

AN INDEPENDENT NATION

Secretary Wilson's Prediction of American Agriculture.

CAN RAISE ALL WE CONSUME.

In a Year, He Says, We Can Produce Any or All Other Nations—Claims Every Food Product Can Be Grown in the States or Our New Possessions.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson at Washington said recently to a reporter of the New York Sun that the coming fiscal year promised to be the most successful one yet recorded for the agricultural interests of the United States and that by the end of the 12 months the United States, in connection with its new possessions, would be raising almost every agricultural product it used. When that condition was reached, Mr. Wilson continued, any or all the foreign nations of the world might form a commercial combination with impunity, for if the United States elected they might furnish almost any nation on the globe.

"One of the principal objects which this government has in view," the secretary said, "is to enable the people of the United States to produce the agricultural products we are now purchasing from foreign countries. The principal product purchased is sugar, which comprises nearly one-fourth of the total of products imported. The department in the past has been making experiments to ascertain in just what sections of the country sugar can be raised to such an advantage as to obviate the necessity of going to foreign markets to complete our supply. We want to raise beets, as therein lies the principal source of the sugar product. Within the United States there will be over 40 beet sugar factories in operation by next fall. They will be situated in almost every state along the northern border from New York to California.

"I believe that within a few years we will produce all the sugar we require, and we will then be in a position to ignore the foreign product. Our experiments have shown that the sugar produced from our quality of beet is much richer than that manufactured in foreign countries. Our product, therefore, will be much more desirable. When this result shall be attained, the sugar trust will, in my opinion, vanish, for the reason that the trust refines imported brown sugar, while all the American factories will finish the product and place it in entire readiness for sale on the markets.

"We are now succeeding admirably in the production of tea in the United States. It is only a question of a short time when we will be able to raise all the tea demanded for use in this country.

"Three years ago the department began consideration of the success of rice cultivation in the United States. At that time we produced about 25 per cent of what we consumed, and when we examined the situation we found that there was a demand for a much better grade of the product than was being grown here. We sent an expert to Japan to look over the field, and this man found just what we were looking for. The result is that next year we will grow an excellent grade of rice, a class, in fact, which will equal that of any other nation producing the grain.

"Coffee is one product which we are looking after. Our scientists are investigating the coffee outlook in our insular possessions, and we expect to accomplish something during this fiscal year which will greatly encourage the industry.

"Several years ago this department began to collect specimens of rubber. At present the United States buys annually \$30,000,000 worth of rubber, but the outlook is that we will now be able to raise in our new possessions every bit of the product needed. It will be produced in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, and the result will be that people using the commodity will be able to save thousands of dollars in its purchase.

"Then there is the success of macaroni, which is to be considered. The macaroni which we have been manufacturing here in the past is not quite equal to the Italian product, but we are on the right track, and it will not be long before we will be able to produce a grade that will be superior to that imported from Europe. The semi-arid regions of our country are adapted to the growth of macaroni wheat, and all of the 15,000,000 pounds of the product which we now consume and which comes mainly from Italy will be shortly grown upon home ground.

"As for spices our new possessions will furnish us with an abundant quantity as soon as we can get the machinery of their production in full operation.

"There is no doubt that this country within a few months will be in a position to ignore every other nation on the globe in the matter of food products. We will produce within our own domain everything that goes upon our table and upon our backs. We will then be, commercially and industrially, almost independent of the other nations of the world. Hence any trade combination which may be effected against us will count for nothing. Whenever we get ready we can come pretty near starving any other nation. Therefore an effective combination against us will be an impossibility."

Both a Tension and Tension Strain. With American steelmakers under-bidding British manufacturers for delivery in the British steel district the Anglo-American unity, says the Pittsburgh Times, gets another shock.

EDWARD VII'S CORONATION.

Suggestion That the President Should Be Present at the Ceremony.

