

WEALTH BY BILLIONS

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS FOR THE YEAR 1907.

WHAT THE EARTH PRODUCES

Agriculturalists Have It in Their Power to Curtail the Operation of Trusts and Prevent Unequal Distribution of Money.

Farms of the United States in 1907 will produce more wealth than all the gold mines of the world have produced in 20 years. Conservative estimates place the value of all farm products at approximately \$7,000,000,000, or about \$200,000,000 more than their value in 1906. The farmer is the magician, the alchemist, that makes use of nature to enrich the world. The farmer's corn crops alone average a billion dollars a year, and all the other cereals another billion, with cotton, tobacco, hay and flax worth another billion, and the fruits, garden truck and animals a few billions more. Thus it can be seen that the farmer, produces wealth greater than taken from it by the miners for its precious gems and minerals. There is no other foundation for the wealth and business of the world other than the land. Men cannot eat gold; the coal is only useful to him as a means of utilizing what the earth grows; there is nothing in the mineral world that will sustain life, or anything that is necessary unless mortals eat, drink and wear clothes. When there is abundance of agricultural productions, there are prosperous times, and a famine when the opposite occurs. The whole financial fabric, the entire commercial system, is dependent upon the farmer, and his work.

One billion dollars is an amount beyond the comprehension of the average man. The life of an individual is not sufficiently long to count it cent by cent should he work ten hours a day, from his tenth year until death. This is the average value of the corn crop alone that the farmers of the United States produce yearly.

One would believe that if only a small portion of the vast wealth, which the farmers produce could be only retained in the agricultural communities, there would be a class of rich men greater than in any commercial community. Yet statistics show that for the amount of wealth yearly produced, the farmers are retainers of only a small portion of it. The tendency is toward concentration of wealth in great financial centers. It is in these places, and by the control of this great wealth, that trusts are built up, and the machinery put in operation that systematically draws from the agricultural sections the great wealth produced. Farmers can, if they will, bring about a change by a simple adherence to the home trade principle; by patronage of local business institutions instead of the concerns in the large cities. D. M. CARR.

FOR THE HOME TOWN.

Be a "booster" for your home town. By patronizing other than local institutions you are using a boomerang that is likely to fly back and do you injury when you least expect it. No one can be an ideal citizen and talk and work against the interests of his home town. So long as you are a resident of a community, do your part towards assisting it to greater progress.

Those who are opposed to the evils of capital concentration, the building up of trusts that work against the interests of the masses, should consider the fact that any and every system of business that depletes a section of the country of the wealth it produces strengthens the system of business and financial concentration. One of the most baneful systems that at the present is working against the interests of the smaller cities and towns, and is the greatest medium of draining wealth from agricultural communities, is the mail-order plan of doing business. From some rural towns from 40 to 50 per cent. of the trade goes to foreign concerns. If this trade were confined to the home town, its business would be doubled, employment given to twice as many people; the profits accruing from mercantile business would seek local investment, and within a few years the population of the town would be more than doubled, and all living within the district would be benefited.

Every kind and class of goods have a real value, and this value is based upon the cost of the raw material, the price of the labor in producing it, and the cost of distribution. Whenever there are big bargains offered in any line, and goods offered "below value," be careful and see that you are not getting an inferior article.

While the farmer may receive a dozen papers from the large cities, he invariably reads his local paper. It is to the interest of the farmer as well as the merchant that the latter use its columns freely to tell of the latest prices, goods freshly received, etc. The farmer wants to buy, and the merchant wants to sell, and the farmer will buy when and where he can save money. The merchant who lets his business go away from his town through lack of advertising rightly is not a very enterprising business man.

It is well to be on guard when dealing with itinerant agents, sellers of groceries, carriages, machinery, patent rights, etc. It is a pretty good idea to avert take grab-bag chance when you wish to buy an article. See what you are purchasing before paying for it.

