

## IN THE LIMELIGHT

### NEW SECRETARY OF WAR



Gen. Luke E. Wright, who has succeeded William H. Taft as secretary of war, was until quite recently a Democrat. He got his military title in active service, when he was attorney-general of the state of Tennessee for eight years. He clinched his right to the appellation later, when he became governor-general of the Philippines. In that place, also, he succeeded Mr. Taft, the latter having been called home to Washington to follow Secretary Root in the cabinet.

Gen. Wright is much the Roosevelt style of man—outspoken, fearless, energetic and given to doing things. He comes of a family that has long been identified with the important history of Tennessee, in church, state and military affairs. His father was chief justice of that state, and the son naturally leaned toward the same profession. He served as a private in the confederate army, and returning to his own state settled down in the practice of law. He has been associated with some of the leading lawyers of the south, among them United States Senator W. H. Turley.

His first accomplishment of importance was the leading of a successful fight for the state against yellow fever in 1878, when Memphis was ravaged by the greatest epidemic in her history. His handling of the relief funds brought him a statewide prominence.

In 1900 he was appointed a member of the Philippine commission by President McKinley. Three years later he was made president of the commission, and only laid down that work when he was made civil governor of the islands in 1904. His promotion to governor-general came close on the heels of that appointment. Two years later he resigned and was made minister to Japan, being this country's first ambassador to the land of the cherry-blossom. He resigned in 1907. Since that time he has been practicing law in Memphis and giving attention to his newspaper interests, being part owner of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Wright married a daughter of Admiral Raphael Semmes of the confederate army. Three of the sons were in the Spanish-American war.

### SEEKS SENATORIAL TOGA



George B. Cox, "boss" of Cincinnati, who has made his rule in political affairs within his jurisdiction as absolute as that of Tammany in New York, is within view, it is said, of the fulfillment of his life's ambition. In other words, he is preparing to become a candidate for United States senator to succeed Joseph Benson Foraker, and with every reasonable prospect of success.

In the Cincinnati neighborhood Cox is hated by the reformers in the political field, feared by the opposition, courted by the personally ambitious and respected by the practical politicians who know a clever boss when they see one. He has made senators, governors, legislators, mayors and aldermen for years with great ease, yet he has never been able to secure an elective office for himself better than that of alderman.

Besides directing the political destinies of the Queen City, Cox has business and banking interests, and is reputed to be worth a cool million of dollars. He did much to make J. B. Foraker governor of Ohio and was rewarded with an inspectorship in one of the state departments. He saved the late M. A. Hanna's political castles from toppling upon one or two occasions, and was upon excellent terms with him.

Starting in life as a poor lad, a newsboy, a bootblack, a saloonkeeper, Cox has become a rich man without losing any of his democratic instincts or manners. He is as approachable, as regardless of fashion or social standing, as he was in his days of poverty. He is an autocrat now, sought by governors and United States senators, but never seeking them. He has a few ideas, too, concerning political affairs which one would never expect to find in a real political boss. For instance, he believes in a non-partisan police force for Cincinnati. He believes in never making a promise which he does not expect to fulfill. He believes in saying nothing rather than telling an untruth. He believes in according absolutely fair treatment to even his most bitter enemy and in an open fight.

### MAY RUN FOR PRESIDENCY



Judge Samuel R. Artman of Indiana, who is being urged as the logical Prohibition candidate for president by a number of the leaders of that party, is the Republican circuit judge who set his judicial brethren guessing by his decision, formally rendered in ending an injunction suit in his court, that the saloon is in and of itself unconstitutional. He declared, therefore, that no legal state liquor license law could be passed by any legislature, since no such body could license the doing of an act in violation of the constitution.

Judge Artman has always been a Republican in politics and was speaker of the Indiana house of representatives in the state legislature of 1901. In 1904 he was elected judge of the Boone county circuit court. His license decision was decidedly unpopular among many classes, as it made three whole counties of the state go practically dry, and set brewers and distillers by the ears. Nevertheless, he was re-elected at the succeeding election.

That the saloon will soon disappear as an American institution, and that it will be wiped out by the voluntary act of the people, probably by one of the old political parties, has been the belief of Judge Artman for a number of years. He thinks that the great majority of the people only want a reasonable excuse to do away with the liquor traffic, and he is fond of arguing that neither courts nor parties are really necessary for such action, but only the stiffening of public opinion without the attendant bitterness that has heretofore marked the most of the anti-liquor movement.

It is declared by Prohibition leaders who are acquainted personally with the Indiana judge that he will accept the presidential nomination at the hands of the Prohibitionists if it is offered him, although he will probably reserve the right to vote any ticket he pleases in state and local elections.

### FRIEND OF CLEVELAND



E. Cornelius Benedict, who is the head of a successful banking house in New York, although his home is in Greenwich, Conn., has several claims to the interest of the readers of newspapers and students of events. One is that he was perhaps the closest personal friend and most intimate confidant of the late ex-President Grover Cleveland, although he never held a public office and could not be induced to accept one.

He was one of the little group of intimates whom the late executive gathered about him at various times during the last quarter century of his life, and whose affections he held, even while he was being attacked and abused in the partisan newspapers and from the radical stump. The late Joseph Jefferson was another member of the little company, and his sweet, lovable character seemed to form a fitting complement to the dogged, driving force of the other. Then there were Daniel Manning, who was his private secretary, and later a member of the cabinet, Wilson S. Bissell, who was made postmaster general. But of the lot probably the two dearest associates of the former president in his rest or play hours, when he loved to turn his back upon the harrowing affairs of state and take to nature's dooryard with his fishing rod or gun, were these two—Benedict and Jefferson.