The Bookman for July makes the rather fanciful suggestion that President McKinley should attend in person the coronation of King Edward VII. In connection with this topic it goes on to say:

"There is a popular superstition that the president of the United States is inhibited from leaving this country during his term of office, but it is superstitious only. The article of the constitution which relates to the president contains no provision of the sort, and therefore the president is quite free to do precisely as he chooses in this matter. The reason why no president has ever visited foreign countries until after his retirement has probably been due to the fact that in the early years of the republic, before the invention of the telegraph and before the laying of the Atlantic cable and also before the development of steamships of great speed, absence from the country would have meant so protracted severance of communication between the executive and the subordinate officers of government as to constitute what would have been practically an 'inability to discharge the powers and duties' of his office.

When it required a month to make the voyage to Europe and when letters and orders could be transported only by sailing packets or, afterward, by steamship, it would of course have been impossible for the president to visit England without practically abandoning his office and installing the vice president in his place. But now, when the time required to pass from New York to Queenstown is but little more than five days and when, immediately upon his landing, he would be in telegraphic communication every moment with his cabinet, there exists no satisfactory reason why he should not feel entirely free to perform a striking act in international courtesy.

"It is not, indeed, true that no other president has ever gone beyond the boundaries of his country. President Arthur during his term of office once went to Florida by sea, and although he did so on a vessel of the navy and was therefore technically still upon American soil he was as a matter of fact shut off from communication with the administration departments for several days. And President Cleveland also on one occasion while shooting in the Adirondacks crossed the Canadian boundary and for several hours was, without knowing it, actually upon British territory. If, indeed, the president of the United States were now to visit Egypt, he need never be so remote from Washington in point of facility of communication as was President Monroe when, during the era of good feeling, he left the seat of government and traveled by canal and coast and carriage to the city of Boston."

LATEST SUMMER DRINK.

The Florodora, Inspired by a Chorus Girl.

Here is the recipe for the latest summer drink, the Florodora, inspired by a chorus girl:

Put three or four dashes of raspberry sirup in the bottom of an ordinary glass, squeeze in the juice of a whole lime, add just enough Plymouth gin to catch the taste and half fill the glass with finely cracked ice.

Then pour in the best ginger ale until the glass is brimming. Vibrate the mixture with a long bar spoon until it is ice cold and turn it into a cocktail glass.

Float a slice of orange and a pitted cherry on top, put the stem to your lips, shut your eyes and take an express transport to Olympus.

If you are not a potential passenger on the "water wagon," does not the above breed desire to be to the nearest third parlor? It is the latest summer drink, and it is called the Florodora, says the New York Evening World. There is somewhat of romance in the tale of the way it was invented. A party of professional people were in a Columbus avenue restaurant in New York the other night after the show. One of the "Florodora" pretty maidens was in the crowd, and her persistent refusal to partake of anything but lemonade irked the rest.

"If you'll get me something brand new," she said, "I'll drink it."

Jimmy O'Brien, the head inventor of drinks, was called. He thought until the noise of his thinking drowned the whirl of the electric fans. Then he turned out the above.

A Swimming Wig.

The girl who means to summer by the sea this year will have to provide herself with a "bathing wig" if she would be strictly up to date, says the Chicago Record-Herald. These contrivances have made their appearance in the store windows, and fashion decrees that they shall replace the oiled silk caps and red handkerchiefs heretofore worn by the summer girl when taking her morning dip in the sea. The silk caps have been objected to as giving the fair one a "ballooned" appearance; hence the bathing wig, made of Angora goat's hair, which is devised to protect the human hair and at the same time give the bather a comely appearance. Short, duffy and curly, these wigs are a vast improvement on last year's styles in seashore headgear and, although expensive, will doubtless be popular.

Sun Hatched Chickens in Illinois.

Old Sol acted the part of mother to a brood of unhatched chickens on the farm of Warren Powers near Sterling, Ill., says the New York Times. The hen was killed on her nest in the field when the mowing machine ran over her, but the eggs were saved and put in a hot place. Within a few hours there were eight eggs hatched out of a total of nine in the nest.