POOR GOODS, CHEAP PREMIUMS.

How Money is Sometimes Squandered in Patronizing Prize-Package Concerns.

The economical housewife is a blessing. She who will watch the pennies and dimes can greatly assist her husband in accumulating money for use during days of adversity. Quite often women through their anxiety to assist in saving, and not having a training along business lines, make foolish expenditures. How often do we find women in the country towns and districts engaged in buying soaps, spices, teas and coffees from some club-order concern with a view of getting cheap premiums that are offered with each lot of goods? There is no economy in this method. Women as well as men should remember that there is never anything of value given without an equitable compensation, and when purchased on the club plan the profits paid are generally enormous. You cannot get something for nothing. If you desire to purchase \$10 or \$20 worth of groceries, the best place to buy them is at some responsible grocery establishment in your own town. You can see what you are getting, and you know that the goods must be good or you can return them. When you get a premium with a lot of soaps or spices or extracts, you will find that while the goods may appear all right, there is a great chance of fraud that you little look for. The bars of soap will be of light weight, poorly dried, made of cheaper materials, and would be dear at your home store at half the price that you are compelled to pay for them. The spices will be half ground bark, and the extracts synthetic, never made from fruit flavors, but out of the dirty-looking coal-tar, a by-product of gas-manufacturing, and even the teas and coffees will be of the poorest kind and doctored up to look well. Then how about the premiums? You will find that they, too, are of the cheapest class, and could be purchased at the local store for half what they are represented to be worth. Women are only doing their duty in trying to assist their husbands, but too often they waste money by patronizing premium and club concerns that operate from distant cities in small towns and rural communities.

CRIES OF THE SIREN.

Alluring Promises Made in Exaggerated Advertisements to Gain Trade.

"Don't be robbed," "Save the profits that your storekeeper makes," and many like catch phrases is the principal advertising stock of the concerns who claim to sell at "wholesale" prices direct to consumers. Their arguments appeal to women and men who have little knowledge of commercial methods. It is the appeal of selfishness that wins for the concerns who seek business among the residents of farming districts rather than any merit that the arguments presented may have.

There can be little doubt as to the mail-order way of doing business being a permanent fixture in the mercantile world. The fact cannot be disputed that in certain lines of goods which are offered as "leaders" lower prices are quoted than like goods are generally sold at in local stores. But the average price on all lines cannot be lower, character and quality considered, than the same goods could be sold at by the local merchant.

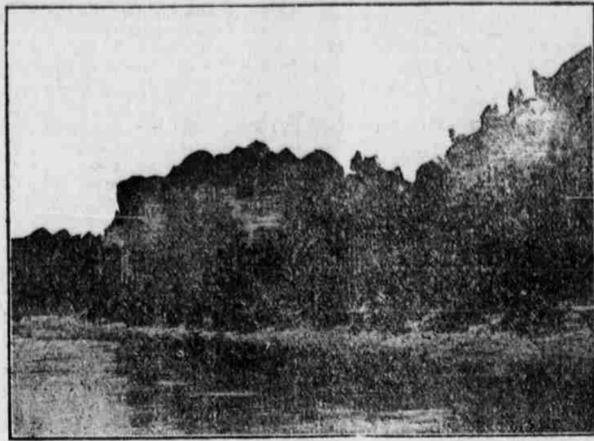
The business of the big mail-order concerns has been gained by extensive advertising and continuous aggressive work. It has been the apathy of the merchants in the country towns that has allowed these concerns to take trade from "under their very noses." Conditions that allow the steady drain of money from the agricultural districts and small towns to the big cities are to be deplored. There cannot be doubt as to the evils of the mail-order systems as a factor in the concentration of wealth in the great financial centers, and the resultant building up of trusts. For the past quarter of a century the trust evil has been constantly developing and keeping pace with it, is the mail-order system. Much like the leprosy, its progress is such that the evil has a firm foothold ere serious attention is paid to it. The cry of "Save the dealers' profits" is synonymous with "Kill the industries of your own town; help us bind the trust ties firmer about your own hands." Don't be a traitor to your home town, even though there is a promise of a small saving in cents and dollars. Do your part to head off the business concentration evil.

