

WHO'S WHO-AND WHY

HERRICK DEPLORES WASTE



Myron T. Herrick, former governor of Ohio, Cleveland banker, railroad director and possessor of enough of this world's goods to keep the wolf away from most any old door, has been mentioned again recently as a possible member of President Taft's cabinet.

The sun hardly rises and sets in Washington without some rumor that a cabinet officer intends to resign and the latest of these involves Frank Mac Veagh of Chicago, secretary of the treasury. Mr. Mac Veagh said it was news to him, but, despite his statement, some of the wisecracks proceeded to pick his successor and Herrick headed the list. Nobody doubts that Mr. Herrick would make a good secretary of the treasury. He knows the financial game from A to Izzard and recently in a speech in New York showed that he has some ideas concerning how Uncle Sam's money matters should be handled.

Uncle Sam is extravagant and wastes his money, according to Mr. Herrick, who explained by way of preface that in the early history of the United States, where there were foreign complications, men of ability preferred government service because of the prominence it gave them. Later, when these foreign complications had disappeared and the country was once fairly started, this class of men preferred to devote their energies to commercial and industrial enterprises, which may be taken to mean that the former governor doesn't want a cabinet job at all.

"Many of those who have assumed the administrative functions of government," he said, "are so poorly qualified that the consequent waste and extravagance are appalling. The evidence is conclusive that in the national government itself there is a vast and growing amount of extravagance in administration."

"Senator Aldrich gives it as his opinion that the national government could save \$300,000,000 a year if it were conducted on a business basis and managed as cleverly and efficiently as a large corporation. This amount is 40 per cent. of the whole cost of running the government and it is \$33,000,000 more than all the dividends paid to all the stockholders of all the railroads in the United States."

"To the high cost of operating the national government may be attributed the duties on many articles that otherwise should be admitted at a lower rate or put on the free list. It is not the tariff that is responsible for the high cost of living, but it is cumbersome public business methods, public extravagance and waste, which are largely responsible for the high tariff."

HUGHES FOR SUPREME COURT



Charles Evans Hughes, governor of New York, who in October will leave the executive chair at Albany to don the robes of the Supreme court of the United States, has been in the limelight ever since he conducted the probe that revealed the big scandals in the insurance world.

After he defeated William Randolph Hearst for governor, Mr. Hughes naturally got into line for the presidency, as a New York governor always is regarded as a possibility. Theodore Roosevelt, however, wanted his friend Taft to be president and the result is history. But Governor Hughes kept on doing things, as the race track gamblers, among others, can testify, and in 1912 it is more than probable that the name of Hughes would again be heard in connection with the presidency had not President Taft appointed him to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Brewer. Governor Hughes recently announced that he intended to retire from politics and devote his attention to making money for his family. As governor he receives \$10,000 a year and as a justice of the Supreme court he will get \$12,000. He could earn much more practicing law. On this account he hesitated about accepting the honor offered him by the president, but after being urged by Senator Root and other party leaders he took it.

Governor Hughes was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862. His father was David Chase Hughes and his mother was Mary Catherine Connelly. He was graduated from Brown university with the degree of A. B. in 1881. He received his degree of LL. B. from Columbia Law school in 1884. He was married December 5, 1888, to Antoinette Carter.

Mr. Hughes was admitted to the New York bar in 1884, and received a prize fellowship from Columbia Law school in the same year. He practiced law in New York city until 1891, when he assumed the chair of professor of law in Cornell university. He became notable through the life insurance investigation. He was elected governor in 1896 and re-elected in 1908.

POLICE CHIEF FOR LIFE



The board of police commissioners in St. Louis has chosen a chief for life. Col. William Young is the man who heads the police department of the fourth largest city in the United States.

Most everybody in St. Louis who knows Colonel Young at all calls him "Billy." He has been on the St. Louis police force 32 years, starting as a patrolman and working himself up round by round until he now enjoys a salary of \$5,000 a year, an automobile and other accessories that go with such a job.

When Col. Edmund P. Creevy got into the mixup over the shortage in the police relief association's accounts, although he was in no wise guilty of any connection with the alleged embezzlements, Governor Hadley, who appoints the police board, decided that a change in chiefs was necessary.