LORILLARD IN STORY.

Incidents in the Famous Turfman's Life.

THE FOUNDER OF TUXEDO PARK.

Winner of the English Derby With Iroquois in 1881—Description of His Palatial Houseboat, the Calman, and a Novel Floating Stable That Cost \$7,000.

The life of Pierre Lorillard, the well known horse breeder and turfman, has been a remarkable one. He inherited from his father, together with his four brothers, a large fortune and one of the biggest tobacco manufacturing interests in the United States, says the New York Press. He finally bought from his brothers their shares in the tobacco business and managed the business himself until a few years ago, when he retired. He married Miss Emily Taylor, who was a celebrated beauty.

Mr. Lorillard was at one time an enthusiastic yachtsman and owned some of the fastest pleasure craft afloat, including the schooner Vesta, one of a trio that raced from Sandy Hook to Cowes for a sweepstakes of \$10,000. He afterward built the steam yacht Radha.

His next move was in raising horses, and he has been very successful on the turf. In 1881 Mr. Lorillard won the Derby with Iroquois. His horse Parole, after beating almost all the horses in this country, was sent to England shortly before Iroquois won the Derby and won many important races. Seven years after this Mr. Lorillard announced that he was going to build a miniature garden of Eden on almost desolate land amid the Ramapo hills, and he was laughed at. But his persistence won, and that desolate piece of land is now Tuxedo.

Some years ago Mr. Lorillard's physicians told him that he must be out in the open air as much as possible if he wanted to keep well. While it was summer in the north and the racing season was in full blast Mr. Lorillard found no difficulty in obeying the doctor's orders. But during winter it was a different thing. The little houseboats on which excursionists ply the Thames suggested to his mind that a craft of that kind, built on a larger scale and provided with the comforts of home would be just the thing for him. Accordingly he drew up a rough sketch of what he wanted, handed it over to a skilled draftsman, and a firm in Wilmington, Del., built the craft.

The vessel was simply a double decked affair, the apartments of which were considerably more spacious and higher than the cabins in the ordinary steamer. The steel hull and the entire exterior were painted white. The first story was taken up with the engine, the kitchen and the apartments for the officers and crew, besides holding two spare rooms for emergency. Including the stowage messrooms there were nine apartments on this deck. Just forward of the engine room there was a big ice-house with a capacity for five tons of ice.

The decorations and appointments of the second, or upper, story, which were arranged by the owner as living apartments for himself and his guests, were very fine. A neat balcony running entirely around this deck inclosed a dining room and pantry, four bedrooms, each with bathroom attachments, and a roomy parlor.

The dining saloon, the largest room in the ship, situated aft, was decorated in gold and white colors, silk tapestry of this hue covering the walls, and the tables, sideboard and chairs being of the same hue, brass being also freely used in their decoration. A handsome velvet tapestry carpet of a color to match the surroundings covered the floor of this room, as well as of all the others. A pantry running the entire width of the vessel was attached to the dining room.

The four bedrooms were placed at the side of the vessel, between the dining room and parlor. The furniture in these rooms was also built in white and gold, with brass decorations. The bedrooms were entirely of solid brass. Each of the walls of the bedrooms were decorated in different colored silk tapestry, old rose, blue, green and pink being the prevailing tints. Mirrors were freely used in the sleeping apartments, placed in the wardrobes and stands, having the effect of apparently doubling the size of the rooms. The bathrooms were luxurious and contained spacious porcelain tubs.

The entire suite of rooms was warmed with highly decorated heaters and was illuminated with wax candles inserted in silver receptacles placed along the walls.

A floating stable intended as an annex to his houseboat was also built for Mr. Lorillard. It was a queer looking craft indeed, some 77 feet long and 15½ feet broad, with a long deck structure, to be used as a carriage house.

There were four regularly built box stalls under the deck for as many horses, and the passage between them could be utilized when needful for two more, so that six horses in all were provided for.