FREE TREATMENT.

A Method That Should Cure People of the Habit of Patronizing Quack Doctors.

It matters little how widespread through the press is the information as to frauds being operated in the country, there is always a field for the people who live by petty graft. One of the latest plans to defraud has recently been worked in a number of western states. Strangers, purporting to be agents of a free hospital, would approach a farmer, inquire as to his health, and promise him free treatment should he be ailing, claiming that the state medical department would furnish the medicine free. A lengthy statement of his complaint would be written and his signature secured. A few weeks later a note duly signed by the farmer would be presented to him by his home bank. This appears to be a flimsy scheme, but nevertheless more than a score of farmers in one Minnesota county were caught for from \$50 to \$200 each. Don't sign any contract or statement unless you are positive of its character.

ILLINOIS RIVER, ABOVE ALTON, ILL.



For a considerable distance along the Illinois River the scenery compares favorably with the famous Grand Canyon country, the rocks rising in stately grandeur for many miles along the water's edge. The route of the proposed deep waterway from the great lakes to the gulf is along this river.

INDIAN PRINCE LANDS

TAKES ROOM ON TOP FLOOR OF GOTHAM HOTEL.

Young Royal Potentate, Ordered to Mountains for Health, Packs His Wife and Baggage on Steamship for U. S. A.

New York.—Mehander Perdah Sinha, a Hindoo prince from Bradadia, India, and his princess were passengers the other day on the St. Louis from Southampton. His highness is traveling for his health, and had been ordered by his physicians to go to the mountains. Instead of obeying orders he jumped as quickly as he could upon a steamship and started out to round the globe.

As there are no mountains in New York city except those artificial masses of steel, stone and brick, called skyscrapers, the prince wanted to find a very high hotel. He was directed to the Hotel Belmont, which is a property town.

He found the atmosphere sufficiently rarefied in the top story. The prince also found, to his surprise, that the higher he went the cheaper were the rooms, but it would have made no difference to him if the rooms had been high-priced, for he said money to him was no object.

He is the owner of 10,000 acres of land in India, and he and his princess are traveling incog. He looks to be still in the 20s. His princess is a charming little woman, dressed according to the eternal edicts of Hindoo fashion.

He wore an American frock suit and a turban, his only concession to his native garb. The princess, although dark-skinned, has delicately molded features and an intellectual face.

She wore a sari, the Hindoo robe that envelops both head and body. The sari was pink and green, the waist of deep sea color, showing her shapely arms, adorned with filigree ornaments. In one ear the princess wore six rings and seven in the other. The upper portion of her ear is pierced, instead of the lobe.

In her nose the princess wears the deeli, the ornament which is like the head of a gold stick pin.

In the center of her forehead was the tiny black dot bespeaking her royal rank, and in the center of her hair a flaming ruby. On one arm was a heavy gold bracelet, with a watch set within the circlet.

"I have been a student at the Mohammedan college at Allahgar," said the prince, "but I became ill and was ordered by my physicians to the mountains. Instead of that I went to sea. I left Bombay on August 13 and jumped through Europe in 20 days."

Princess Sinha is a Buddhist. It is against her religious principles to be

photographed, and she would not consent to pose until her scruples had been overcome by the arguments of the photographers.

VARIETIES OF YPSILANTI.

Nearly Four Hundred Ways of Spelling It Found.

Detroit, Mich.—Curious postal officers in Michigan and Washington have been keeping for years past a record of the different ways Ypsilanti has been spelled on mail matter, and by comparing the notes they have prepared a list of veritable orthographic wonders has been compiled. This list easily establishes the claim that more different ways for spelling Ypsilanti have been devised than for spelling any other geographical name in America.