Chief Young showed his common sense the day after his appointment when he announced that the police would not molest the Chinese of St. Louis for playing fan tan. He said a Chinaman had as much right to play fan tan as a German has to play pinocle. Then the new chief said he would permit boxing before regularly organized clubs. "Billy" Young is worth \$100,000, according to reports, but his wealth has never interfered with his duties as a policeman. Many a poor family down in the old Souldard street district, where Young was captain for several years, knows how some of his wealth has gone to relieve suffering. Colonel Young was at the head of the regular police force on the world's fair grounds and his work in that respect helped a lot when the board investigated his record.

NEWEST DEMOCRATIC HERO



"Great Scott! Why, if this thing keeps up, even John Dalzell and Gen. Harry Bingham ain't safe."

It was a Republican member of congress talking the day after James S. Havens, Democrat, was elected representative of the thirty-second district of New York. Following so soon after the election of Foss in one of Massachusetts' Republican strongholds, the election of Mr. Havens, who was not known outside of his own state, naturally created more than a ripple in the Republican ranks.

Mr. Havens, who made the high cost of living his battle cry, just as a lot of other Democratic candidates are going to do in the campaign that is to come this fall, sums up his election like this:

"This is not wholly a partisan victory. It is a victory over the things for which Cannon has stood and for the ideals which Governor Hughes typifies."

Mr. Havens is a lawyer and a former partner of the late Representative James Breck Perkins, whom he succeeded. He was born in Weedsport, Cayuga county, in 1859. He was graduated from Yale in 1884.

He went to Rochester immediately after graduating, was admitted to the bar in 1886, and has practiced law ever since. Although active in Democratic politics, he has never before held public office. He is regarded as a typical Democrat of the old school.

ASSESSMENTS MADE

RAILROAD PROPERTY OF STATE GIVEN ATTENTION.

NO TAX AGENTS TO PROTEST

Work Done on the Shortest Time Ever Recorded—Other Matters at the State Capital.

The State Board of Assessment assessed the railroad property of the state without a speech having been made by any railroad tax agent. The increase over the valuation last year is \$1,161,392. The increase is confined to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha and the Kearney, Central City and North Platte branches of the Union Pacific. This makes the total full value of all railroad property in the state \$273,893,217. The governor was absent, being out of the city. Those present were Brinn, Cowles, Junkin and Barton. After an informal discussion the board concluded to make the assessment at once, and this was done. The vote was unanimous. No other railroad valuation in the state was changed. A. W. Scribner of the Union Pacific reached the state house just a moment after the work had been concluded, so did not get to deliver his speech. The following table shows the changes:

Value Per Mile.	1909.	1910.
Union Pacific—		
Kearney branch	\$32,877	\$32,900
Central City branch	31,667	31,700
North Platte branch		
\$17,500-20,000	25,000	
St. Paul, M. & O.	41,442	41,460

The action of the State Board of Assessment marks the shortest time on record that any Nebraska board ever completed the valuation of this class of property. Heretofore it has been the custom of the assessing board to listen to addresses of railroad tax agents and spend many weeks in consideration of the question. So far as the present board is concerned it arrived at the conclusion that it could fix the valuation of the property just as well on the reports made as it could by listening to the tax agents recite their pleas for a reduction.

In the afternoon the board met again and added to the Burlington the 9.8 miles of new road from Lincoln to Denton. This was valued at \$25,000 a mile, which increases the total valuation that much.

Lighting Plant Not Profitable.
At the meeting of the Nebraska State Electrical association, President Scout of the County Electric Light and Water company, asserted that the city of Lincoln lost about \$3,000 during the last year on its lighting plant and at that no estimated loss is given for depreciation of property.

Site for Goose Farm.
An enterprising capitalist who wants the Lincoln Commercial club to furnish him the site for a goose farm somewhere around this city has submitted a financial prospectus in detail. In it he shows how an investment of \$600 can be made to produce returns of \$339,700 in three years, time.

Apportion School Money.
State Superintendent Bishop has certified to the state auditor the amount of money to be apportioned to the various counties of the state, derived from the forest reserve fund. The total amount distributed amounted to \$2,837.34, involving a total acreage of 589,002.93.

National Guard Rifle Contest.
Adjutant General Hartigan has issued an order directing that the state competitive rifle and revolver shoot of the Nebraska national guard shall be held at the state range at Ashland commencing Monday, July 18.

The Postmasters' Meeting.
It is probable that the next convention of Nebraska postmasters will be held in Omaha. This was the sentiment expressed by most of the members of the executive committee, which met at the Lincoln hotel to which met at the Lincoln hotel recently. The convention this year will be held in Lincoln.

