

**LEONARD WOOD, ADMINISTRATOR**



**WOOD HAS VARIED CIVIL EXPERIENCE**

**ADMINISTRATIVE QUALITIES ARE TESTED AND PROVED IN HANDLING GREAT BUSINESS PROBLEMS.**

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

From time to time people ask, "What has been the administrative and business experience of Leonard Wood? What has been his experience with men outside of the army? What does he know about conditions in the different parts of the United States and in our overseas possessions? Has he any thorough knowledge of foreign affairs and of our foreign relations?"

The administrative qualities of Leonard Wood have been tested and proved. No American living has been tried more thoroughly than he in complex fields of constructive civil work, administrative work of the highest order which carried with it the necessity for the exercise of keen business acumen.

The republic of Cuba, built upon firm democratic foundations, is a monument to the administrative ability of Leonard Wood. In the Philippines is to be found another monument to his statesmanship.

Leonard Wood graduated in medicine from Harvard University in 1884 and served for more than a year in one of the great hospitals, later to take charge of the charity departments in a section of the city of Boston where the poor lived.

Not long after the completion of Wood's work in Boston he became an assistant surgeon in the army, coming into contact with the western plainsman, the miner, the people generally, and giving much of his time to the work of assisting the Indians and to a study of the problems of irrigation and reclamation.

Then for Leonard Wood there came four years in California. He covered the state many times in pursuance of his duties and extended his field as occasion required into the states of the Northwest. Then for two years he was in service in the South, having headquarters in Georgia.

From the South Leonard Wood went to the city of Washington, where his work brought him into daily contact with G. F. Cleveland. Then he had the same intimate relations with William McKinley and the men of his time.

Then came the Spanish war and the active campaign in Cuba as the colonel of the regiment of rough riders of which Theodore Roosevelt was the lieutenant colonel.

At the close of the Spanish war Leonard Wood's supreme administrative duties began. He was made the governor of the city of Santiago and a few weeks later of the entire eastern half of Cuba.

Under Wood profiteering was abolished, industry was built up, agriculture rehabilitated, hospitals organized, equipped and maintained, tens of thousands of people clothed and fed—and all this done in a thorough businesslike manner. It was done under tribulations which arose from the fact that the people were impoverished to the point of starvation and had been dying by thousands for the lack of the things which Wood quickly provided.

Then there came the rehabilitation of the municipalities, the establishment of schools, the opening of roads, the organizing of government in the provinces, the readjustment of taxation and of the courts, and the work of providing for the thousands of children made orphans by war or famine. There was more business and more

varieties of it than it has been of many men ever to have placed on their shoulders.

Not long after this there came the greater opportunities in Havana. It was necessary to re-write the election laws to make them fit the habits of the people. Production had to be stimulated, for agriculture was the main source of the island's wealth. Here again the same measures were followed and as a result there were established law and order, protection of life and property, and liberty within the law.

These were the foundation stones. Wood knew that the government must be run by the Cubans, and so 90 per cent of the officials engaged in the great work of reconstruction were selected from the people of the island. The Cubans were taught government while the government was being built and thus they were able to run it when the rule of the island was turned over to its inhabitants.

When it became necessary to reorganize the Cuban railroads Wood secured the services of Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific, and of Granville M. Dodge, builder of the Union Pacific.

The same general policy was followed in dealing with the problem of caring for the tens of thousands of orphans that had been left by the war. Homer Folke, commissioner of charities of the state of New York, was called to Cuba by Wood to aid in the establishment of a system for placing and permanently caring for these little desolates. Chief Justice White of the Supreme court of the United States, at that time an associate justice, was consulted as to the method to be pursued in reorganizing the courts.

Leonard Wood was in Cuba about four years. He left there a reorganized and sound banking system, a good railroad system, no debts, nearly \$2,000,000 unincumbered money in the treasury, a sugar crop of nearly 1,000,000 tons, sound municipal laws, fine public works, a firm agricultural foundation and an absolute respect among the people for life and property. The school system which Wood established was founded on the laws of Massachusetts and Ohio. Roads were built which made communication speedy. The hospitals erected under his supervision were of the highest type.

