

# WORSE THAN RUSSIA THE MURDEROUS AMERICA

THE mere name of the Russian secret police has always inspired a feeling of dread in every honest American heart. Yet the assassination of the gambler Rosenthal in New York revealed a murderous ring that makes the czar's spy system appear tame by comparison.

Furthermore, it seems that the rest of the nation, which shuddered at the virtuous horror at the Manhattan crimes, has good reason to feel ashamed. Compared to Russia, this joyous land of freedom averages more than three murders to one.

Worse than Russia by far is this country in its reckless disregard for human life; and it is piling up homicide records at such a rate that even insurance experts are beginning to wonder if our vaunted civilization is progressing as fast as we think.

It is always an "open season" for unpopular Russian officials. Pot shots at them are never held to violate the ethics of true sportsmanship. Aside



## THE MURDEROUS RECORD OF AMERICA COMPARED WITH THAT OF RUSSIA AND OTHER NATIONS.

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Murders in Russia for five years (1907-11)  | 7,716     |
| Average yearly number of murders in Russia  | 1,543     |
| Murders in the registration area of America (about 63 per cent of the total population is included in the area keeping vital statistics) for five years (1905-09) | 12,198    |
| Average yearly number of murders in the registration area of America  | 2,439     |
| Average rate per 100,000 of population of murders in registration area of America for five years (1905-09)  | 5.5       |
| Average annual number of murders in America for five years, estimated at 5.5 per 100,000 of population (latter 93,000,000)  | 5,115     |
| Ratio of murders in America to murders in Russia, over  | 3 to 1    |
| Germany's ratio of murders per 100,000  | 1.86      |
| England's ratio of murders per 100,000 of population  | 0.9       |
| Total number of murders in England in ten years (1900-09)   | 2,982     |
| Average annual number of murders in England in ten years (1900-09)  | 298       |
| Total number of murders in registration area of America in ten years (1900-09)  | 16,077    |
| (Returns for first five years probably incomplete, as are most of our early vital statistics.)  |           |
| Average annual number of American murders in registration area for ten years  | 1,607     |
| Ratio of American murders of registration area to English murders for ten years   | 5.57 to 1 |

(Figured on a basis of ten years' English population, amounting to 33,700,000, and ten years' total of the registration area of America, amounting to 375,000,000.)

gress is being made in the United States in all that is being summed up under the term civilization and national welfare.

Undoubtedly our worst record, which moved Mr. Hoffman to make such a severe assertion, is that of our cities, and, according to the statistics compiled for his article, this follows:

| HOMICIDE STATISTICS FOR 30 AMERICAN CITIES. | 1901-1910        | 1911             |
|---|------------------|------------------|
|   | Rate per 100,000 | Rate per 100,000 |
| Memphis, Tenn.                              | 55.6             | 41.1             |
| Charleston, S. C.                           | 159              | 27.7             |
| Savannah, Ga.                               | 154              | 25.8             |
| New Orleans, La.                            | 702              | 22.2             |
| Atlanta, Ga.                                | 215              | 17.1             |
| Louisville, Ky.                             | 356              | 15.5             |
| Nashville, Tenn.                            | 132              | 13.6             |
| St. Louis, Mo.                              | 804              | 12.8             |
| San Francisco, Cal.                         | 212              | 11.2             |
| Cincinnati, Ohio                            | 328              | 9.4              |
| Chicago, Ill.                               | 1,659            | 8.4              |
| Spokane, Wash.                              | 25               | 8.2              |
| Seattle, Wash.                              | 119              | 7.6              |
| Washington, D. C.                           | 210              | 6.3              |
| Manhattan and The Bronx, N. Y.              | 1,549            | 5.1              |
| Cleveland, Ohio                             | 234              | 4.9              |
| Pittsburgh, Pa.                             | 243              | 4.9              |
| Providence, R. I.                           | 97               | 4.8              |
| Boston, Mass.                               | 253              | 4.3              |
| Dayton, Ohio                                | 44               | 4.3              |
| Brooklyn, N. Y.                             | 583              | 4.2              |
| Baltimore, Md.                              | 215              | 4.0              |
| Reading, Pa.                                | 32               | 4.0              |
| Philadelphia, Pa.                           | 529              | 3.7              |
| Hartford, Conn.                             | 24               | 3.3              |
| Buffalo, N. Y.                              | 109              | 2.8              |
| Minneapolis, Minn.                          | 71               | 2.7              |
| Newark, N. J.                               | 68               | 2.3              |
| Rochester, N. Y.                            | 43               | 2.3              |
| Milwaukee, Wis.                             | 56               | 1.7              |
| Totals                                      | 9,572            | 6.9              |

The further we go the worse the record gets. Nor is it strange that we reach a point where as Mr. Hoffman says, we begin to have grave doubts as to whether our vaunted civilization is all that it is cracked up to be.