The Sibley Rates.
The American Express company has filed a statement with the state railway commissions that the Sibley rate will be put into effect on shipments between Nebraska points routed through Julesburg. The Pacific Express company, which formerly operated on the Union Pacific Express company, refused to put in the reduced rates on such shipments, claiming that business passing through Julesburg, Colo., was interstate. This contention deprived the far western Nebraskans of the benefit of the act.

Bars to Go Down.
The bars will be down May 9. Lincoln will be wide open on that date and every man, woman and child in the city who has the price may ship in a case of beer or more and it will be delivered to any home in Lincoln.

Another Petition for Dean.
A numerously signed petition from Blaine county was filed with the secretary of state in behalf of James R. Dean, candidate for the democratic nomination for congress in the Sixth district.

KEEP MOUTH CLOSED.

Law Regulating Census Enumerators is Strict.

The census enumerators are not supposed to open their mouths in so much as even a guess as to the figures that any department of the census will show in the end. The taking of the census is supposed to be a strictly confidential operation and Uncle Sam is going to see that the enumerators do not talk so much as to betray the confidence that is placed in them when they take the oath for the work. In other words, the census is for a public record to be given out by the government in due time and not to be gossiped about by individual enumerators while the work is being done.

Supervisor of Census Helvey of the First district says that the law is very plain as well as severe on this point. The penalty the law has fixed on an enumerator who divulges any information obtained while in the progress of his official duties is \$1,000 fine or not over five years of imprisonment. The census enumerator is constantly pined with questions concerning his work and what he has found and especially is he dally asked dozens of times for an opinion as to what the population will be found to number at the final count. The law, aside from restricting him from giving out definite information, provides that he shall not even make a guess at final figures of any kind connected with the taking of the census. This provision is made because it is presumed that if the enumerator gave out his guess he would be basing that opinion on something that his official work so far had showed him.

Since the law provides that the individual or the corporation accurately divulge all required information to the enumerator, it at once provides for the absolute secrecy of the enumerator in order that no unfair advantages shall be taken at any point, or in any way. The enumerator of manufacturers' census backed by the authority of Uncle Sam, probes into the most secret books of all firms and corporations, and the government protects that manufacturer from having his business secrets gossiped about in the neighborhood at once by attaching the penalty to the sin of divulging the facts.

All in due time the director of census at Washington, D. C., will give out the official reports, and it is presumed that until he does no one person shall know any more about the census than does another. It is thought that the official statements will be ready some time in July.

Cash in State Treasury.

The state treasurer's report for the month of April shows that there is still plenty of cash in the state treasury.

The balance the first of the month was \$684,889.28. Saturday night the balance was \$628,403.43. The receipts during the month were \$169,819.77 and the disbursements were \$226,305.62. The permanent funds invested amount to \$8,578,584.08, divided as follows:

Perm. school.....	\$7,803,097.29
Perm. university.....	201,637.39
A. C. E.	496,031.56
Normal endowment	77,317.21

Grigware, the Train Robber.

Several people in Lincoln are convinced that Frank Grigware, the convicted train robber who escaped from the federal penitentiary April 21, is hiding here. Several persons, among them women, have called up the police and insisted that a man answering the description of Grigware had been seen in their neighborhood.

Escaped Fugitive Overhauled.

Axel Johnson, for over two years a fugitive from justice under indictment in the Lincoln division of federal court, has been captured at Twin Falls, Mont., and will be brought back to this city for trial. He is charged with counterfeiting.

Omaha Debaters Defeated.

Taking the affirmative on the question that labor unions are, on the whole beneficial, the Omaha high school debating squad was judged to be defeated in the contest with the Lincoln high school trio.

Cost of the Campaign.

The published report of the committee of fifty which had charge of the dry campaign here shows that the receipts were \$3,158.63 and the expenditures amounted to \$3,142.89.

Voss Gets Office.

A writ of mandamus asked for by Wilfred E. Voss to compel Mary V. Quinn to deliver to him the office of county superintendent of Dakota county, has been allowed by the supreme court. It was alleged that Voss did not possess a teachers' first grade certificate when elected county superintendent and was therefore ineligible to the office. His certificate had expired on October 29. Prior to that date he took a teacher's examination before the county superintendent of Thurston county and completed examination October 16.

New School Location.

Providing the park board will submit a proposition for \$50,000 for park purposes, the school board will agree to locate the high school building on the Davenport tract. This the school board finally decided, following a wrangle for many months. The Davenport tract contains eight acres and was bought by the school board some years ago. Some one objected to the construction of the building on the ground because it was considered too low, so the school board held the matter up for discussion.