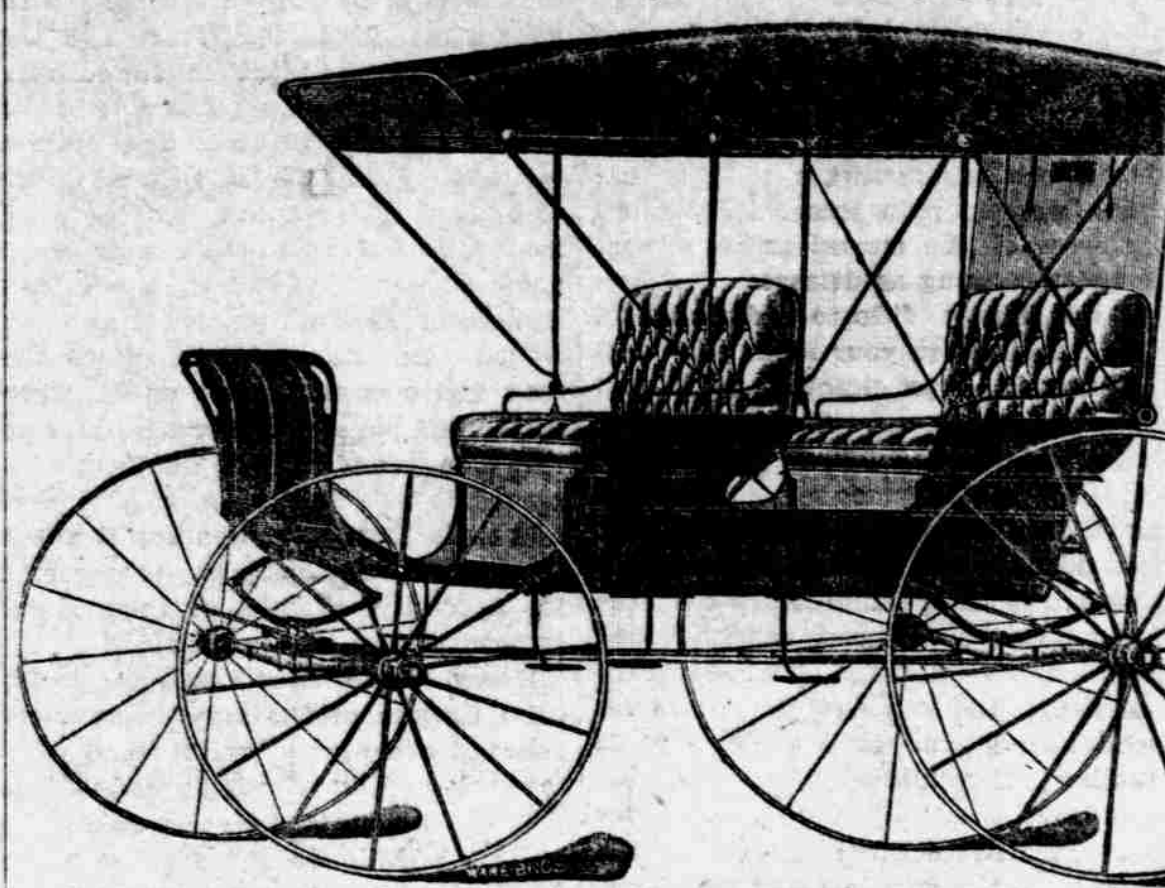
There was a cowhouse, in which two or three cows could easily be carried—four at a pinch. Up stairs in the deck structure, in addition to the carriage house, was a little harness room where half a dozen dogs could be comfortably housed.

There was a large compartment for hay and feed, and fresh water was carried in two large tanks, holding 150 gallons each. There were berths for eight men in the floating stable, four above deck and four below, near the live stock. The floating stable cost \$7,000.

LINCOLN SUPPLY CO.

