

INFERNAL MACHINE TO GOVERNOR FORT

Some New Jersey Ruffian Tries to "Get" Governor Who Shut Resort Saloons.

THE SENDER WAXES QUITE FACETIOUS

See Girl, Nev., Sept. 15.—That the sender of the infernal machine had a grim sense of humor became apparent from an examination of the contents of the package. On a bit of paper he had written a message to the governor which read:

"Please notify us promptly of any change in your postoffice address."

Another read:

"You will know me better after we are acquainted."

Savert, N. J., Sept. 15.—An infernal machine addressed to Governor Fort, of New Jersey, was found in the mails by postal authorities.

When the package, which had aroused the suspicions of the postal authorities, was opened, it was found to contain powder, bullets and matches. There is said to be no trace of the sender of the infernal machine.

Governor Fort recently caused all the saloons and disorderly places at Atlantic City to be closed on Sunday. The rowdy element at first defied him, but when he declared he would call out the state militia, if necessary, to enforce the law, the liquor men suddenly obeyed the statute.

That the death dealing package was intercepted before it had reached its destination was due to the vigilance of the postal officials, who have scanned the governor's mail with unusual care since the executive's recent crusade against the violation of law at Atlantic City.

Opened With Care.

Several days ago when a package of somewhat unusual shape was found to bear insufficient postage it was taken by the clerk to one of the postal inspectors. The inspector became more impressed by the shape and condition of the package than by the shortage of stamps and at once wrote the governor informing him that a package of suspicious appearance addressed to him was being held at the office. The inspector asked for permission to open it without forwarding it to its destination. Permission was given at once.

Excising the greatest care, the inspector and his assistants removed the wrappings from the package to find that their worst fears were confirmed. It was a real infernal machine, crude, but so cleverly constructed that it was capable of doing tremendous damage. It contained a quantity of powder and bullets with matches so arranged that a hurried opening of the package would have set off the powder and hurled the bullets in all directions.

MAILED IN PHILADELPHIA. INSPECTORS ON THE TRAIL

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.—Postal inspectors of this city advise they are investigating the mailing of an infernal machine in this city to Governor Fort, of New Jersey, but will discuss the case no further. The package was mailed August 28, the day after the governor issued his proclamation regarding the sale of liquor on Sunday in Atlantic City.

INSANITY PLEA FOR EDNA KENNETT'S SLAYER

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 15.—Van Doodell, who shot and killed Miss Edna Kennett, a Lincoln girl, on the night of September 4, was arraigned in police court this afternoon and held in \$5,000 bonds on a charge of murder.

Coodell still had his head bandaged, covering a wound inflicted on himself after shooting the girl. It developed that insanity will be the basis of defense. Attorney Slabaugh, in requesting that both the insanity and homicide be admitted, but premeditation was not indicated since the man undertook to take his own life, indicating an unbalanced mind. Bail has not yet been furnished.

STUDENTS TRAMP 150 MILES TO SCHOOL

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 15.—John Ressler, a senior at the state university, in company with a fellow student, arrived in Lincoln this morning after trudging on foot all the way from Arapahoe, Furnas county, Nebraska.

The two are footsore but none the worse for their 150-mile tramp.

Mr. Ressler spent a week on the road. The journey was taken more as a lark than anything else and the two young men worked for their meals as they journeyed through the state.

The boys' homes are west of Arapahoe.

MR. CONNORS WILL BE CHICKEN KING

New York, Sept. 15.—Democratic politicians have heard with interest during the last few days that William J. Connors has set out to have himself crowned "chicken king."

Not satisfied with being state chairman and having the freight handling contracts for all the big steamship lines on the Great Lakes he has started a chicken farm, which promises within a few years to make him a rival of the beef trust.

At present he has 30,000 chickens and 15,000 ducks, but that is only the beginning. Before the end of the year he will have at least 100,000 chickens and almost half as many ducks and will be in a position to help materially in supplying the markets of New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo. In fact, it is his intention to branch out until he is able to supply most of the big hotels in the East with poultry and a large part of the East with eggs.

MATRIMONY COLLEGE NEEDED.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 15.—A college of matrimony is the need of this country to prevent degeneracy in the race, according to Professor W. Blackmar, of Kansas university, in an address before the superintendents of Kansas charitable institutions.