RAISING PERSIAN CATS HAS PROVEN PROFITABLE

Michigan Country Women Increase Their Incomes By Breeding Felines—Have Decided Advantage Over City Cousins.

"Why couldn't country women raise Persian cats?" queried Mrs. P. Franklin of the Abbottsford cattery, when she was approached about the advisability of women on the farms taking up that line of money making. "There's no reason on earth why they couldn't, and every reason why they should be more successful than city women. They have better milk for the pussies for one thing, and for another they have ever so much more room. The more room the cats have the better and larger they grow, and the larger they are the more valuable. On the back end of a city lot, the cats really do not have enough room to do their best. I have a portable runway for mine, which I move everywhere on my lot, but I could do much better if I had the 'all out doors' of the farmer's wife."

Mrs. Franklin has been in the business for years; has taken first prizes at different state fairs; has been president of the Detroit Cat club, and is consulted daily by women who are starting in the business, says Michigan Farmer.

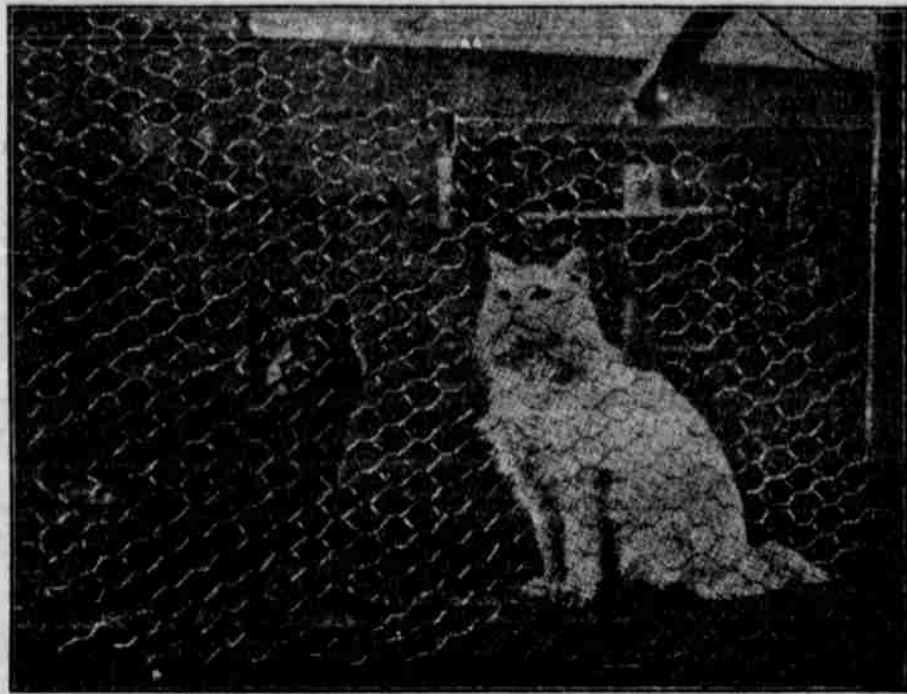
"A good breeding cat may be purchased for \$25," said she. "Of course, you could get a kitten for \$10 or \$15,

I have a bushel of catnip dried every fall for mine.

"Persian cats are no harder to raise than ordinary alley cats, no matter what you may hear as to their delicacy. You can keep them out doors all winter if you want, and in fact, the stud cat must not be brought in. They must be kept dry, but the cattery need not be heated. Build shelves so they can climb, study them as you do your babies and treat their little ailments much the same.

"In picking out a queen, the woman must be careful to look for what we call 'type.' The cat, above all things, must be broad between the eyes, must have a short nose, small ears, a cobby, or low broad body, short legs, a short tail and a long coat, the longer the better. Blue, yellow and black and yellow cats, must have yellow or orange eyes; silver cats must have green eyes, and white cats should have blue or amber eyes.

"I have found all colors equally hardy. So far as I can see, a white cat is as hardy as a blue or tortoiseshell or a silver. In breeding it is best to breed color to color. If you do not the color of the sire will predominate if he is older and line bred, un-



A Fine Type of Persian.

but it is better to pay more and get a cat, as you never really know what a kitten will be until it is a year old. In 65 days the kittens are born, and in a couple of months, they may be sold at from \$10 a piece up to as high as you dare ask and are able to get. There are usually from two to six kittens, though sometimes there are eight. It is better to let the mother raise only four, and keep a common, short-haired cat to mother any others. They should not be weaned under two months, to get the best results, though some wean them younger.