Counting only the 30 principal cities, the average ratio per 100,000 of population has increased from 5 since the decade ending with 1891 to 7.2 for the

10 years ending with 1911. The maximum so far was reached in 1907, when the ratio rose to 7.8.

Such a showing, indeed, moved our former ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, to declare some years ago in a speech to the students of Cornell University, of which he used to be president:

"My own studies on the subject, which have now lasted through years and have been made in all parts of the Union, convince me that we lead the civilized world, with the exception, perhaps, of Lower Italy and Sicily, in murders, and especially in unpunished murders.

"In proof of this you have only to consult statistics for the last 15 years, which show that the number of murders has risen in proportion far beyond that of the increase of population and from about 3,000 a year to close upon 10,000. Also that of recent years only about one homicide in 74 has been capitally punished."

While there were more than 1,650 murders in American cities in 1911 there were in all the Nation less than a hundred executions.

When it comes to a section study of murder, the south, with its large colored population, leads. While in actual numbers Chicago is at the head of the "murder cities," its ratio is far eclipsed by some of the smaller towns below it.

Lowest of all ratios are shown by the eastern cities, 10 of which during 1911 had 442 homicides or 5.2 per 100,000 of population. Much worse were the central municipalities, six of which showed 391 slayings or 9 per 100,000. Just a shade better were the three biggest western towns, with 67 killings or a ratio of 8.5. Away the highest was the southern group, nine of which produced 400 casualties, reaching the terrible rate of 20 per 100,000 or one for every 5,000 of their population.

weighing anywhere from 150 to 200 pounds dressed in all sorts of bright colors. If you are large, dress in quiet shades unless you wish to disturb the peace. Small women can dress like humming birds and parrots and still be attractive. In fact, the more petite one is the more becoming the brighter colors are."

The theatrical managers who are scouring the country for plays might try scouring a few of those they already have.

Food for Sheep.  
Sheep should be well fed with good food, and a variety of rich feed rather than a great quantity. Hay, grains and roots make fat sheep, and if we raise the mutton breeds we must feed for size and early development.

Value of Sheep.  
The sheep is a home-living animal, yielding as it does a return from both fleece and flesh; it brings a cash return twice a year, and at a time when it becomes very acceptable to the farmer.

Little Individuality.  
We are all as a rule too easily influenced. There is too little individuality in human beings.

The young mind leans with implicit faith upon the statements of elders, never venturing to dissent or to have a contrary opinion. Why

keep your mind in this condition of dependence?  
No one knows any better than yourself whether you are honest with yourself. No one is more fitted to be a confidant and guide than your own mind and heart.

Learn to make your own decisions and abide by them.

The girl who thinks no man is good enough for her is quite surprised to find that the men are satisfied to have her think so.

## EXPERIMENTS AND COMPARISONS MADE IN FEEDING CATTLE FOR PRODUCTION OF BEEF

Cold Pressed Cottonseed-Cake Proves to Be 50 Per Cent. More Valuable as Source of Protein Than Wheat Bran—Larger Gains and at Less Expense Were Made With Alfalfa.

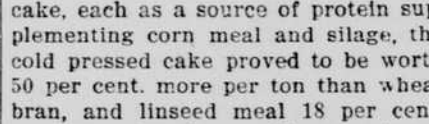
Bulletin No. 132, entitled "Economic Beef Production," by H. R. Smith, has just been issued by the Nebraska experiment station. This report embraces 52 pages and gives the results of four experiments in which comparisons are made of different rations suitable for producing beef in Nebraska and of different types and breeds of cattle fed under like conditions. The general conclusions as published in the summary of this bulletin are as follows:

(1) In comparing bran, linseed meal and cold pressed cottonseed cake, each as a source of protein supplementing corn meal and silage, the cold pressed cake proved to be worth 50 per cent. more per ton than wheat bran, and linseed meal 18 per cent. more per ton than cold pressed cottonseed cake.

"In the use of each of these supplementary protein feeds with corn meal and prairie hay the cold pressed cottonseed cake showed a value per ton 22 per cent. greater than wheat bran, and the linseed meal 28 per cent. more than the cotton seed cake.