Great Mail Order House
Four Stories and Basement.

No. 420—Farm Surrey. Price \$69.75.

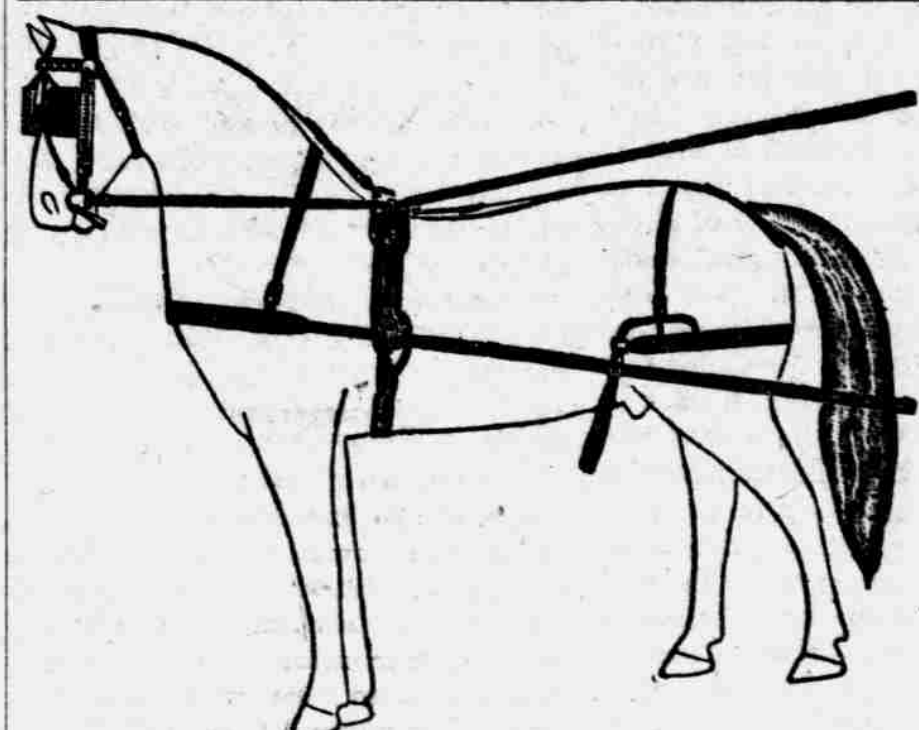


No. 420—Farmers' Surrey—A substantial, well finished Surrey, with polished Joanet backs; body, bent sill with wide, roomy seat; gear, double perch, well ironed, full circle fifth wheel; axle, one-inch, fantailed and swedged; beds, fitted and glued to axles; springs, oil tempered, 13-8 and 1-1/2 inch four and five-plate 38 inches long; wheels, Sarven patent, 1x1-1/2 inches, round edge, steel tire, trimming, 14 imitation leather top, 26 ounce rubber; painting, body, black, neatly striped; gear Brewster green; regularly sold for from \$90 to \$100; our special price.....\$69.75

No. 445—Buggy. Price \$43.00.



No. 445—Corning Body Buggy, body 24x55 inches with round corners and well ironed; seat extra deep with solid panel back, gear, axles 1-1/2 inches, with axle beds glued to axle, elliptic springs, with double reaches, ironed full length, wheels Sarven patent 7-8 round edge steel tire; trimming, cloth, corduroy or imitation leather; complete with side curtains and storm apron; painting, body black, gear, Brewster green. Cannot be duplicated anywhere from \$10 to \$15 higher price than we ask. Our price, only.....\$43.00



\$12.00 Harness
Reduced to \$8.60

Cheap John Congressmen

The world's markets and an exorbitant tariff system are coming more and more into conflict. Having settled the silver question by coining all there is in sight the republicans are showing a disposition to place the tariff on a more just and equitable foundation in the near future, and that will be another feather in Mr. McKinley's cap. Of course it will not be done in a way to offend the trusts—it will be a reciprocity scheme—a treaty making function, that will leave the matter in the hands of the president, the senate and the trust managers, who can manage the matter in so scientific a manner as to effect no harm to the big fellows, and yet may help the consumers in some directions. The house of representatives and the common herd will be left out of the confidence of this superior arrangement. As congressmen are becoming a sort of a "cheap John" affair since we took up with the ideas of imperialism, and are merely a lot of crumb-gatherers, they are no longer any account except to pass appropriation bills.—Butler County Press.

