho, by Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard. The disclosures are contained in an article by Prof. Munsterberg in McClure's Magazine.

The Harvard professor of psychology probed to the very recesses of the convict's brain, and used for his startling researches perhaps the most remarkable scientific instrument ever devised—the chronoscope.

The use of this instrument on an actual criminal in connection with a murder trial marks an epoch in legal history, the final developments of which may substitute this mute, inexorable revealer of the inside of a man's or a woman's brain for Judge, jury, district attorney and police inspector alike.

Imagine the use to which the perfected chronoscope will be put—indeed, can now be put. Suppose the suspect arrested in some mysterious murder, like the Tavshanjan crime. No police "third degree," but an absolutely certain decision, by the application of the chronoscope, will declare whether or not the man is guilty.

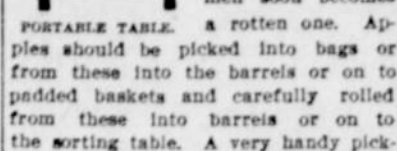
The chronoscope is affixed. Two little metal bits are placed, one in the mouth of the inquisitor, the other in the mouth of the suspect. A dial, divided into the thousandth part of a second, is in electric contact with the bits, and then a single word is spoken by the inquisitor.

The prisoner is told to speak, in reply, the first word that comes to his mind in response. The time this takes is recorded on the dial. If the prisoner refuses to speak it is a confession of guilt. If he replies his guilt or innocence can be surely proven. For other words follow, and the time of the answering ideas is taken. Then when



FARM AND GARDEN.

All handling of the apple crop should be done with the idea of bruising the fruit as little as possible, says a bulletin from the Maryland station. In all apples of good quality a bruised specimen soon becomes



PORTABLE TABLE. A rotten one. Apples should be picked into bags or from these into barrels or on to padded baskets and carefully rolled from these into barrels or on to the sorting table.

A very handy picking bag is made by placing a pebble in a corner of a grain sack and tying the corner by means of the pebble to one side of the mouth of the bag. This makes the bag into a loop, which may be hung over the neck of the picker. The mouth of the bag comes to the front and is held open by passing a stiff bent wire under the hem. This kind of picking bag leaves both hands of the worker free for picking. A gang of pickers will empty their picking bags and baskets directly on to a portable sorting table placed between the rows on which they are working. This table is placed on low truck wheels and has a single whiffletree, so that a horse can move it to any desired point as work proceeds. A cut of this kind of sorting table is here shown. It should be made large enough to hold not less than two barrels of fruit. The rear bolster is higher than that at the open end so that culls can be rolled. A long, heavy plank is placed on the ground on each side of this table on which the barrels are set for filling. The sorters pick the apples from the table into padded wicker baskets which have low or folding handles, which permit of their being placed down into the barrel before being dumped. Apples would be greatly injured if dumped from the mouth to the bottom of the barrel. The fruit is sorted into two grades, first and second. In sorting exclude all fruit that are ripe, for if a fruit is ripe at picking time it will soon decay and spoil its neighbors. Fruits that are too green or poorly colored should be left out, as they are always of inferior texture and flavor. Undersized, discolored, wormy, bruised or misshapen specimens should of course go as culls. The culls are allowed to roll into a pile from the lower end of the grading table.

After being properly "racked," to insure a tight pack, and when ready for heading, the fruit should stand as evenly as possible at about one-half to three inches above the chime of the barrel. A corrugated paper cap or excelsior cushion should be placed on the head and the barrel filled with the fruit. The barrel is then placed in position ready for driving down the head. Just beneath the head may be seen the excelsior cushion. After a little experience a handy man learns lots of little knacks about heading up fruit.

How They Store Sweet Potatoes. The New Jersey sweet potato house is a stone building, say 16x18 feet on the inside, with walls 10 feet high and a good roof. The building is half underground and the earth is banked up around it. There is a passageway through the center, and the bins for the sweet potatoes are 6 to 8 feet square and 5 to 10 feet deep. There is a door on the south side, with window above, and a stove is placed inside the building for use when required. The walls are plastered, and the underside of the roof is also covered with lath and plaster, and the place is thoroughly weatherproof. A house of this kind will afford storage room for 3,000 or more bushels.