"(2) Where alfalfa was used in connection with corn meal and silage, or corn meal and prairie hay, large gains were made without the use of a concentrated protein food. The gain in both experiments where alfalfa was fed were larger, less costly, and much more profitable. These experiments, supplementing what had previously been found, show that beef can be produced in Nebraska at a lower cost and with greater profit on a combination of the corn plant and alfalfa hay than on any other combination of foods available in the state.

"(3) These experiments show that corn silage gives larger gains than shredded corn stover when each is fed



Yearling Devon Bull.

portion consumed is fully as valuable. Prairie hay at its usual market price is not profitable for fattening cattle.

"(5) In comparing a ration consisting of a heavy feed of corn meal, alfalfa and a light feed of silage, with a ration consisting of a medium quantity of each feed and a ration consisting of a light feed of corn, alfalfa and a heavy feed of silage, yearling steers being fattened for market made cheaper and more profitable gains on the larger feed of corn and smaller feed of corn silage.

"(6) In growing calves to be fattened later for market, the cheapest gains were made on a liberal ration of corn silage and alfalfa without grain, the cost of grains increasing in proportion to the amount of corn meal fed.

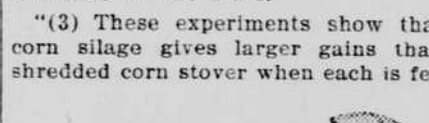
"(7) These experiments show that there is a great variation in the capacity of individual steers to make gains under like conditions. The data do not show that the individuals of one breed make larger gains than those of another breed. The variation in gain seems to be fully as great within a breed as between representatives of different breeds.

"(8) Type of conformation seems to

be a controlling factor, the low-set, more compact types having something of an advantage in gains and much in early maturity over the rangy types.

"(9) Gains seem to correlate to a considerable degree with body capacity as indicated by the size of the middle girth, the largest gainers having relatively larger middle girths at the same weight in most instances.

"(10) While the average gains made by all dairy bred steers are nearly the same as those made by the beef bred steers up to the age of twenty-three months, the latter showed in most instances a higher condition of flesh, a larger proportion of high-priced meat, and sold for a higher price per hundred, returning larger profits to the feeder on the basis of the same initial cost per hundred."



Splendid Type of Hereford.

with corn meal and alfalfa, and for beef production is worth 60 per cent. more per ton.

"(4) Corn stover has a value 80 per cent. as great as prairie hay, and the

## HOW FERTILIZERS SHOULD BE USED

For Best Results They Should Be Combined With Animal Manure or Rotted Sod.

To obtain the best results from the use of chemical fertilizers they should always be used in connection with animal manure or rotted sod. The two give the greatest returns at the least cost. The quantity to apply to the acre will depend upon the condition of the ground. In soils which have been built up by the free use of stable manure or green crops a very small quantity of fertilizer can be profitably used to start the seed. About 250 to 300 pounds may be applied to the acre in the hill for corn. Use a good corn fertilizer. This quantity will give the corn a vigorous start, which it will maintain throughout the growing season. A fertilizer should always be drilled in with the grain. If sown in the drill or dropped in the hill mix it with the earth before dropping the grain or setting the plant, says a writer in the Baltimore American. The phosphate should never be thrown in a pile in the hill; sprinkle it over a four-inch space, so the first rainfall can dissolve the plant food. It is then ready to be taken up by the delicate corn roots.

Land that is so poor that it cannot yield of corn with a little fertilizer dropped in the hill. Such land needs rotted vegetable matter. This can be best furnished by sowing cow-peas or buckwheat and turning the crop down when in full bloom. Thorough preparation of the land before planting and extra culture during the season of growth will often give a fair yield from this land. I have made a great many practical experiments in the application of fertilizers to red clay and rotten rock soils and I have invariably found that the most profit was realized when a good bonemeal or other nitrogen fertilizer was used in connection with stable manure or rotted clover and grass sod.

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Breeds of Geese.  
With geese as with all other classes of poultry, it is best, as well as most profitable, to keep only the better breeds, Toulouse or Embden. The latter have the advantage in being all white, and white geese feathers bring the highest price on the market.

Keeping Milk Sweet.  
The best way to keep milk sweet is to separate it immediately after it comes from the cow and keep the temperature down as near the freezing point as possible.

Usefulness of Horse.  
The large number of draft horses that remain strong and supple after years of hard work furnishes convincing proof that their usefulness is not confined to such narrow limits as many men suppose.

Sheep Industry.  
Census report shows that there have been no material changes in the sheep industry in the last ten years. Worthless dogs are largely responsible for the slow growth of the sheep industry.

## PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

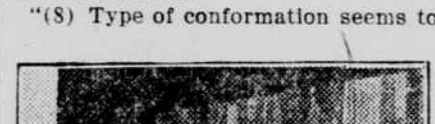
QUESTION OF BETTER ROADS

Not Alone Affects Farmer and Automobileist, but is of Vital Importance to Everybody.

The good roads question is one which today is occupying the attention of every thinking man in the United States. This question does not affect alone the farmer or automobileist but is one which is of vital importance to all of us, owing to the fact that every extension of the good roads movement and the completion of every new artery has resulted not only in a greater production of food-stuffs in that particular section, but has cheapened them on account of the small cost of getting them into the market.

Although at the present time there are between 15,000 and 20,000 miles of improved roads in the United States, either under construction or proposed, no section of road is receiving the careful investigation or is being watched as closely by the road makers of the country and by good roads advocates, as is the 106-mile road which Gen. T. Coleman du Pont is constructing at his own expense through the state of Delaware.

General du Pont felt that any amount of money he might give for a road would be of far greater benefit and would have a far greater influence on the happiness and material prosperity of the people of his state than any other project he might select. To quote his own words: "My object in building the road is not only to provide a good highway where it is badly needed, but also to work out in a practical way a problem that will, if successful, revolutionize the building of roads in the United States. The problem is, How can a free country road be built to make it pay its original cost, cost of maintenance and a fair return on the money invested."



Calves in Stanchions.

The solution of this problem as worked out by General du Pont, as a result of his experience on the Delaware road, is a system of graduated assessments, so arranged that all who receive direct benefits from the road are to bear their share of its expense, at the outset, and will later be recompensed by rentals of the unused portions of the road itself.

Suppose, for instance, that this Delaware road was being constructed by this method, instead of being given by General du Pont. On the du Pont road some twenty-six acres of land have been condemned for every mile of road. Revenue from the road will be partially derived from trolley franchises, from water, telephone, telegraph and sewer right of way rentals and partially from the rental of that part of the twenty-six acres per mile which is not used for actual road construction.

As laid out, the du Pont road consists of some seven parts, although not all of them will be developed immediately, the idea being to increase the size of the road as the traffic becomes heavier. When completed the road will consist of a forty-foot strip in the middle, which will be given, over to automobiles, and on either side of this forty-foot strip a fifteen-foot strip, which has been reserved for trolley lines. Beyond the trolley lines there will be thirty-foot roads for horse-drawn vehicles and heavy traffic. Adjoining each of these last-named roads will be dirt roads, fifteen feet wide, under which will be laid water pipes, sewers, telephone and telegraph conduits, etc., thus eliminating any necessity for tearing up the paved portion of the road.

ESTIMATES FOR THIS YEAR  
Annual Appropriations by Government Indicate Strides Being Made in Road Improvement.

No better idea of the forward strides being made by the office of public roads can be had than from figures connected with the annual appropriations. The appropriation for the present fiscal year is \$41,400 more than for the preceding year, while the estimate for the fiscal year of 1913-1914 is \$184,120 more than the present allotment.

One of the items mentioned in connection with the appropriation for the coming fiscal year is roadmaking investigation, for which work an increase of \$89,000 is asked. The present amount available for such work is \$75,000. The next highest increase is asked for road management, \$31,000, as but \$25,000 is available this year. The amount now ready for use in field experiments, \$50,000, the office would like doubled. Included in this list of necessary increases is one for salaries, thus placing the office of public roads on a par with practically all other branches of the government service that are striving to raise the pay of the government clerk. The appropriation asked for this is a raise from \$37,020 for the present year to \$54,400.

Combat Dusty Roadways.  
An English city is experimenting with granular calcium chloride to combat dusty roadways, applying about half a pound to the square yard.

## POULTRY RAISING FOR FARM GIRLS

Let Her Have Entire Care and Management of Fowls for Specified Share.

(By ANNIE HOFFARTH.)  
To the boy on a farm is usually given some property of his own, even when quite small. It is no uncommon thing to see him given a share in the crops when he is large enough to do a man's work. The father furnishes tools, team, seed and fertilizer, and the boy "crops" with him on the same terms as his tenant. This is perfectly proper and as it should be; but why not give his sister a chance, also?

There is the flock of poultry and buildings; or, if there are no buildings, there should be some erected right away. Then turn the poultry raising over into her hands, letting her have the entire care and management of the fowls, for a certain specified share of the profit.

Measure out and set aside so much wheat, oats and corn for their feed, and if you do not think her work about the house pays for this feed over and above her board and clothes, charge it up to the flock. To give her a fair start, get her a good 100-egg incubator, and brooder of corresponding size, so that she can raise early chickens.