"The time is coming," said Professor Blackmar, "when the course will be offered in our public schools preparatory to matrimony in which young men and women will be taught some important matters relative to the marriage relation." He thinks such a course in the public schools would be exceptionally beneficial.

GROSSCUP DECISION HELPED SAYS BECK

Standard Attorney Declares Reversal of Fine Boomed Stocks in Europe.

New York, Sept. 15.—James M. Beck, attorney for the Standard Oil Co., who arrived from Europe on the White Star Line Steamship Majestic, and said that during his sojourn in Europe the effect of the reversal of the \$2,000,000 fine imposed by Judge Landis was everywhere apparent.

"The huge fine created consternation among Europeans holding American securities," said Mr. Beck. "It was felt in every market of the world, and was not reversed until the news was flashed over by the cable that the decision had been reversed."

The effect of this news Mr. Beck declared, was to restore confidence in American securities and boom stock values. Mr. Beck remarked on the scarcity of American tourists in Europe.

"I have made many trips to Europe," he said, "but in no summer have I seen such a dearth of travelers from the United States. Many of the largest hotels in France, Switzerland and Italy have remained practically empty all summer."

WEALTHY AFFINITY CARRIED THE KEY TO WRONGED WIFE'S HOME

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 15.—Mrs. S. G. Van Auken, wife of a prominent attorney, secured a divorce this morning, alleging that her husband has an affinity in the person of a wealthy widow whom he once represented in important litigation.

The wife asserted that Van Auken resorted to the device of carrying a key to his house while his wife was visiting the city and that when she came home she found her husband's love had fled.

Mrs. Van Auken was given alimony of \$10,000. The case is causing a great scandal because of the prominence of the parties.

INVENTOR TURNS TO SAVING, INSTEAD OF DESTROYING, LIFE

New York, Sept. 15.—Hudson Maxim, inventor of the Maxim smokeless powder and torpedoes, which are the most powerful life destroying agents in the history of the world, suddenly has turned his life efforts from the field of death and is working assiduously along lines entirely opposite. His present efforts are being devoted to perfection of a device that will cure all diseases with a solution of chlorine, passed through the human body by the aid of electricity.

Already drawings of the cabinet in which the treatment is to be administered have been filed in the patent office and the inventor expects soon to be granted his patent.

WRIGHT FLIES 70 MINUTES; SPEED OF 40 MILES AN HOUR

Washington, Sept. 15.—In a flight lasting one hour, 10 minutes and 26 seconds, Orville Wright yesterday surpassed all his previous exploits for a time and distance flight for heavier-than-air machines. Two flights were made at Fort Meyer yesterday, the first being of 10 minutes and 50 seconds' duration for the purpose of showing what rate of speed he had been traveling during his long flights of the past three days. The test demonstrated, according to the aviator's calculations, that the speed of the aeroplane during the record breaking flights of Wednesday and Thursday was 39.55 miles an hour.

LAY SUNSPOTS TO ELECTRICITY

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 15.—Attracted by probably the most remarkable aurora borealis ever witnessed in this section of the country, Dr. John A. Brashear, the well known astronomer, last night made a measurement of an immense sun spot he had just photographed. This spot covers 2,250,000,000 square miles of the surface of the sun and has a temperature estimated at 60,000 degrees above zero.

Professor Brashear believes there is a close connection between the aurora borealis and sun spots. He predicts magnetic disturbances will follow.

Wires Are "Off Watch."

Chicago, Sept. 15.—The prediction of Dr. Brashear was confirmed when the headquarters of the telegraph companies, yesterday afternoon wires east and north of Chicago went down for an hour or more. Although they improved later, there was a repetition of the trouble and today telegraphic communication is being frequently interrupted by earth currents.

MISSOURI RIVER BOAT STRIKES SNAG AND SINKS

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 15.—The freight and passenger steamer Tennessee, bound from St. Louis for Kansas City, struck a snag in the Missouri river five miles south of here and sank in nine feet of water. The few passengers aboard and the crew reached the shore in safety. There was but little excitement. The steamer carried a heavy cargo of freight and it is believed the damage to this will prove heavy.

The Tennessee is owned by Kansas City merchants, who recently installed a freight line on the Missouri to overcome what they believed to be excessive railway charges.