HEADING BARREL.

Good Days for Farmers. The last ten years has been the golden age of American agriculture. More advance has been made than in any twenty or thirty years in the nation's history. Land has increased enormously in value since 1880, and is destined to go higher in the farming sections. Prices for products have been good all the time and are better now than ever. If the importance of agriculture and the farmer increases at the same rate in the future—and it is sure to do so—the agricultural life will be considered the ideal one, and to own a good farm the very acme of felicity.—New Haven Leader.

Consolidated Farms. To make one large farm out of several small ones may prove a good disposition for cheap farm properties in some localities. Large consolidated farms seem to be doing well in many instances and to have less trouble with the labor problem than do the smaller farms.—American Cultivator.

To Keep Fleas Off Dogs. A very simple and easy way is to saturate a string in oil of pennyroyal and tie it around the neck of the animal.

Kaint with Manure. Kaint is one of the best substances to use with manure. It does not liberate ammonia, but changes it into sulphate of chloride, and thus "fixes" it. Kaint is a potash salt, and also contains common salt. It is one of the best fertilizers for clover, and increases the value of the manure. Applied to the land in the spring, it is beneficial, not only as a plant food, but in its chemical effect on the soil. It is also cheap compared with some other fertilizers.

Mrs. White sympathetically.—So your husband is in trouble again, Maud? Mrs. Black (cheerily)—No'm; he's out of trouble, does now—de scoundrel's in jail.—Pack.

The only thing we can recommend is to endeavor to make an uninteresting life interesting as possible.



HIS HARD WAY.

"He has been workin'—workin' hard," said the thin woman with the wet apron, dusting a chair for her visitor. "Won't you please sit down? Certainly he ain't workin' now, but a job is hard to get, an' he's a man who won't take anything that comes along. It was too confusin' for him, that last job—somebody's fever; an' the man he was workin' for didn't treat him right. My husband's a man that's got a sperit, an' he won't let nobody run over him. No, he's not workin' now, but he would be if he found a job to suit him."

"What is his trade?" asked the visitor.

"Well, ma'am, I can't rightly say that he's got any particular trade," replied the thin woman. "He's what you might call a handy man. There ain't nothin' that he can't turn his hand to if he's a mind to, but as for workin' at any one trade regular it's somethin' that he ain't never done. One thing, if a man has a trade he 'most always has to belong to one of 'em unions, an' you know an' I know that a union man has got to do just the way his union says. My husband's too independent to let any union run him."

"How long did he work at this last job he had?" inquired the visitor.

"Three days."

"And how long was he out of work before he got that job?"

"Well, it must ha' been close on to three months, ma'am. Not but what he tried. He'd go out in the mornin' an' sometimes be gone all day lookin' for work. But it's hard to find, especially any work 'at pays livin' wages. He might have got somethin' at a dollar an' a quarter or a dollar an' a half a day, but he don't b'lieve in encouragin' low wages. He's a man 'ud sooner suffer himself than do that. It's the principle of it. If he can't get what his work's worth he won't work at all. That's what he says, an' I say he's right."

"How do you manage to get along, then?" asked the visitor.

"Well," said the thin woman, "I most generally get about all I can do, with the washin' an' the scrubbin'. It ain't much for pay, but it's better than nothin' at all. An' then the boy is a workin' over in the tannery, an' he brings in \$3 a week—an' they say it's wholesome work in them tanneries. Then the society has been good to me an' helps me out at a pinch. One way an' another we get along, though we're behind with the rent now. In another year the girl will be able to go out an' bring in a little somethin', though it's the truth I don't know what I will be doing without her to take care of the small children. I guess they will have to kind of look after one another."

"You say your husband is a handy man?" said the visitor.

"That he is. As I say, there ain't nothin' he can't turn his hand to. I'll show you the elegant wash bench he made for me if you'll step into the kitchen."

of the eagle, which continued flapping the air wildly and trying to make headway.

Then the dress at the right shoulder gave way and Gladys fell through the branches of the tree to the ground, where fortunately a pile of hay broke her fall, so that she was little injured. As the child dropped the eagle shot through the air toward the mountain at express train speed.

ADVANCED WOMEN OF BURMA.