Any girl of average intelligence can learn to manipulate a simply constructed incubator, or at least I did, and my machine was the first one I ever saw. I am now earning more money than several of my girl friends who are stenographers and clerks in the city.

Poultry raising is a business that calls for brains, and it is a business that will grow. It is not overcrowded; you are not subjected to the whims of an exacting employer; you are not forced to live in a third-class boarding house; there is no car fare to pay; and best of all, the girl can stay right at home with the dear mother.

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## A HIDDEN DANGER

It is a duty of the kidneys to rid the blood of uric acid, an irritating poison that is constantly forming inside.

When the kidneys fail, uric acid causes rheumatic attacks, headaches, dizziness, gravel, urinary troubles, weak eyes, dropsy or heart disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills help the kidneys fight off uric acid—bringing new strength to weak kidneys and relief from backache and urinary ills.

**A Montana Case**  
Mrs. R. S. Andrews, 1021 Eighth Avenue, Great Falls, Mont., says: "My limbs, hands and feet became so swollen I could stand no longer. I was in agony with the pain. I was so reduced in weight my garments just hung on me, and I had given up in despair. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me completely, and over a year has passed without the slightest return of the trouble."

Get Doan's at any Store, 50c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

It is easy for a pretty girl to manage a husband during the courtship.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe. Adv.

An open confession may be good for the soul, but it's apt to disfigure a reputation.

Don't buy water for bluing. Liquid blue is almost all water. Buy Red Cross Blue, the blue that's all blue. Adv.

The fellow who makes up his mind he is going to marry a certain girl in spite of all obstacles would rather be consistent than happy.

## BREAKING OUT ON LEG

Hilltop, Kan.—"About two years ago I began to notice a breaking out on my leg. At first it was very small but soon it began to spread until it formed large blotches. The itching was terrible and almost constant. Many nights I could not sleep at all. After scratching it to relieve the itching it would burn so dreadfully that I thought I could not stand it. For nearly a year I tried all kinds of salves and ointment, but found no relief. Some salves seemed to make it worse until there were ugly sores, which would break open and run.

"One day I saw an advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and began by washing the sores with the Cuticura Soap, then applying the Cuticura Ointment twice a day. I noticed a change and got more Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in a few weeks I was cured. It has healed so nicely that no scar remains." (Signed) Mrs. Anna A. Lew, Dec. 17, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

## Something Seemed Lacking.

One of the best known London newspapers, in a review of "Lincoln's Own Stories" collected by Anthony Gross, commented on the anecdote which Lincoln was fond of telling of a family of such migratory habits that they were able to get everything into one wagon, and even the chickens were so used to being moved that whenever they saw the wagon sheets brought out they laid themselves on their backs and crossed their legs, ready to be tied. The British reviewer, with an insular sense of humor, remarked: "One feels a little as though something must have been accidentally left out of this and of many other stories in the book."

## Costly City Improvements.

If all the buildings torn down annually in the borough of Manhattan in New York city could be assembled they would make a goodsized town. Last year the number of buildings demolished was 819, and a gas tank brought the total demolitions to 820. The front feet measurement of the houses pulled down was 24,875, or approximately four and three-quarter miles. Nine houses out of ten destroyed were four stories high.

## In Delaware.

Black—I understand your father made money in the whaling industry. Brown—That's right. He was sheriff, and was paid for doing stunts at the whipping-post.

There's nothing platonic about a man's love for himself.

## Solves the Breakfast Problem

A bowl of crisp, sweet

## Post Toasties

makes a most delicious meal.

These crinkly bits of toasted white corn, ready to serve direct from package, are a tempting breakfast when served with cream or milk, or fruit.

The Toasties flavour is a pleasant surprise at first; then a happy, healthful habit.

"The Memory Lingers"

To Fix Pencil Drawings.  
Dissolve a piece of gum arabic in warm water and spray it lightly over a pencil drawing with an atomizer to fix the picture. A regular fixative may be bought, but this one answers all purposes. If the gum is dissolved in alcohol the solution will keep indefinitely. Pin the picture to the wall, apply the fluid lightly and allow it to dry. The coating will prevent the lines from becoming blurred. It is an excellent method of preparing drawings to send to publishers. The old

yellow tone of a drawing, so much admired by art lovers, may be given it by pouring skimmed milk over it and drying it in the sun. It will give a decided yellow cast.

Little Individuality.  
We are all as a rule too easily influenced. There is too little individuality in human beings.

The young mind leans with implicit faith upon the statements of elders, never venturing to dissent or to have a contrary opinion. Why