

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

FIGURES MADE HIS FORTUNE



Frank Trumbull is perhaps the only one of the great railroad rulers of whom it can be said literally that his figures were his fortune—that is to say, by his marvelous quickness and accuracy at figures he grew into the great railroad and financial world until he has become a giant. At the age of 12 he was a mathematical "wonder" in the little town of Pleasant Hill, Mo. He had then been through and was proficient in all the branches of mathematics from arithmetic to and including trigonometry, but was compelled to quit school because his head was growing faster than his body. To-day he is president of a big railroad system of the west and south, of which he took charge 15 years ago, without a cent in his treasury. His natural ability in handling figures early developed an alertness of mind which enabled him to grasp a situation quickly and to act quickly with an unerring judgment as to the result.

It was energy supplemented by efficiency that led Mr. Trumbull rapidly up from a clerkship in the freight office of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway at Sedalia, Mo., where he received \$45 a month when he was not yet 16. When 21 he was chief clerk at a salary of \$175 a month. At 23 he had 170 men under him in the freight claim and accounting department of the Missouri Pacific. In 14 years he had mastered every detail in that department he did a remarkable thing. He gave up railroading for five years. He went into the coal business in Colorado. Here he saw his chance to study the shipper's end of the great game. Incidentally he was engaged in making reports on railroads and other properties to New York and London bankers. In 1893 there was a bitter fight in Denver over railroad matters. The courts gave the Denver & Gulf railroad, then a part of the Union Pacific, a separate existence. This road became the Colorado & Southern. All the fighting factions were given a week to agree on a receiver. On the last night of the week, when six names were under discussion, they agreed on Frank Trumbull. And here begins a story as wonderful as that of Aladdin or any magician who ever said "Presto!" When Frank Trumbull took hold of the road 16 years ago, it was a local ore line in Colorado, a little more than a thousand miles long, and its principal assets were "two streaks of rust and a right of way." It was bankrupt and in the hands of a receiver. Four months later came the great Debs strike of 1894. But the Colorado & Southern of to-day is nearly 3,000 miles long and the reports of 1908, 15 years after, show earnings of \$15,000,000, and Frank Trumbull is its president.

NEW MINNESOTA GOVERNOR



Adolph O. Eberhart, a Republican, formerly lieutenant-governor, has succeeded to the seat of governor of Minnesota to act during the unexpired term of the late Gov. Johnson. Although of different parties, the relations between Mr. Eberhart and Gov. Johnson were cordial, the chief executive leaving the state often in the hands of Mr. Eberhart. No changes are anticipated in the legislative system of the state. Mr. Eberhart now is a resident of St. Paul.

Mr. Eberhart was born in Sweden 38 years ago, but came to Minnesota in 1881, when he was 10 years old. He attended the public schools and was afterward graduated from Gustavus Adolphus college at St. Peter, as a minister of the gospel.

Soon after his graduation, however, Mr. Eberhart abandoned church work and took up the study of law in the office of Judge Gray at Mankato, his home town. He was successful as an attorney and soon built up a large practice.

He was at one time clerk of the United States circuit and district courts, and later was United States commissioner for the district of Minnesota. In 1903 he turned his attention to an elective office and was elected to the state senate. In 1905 he was re-elected. In 1906 he was elected lieutenant-governor and was re-elected in 1908. His majority was almost as high in 1906 as Johnson's.

Mr. Eberhart's name originally was Olson. But there were in Mankato during his residence there half a dozen or more Adolph Olsons, and as a result many instances of confusion of identity occurred, not the least of these being errors in the delivery of important mail. So when the future state official was married he asked the court to permit him to take the name of his wife, a petition that was granted, and since then he has been Adolph O. Eberhart.

MAY BECOME CARDINAL



If Mgr. Diomedo Falconio is chosen for elevation to the college of cardinals at the January sitting of the consistory at Rome, he will but be following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors at Washington, Mgr. Satolli and Mgr. Martinelli. It seems to be recognized at Rome that those who serve as apostolic delegates to the United States are in the direct line of succession and are to be called from their post only to be the pope's counselors in directing the policy of the church throughout the world.