Lord Cromer said he wished this American officer was available to follow him in his reconstruction work in Egypt. Eltham Root said this work never was paralleled in colonial possessions anywhere. Theodore Roosevelt said that Leonard Wood "has rendered services to Cuba of a kind which, if performed three thousand years ago, would have made him a hero mixed up with the sun god in various ways."

After the Cuban experience Wood was for five years in the Philippines confronted with the difficult labor of establishing a civil government, this time among a Mohammedan people. There he did the same successful work he did in Cuba.

This period of residence in the Philippines gave Wood an opportunity to study conditions in the British colonies, Borneo, Singapore, and to keep in close touch with conditions in Japan and along the China coast. Wood traveled through India, spent some time with the Dutch in Java, and with Lord Cromer in Egypt. He gained and retained knowledge of all which at that time came under his studious observation.

Then Leonard Wood became chief of the general staff of the United States army, in whose hands rests very largely the direction and administration of the military establishment, which after all is 90 per cent a business matter.

The administrative career of Leonard Wood is spread upon the records of his country. The work which he has done is lasting. It is a statesman's work.



View on Derwentwater.

**T**HE lake district of England, one of the most beautiful of regions, always has been a favorite resort of American tourists, not only because of its natural attractions, but also on account of its literary associations.

First among recorded tourists to Lakeland was Gray, the poet, author of the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," says Country Life. He visited the Westmoreland and Cumberland lakes in 1790, the year before Wordsworth, the most outstanding among the lake school of poets, was born. He discovered the lakes, alike in a touring and literary sense, and being essentially of the eighteenth century, he fled from them and the grandeur of their scenery in dismay. For not then had the picturesque been invented. The beauties of wild nature were not appreciated, and had they been the roads of that age and the lack of proper accommodation were powerful deterrents.

But for close upon a century Lakeland has been a greatly appreciated touring ground. Scenery and the literary associations with Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, De Quincey and their circle, have attracted every type of holiday maker. First came the vacation reading parties of university students, then the honeymoon couples, to whom the Low Wood hotel, Ambleside, was once, in a sense, sacred; and then the railways brought tourists from far and near. But not until the automobile came upon the roads was Lakeland comfortably or thoroughly to be explored.

The tourist by motor car here has choice of every kind of road, or no road, and may, if he will, take his sport in pass-storming with the most adventurous, or take his sight-seeing along roads as good as any in this country. It is all a matter of taste and inclination. The ideal way of seeing Lakeland is undoubtedly that of selecting some central spot at which to stay and taking from it daily, out and home, excursions. This is so for several reasons; chief among them that of the somewhat limited area of the lake district, which may be stated at about thirty miles square. The lakes figure so largely in popular imagination that this will seem scarcely credible; yet any reference to maps will prove the truth of it. But it does not follow from this sheer matter-of-fact measurement that this region is easily seen or soon exhausted.

**Grasmere in the Center.**  
Exactly in the center of the lake district is Grasmere, central geographically, and in its interest, for it was Wordsworth's home, and in its churchyard he lies.

There are five recognized centers for tourists in these regions: Windermere, Ambleside and Grasmere, about equidistant, some four miles from one another; Keswick, thirteen miles further north, and Coniston, somewhat isolated, seven miles southwest of Ambleside. It would be a thankless task to declare any preference among these, but we will take Grasmere as the very focus of the lakes.

Grasmere village is a sweet and gracious place. Here Wordsworth resided for more than fifty years. His later homes here are not accessible, but Dove Cottage, where he wrote his earliest and best, has been preserved as it was in his day, and is the resort of literary pilgrims, while the unpretending church beside the River Rotha is much the same as he knew it. That is an interesting day trip, along excellent roads, which takes us north to Cockermouth, the old market town at the extreme northerly edge of Lakeland, where his birthplace, in Main street, is still shown.