MERRY-GO-ROUNDER JAILED FOR SHOOTING

Iowa City, Ia., Sept. 15.—H. H. Chambliss, proprietor of a merry-go-round at the street fair shot Ed. Poggenpohl, of Iowa City in the leg last night.

Chambliss is in jail charged with attempted murder.

INDICTED FOR ALLEGED FRAUD

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 15.—The United States grand jury here today returned joint indictments against the Illinois Terminal Railway company and Illinois Glass company, of Alton, for alleged frauds in transcontinental shipments. There were 12 counts in the indictment and the Illinois terminal railway is also specifically indicted under six counts for doing an interstate commerce business without filing schedules with the interstate commerce commissioners.

MURDERER'S PLEAS INSANITY, OF COURSE

August Eberhard Will Be Put on Trial Next Week for Killing Aunt.

Hackensack, N. J., Sept. 14.—Augustus Eberhard, the young grocer's clerk who is charged with the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Ottilie Eberhard, whom he lured to a lonely spot at Rochelle park, on July 16 last, and after killing her, robbed the body of \$2,240, will be placed on trial here next week. The case will be called Monday and it is expected the trial will proceed without delay.

The cold blooded character of the murder caused the crime to be widely discussed throughout the country and the trial will be followed with close interest. The murdered woman had but recently arrived in this country from Germany. According to the story told by young Eberhard he had persuaded his aunt to turn her possessions into cash and come to America in order that he might marry her daughter. Upon their arrival in New York he obtained rooms for them and then suggested a trip across the river into New Jersey. A blinding storm came up while they were walking along the railroad tracks on the New Jersey side, and this aided the design of the murderer, which he had in his mind. He drew his revolver, took careful aim and fired. Mrs. Eberhard fell at the first shot, but to make sure of her death the assassin fired another shot into her body.

Then he went in pursuit of his cousin and tried to kill her. She ran down the tracks and escaped, while the murderer fled from the scene of his crime. It was more than a week before young Eberhard was found. In his confession he stated that during that week he had traveled as far west as Chicago, but had been irresistibly attracted again to the scene of his crime. When found he was suffering from a violent fever, which he had inflicted upon himself to give strength to a story he had concocted to the effect that he and his aunt had been attacked by Italians while walking along the railroad tracks. But a severe quizzing by the police brought him the story he is said to have made a full confession. Nearly all of the money of his aunt was found where he said he had buried it.

Insanity undoubtedly will be the defense of the confessed murderer when he is placed on trial. His father, it is said, will testify that insanity is hereditary in his family and that the sister of young Eberhard is now confined in an insane asylum.

The local authorities and the men guarding Eberhard say they can see no traces of insanity. Nevertheless, it is probable that a commission may be appointed to examine the prisoner's mental condition.

JEAN VALJEAN OF THE WEST ARRESTED AGAIN

Kansas City, Sept. 14.—Charles W. Anderson, who was released from the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth less than a year ago on a pardon from President Roosevelt, 20,000 people of Kansas City and vicinity having signed a petition for his pardon, was arrested for running a gambling house.

Anderson, a young boy, he was sentenced to prison from Oklahoma for complicity in a postoffice robbery. After serving two years there he escaped and later came to Kansas City, prospered in business as William January and finally married a young woman without telling her the story of his misdeeds.

A year ago a discharged fellow prisoner met Anderson in the street and after blackmailing him for a while turned to the aviator's calculations for a reward of \$50.

After Anderson's pardon some citizens started him in business again, but he soon gave it up and opened a poker room.

JILTS MISS GOODRICH BECAUSE SHE MIXED UP WITH GOODWIN

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14.—Nat Goodwin's former lady friend, who is not to wed Harry MacMillan, the \$20,000,000 mining operator of Reno, Nev., after all, and behind the announcement from San Francisco that he broke off the engagement there is a story. It seems that in an alleged suit for divorce which Miss Goodwin brought about to file, Miss Goodwin is named, and that a copy of the bill of complaint found its way into the hands of Mrs. J. H. MacMillan, of Berkeley. It further is reported that Mrs. MacMillan thereupon announced her son and made a demand which resulted in his announcement that his engagement to Miss Goodrich had been broken off.

