

public life. The race feeling is giving way, as it should. There should be no class in America to whom any office in the gift of the nation is closed, when a representative of that class is the best man for the place."

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**OPPOSES NEPOTISM IN SCHOOLS**

An unusual situation, created by adherence to a belief in the dangers of nepotism, is told in a dispatch from Chicago and printed in the New York Herald; as follows:

"By winning Helen James, daughter of Edward James James, president of the University of Illinois, as a bride, George Enfield Frazer, controller of the university and professor of public accounting, has lost his position. He has extended his resignation and it has been accepted by Professor James, who has frequently stated that he is opposed to having any relatives of his serve on a faculty with him.

"It is my decided opinion," said President James, "based on long experience as high school principal, college professor and university president, that boards of trustees and public school boards in general should be prohibited by law from appointing to positions within their gift any person connected by blood or marriage to the fourth degree with any member of the teaching or administrative staff.

"In my judgment, the appointment and promotion of relatives of influential persons on the staff to positions in the university is one of the serious defects of American college and university administration.

"Nepotism is in its quality a more subtle and more corrupting influence than either politics or religion directed to the same end, bad as these are.

"The Vetterwirtschaft or system of cousinage in appointment, believed by many to be widespread in German universities, is certainly one of the cancerous growths on that otherwise admirable system."

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**THE MEANING OF "CHAUVINISM"**

A "chauvinist" is termed as a ranter on the subject of patriotism, and a "jingoo" as a ranter on the subject of war. The qualities of a chauvinist are set forth by a writer in the Columbus (O.) Journal, as follows:

"Chauvinism—what is it? was asked of a class of teachers at Chicago, and was not answered. The term is used much these days, because there is much of it around. We hear it every day and see columns about it in the newspapers. It means an exaggerated patriotism—a feeling that we are the chosen people and all others are gentiles and outcasts. It is a poor sort of patriotism. It is grand for a man to love his country, but his love is a very poor kind if it does not include more than himself and his family.

"One sees many chauvinists these days. It is not a wholesome sight. It is a deformed patriotism. To be a true American one needs to be under the sway of a broad spirit which recognizes the virtues of others as well as his own. To be always boasting of one's merits, celebrating one's exploits and challenging others' virtues and achievements belittles one's life, both as an individual and a citizen. Because we love our country is no reason why we should not love other countries. In fact, if we limit our love to our own country it is a poor quality of love. Let us not be chauvinists. Let us ennoble ourselves by being world-wide friends."

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**GOVERNOR WHITMAN'S WARNING**

A warning of moral decadence if the spirit of lawlessness in all American communities goes unchecked was voiced by Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York in his inaugural address at Albany, January 1. Declaring that the increase of crime deserved the thoughtful attention of the legislature, Governor Whitman said:

"Disregard of law, impatience with legal and moral restraints, contempt for the judicial and executive ministers of justice are phenomena observable in all American communities and all classes," he said. "No material prosperity, no abounding wealth, no progress in the sciences can save us from moral decadence and ultimate decay if this spirit of lawlessness and contempt for legal authority continues.

"There is but one way of meeting the danger, and that is through the creation of a dominant and pervading public sentiment in support of the enforcement of the law. Where that sentiment is wanting no devices of the law can make up for it."

# The Work of the President's Cabinet

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT OF ONIONS AND CABBAGE

Reports received from 290 shipping points in 16 principal late-onion producing states, show that approximately 18,934 carloads of onions were shipped from these stations in 1913. Of this number about 12,239 cars were moved during harvest time and 6,695 carloads were held in storage at those points for later sale. From these reports the estimated commercial onion crop for the year 1914 at the same points is 21,623 carloads, and the estimated quantity going into storage at those points 7,879 carloads. These 16 states produce about 75 per cent of the annual crop.

Reports received from 328 shipping points in 10 principal late-cabbage producing states show that approximately 18,694 carloads of cabbage were shipped from these stations in 1913. Of this number, about 14,465 were moved during harvest time and 4,229 carloads were held in storage at those points for later sale. From these reports the estimated commercial cabbage crop for the year 1914 at the same points is 20,390 carloads, of which number around 15,745 cars are being moved during harvest and about 4,645 cars put into storage. These 10 states produce about two-thirds of the annual crop.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH ORDERS EXPLAINED

Since the publication of various orders modifying the federal quarantines declared on account of the foot and mouth disease, the authorities here have received numerous inquiries with regard to the exact meaning of the regulations now in force.