As the pope's personal representative in the United States Mgr. Falconio has exercised a jurisdiction wider than that of any other apostolic delegate, and the qualities of high diplomacy, which are indispensable at Washington in the administration of the delegate's office, seem to be regarded by the Vatican as ample qualification for the discharge of still more important functions in the church. Not yet 70 years of age, a man of ripe scholarship and profound knowledge of church diplomacy, Mgr. Falconio, once in Rome, would be eligible to the headship of the Catholic church, which he has served all his life in the humblest as well as in the most distinguished stations.

When he succeeded Martinelli at Washington eight years ago, Mgr. Falconio was welcomed as an American citizen, for although he was born and educated in Italy, he came to America as a young man and much of his work was done on this side of the ocean, as an educator at the College of St. Bonaventure, at Albany, as a priest in the Italian colony of New York and among the wild peoples of the Newfoundland coast. A Franciscan, the present apostolic delegate was at the absolute command of the heads of his order—that ancient order of barefooted friars pledged to chastity, poverty and obedience—and he never hesitated to answer the word of command.

In person he is slender, rather under than over the middle height, with gray eyes and white hair. His address is excellent, easy, simple, direct, and he speaks English with a very slight accent.

NEW JAPANESE ENVOY

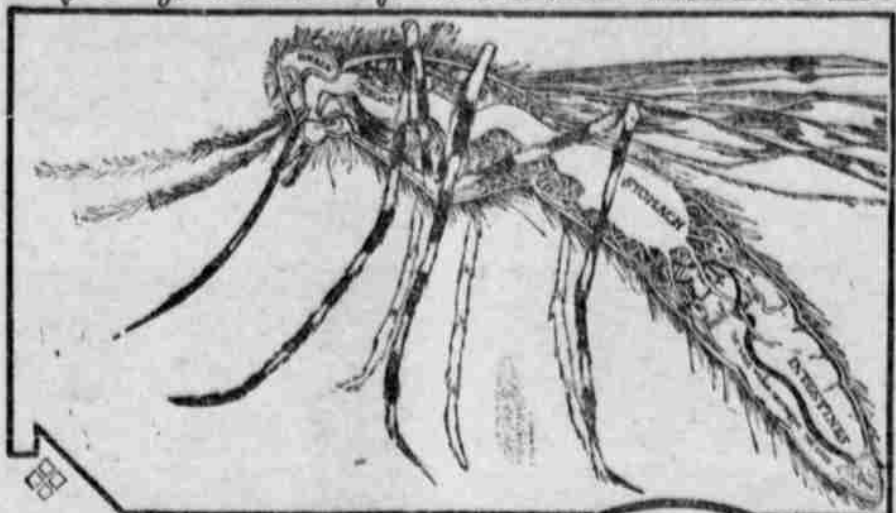


Y. Uchida, former vice-minister of foreign affairs, and recently ambassador to the court of Austria, will succeed Baron K. Takahira as Japanese ambassador to Washington. Mr. Uchida is a distinguished member of the diplomatic corps of Japan. He was born at Kumamoto-ken in 1865 and has been in the diplomatic service of his country since 1887.

His first appointment was as attaché to the legation at London. Three years later, in 1890, he was made permanent secretary to Count Mutsu, minister of agriculture and commerce, and remained with Count Mutsu when the latter was transferred to the foreign office.

In 1893 he was appointed secretary of legation at London and remained there until 1895, when he was made secretary of legation at Peking. After two years' service in that capacity he was appointed director of the Japanese political bureau and promoted vice-minister of foreign affairs. From 1901 to 1906 he again served his country at Peking. In February, 1907, he was elevated to the post of Japanese ambassador to Austria-Hungary and has remained at Vienna to date.