PRESIDENT TESTS TENT HE'LL USE IN AFRICA

Oyster Bay, Sept. 14.—Many visitors drove out to Sagamore hill to get a glimpse of the president. They were much interested in a peculiar looking tent which stood on the president's lawn. It is the tent he will take to Africa next spring. The tent is about 18x22 feet, is large enough to furnish ample accommodation for the president and his son, Kermit. It is of a special grade of oilskin, with an extra covering of canvas, and was built, it is said, especially for the trip.

The president was so enthusiastic about the tent that he unfolded it last night and that portion of the camping outfit which it was properly waterproof and took advantage of the shower last night to give it a good test.

He worked about the tent like a boy, tightening ropes here and there. He seemed to be well pleased with the tent and that portion of the camping outfit which has arrived, but he will leave the tent on his grounds until he starts for Washington to give it a thorough test.

RIVER STEAMER BURNS

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 14.—The river steamer Peter Lee, plying between Memphis and upper Mississippi ports, caught fire a short distance above the city today and was beached at about 8 o'clock. A small panic prevailed among the passengers, but no one was injured.

DREYFUS' ASSAILANT GETS ACQUITTAL

Paris, Sept. 14.—Louis A. Gregori today was acquitted of the charge of attempting to kill Major Alfred Dreyfus last June.

NEW HOO HOO SNARK

Chicago, Sept. 14.—Platt B. Walker, of Minneapolis, today was elected snark of the universe at the closing session of the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo.

ORVILLE WRIGHT SMASHES RECORD

"Flies" in a Sharp Wind for 65 Minutes While Crowds Cheer.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—Orville Wright yesterday broke the world's record for time and distance for a heavier-than-air flying machine, which he established the previous day.

In a flight requiring great skill, on account of a 10-mile wind, he circled around the drill grounds of Fort Meyer 58 times in 65 minutes and 12 seconds, exceeding the time of his other record flights by minutes and seconds. The flight was witnessed by nearly 1,000 persons.

Throughout the day the weather was threatening. At 5 o'clock Mr. Wright announced that he was ready. The wind was blowing only about three miles an hour when Mr. Wright prepared to make his flight. The mounted soldiers who keep the field clear during the flights took their places, and Mr. Wright started the motor. At 5:08 o'clock Mr. Wright signaled C. E. Taylor, his mechanic, to release the machine. The aeroplane rose immediately from the single starting rail. It continued to climb higher with each successive round of the field until it reached 75 feet.

Under Perfect Control.

For the first three rounds the machine flew as evenly as on its previous flights, but from that time on it was seen to pitch at the turns as the breeze from the west hit it as the machine moved from the northern end of the field to the southern end, where the "aero garage" is located. Whenever the machine lower, but on a plain seen from below that it responded promptly to every move of the levers by the operator.

One of Mr. Wright's assistants marked the time in large figures at intervals on the roof of a shed in which the machine was stored. It seems to have long had been in the air. A gust of wind unusually strong struck the aerial flyer during the 42d round and it plunged sharply, causing the crowd to exclaim in alarm. Mr. Wright then brought his machine lower, but on the 53d round he reached an altitude of 200 feet.

When Mr. Wright completed the 54th round he had beaten his record of the previous day, which had broken the world's record. The crowd gave a lusty cheer, but Mr. Wright was too busy manipulating the levers to wave his cap.

Mr. Wright came down on the northern end of the field at the end of the 58th round, landing easily. The cavalry band which had been protecting the machine formed a cordon around it and Major Squier, acting chief signal officer, pressed forward to congratulate the aviator.

BOGUS PRIEST RUNS BEGGING SCHOOL

Chicago, Sept. 14.—Revels conducted under the cloak of religion, morality and hidden by pretended charities, little boy and girl orphans beaten for the most trivial of offenses under the guise of discipline—these are some of the charges made in the Harrison street police station when the "nuns" who were captured in the raid on St. Joseph's home for orphans, 208 Thirty-sixth st., were brought to the police station.

In an effort to learn of the whereabouts of "Father" Antonio de Lubicz.

Antonio de Lubicz is a bogus priest and had no known connection with any church. He conducted the orphanage as a private enterprise, luring the young women into the place and compelling them to adopt the habit of sisters of charity in order to beg for him. It is generally believed that the girls were imposed upon through their own ignorance of the church and the world.