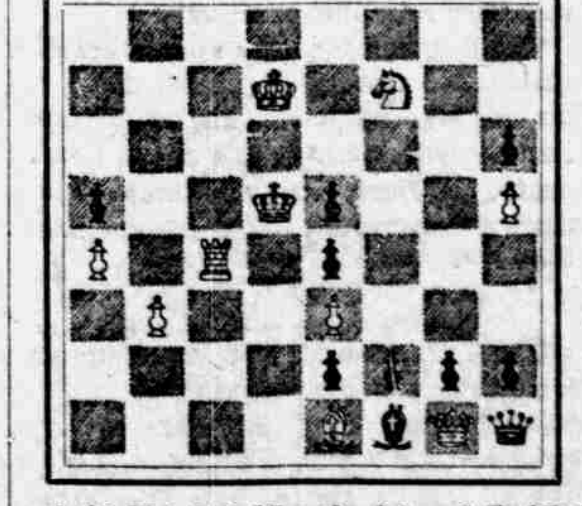
CHESS

(Address all communications intended for this department to the Chess Editor Independent, 1380 South 25th street, Lincoln, Nebraska.)

July 11, 1901.

PROBLEM NO. 60.

Probably our last problem for a few weeks during this "heated term." A three-mover by A. H. Robbins, St. Louis, and not so easy as it looks.



8x3 K1 S2 7p 3p 2k 2P 1P 1 R 1p 3x1 P 2 P 3 4 4 p p p 3 4 B B Q Q

SILBERBERG'S GAMBIT.

An annoying little error occurred in our column two weeks ago. Prof. Corey while visiting the Chicago Chess and Checker club some weeks ago met Mr. G. Silberberg, western representative of Cahn, Belt & Co. of Baltimore, and an enthusiastic member of the chess club above mentioned. Mr. S. showed Prof. C. his gambit in the Evans, wherein the gambit pawn is recovered and the Q exchanged for black's two knights. But Prof. C. misunderstood the name and we gave it as "Gildersleeve." We regret the error and hasten to correct it. Here is the gambit—Silberberg Gambit:

1. P-K 4, P-K 4.
2. Kt-K B 3, Kt-K B 3.
3. B-B 4, B-B 4.
4. P-Q Kt 4, BxKt P.
5. P-B 3, B-B 4.

6. P-Q 4, PXP.
7. PXP, B-Kt 3.
8. Q-Kt 3, Kt-R 4.
9. BxP ch, K-B.
10. BxKt, KtXQ.
11. BxKt, and what is black's best reply?

Mr. S. expresses a willingness to play a correspondence game against the entire Lincoln chess club in consultation, he playing white, and the club to begin with black's 11th move. His address is G. Silberberg, 4329 Berkeley avenue, Chicago. Owing to the difficulty in sending prompt replies where an entire club consults, Mr. Chris Sommer, of the Freie Presse staff, Lincoln, will endeavor to uphold the honor of Lincoln and to hold the soundness of the Silberberg gambit. If Mr. S. would have the time to play several correspondence games, I can give him the following opponents: Mr. R. Myerson, 56 Winthrop st., New Britain, Conn., who plays 11. Q-K 2; Mr. R. E. Brega, Callaway, Neb., who plays 11. Q-K sq; Mr. E. E. Armstrong, Ferry Sound, Ontario, Canada, who has not told me his 11th move. I shall be glad to hear that these gentlemen get an opportunity to test this novelty, and, later, to publish the games. J.