AMOSQUITO EXTERMINATOR



THE ANATOMY OF A MOSQUITO

THE scientists in the service of the United States and the states which are waging war on the mosquito have discovered a new method of exterminating the pest. This method consists in propagating and distributing a parasitic worm which lodges in the body of the mosquito and kills it or checks its egg-laying powers.

It has for several years been recognized that the mosquito is one of the worst public enemies of the American people. Upward of 15,000 deaths occur from malaria, which is spread by the mosquito alone. This figure does not count the vast number of people whose systems are weakened by malaria and thus easily succumb to other diseases. The discomfort caused by the mosquito in many parts of the country is also a grave injury to prosperity. Therefore, anything which tends to exterminate the mosquito is of immense public benefit.

How greatly some regions are in need of relief from mosquitoes has just been shown by the dispatches from Chenier au Tigre, a large and fertile island in the Gulf, off New Orleans. The mosquitoes there have bred in such quantities that the inhabitants have been forced to keep indoors altogether, while the cattle have been killed by the mosquitoes filling up their nostrils and throats and choking them.

The new worm which kills the mosquito is known to science as *agromyza culicis*—meaning "roundworm of the mosquito"—and is recognized as a destructive parasite of the wicked insect. It is also called the "hairworm" in many places on account of its resemblance to a small hair. It spends at least part of its life in the body of the mosquito, and, in the case of the female, when it does not kill her, it prevents her from reproducing her species—a result equally satisfactory.

Very little is known of the life history of the worm, or how it spends the early stages of its existence. It is a new discovery. It was first found and identified, only a short time ago, by Dr. John B. Smith, who, as entomologist attached to the New Jersey agricultural experiment station, at New Brunswick, has charge of the mosquito survey of his state, which has a wide-spread reputation for producing a remarkable crop of mosquitoes.

There are, as is well known, many species of mosquitoes in New Jersey. But the worst of them all, so far as ability to annoy goes, is the brute with striped legs. This is the real and original "Jersey mosquito." It breeds in marshes, though it flies thence for great distances, and scientific men know it as "culex sollicitans."

Necessarily, this species cuts a very large figure in the problem which Dr. Smith is engaged in tackling. With a view to studying its life history in detail, he has built on a marsh a cage of wire net, with a framework of scantling, big enough for himself to occupy. In this cage he has reared the marsh mosquitoes, watching them through all the stages of their development, in the midst of their natural surroundings. Incidentally, he has subjected many specimens to microscopic examination, to find out how the egg-sacs of the females developed, and other such points.

On a number of occasions, while thus studying the female insects, he noticed that their abdomens seemed abnormally enlarged. Finally, his curiosity being aroused by this phenomenon, he tore open the belly of one of the insects, and found inside of it two hair-like worms about a third of an inch long, and nothing else. They were something new to him, and so he sent the worms to the government helminthologist—signifying "worm man"—in Washington.

The worm man, Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, promptly identified them as "round worms" of the kind popularly known as "hair worms" or "wire worms." He also gave them the long Latin name already mentioned, and said that they were undoubtedly parasites of the mosquito. But in the meantime Dr. Smith had started in to examine large numbers of marsh mosquitoes for worms. In a lot that was sent in from Barnegat bay he found many infested. In fact, every collection received at the experiment station from Raritan river to Cape May yielded numerous worms.

He thinks it beyond doubt that the parasite shortens the life of the mosquito. It infests—through this, of course, is a matter unimportant compared to the prevention of reproduction. Apparently, the worm does not diminish the insect's appetite at all.



THE WAY A YELLOW FEVER MOSQUITO BITES

One afternoon, at Anglessea, Dr. Smith occupied himself for an hour in capturing marsh mosquitoes that came to bite him, and found that fully half of them were infested.

On the other hand the infested insects were noticeably sluggish and easily recognized by their actions and appearances as diseased. Investigation showed that they were least numerous in places where the worms were most common. Evidently, then, the worms are agents of nature for keeping mosquitoes in check to a certain extent. They do the work with great effectiveness. It only remains to be ascertained whether their efficiency in this line can be importantly increased by artificial means.