Clever, shrewd and industrious. All of which their husbands are not. The Burmese woman is clever, witty, well informed, one of the shrewdest of business persons, usually an excellent housekeeper as well as a good merchant, says Charles E. Russell in Harper's. Her two errors seem to be, first, in marrying John Burman, who is generally lazy and unworthy of her; and second, in submitting to the medical tomfoolery that the Burmese, for all their intelligence, still practice. I might add for a third, if one more be needed, the smoking of opium and cigarette, which tends to twist out of shape her handsome mouth. This cigarette, by the way, is a monstrous thing, often eighteen inches in length and an inch and a quarter in diameter.

The Burmese woman not only manages all the material interests of her household but she keeps the Buddhist faith intact. Without her influence it could be doubted if John Burman would care very much. He is too indolent and too fond of his ease in smooth water. But the women are strict in their performance of religious duties; you can see them at all hours praying in the shrines where not often you see the men. If this theory about the women is correct, it is wonderful testimony to their strength of mind, for Buddhism in Burma is rock-ribbed and apparently unassailable; and then, in the last analysis, it must be to the women that we owe the beautiful pagodas, the excellent monasteries and the gemlike shrines that dot this pleasant country.

The Paper Told the Tale. A certain Greek adventurer some years ago undertook to palm off upon the public some false copies of the gospel manuscripts. Many learned men were deceived, but not Dr. Cox, librarian of the Bodman library at Oxford. How he detected the fraud was related in his own words in the Spectator:

I never really opened the book, but I held it in my hand and took one page of it between my finger and thumb while I listened to the rascal's account of how he found it. This most interesting antiquity. At the end of three or four minutes I handed it back to him with the short comment, "Nineteenth century paper, my dear sir," and he took it away in a hurry and did not come again. Yes, I was pleased, but I have handed several ancient manuscripts in my time, and I know the feel of old paper.

To Erre is Human. Robert Browning once found himself at a dinner, at a great English house, sitting next to a lady who was connected with the highest aristocracy. She was very graciously inclined, and did her utmost to make conversation.

"Are you not a poet?" she finally asked.

"Well," said Browning, "people are sometimes kind enough to say that I am."

"Oh, please don't mind my having mentioned it," the duchess hastened to say, with the kindest of smiles. "You know Byron and Tennyson and others were poets."

FADS OF THE PAST.

It has taken many years for horsehair covered furniture to pass into oblivion, for the reason that there was no seat out to it, except in a boarding house. Most people, therefore, will remember last having seen horsehair furniture in a boarding house, whither it probably was relegated in the hope that it would be worn out. When such a phenomenon did occur, the fact was usually heralded by the protrusion of a



HORSEHAIR FURNITURE.

rusty spring and a mossy bunch of curled stuffing. The remainder of the cover would remain in such unyielding good repair that the owner would be loath to sacrifice the piece of furniture, which made it a white elephant, there being no way to repair it unless the whole cover was replaced.

Another thing that tended to longevity on the part of the almost immortal hair furniture was the difficulty of sitting on it. Its curves were steep and its surface slick, so it was much like trying to cling to a state roof. You would slide first imperceptibly, and then with the speed of a roller coaster, till you hit the floor in a heap.

EARLY DAY PLANK ROAD.

When the Railroads Came This Missouri Highway Was Abandoned. "This talk about a highway across the State recalls to mind a similar enterprise prosecuted in the interior of the State in the steamboat days," says the Kansas City Star. "It was a twenty-five-mile plank highway between Glasgow and Huntsville," recently remarked Milton C. Tracy of Macon, Mo., whose father was interested in the road and who used to live in Huntsville.

"The road between Huntsville and Glasgow was a succession of clay hills the greater part of the way and in muddy weather the Christian religion made scant headway in these parts. We didn't know it then, but we do now, that those unathorized red hills were a blessing to Missouri, for they served to develop the largest and strongest mules in the world and their big-boned descendants are now moving more merchandise than the steam cars."

"Glasgow was the distributing point for up-the-country merchandise. A dozen pack lines ran out from there, the main one of which journeyed to Huntsville. The traffic over those molasses caddy hills became so great and was attended by so many difficulties that something had to be done. Various kinds of road material were discussed and timber decided upon because it was plentiful and most of the owners were skilled in its use. The hills were cut through and the bottoms raised so the roadway was fairly level. Oak plank, twenty feet long, two inches thick and eighteen inches wide were

Stock Breeding and Management.