The way runs by Dunmell Raise to Wythburn, whose little church, one of the smallest in England, is neighbored by the Nag's Head Inn, where the old dalesmen and their wives put up their horses while attending service in olden times. The road then runs alongside Thirlmere, with the imposing mountain, Helvellyn, 3,118 feet, on right. Keswick town comes next; a considerable place for this part of the country, and with an oddly foreign appearance, caused chiefly by the church-like building (really the town hall) in the middle of the street. The chief industry is the making of lead pencils.

**Derwentwater Loveliest Lake.**  
But Derwentwater itself is the real reward of the journey. It is generally considered the loveliest of all the lakes, and it is also the most accessible, a good road encircling it. Beyond Keswick we pass Greta Hall, once the home of Southey, and come to Bassenthwaite Water. Preferably taking the left-hand road, Skiddaw, 3,054 feet, is seen across the water. Cockermouth is some six miles further.

Returning from that town, the other side of Bassenthwaite Water may be taken, and the rest of the way back to Grasmere is identical with the outward run. The distance, including the circuit of Derwentwater, is about seventy-six miles.

But Derwentwater is worth a more leisureed trip, for its own sake. The trip from Grasmere to Keswick and the circuit of Derwentwater and back is thirty-five miles. The advantages are with the tourist proceeding to Keswick and there turning left and past the church, following the eastern side of the lake to Lodore, where the "Falls of Lodore," sung by Southey, will be found. Beyond we come to Shepherd's Crags, overhanging the road, and past the Borrowdale hotel and the narrow pass called the "Jaws of Borrowdale," whose rocks so greatly alarmed Gray 150 years ago. At Grange where the River Derwent flows out of Derwentwater, the road abruptly turns, to follow the western lakeside. In the pleasant vale at Grange is that giant rock, the "Bowder Stone."

The peculiar advantages of staying at Grasmere are many. Not least among them is that within five miles you have not only Grasmere itself, rivaling Derwentwater for loveliness, but Rydal Water, and the town of Ambleside, with Windermere, the largest and most popular of the lakes beyond. All are within an easy walk for the tourist staying at Grasmere, who will scarce take out his car when he can indulge in pleasant footpath rambles for a change.

The car is for farther afield. For example, the run to Penrith, along Ullswater. The out and home run is fifty-six miles. The best way from Grasmere is to take the Windermere road, as far as Waterhead; thence turning to the left and up to Troutbeck. The nearer route, up from Ambleside to Kirkstone Pass, is an exceedingly steep climb, but it can be taken on the return.

On the way to Ullswater the gloomy little mountain town of Brothers Water is passed, and then comes the descent to pleasant, sunny Patterdale. Here the seven miles long lake of Ullswater, the second longest of the lakes, begins, skirted all the way by a delightful road, with the waterfall of Aira Force midway, spouting from its woody glen. Ullswater ends at Pooley Bridge, whence it is seven and a half miles into the quaint old market town of Penrith, passing Yanwath Hall, now a farm house, but a good surviving specimen of the fifteenth century fortified border residence; and thence over the ancient Eamont Bridge, built in 1425.

**FACTS AND FIGURES OF WAR**

**Immensity of Supplies Needed in Modern Conflict Revealed by Sir Douglas Haig.**

These are some of the amazing facts in Sir Douglas Haig's final dispatch: General headquarters received 9,700 telegrams in one day, and 3,400 letters by dispatch-riders. One army headquarters had 10,000 telegrams in a day, and the daily telegrams on the lines of communication were 23,000.

There were 1,500 miles of telegraph lines and telephones, and 3,688 miles of railway, on which 1,800 trains ran weekly.

In six weeks 5,000,000 rations were supplied by our armies in France, to 800,000 civilians in the relieved areas. Two hundred tons dead weight of supplies and stores were required daily for the maintenance of each division.