NOTES.

Iowa chess players mourn the loss of Louis Weinstein, whose death occurred last week. For many years he was one of the Burlington Hawkeye's efficient editorial staff, and through his efforts a chess column was started in the Hawkeye. During the past ten years he had been confined to his chair by locomotor ataxia.

At the Iowa chess meeting, Tama, July 4 and 5, Carl C. Marshall of Cedar Rapids was elected president; Charles H. Harmer, of the same city, secretary-treasurer; and C. J. Wonsner of Tama, vice president. Fifteen players entered for the championship, playing in three sections. In the first section, Bro. Jacobs came out with a clean score; second section, W. E. Fowler of Tama cleaned the platter; and in the third, H. A. Knepper of Grinnell won every game. Then came the tug of war. Knepper and Jacobs were a tie for first place, but the former, being unable to stay and play off the tie, yielded first to the Hawkeye chess editor, taking second himself and leaving Fowler third.

American Chess World for June reached this office about the last of the month. Owing to dearth of chess news and the hot weather this number is reduced to 16 pages. A history of the Queens County Chess club, Chadwick's chess chat, news of the clubs and associations, with a full quota of well annotated games, problems and end-games make up the number. A neat end-game by G. Reichelm deserves repetition here: s 4 k 1 K 4 1 p 4 P 3 P p P 5 1 P 4 S 1 3 3 2 3 white to play and win; it will be noted that black has imprisoned the white king; how can the black king be driven from the two squares, K B and K B 2?

Hot weather, however, seems to have no effect upon the Brooklyn Eagle, the latest issue being full to overflowing with good games and good news. We note that Franklin K. Young of Boston, for the East, defeated Sidney P. Johnston, the Chicago export, in a Ruy Lopez of only 19

moves. Our Mississippi friends, Ezra Smith and B. L. Reese of Yazoo City, upheld the honor of the West by winning their games in the big match. The three Yazoo City players won their games in E. vs. W. And down in Macon, Ga., four players tallied 3½ points for the East. Seems like the south has force of correspondence players hard to beat. F. B. McIlwaine, Plattsmouth, N. Y., has finally won the championship of the Eastern division, first tournament. Our solver, Rev. Th. Eggen, Madison, Wis., won his game in E. vs. W. And C. H. Akerley, New York, defeated Dr. F. B. Van Nuys of Tiffin, O., East, 22; west, 20; and still we lead. C. Q. De France has won first place in section 2, Midland division, 20th century tournament, with a score of 5½ to ¼; just half a point short of entitling him to compete for those books of Franklin K. Young. J.

Several important items are crowded out this week. Result of the election, Nebraska Chess association; circular of the Northwestern Chess association, just received from President Spencer; status of the Iowa-Nebraska match (Iowa, 3½; Nebraska, 7½) with latest news and games won; and a number of other items of interest.

By means of our improved system of wireless telegraphy we are enabled to announce the arrival of a brand-new son at the home of Bro. Jacobs of the Hawkeye. This accounts for the "cook" in No. 58, that "four"-two-mover. Laddling out paregoric is incompatible with perfect problem-composition.

THE CABLE MATCH.

(Being the second installment of our game studies and criticisms on the play in this match.)

Game played at second table, James Mason, the author-chess player playing white in behalf of Great Britain against J. W. Showalter of Kentucky, for the United States.