The quarantines which were declared at the beginning of the outbreak prohibited the shipment of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine into the quarantined area for any purpose save that of immediate slaughter, and prohibited absolutely the shipment of such stock out of the quarantined area. Since then the quarantines in parts of some states, notably Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Iowa, and Wisconsin, have been modified so that they now permit the shipment of live stock into these areas for all purposes and the shipment of live stock out for immediate slaughter at place where the federal meat inspection service is maintained.

Certain counties, however, have been exempted in each of these states from the privileges granted by the modified quarantine. Into these counties no stock can be shipped for feeding purposes, but in some of them stock can be shipped out after a preliminary inspection and certification by the federal authorities. In the areas under modified quarantine various restrictions governing the shipment of carcasses, hides, hay, straw, etc., have also been removed.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEPARTMENT'S BULLETINS

The editor of the department's division of publications has announced in his annual report that 1,152 new publications were issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. The total number of copies of these publications was 26,691,692.

In addition to these new publications, 11,494,700 copies of publications issued in previous years were reprinted, making a grand total of 38,186,392 copies published during the year.

An important change in the department's publications was the abolishing of the series of bulletins and circulars issued by the various bureaus of the department. The bureau series of bulletins and circulars were superseded by a series called department bulletins.

As a result of this consolidation the department now publishes four series of publications in place of the more than 40 series formerly issued. The four series are: Department bulletins, periodical publications, annual reports, and farmers' bulletins.

A new periodical publication was established, called the Journal of Agricultural Research, in which are published the results of the strictly scientific and technical investigations of the department.

The decisions, notices of judgment, and orders formerly issued in separate form, have been brought together in monthly service and regulatory announcements for each bureau or board charged with the enforcement of regulatory acts.

The output for the year of all kinds of printed matter including publications, blanks, blank books, bound volumes, and mimeographed notices for the press reached a grand total of 84,650,458 copies.

The demand for the department's publications was so great that in addition to the vast number distributed free, the superintendent of documents sold 231,821 copies for \$21,708.76.

The demand for farmers' bulletins continued to increase, so that the number distributed was 44 per cent greater than in any previous year. During the year 55 new farmers' bulletins were issued editions totaling 4,730,000 copies; 284 of the earlier numbers were reprinted to the total number of 10,230,000 copies, making an aggregate of 14,960,000 copies issued during the year. Of these, 8,399,659 copies were distributed on the orders of senators, representatives, and delegates.

NEW LINES OF WORK IN WEATHER BUREAU

Several new lines of work for the benefit of the public, and especially of the farmers, according to the annual report of the weather bureau, were inaugurated during the year. Others recently begun have been extended into portions of the country where the growing importance of agricultural pursuits have made them of increased value.

A special service given to orchardists and raisers of tobacco, oranges, cranberries, and certain other crops has been rendered by means of frost warnings issued in spring and autumn. Close attention is paid by the forecasters to the needs of these crops at critical periods, and the growers are kept fully advised as to the dangers of frost and are warned of the necessity of resorting to measures of protection through artificial heating and smudging, or flooding the bogs in the case of cranberries.

The establishment of a "cattle region service," through which bulletins containing statements of weather conditions over the stock ranges of the Texas panhandle and adjacent regions are issued, constitutes a new feature of the bureau's work. This has been particularly effective as affecting the cattle industry of the great southwest, having proved of such material value as to create a demand for its continuance throughout the entire year, instead of from April to October as at present.

PROGRESS IN STANDARDIZATION OF GRAIN

Satisfactory progress in the standardization of grain has been made in the past year, according to the annual report of the bureau of plant industry, recently issued.

Tentative grades for corn were first published by the department in August, 1913. With some changes, these tentative grades were promulgated in 1914 as "grades for commercial corn." The various states and commercial organizations which have independent grain inspection departments have either adopted these grades, or declared their intention of so doing. Their great virtue is that they will enable the shipper to ascertain for himself what grade his corn will receive at the inspection point, and at the same time permit the buyer to discover whether or not he has received the grade he ordered. Hitherto all corn delivered at country stations has been bought at practically the same price regardless of its water content or soundness.

For other grains commercial grades will be fixed as soon as possible, and the work will be pressed vigorously, especially in the case of wheat. Preparation of official cotton grades has also been continued, and good progress made. Spinning tests of the official grades have also been carried out.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS

During the past few months, a general comprehensive survey has been made by the bureau of corporations of the whole industrial field, with a view to having immediately available to the new federal trade commission, if needed, the general facts of the processes of manufacture, organization, and dominant financial control in any line of industry. A large card index system, showing the directors of the principal industrial, railroad and public utility corporations, insurance companies, and banks, has also been com-