The total daily ration strength of our armies was 2,700,000. An addition of one ounce to each man's rations represented an extra 75 tons.

Over 400,000 horses and mules and 46,700 motor vehicles were used, and 4,500 miles of road made or maintained.

In 1914 there was one machine gun to 500 infantrymen in the British army; when peace came there was one machine gun to 20 infantrymen.

Over 700,000 tons of ammunition were fired by our artillery on the western front from August, 1919, to the armistice.—Montreal Herald.

**Children's Spending Money.**

The practice of doling out money to the children by dribbles, when they tease for it, and without holding them to any responsibility in the matter of spending it, is undoubtedly responsible for most of the prevalent unthrift among our young people. It is quite natural that this childish attitude toward money should continue even into the period when the young person becomes a money-earner on his own account, and oftentimes, into his adult life as well.—Thrift Magazine.

**Pat Crow's Kidnaped Baby Weds**



Edward A. Cudahy, Jr., Omaha and Chicago, famous kidnaped baby of 20 years ago, was married recently to Miss Margaret Carry of Chicago. And with this social note came a news item which will interest thousands of newspaper readers of the land, because the famous Pat Crow, who kidnaped Eddie Cudahy from his home in Omaha, and held the young baby for \$25,000 ransom, wired his congratulations to young bridegroom. The latter prizes that message. Crow is now reformed and is working with the Salvation Army in New York. Photo shows Cudahy and his bride and (lower), Pat Crow as he is today.

**G.O.P. and Dems Women Leaders**



Women leaders in the two big political parties are now busy lining up their forces for the big presidential struggle this year. On the left is Mrs. John G. South of Kentucky, chairman of the National Republican Women's Party. On the right, Mrs. George Bass of Chicago, chairman of the women's division of the Democratic party, and one of the two women made a member of the national executive committee on arrangements. Miss Mary Foy of Los Angeles, was the other Mrs. Bass has always been one of the staunch suffrage leaders of America.

**The KITCHEN CABINET**

We call him strong who stands unmoved—  
Calm as some tempest-beaten rock—  
When some great trouble hurls its shock;  
We say of him, "His strength is proved."  
But when the spent storm folds its wings  
How bears he then life's little things?  
—Ellen Alleton.

**A FEW GOOD SOUPS.**

There is no one dish more usually fixed than a well-seasoned soup. The following will be found suggestive:

**Liver Soup.**—Take half a pound of cold-cooked liver and grind it through a meat chopper. Fry one small onion sliced, in two tablespoonfuls of sweet fat, then add the liver. Add one cupful of dry bread crumbs, season with salt, pepper and add three pints of good stock. Cook fifteen minutes, add a beaten egg yolk and serve at once.

**Scotch Soup.**—Peel and slice enough onions to make a cupful; cut fine one carrot and two stalks of celery. Fry brown in butter, being careful not to burn. When brown, add three pints of water in which a chicken has been boiled and one-half cupful of cooked chicken cut fine. Cover the saucepan and simmer forty minutes. Beat the yolk of one egg, season with salt and pepper. Mix with a little of the soup; add the remainder of the soup and heat carefully but do not boil. Serve with sliced bread.

**Dutch Soup.**—Put a half cupful of grated cheese into a saucepan with three pints of milk. Simmer gently for ten minutes. When the cheese is dissolved season with pepper and salt and a pinch of sugar. Add half a cupful of cold-cooked macaroni, cut in bits. Beat three egg whites until foamy, mix with a little of the soup. Add carefully to the hot soup and serve with sliced toasted bread.

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**Cream of Celery Soup.**—Have ready one cupful of celery and put through a sieve. Reduce the water in which the celery was cooked to half a cupful. Put into a saucepan one tablespoonful of butter, season with salt and pepper and stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour. Mix well. Add three cupfuls of milk and stir until it boils. When the mixture is like thin cream add the celery and the celery liquor. Reheat and serve at once.



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