The three girls who were taken to the Harrison street annex when the raid was made, Seraphina Zeponek, 17 years old; Fidelizos Vlozto, 20 years old, and Cary Barzdick, 19 years old, refused to talk about the treatment they and the other orphans cared for in the home received, but the man's wife declared they were mistreated. When the "nuns," who were sent out to beg in the stores and in the streets, returned in the evening they were told to lay \$12 on the table of the manager of the home. It is said, often when they were unable to do this, it is charged, he would horsewhip them.

"Father" de Lubicz escaped after the raid on his place.

HARRIMAN MAY FOUND SCHOOL FOR POOR BOYS

Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 14.—If a project contemplated by E. J. Harriman, the railroad magnate, is carried out, the boys who are destitute of the means to secure an education will be enabled to equip themselves for occupations in life through the generosity of the railroad magnate. It is stated by friends of Mr. Harriman here that previous to his departure for the west he signified a desire to build a school for the free education of boys. With this object in view he has consulted some well known educators. The school probably will be located in Orange county, near Arden, where the Harriman estates comprise many thousand acres.

HIGHWAYMEN TAKE MAN'S TOBACCO POUCH

Storm Lake, Ia., Sept. 14.—While Jas. Kevene, a wealthy farmer living in Scott township, this county, was returning home from this city, he had quite an experience with some highwaymen.

He had just finished delivering some corn to L. J. Metcalf and had received the check for \$180 and had it cashed. En route home two men rushed out from a corn field, one held the team and the other beat his head with the spoke of a wagon wheel. In an instant the man's pocket was emptied and a receipt which they supposed was his wallet and then ran for the corn field. It was however only what he carried his "fine cut" tobacco in, and the money he carried was left.

ONTARIO HAS FOREST FIRES

Port Arthur, Ont., Sept. 14.—Bush fires surround Port Arthur and Fort William, the firemen and citizens fighting the flames. The whole country east and west is ablaze. The fire is gaining great headway and the city is shrouded in smoke.

LIVE STOCK CASE DOCKETED.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad and other Western railroads terminating in Chicago against the Interstate Commerce commission, involving the right of the commission to fix terminal charges on live stock in Chicago, has been docketed in the supreme court of the United States.

PLAYS WITH SKULL BROKEN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—Playing ball and engaging in other boyish sports, Harry Parsons, 6 years, 497 Stiles st., failed to realize that his skull was fractured, when he was struck by a bicycle, until the next day when he suffered a splitting headache with a peculiar dizziness.

A Usurer.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

A story is told by a lawyer of Little Rock, Ark., about the sad case of a native of that town who sought justice by reason of the theft of a horse belonging to him. As, however, the man who took the animal returned it to the owner, the lawyer advised the aggrieved one to let the matter drop.

"Can't I have him arrested for usury, then?" demanded the man indignantly.

"What on earth do you mean?"

"Daggon it, mister, he used the horse, didn't he? Yes, sir, he used him mighty hard by the looks of him."

PLAYS WITH SKULL BROKEN.

London, Sept. 12.—A severe gale caused many casualties among smaller craft along the coast. The schooner Phyllis Gray, laden with coal, went aground and turned turtle near Croeyden. The crew of six men were lost.

JOHN D.'S LAWYERS FILE ADROIT REPLY IN BIG OIL SUIT

Contest Right of Government to Take Case to the Supreme Court.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 12.—Counsel for the Standard Oil company of Indiana, in an answer filed today to the petition of the government's attorneys for the rehearing of the appeal from Judge Landis' judgment fining the company \$2,240,000 for violations of the anti-rebate laws upheld the decision of Judges Grosscup, Baker and Seaman of the United States circuit court of appeals, reversing the judgment and lifting the burden of the enormous fine, as good law amply justified by the records in the case.

Point by point, the answer takes up the arguments of the petition for rehearing, which set forth the alleged errors, and asserts that the suggestion of the government's counsel that a rehearing be granted in order to certify the question to the federal supreme court is not a proper one because there was no division of opinion among the judges of the reviewing court.