In other words, is it practicable to breed the worms artificially and introduce them into mosquito-cursed places? The first thing to be done, obviously, in making such an attempt, is to obtain definite and exact knowledge of the life history of the parasite. Fortunately, although almost nothing is known as yet on this subject, there is a good deal that can be inferred with reasonable certainty. For example, there is hardly any question of the fact that the worms breed in marsh mud.

Dr. Smith has found them not only in the adult mosquitoes, but also in the abdominal cavities of the larvae and pupae—the two forms of mosquito life following the egg, both of which are water-dwellers. It seems evident, then, that infection takes place in the water and nowhere else. That is to say, the worms (themselves water-dwellers) attack the "wigglers" and the pupae into which these larvae transform themselves, and bore into their bellies.

DISSERTATION ON THE DAWN

Humorous Writer in Lippincott's Makes a Few Remarks of More or Less Value.

The most difficult, exasperating and rantankerous pessimist with which the smiling, festive and irrepressible optimist has to deal is the fellow who takes some stock in the old saying that it is always darkest just before dawn. There is, of course, no argument over the fact that dawn is a joyous occasion, even if it is more pleasant to stay up for it, under proper conditions, than to get up for it, but, says the pessimist, admitting the truth of the adage, one cannot tell when it is darkest, until he actually sees the dawn. He is likely to say, furthermore, that if it's going to bring dawn any sooner, let it get dark as—almost anything, and the sooner and darker, the better.

One positively cannot argue against such logic, for, as aforesaid, dawn is a joyous occasion except to the man who is asleep, and he doesn't count. As for the man who is intoxicated, it is also a question whether many of the beauties of dawn are not lost, because he is already so busy with his own responsibilities that he cannot take on any new joy.

Then there is the man who would stay up all night in a brilliantly lighted room, practicing auto-suggestion by repeating the word "good." Under the glare of artificiality such a man would be prone to claim that there was no darkness outside, but that it was all inside. But, if after settling up, he went out at the first faint blush of dawn, it would look to him like about 30 cents' worth of adulterated tallow candles, and it might require several subsequent sittings with the cards running better to dispel the hallucination.

All these, of course, are exceptions which cannot be considered. Normally, darkness and dawn have to be taken just as they come, and they continue to come with regularity, pessimists and optimists to the contrary notwithstanding.—Lippincott's.

Czar Is Largest Landowner.
The czar of Russia, with 90,000,000 acres, is the biggest landowner in the world.

DAIRY-BRED VEALS BRING HIGHEST PRICES

Calf Supply Is Not Increasing and Consumption Is Evidently Surpassing Production in the Larger Cities.

Veal never sold as high as at present in the markets of the United States. At Chicago choice veals have been largely taken by killers at nine dollars per hundred-weight, and \$9.50 has been a common quotation in eastern markets. Veal appears to have acquired popularity, but current high prices are coincident with a lofty lamb market and almost prohibitive quotations on the succulent pork chops. The cause of these high prices is reflected in demand for yearling cattle of both sexes and it means that the American people are demanding light cuts of all meats, showing a willingness to pay a premium when their taste is consulted.

Not all calves command top prices, for the veal eater is a discriminating individual. Color counts with him and the calf that can be converted into the pink veal epicure prize must have been separated from his dam but a short time before slaughter. Range cattle usually reach market hungry and in feverish condition and the meat dresses a dark hue, necessitating sale at lower price than meat from dairy calves shipped from points close to Chicago and killed before hunger has become acute and the lit-

has been credited with making gains in territory tributary to the large cities east of the Mississippi river, the calf supply is not increasing and consumption is evidently surpassing production. The result has been a drain on the young cattle of the west, range-bred calves of the half-breeds going to market by the million annually in response to high prices. These western calves do not make the best veal, weight and condition in which they reach market being against the market quality of the product, but such is the demand for veal that even big calves, weighing 250 pounds and up, are bought with avidity. Forth Worth and Kansas City are shipping incredible quantities of range-bred veal to eastern centers of population, and when the grower is able to sell a calf for more money than he has been accustomed to realize on yearling steers he is not to be blamed for sacrificing these young animals, especially when he is facing a shortage of grass and most of these western-slaughtered calves are koshered according to Jewish law, the fore-quarter selling on the New York market at higher prices than choicer cuts fetch. In the New York ghetto, where koshered beef was formerly consumed in