- IRREGULAR OPENING.
1. P-K 4, P-Q 3.
 2. P-Q 4, P-K Kt 3.
 3. K Kt-B 3, B-Kt 2.
 4. P-B 3, Kt-Q 2.
 5. B-Q B 4, P-K 3.
 6. B-Kt 5, B-B 3.
 7. B-K 2, Q-K 2.
 8. Q Kt-Q 2, B-Kt 2.
 9. Q-K 2, P-K R 3.
 10. P-K R 3, K Kt-B 3.
 11. B-Q 3, Kt-Q Kt 3.
 12. PXP, PXP.
 13. Kt-Kt 3, Q Kt-Q 2.
 14. R-Q, Castles.
 15. P-Kt 4, Kt-K.
 16. B-Q Kt 5, Kt-Q 3.
 17. BxKt, BxB.
 18. B-B 5, K R-Q.
 19. BxKt, PxB.
 20. Q Kt-Q 2, Q B-B 3.
 21. P-B 4, Q R-Kt.
 22. Kt-Q Kt, P-Q Kt 4.
 23. Kt-B 3, PXP.
 24. QxP, K R-Q B.
 25. Q-K 2, B-B.
 26. R-K Kt, Q-Kt 2.
 27. R-Q 2, Q-Kt 5.
 28. K-B, B-Q Kt 2.
 29. K-Kt 2, R-B 6.
 30. P-R 3, Q-Kt 5.
 31. R-K, P-B 4.
 32. Kt PXP, PXP.
 33. K-R 2, BxP.
 34. R-K Kt ch, K-R 2.
 35. K Kt-R 4, RxKt.
 36. PXR, Q-B 2.
 37. Kt-Kt 6, R-Q.

38. KtXB, QxKt.
39. Q-B 5, P-B 5.
40. P-K B 3, B-B 4.
41. Q R-K Kt 2, R-Q 2.
42. R-Kt 8, Q-B 3.
43. R-K R 8 ch, Resigns.

"On the second board is to be noted a circumstance which more or less is responsible for the fact that the English team averted defeat. Showalter, the Kentuckian, adapted a defense so utterly devoid of logic and so opposed to the fundamentals of the act of chess-play, that after his second move no skill could have saved his game against correct play. Mason, however, played weakly on his third move and deployed 3. Kt-K B 3 instead of 3. B-Q 3, as invariably played by Morphy in such situations. Then, by a series of unsentimental moves, Mason proceeded to scatter his pieces about the board at entirely improper posts. "Not to be denied, Showalter (having first presented his opponent with the game by reason of an insane defence) now proceeded to attack Mason's dispersed forces. In a most ingenious manner he contrived gradually to drive the white pieces properly together so that in spite of himself, Mason, at his 11th move, found his men posted by the minor right oblique aligned, in an approximation to the open primary base 2 A. At this point Showalter called out to his neighbor: "Say, Pillsbury, what has Mason got on me—one of Young's primary bases?" And Barry, sitting by, remarked sotto voce: "If he has, you're a licked man."

"Mason also recognized the fact that he had, somehow or other, attained much the superior position. But he did not seem to know how to go about to win the game. An obvious and rather tempting opportunity to "bang away by 12. PXP and see what will come of it," seduced him from the straight path of strategic accuracy; but this bit of major tactics fell flat and Showalter later much improved a situation which, seemingly, would have been helpless had white merely reinforced his front with the king's wing en appui by 12. Castles, K R, followed by K-R 2, R-K Kt and P-K Kt 4, after the manner of Morphy. When too late, Mason saw this, as is evidenced by his move 15. P-K Kt 4. But Showalter was now threatening offensive movements of a serious character. To avert this storm, Mason took the bull by the horns and exchanged pieces right and left; with the result that at move 20, although black had a badly compromised Q P, his game was superior on account of his two bishops and the weakness of white on the king's wing. But Showalter's 21st move was equivalent to a resignation. Instead of 21. Q R-Kt had he played P-K B 4, he probably would have won the game. But he didn't do as he ought. Neither did Mason. Both were seemingly hypnotized by the black Q P and so they devoted all their energies, oblivious to the fact that it is not the capture of a pawn, but the capture of the king that wins in chess. As the logical outcome, Showalter got a queen's side attack which was of no use to him after he got it, and as is usually the case with an opponent who knows something about the strategics of the game, Mason slipped in between the black pieces and the black king and checkmated the latter in the prettiest and simplest manner possible." (Game of Barry vs. Lee.)