In the petition for rehearing the reviewing judges are charged with assuming that Judge Landis attempted to try and punish the Standard Oil company of New Jersey in the original proceedings, which were against the Standard Oil company of Indiana. On this point the answer declares that the matter of no consequence whether the trial court referred to the New Jersey company or the Indiana company as not "a virgin offender."

"The real point is," says the answer, "that the trial court in imposing punishment, took into consideration the relation between the Standard Oil company of New Jersey and the Standard Oil company of Indiana, and did it base its fine upon the wealth of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey and its ability to pay, instead of upon the wealth of the Standard Oil company of Indiana and its ability to pay?"

To determine this question the Standard Oil attorneys assert that a few sentences extracted from the government counsel from the words of Judge Landis are not sufficient, and quote at length from Judge Landis' opinion to show that he referred to the New Jersey corporation as the "real defendant" and to the Indiana company as "the nominal defendant."

On the question of knowledge of the lawful rate on the part of the defendant shipper, which was one of the points on which great emphasis was laid in the petition for rehearing, the answer asserts that the exceptions of the government's counsel are based on a misapprehension of the opinion and record of the case.

The exclusion of certain evidence and the question of intent are discussed in detail. It is asserted that the reviewing court was justified in the ruling which it made.

On the point of the number of offenses which the petition for rehearing asserted was obscure in the opinion of the reviewing court, the answer contends that the government's counsel has raised a cloud where there was none and that the ruling of the court clearly shows that the number of offenses was regulated by the settlement of the payrolls, which were 36, and not by car loads, numbering 1,462, on which the fine was predicated.

COMMODITY CLAUSE IS KNOCKED OUT

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12.—The commodity clause of the Hepburn railroad act today was declared to be unconstitutional by the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

The clause provides that after May 1, 1908, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to transport from one state to another or to any foreign country any article of commodity, manufactured, mined or produced by it, or under its authority, directly or indirectly, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier.

The clause exempts timber and its manufactured products, and is aimed particularly at railroads owning coal mines.

The decision is rendered in the case of the government against the Jersey Central and six other railroads owning 90 per cent of the unmined anthracite coal. Judges Gray and Dallas held the clause unconstitutional. Judge Buffington dissented but did not file an opinion.

BONAPARTE ARGUES.

The case was considered so important that Attorney General Bonaparte came to this city and personally made the principal argument in behalf of the government. Prior to the clause carrying into effect the anti-trust law, the Interstate Commerce commission and declared they could not comply with the clause without making great sacrifices. It was pointed out that because of the existing financial stringency, the companies could not dispose of their coal properties except at a tremendous loss. They further declared their conviction that the clause was unconstitutional.

Thereupon the government agreed not to enforce the clause until a decision was had upon the law points involving its constitutionality.

The railroads in their answers to the government's complaint, gave seven chief reasons why the clause was a pugnant to the constitution, among them being that it was confiscatory, discriminating and prohibition and regulation; that it deprived the railroads of "liberty and property," and violated the right reserved to states.

The court holds the commodities clause is not regulation of commerce within proper meaning of the words used in the commerce clause of the constitution and therefore not within the power granted by the latter clause.

NEW RACE OF HOGS.

At the Illinois station a series of experiments, now in the final stage, aims to increase gains at decreased cost, recognizing the fact that large gains are not always inexpensive. The work, which will be bulletted shortly, is being carried on for the benefit of the extreme hog producers occupying small farms, equipped with building requirements and other appurtenances and pushing the breeding herd to its full capacity by raising two crops annually. It means abandonment of the practice of using young gilts for breeding purposes and letting them run with fattening hogs during the period of growth and gestation, a practice largely responsible for small litters. All through this work nothing but pure-bred stock has been used, a practice that will be urged on the hog specialist of the future, as by following that method he can breed up the process of selection.

"There never will be a scarcity of pork in this country," predicted Professor Dietrich, who is in charge of the work, "because the possibilities of expanding production are so great. When the new system is worked out, the man who is running a growing herd will become an attractive proposition where the squeal of swine is now scarcely heard. We have known so little about the hog in the past that the information about to be published will be a veritable surprise and it is fitting that Illinois, essentially a pork producing state, should be responsible for the era of enlightenment."

WALLACE GIVES APPROVAL.