In all no less than 372 distinct ways of spelling the name have been counted, and it is probable that the greater number, perhaps all, have been used in good faith by persons who actually believed that the orthographic combinations reproduced were the correct combinations for representing Ypsilanti on the written or printed page. Every letter in the alphabet except "R" has been used as the initial letter of the name, though why so obvious a combination as Rpsilanti should be neglected when others much less obvious have been employed is difficult to explain. As a matter of fact, the variations in the spelling are chiefly confined to the first syllable, "Y" being a letter lacking or having only an indifferent standing in many foreign languages.

Tipsey Lanti and Zyp Silanti are met with, and among the spellings farthest away from the accepted and official standard are Whypsorlanti and Hip-salander.

Routed Burglar With Chair.

New York.—Frank M. Franklin, a lawyer, who lives in an old fashioned house at 205 2d avenue, had an encounter with a burglar and came off victorious. He was aroused from his sleep by one of his children, who heard a noise in the dining room and started to cry. Mr. Franklin got out of bed and ran into the dining room in time to see a man with a revolver climbing through a window. The burglar aimed the revolver at the lawyer, but before he had a chance to fire Franklin seized a chair and threw it at him.

The burglar, bewildered by the attack, dropped to the yard, a distance of twelve feet, and, although he was injured, he managed to climb over the fence and escape.

Mr. Franklin often has large sums of money in the house, and he believes the burglar knew it. Since July burglars have paid him three visits.

CANADA BUYS BUFFALO HERD

Taken from Flathead Reservation in Montana, Where They Ranged.

Helena, Mont.—Residents at this city were given an opportunity during the week to witness the partial shipment of the largest herd of buffalo in the world, which was transferred from the Northern Pacific to the Great Northern en route to its future home in Canada. The bison were being shipped by special train, and were detained here long enough to repair several cars which vicious bulls had damaged in their efforts to regain freedom. The herd was recently purchased at Ravalli, on the Flathead reservation, by the Canadian government, and will be placed in a park near Edmonton.

It is not known how many there are in the herd, but it is estimated there are about 400. It is thought that there may possibly be 500, with the calves.

The Canadian government paid \$150,000 for the herd, and will place it in the Government park near Lamont, which is about 40 miles east of Edmonton. This park contains 10,000 acres, and the buffalo will be allowed to run free in it. The government has 80 buffalo in the park already.

The purpose of the Canadian government in buying the animals was to put them in this park and protect

them, so as to prevent them from being entirely exterminated. The animals are all thoroughbreds.

DEEDS TINY BIT OF LAND.

Document Transfers Sixteenth of an Inch of Real Estate.

Warsaw, Ind.—A deed for one-sixteenth of an inch of land has just been made by Jacob Rosenstock, of this city, on a piece of property which he owned in Cleveland, O. A purchaser of an adjoining piece of property attempted to jump his contract on a technicality.

Louis Rosenstock, a son of Jacob Rosenstock, of Warsaw, is a member of a Cleveland real estate firm, which recently sold to a Cleveland man a lot with a frontage of 120 feet, the real estate company selling the property for a bank. A few days later the purchaser decided that the property was not wanted by them and refused to accept the deed, claiming that the bank could give title to only 119 feet 11.98 inches frontage.

As it happened Mr. Rosenstock, of this city, owned 95 feet adjoining the property in question, and as soon as he received word of the hitch in the sale decided a section of his lot, less than half an inch of frontage, to the real estate firm, so that a title could be given to a full 120-foot frontage. The deal went through.

TAKE MATES ON TRIAL

MARRIAGE QUESTION SUCCESSFULLY SOLVED BY ESKIMO.

Explorer on Return from Far North Says Tribesmen Are Wedded Two or Three Times and Family Discord Is Unknown.