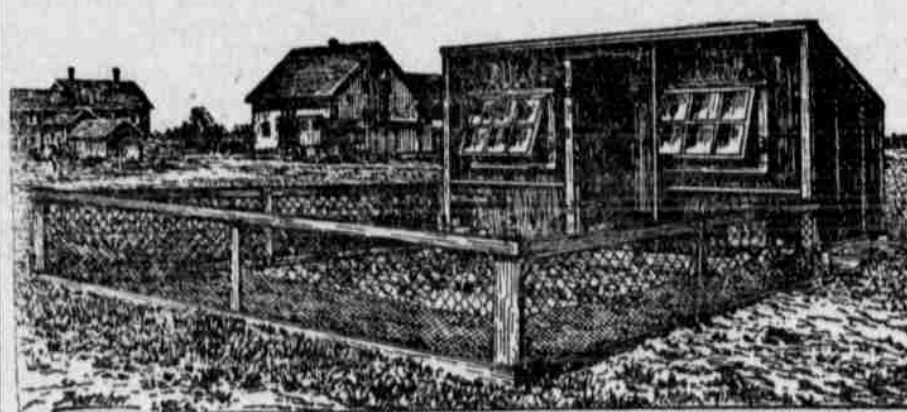
"After they are weaned feed them milk three times a day. I always scald the milk, until they are a year old. After that I feed them porridge and milk in the morning, and a meat meal once a day, beef, mutton, liver, heart, anything but pork. I feed a great deal of beef heart. They are fine mousers, and if you have a Persian cat around you will never be bothered with mice. They love grass and catnip, too, and

less the queen is also line bred. Then the colors will be about equal.

"Of course, you want your cats registered, as a farmer registers his prize stock, and only line-bred cats can be registered. You must be sure there is no common blood, though after four generations a cat with common ancestry may be registered if it has been carefully line-bred that long. It is curious to note, though, that the old, short-haired ancestors may crop up in their descendants of the seventh and eighth generation, just as the one drop of bad blood shows in the human being after a century or so."

The cats are remarkably intelligent, and seemingly understand everything which is said to them. In disposition they are much like people, many of them being loving and good natured, while others have the velleed claw in the paw of silk ready for offenders. If you have been in the habit of calling these long-haired beauties "Angoras," stop it. They are "Persians."

CONVENIENT BROODER HOUSE



A small, convenient brooder house used by the Maine experiment station is here shown. This is built on runners and may be moved easily.

Two 16-foot pieces of 4 by 6-inch timber serve as runners. The ends of the timbers, which project beyond the house, are chamfered on the underside to facilitate moving. The houses are 12 feet long; some of them are six feet and others seven feet wide; seven feet is the better width. They are six feet high in front and four feet high at the back. The frame is of 2 by 3 inch lumber; the floor is double boarded and the building is boarded and covered with a good quality of heavy roofing paper. Paper is preferred to shingles for outside covering. This kind of covering for the wall is not so likely to be injured in moving as shingles. A door two feet wide is in the center of the front and a six-light window, hinged at the top, is on each side of it. Two brooders are placed in each of these houses and 50 to 60 chicks are put with each brooder. A low partition separates the flocks while they are young, but later it has to be made higher. The houses are large enough so that a person can go in and do the work comfortably, and each one accommodates 100 chicks up-

til the cockerels are large enough to be removed.

Packing Pork at Home.

The New Hampshire experiment station recently conducted some feeding experiments with shoats. Fifteen of the shoats were divided into five lots and fed 35 days. On soaked shelled corn there was a gain of 82.3 pounds, at a cost of 7.3 cents per pound; on shelled corn and skimmed milk a gain of 141 pounds, at a cost of 7.4 cents per pound; on shelled corn and middlings a gain of 99.3 pounds, at a cost of 8.9 cents per pound; on shelled corn, middlings and skim milk a gain of 129 pounds, at a cost of 8.2 cents per pound; and on shelled corn, corn middlings and molasses a gain of 104.8 pounds at a cost of 8.89 cents per pound.

Wealthy Farmers.

The United States farmer is, collectively, the most wealthy capitalist the world has ever known. By the last census the farmers had invested in agriculture in United States \$30,000,000,000, which last year produced \$7,000,000,000. Such a yearly income means \$580,000,000 a month, or \$19,000,000 a day.