Another method of cheapening the expenses is to use pure breeds and provide abundant pasturage. Poor pastures make poor stock, no matter how careful the breeder may be. It will not do to endeavor to bring the stock or herd up by breeding unless all the conditions are favorable. The razor-back hog is the result of poor feeding, and though man compelled the animal to resort to scanty herbage, nature fitted him for the purpose by gradually changing his form, thus adapting him to the surroundings. We thus know that climate, soil and the growth indigenous thereto are important factors to be taken into account, and in the breeding of live stock farmers should consider well as to what may be needed before making the effort.

The large mutton breeds of sheep grow twice as much as the ordinary common kind, but in securing size the sheep have been fed on rich pastures, where everything favorable for improvement has been in their favor, and they have never retrograded during a single period, but progressed without difficulty. Hence, if the large breeds are to be the agents for improving the common flock, the farmer must take a look over the feeding grounds. The Berkshire hog would starve if compelled to compete with the land pike variety. It could not exist under the same conditions, for it has been bred away from that sphere, and it is of no use unless adapted to the place which is to be its habitation. The native cow can exist where the pure-bred animal might starve, but this is because she is not required by nature to convert a large quantity of food into milk. Scanty herbage has dwarfed her milking qualities, and this has been handed down from ancestry, but scanty herbage will not do. The change is upward, and the conditions must be changed to suit the demands of the animal.

Forming a Wind Break.

A grove should have forest conditions. By this is meant that the leaves falling should remain and form a leaf mold which will act as a fertilizer and hold moisture during severe winter weather. To accomplish this to a certain extent low growing trees and shrubbery may be planted among the trees, and near the outside some evergreens, such as red cedars or the white spruce. These will break the force of the high winds and leave at least part of the leaves upon the ground.

To sum up the different varieties that may be grown with success on our prairie soil, I will mention the black walnut, butternut, white ash, elm, basswood or linden, shellbark hickory, bur oak, box elder, wild black cherry, white birch (inclusive of the European and cut leaved varieties), also the catalpa, cottonwood and willow.—I. W. Hoffman.

Outclassed.

Everybody's kickin', Kickin' 'bout the heat; Kickin' 'bout the price; We pay for things we eat; Kickin' 'bout the railroads; An' the government; Kickin' 'bout the taxes; And the way they're spent; Kickin' 'bout the auto; And the pace they set; Kickin' 'bout the grafters; An' the pull they get. Old mule looks dejected, Says in tones demure, "When it comes to kickin' I'm an amochor!" —Washington Star.

Profile Hen.

Professor Gowell, of the Zoological Research Laboratory of Maine University, has been breeding White Wyandottes for the past year, with the view of increasing their laying capacity. He has the record in this respect. He claims that he has one hen which laid 252 eggs in one year. In the month of May she laid an egg every day but one, and in thirty-three days laid thirty-four eggs.

The Avocado.

Interest in the avocado as a salad fruit continues to increase. The market demand is so strong in eastern cities during late autumn and winter that south Florida growers are enlarging their plantings of the late ripening sorts of the West Indian type, such as the Trapp, in the expectation that their culture will prove highly profitable.—Bureau of Plant Industry.

Farm Notes.

A little lime is an excellent thing to put in the dog's drinking water. Profit depends as much on the cost of production as on the selling price. The good, square walk as a gait for a farm horse is the most valuable of any.

The rotation of crops does not call for more plowing, but less, and more stirring of the soil. It is the surplus or increase of price above the cost of production that adds to the prosperity of the people.

The difference between a good and inferior care taker is everything in the matter of success or failure in cattle feeding.

In nearly all cases the offspring of immature, undeveloped animals is inferior to that of mature and full grown parents.

Where the pungent smell of ammonia is noticed as escaping from the manure it may be taken as an indication of loss.

In one respect the stories we hear about the creamery trust and the grain growers' combine, are like most of the bad stories we hear about our neighbors, they are not true.

Try to have time to stop and chat with a neighbor occasionally; merely a nod and a grunt are not conducive to a friendly feeling.