Washington.—Trial marriage among the Eskimos of Alaska and in the region of the Mackenzie river is a complete success and the life and morals of these people excel those of any civilized country, in the opinion of V. Stefansson, ethnologist of the Leffingwell-Mikkelsen polar expedition, who has just returned from the far north.

According to Mr. Stefansson the entire problem of conjugal relations has been solved by those people and divorce and family troubles are unknown to them except in some localities where missionaries have instilled ideas of Christianity and civilization into the Eskimos. Where Christianity has invaded the country there is considerable discord and family troubles.

In every instance, declares Mr. Stefansson, those farthest away from religion and civilization as exemplified by the white man have a much higher moral and physical standard than those who have been Christianized and civilized.

This conviction, he says, is borne out by the almost unanimous testimony of the traders and the Canadian mounted police, who penetrate this country. Their exemplification of the family, he asserts is superb.

"When a boy reaches the age of 15 or 16 years he marries a girl of about the same age, or a year younger," says Mr. Stefansson. "There is no ceremony in this union, and it is seldom a permanent one. Cases are rare where couples first united have remained together. It is sometimes the second, and generally the third union, which proves lasting.

"This last marriage usually takes place when the couple reach young manhood and womanhood, and its ties are rarely, if ever, broken. If a couple, upon first mating, for any reason proved ungenial, the one wishing to do so simply marries some one else.

"There are no ill feelings and there is no complaint, as it is considered that neither party has cause for complaint.

"A peculiar feature of these matches is the fact that young couples are, as a rule, not very affectionate, which is a peculiar contrast, as when permanently settled and reaching the age of from 25 to 35, they become affectionate and loving in the extreme and never unnecessarily leave one another's side.

"Naturally one asks what becomes of the children springing from the trial marriages, but this is also easily disposed of and in a most satisfactory way.

"Children are few in this region from various physiological reasons. In some instances they remain with the mother, in others with the father, but a majority are adopted by other and settled couples.

"Their care is no burden or expense, as these people are communists in every sense of the word and even should a mother be crippled or unable to keep her own children, they would never want, as food and clothing of every need of life is held in common by the community.

"The Christianized Eskimos compare unfavorably with the so-called savage brothers, for where civilization has tamed them they are selfish and unwilling to share.

"On the other hand, if a family living in the remote regions has food enough to keep it only one day, and starvation is staring it in the face, it would no more think of refusing to share its food with anyone who came along than a Washingtonian would have to refusing a stranger a drink of water at the public pump. This communistic idea is absent only where traders and missionaries, innocently enough, have taught them white men's methods and manners."

TOWN MAY BE IN CLOVER.

Looks Ahead to the Possibility of Freedom from Tax.

Pensauken, N. Y.—To live in a well-governed community without paying taxes is a present dream of Pensauken township in view of the proposed improvement of Petty's Island, which is within the township limits. It is added to the assessed value of the township land, and if the \$2,500,000 park projected there really materializes its taxes will be nearly enough to run the whole township.

Pensauken is now practically a part of the borough of Merchantville, which it adjoins, and has all the advantages of the latter's police and fire protection without the cost.

The big increase in the taxables of the township is likely to cause the city of Camden to wish to bag so rich a booty, and it is not unlikely to lead to an annexation bill at the next session of the legislature, when all of Merchantville and Pensauken township will be attached to that city.

Blams Files for Death Rate.

London.—The remarkably high death rate in Liverpool recently is attributed by the health committee of that city to the large number of flies which made their appearance during the warm weather. The large increase in infantile mortality is ascribed to the contamination of milk and other foods by the insects.

FOR CHILDREN TO EAT.

The Proper Diet for Little Folks Attending School.

By Katherine E. Mages. Copyright, 1907, The Delineator, New York. To the child in school, breakfast is a meal that is of the utmost importance, especially when there is to be nothing but a light lunch to help in tiding over the working hours of the day. In spite of this fact there are many homes in which little thought is given to the first meal. The mother may have no appetite for breakfast. The other adult members of the family may feel just as she does about it, so, if it should chance that the children are hungry, they are given just enough to stay the cravings of the appetite, and are sent to school entirely unprovided with grit to keep the physical and mental mills going.