An earnest letter has been received by the president from Henry Wallace, of Des Moines, who is one of the members of the committee on Mr. Wallace's plan for the betterment of the social and industrial life of the farming community. There are sections in some portions of the Western states in which the farmer's life is almost ideal; but there are other sections, notably in the South and in the extreme West, in which much of the territory in the Eastern states, in which there is very great need of improvement. Of course help must come from the farmers themselves, but the fact that you have brought to the attention of the people in this public way will do very much to stimulate farmers to improve their condition. I am grateful to you for the opportunity to aid in pushing forward this movement."

LETTERS IN QUANTITIES REACH THE PRESIDENT—WALLACE IS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Whatever may be said of President Roosevelt's commission plan for the uplift of the farmer and the betterment of conditions of farm life, it cannot be disputed that it has aroused attention. Even the movement for the conservation of natural resources has not stirred up the interest and discussion that the movement for the benefit of farm life has. It is not merely being widely discussed by the press. The President is getting larger numbers of letters relating to his plan and most of such letters come from farmers themselves, who are seemingly awake to the importance of the project. These letters are being sent to Washington by Mr. Roosevelt to Clifton F. Pinot, who is one of the commission, and they will be presented to the entire commission when it holds its first meeting, as it will do at an early date.

Generally, the letters express warm approval of the commission's idea, and many of them make valuable suggestions as to how farm conditions can be improved upon. Through most of the letters there runs a note of longing for better schools and better opportunities for neighbors to meet together, engage in discussion, hear lectures and the like. Better opportunities for reading are also urged as needful in many instances. The idea of co-operation is put prominently to the front and many of the letters speak out plainly against the middlemen. It is plainly felt that the farmer is being mulcted of undue sums by the elevator men, the stock dealers, the creameries and the retailers. Many suggestions of co-operative companies in communities for the purpose of buying and selling to advantage are made.

The consolidation of rural schools, so as to do away with the district school, and have township high schools, meets with much favor. The importance of good roads is well up to the front, as well as the subject of "good roads" urged in connection with the consolidation of schools, the township library, the extension of the advantages of rural free delivery and other steps for the improvement of conditions in the agricultural sections. It seems to be the idea of many who write to the president that if the people of a township or neighborhood could have a library where they could obtain books and where also they could meet to consider any matter of interest to them, as well as having lectures and entertainments, much zest would be added to life in the average community. To make it possible for the people of a neighborhood to gather frequently and readily, good roads are essential.

In one case the writer hired a man as length. He does not paint a glowing picture of the life of the hired hand. He tells what his experience for years has been and says he has found the eight-hour day is in force on the farm, eight hours before the sun rises and eight hours after noon. This writer is plainly of the opinion there is room for improvement.

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At the Illinois station a series of experiments, now in the final stage, aims to increase gains at decreased cost, recognizing the fact that large gains are not always inexpensive. The work, which will be bulletted shortly, is being carried on for the benefit of the extreme hog producers occupying small farms, equipped with building requirements and other appurtenances and pushing the breeding herd to its full capacity by raising two crops annually. It means abandonment of the practice of using young gilts for breeding purposes and letting them run with fattening hogs during the period of growth and gestation, a practice largely responsible for small litters. All through this work nothing but pure-bred stock has been used, a practice that will be urged on the hog specialist of the future, as by following that method he can breed up the process of selection.

"There never will be a scarcity of pork in this country," predicted Professor Dietrich, who is in charge of the work, "because the possibilities of expanding production are so great. When the new system is worked out, the man who is running a growing herd will become an attractive proposition where the squeal of swine is now scarcely heard. We have known so little about the hog in the past that the information about to be published will be a veritable surprise and it is fitting that Illinois, essentially a pork producing state, should be responsible for the era of enlightenment."

WALLACE GIVES APPROVAL.

An earnest letter has been received by the president from Henry Wallace, of Des Moines, who is one of the members of the committee on Mr. Wallace's plan for the betterment of the social and industrial life of the farming community. There are sections in some portions of the Western states in which the farmer's life is almost ideal; but there are other sections, notably in the South and in the extreme West, in which much of the territory in the Eastern states, in which there is very great need of improvement. Of course help must come from the farmers themselves, but the fact that you have brought to the attention of the people in this public way will do very much to stimulate farmers to improve their condition. I am grateful to you for the opportunity to aid in pushing forward this movement."