Light Dairy-Bred Veals That Bring Highest Prices.

the bawlers become feverish and excited, says Breeder's Gazette. All calf buyers appreciate the necessity of shortening the life of the calf as much as possible after it reaches the stockyards. The calf-killers prize weight around or close to 120 pounds that come to the Chicago market from southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. Breed counts for nothing, quality and weight everything in determining prices, and a Shorthorn calf has no advantage over a Jersey. It is a fact, however, that more Holstein calves sell at high prices than any other breed, not because they make better veal, but for the reason that Holstein cows compose in a large measure the herds of intelligent dairymen who know how to fit a calf for the vealer's purpose. Milk may be high, but feeding it to a calf to a limited extent is not unprofitable.

enormous quantities, veal is now given the preference and calf values have soared while heavy cattle have sold at a discount.

But after all, there is no veal in America as the European epicure knows it. Most of the product is coarse and badly colored when it goes to the consumer. Such artificial methods as are used in France, Germany and Holland by veal finishers are unknown in America. There the calf is hand-fed from birth and when ready for the market commands prices that make even New York quotations on choice veal look cheap. There exists on this side of the Atlantic the possibility of catering to the veal eater, by furnishing him with something equal to the European article, with profit. The lamb grower has done it successfully and why should so much good raw material be wasted in the calf market?

FATTENED ON ALFALFA AND CORN



In Nebraska many farmers fatten their hogs entirely on alfalfa although corn is the staple crop of that state. Fed in connection with corn it is unexcelled. The pigs in the picture were fattened at the state experiment station on corn and alfalfa and made an average gain of 5 1/2 lbs. per week.

alfalfa is an excellent maintenance ration and will produce excellent pork. Fed in connection with corn it is unexcelled. The pigs in the picture were fattened at the state experiment station on corn and alfalfa and made an average gain of 5 1/2 lbs. per week.

SOME POINTS FOR FEEDERS

Feeding Operations Generally Started in Fall or Early Winter—Things to Remember.

Many feeders, but more especially the beginner in the business, are apt to make mistakes when putting a fresh bunch of cattle on feed. As a general thing the feeding operations are started in the late fall or early winter and one of the main things to remember is to start the cattle upon their grain ration gradually. It must not be forgotten that for many months previous they have been on pasture and their ration has consisted largely of green succulent food. If they are taken from pasture and put at once upon a ration of rich, dry feed, the shock upon the digestive system will often result disastrously. Even though the steer has a large digestive tract, it stands without question that it requires different functions to digest green grass than to digest corn or corn meal, and to get the best re-

sults from either kind of feed the change from one to the other must be gradual. A common method of changing to the grain ration is to commence throwing a little corn fodder, with the ears remaining, into the pasture. In this manner the steers will acquire a taste for corn. As the amount is gradually increased their digestive organs will accommodate themselves to the change. Sudden changes of this kind often result in bad cases of scours or sometimes bring about equally bad cases of constipation, either of which will put the steer out of condition and it will take a considerable amount of feed as well as time to bring him back into a normal growing condition.

Specialized Farming.
This is a day of specialization all right; but specialization in farming means that a man raises enough of crops for family and stock, then puts his best licks in on some particular line of farming. However, the farmer who specializes too much, i. e., the one-crop farmer, has overstepped the legitimate limits of such and the law of diminishing returns will surely put him out of the business of farming.