The dullness that is shown by many children in this country is not so much actual dullness as it is lack of proper fuel, and the pathetic nervous breakdowns that are so common among school-children may in many instances be traced to the scanty or badly prepared breakfasts with which they have been accustomed to begin the day.

In arranging a dietary for a child the mother should try to make some effort to discriminate between the foods that are merely filling and those that are nourishing. For example, it is not at all impossible that a child might eat so much as to be really uncomfortable, and yet actually be starved, for it is only the nourishing food, the food that is properly assimilated, that supplies the great force that is required to keep both the body and the mind growing.

Difficult as it is to prescribe a general dietary for children, it is still safe to say that a school-child's breakfast should comprise some such articles as the following: There should be some fresh, seasonable and not over-ripe fruit; a thoroughly cooked cereal, which should be served with unskinned milk, or, better yet, with pure, fresh cream; eggs prepared in some easily digestible form—never fried; a broiled lamb chop, or a piece of tender steak, with toasted bread, or whole wheat muffins, and plenty of good, sweet milk. If the child does not like milk, a cup of cocoa will be found agreeable and nourishing as well as mildly stimulating.

If the child goes to school so far from home that a basket lunch is necessary, no less care should be taken in preparing this makeshift for a meal. It should be put up daintily, the various kinds of food being neatly wrapped in oiled paper. To send a child to school with a lunch composed of "any old thing" arranged in a haphazard manner is to invite all kinds of ills to take possession of the little stomach.

The first thing, of course, is to be sure that the lunch box or basket is absolutely clean. Then cut several pieces of oiled paper. In one you may put a number of small sandwiches. Thinly sliced whole wheat bread with some sensible filling makes the best sandwiches, but there should be enough of them to assuage the cravings of hunger. In another packet place some tasty sweet. Avoid pie as siduous, but any cake that is not too rich, and that has only a plain icing, will answer the purpose nicely. Fruit, too, should be added, with some crisp cookies, or ginger wafers, but do not be tempted to insert any candy, unless you chance to have a supply of absolutely pure maple sugar.

Easy House Cleaning.

I have found that the upheaval which occurs in the spring and fall house cleaning can be entirely done away with and infinitely better results obtained. My plan is to take a room at a time whenever it seems very dusty and clean its walls and woodwork, as well as carpet or hardwood floors and rugs. The day this is done the other cleaning need not be so thorough. A room at a time in this way does not inconvenience the entire household, and, too, prevents the great accumulation of dust which comes with waiting for spring and fall cleaning. Closets I clean once a month, thus leaving no chance for disorder, and promoting cleanliness as a steady, not an occasional, feature of home life.—Harper's Bazar.

Marshmallow Pudding.

Lay slices of angel food cake on small plates. Spread over a mixture made of one pound marshmallows cut in small pieces and a little milk. Set over a slow fire to melt. Whip cream to which add vanilla to taste. Spread this on marshmallows, then another layer of cake and marshmallows, and finish with cream. Set aside for one hour before serving.—Mrs. F. Hutchins.

Spanish Roast.

Prepare the same as the hot pot, adding a clove of garlic, half a dozen each of stoned olives and small green peppers and a dash of tobacco sauce. Lift the pieces of meat from the liquid with a skimmer, and heap in a pyramid; put a circle of vegetables about the base; strain and thicken the gravy in the pot with browned flour and plenty of butter, and serve in a gravy boat.—Good Housekeeping.

Oklahoma Lemonade.

Slice three well scrubbed lemons and one orange into a stone jar. Sprinkle the sugar between slices and cover with boiling water. When cold dilute to suit your taste with ice water, and serve in glasses.—Mrs. H. H. Williams.