Both were ardent fishermen and Mr. Benedict is in addition an enthusiastic yachtsman. He frequently took the former president out in his boat, and on other occasions the pair would go for a day's fishing, the one man putting behind him all thought of the worries and responsibilities of place and power, while the other forgot for the time being the jingling of the guinea and the low rumble of the ascending interest.

# MARVELOUS MILO

BY CARLETON R. BALL, AGRONOMIST.

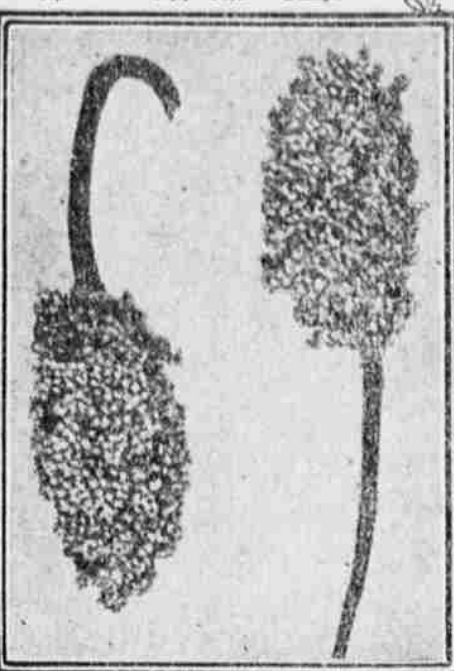
## GRAIN CROP IS DROUGHT PROOF



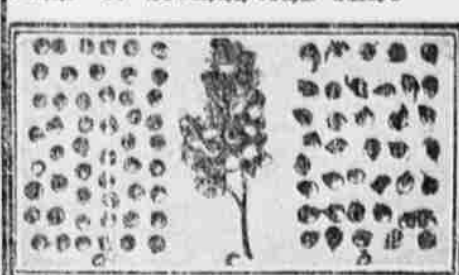
FIELD OF SELECTED MILO



FIELD OF UNSELECTED MILO



MILO HEADS, ONE PENDENT, ONE ERECT.



SEEDS OF MILO  
A—CLEANED SEED;  
B—SEED IN HULLS;  
C—SMALL BRANCH OF HEAD  
SHOWING AWNS ON SHELLS.

Milo is one of the durra group of sorghums, closely related to white durra ("Jerusalem corn") and to brown durra. It is probably of African, perhaps Egyptian, origin, and was introduced into the United States between 1880 and 1886, and was first grown in South Carolina or Georgia. It came probably from Africa, but this is not certainly known. No sorghum brought since from Africa has been exactly like milo, though one found in Egypt and called there durra safra, or yellow durra, is quite similar to it.

Milo was first known as "Yellow Milo Maize." The adjective "yellow" was applied because of the yellowish color of the seeds and because a white-seeded sorghum, related to the kafirs, was then being sold and grown as "White Milo Maize." Many other names have since been applied to milo. Among them are Branching durra, Dwarf milo, Dwarf milo maize, Dwarf yellow milo, Millo, Millo maize, Milo maize, Red Egyptian corn, Rural branching sorghum, Yellow branching dhoura, Yellow branching milo maize, Yellow branching sorghum, Yellow milo maize, Yellow milo, and Yellow milo maize. Several of these names are occasionally applied to brown durra also. Dwarf milo, Yellow milo, and Milo "maize" are the names most commonly used for milo.

The name "milo" is adopted and recommended because it is short, distinctive, and appropriate. The word "maize" should never be used for milo, as it confuses this crop with corn.

When first introduced milo was suitable for use only as a general forage crop. Owing to its small and scanty leaves and pithy stems it was inferior to kafirs and sorghos for forage purposes. On the western plains it began to be developed as a combined grain and forage crop. Like all sorghums it was strongly drought resistant. Compared with some other grain varieties of sorghum it was only fairly early and productive, but it possessed good seed-holding power, which white durra ("Jerusalem corn") and brown durra sadly lacked. From the standpoint of grain production it had, besides these desirable characters, several very objectionable habits. These were (1) the abundant stooling, (2) the free branching, (3) the size and height of the stem, and (4) the pendent, or "goose-necked," heads.

In the past four or five years the development of milo as a grain crop has been progressing rapidly along the lines just shown to be desirable. The carefully selected milo of to-day is a great improvement over the common, unselected crop. Ordinary milo has been reduced by selection to a uniform height of 4 to 4½ feet in the plains regions lying at an elevation of 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level, or at an equivalent latitude. Through selection and thicker seeding the heads have been changed from mostly pendent to mostly erect. All heads are now leaning over more than 30 degrees from the perpendicular are clasped as erect, since for all practical purposes they are erect. From 75 to 90 per cent. have been brought to this position in different strains. A large part of the remaining 10 to 25 per cent. are merely inclined, i. e., bent over more than 30 degrees and less than 90 degrees, or the horizontal position. These inclined heads would be readily gathered by a header. Only a very small percentage of the heads are pendent, i. e., declined below the horizontal line.

By the combined influences of selection and thicker seeding, branching, and stooling, or the production of suckers, has been greatly checked. About one-fourth to one-half the plants produce no suckers at all, and most of the remainder produce only one sucker on each plant. Earliness has been increased until these strains

ripen in 90 to 100 or 110 days under the conditions of altitude and climate found in western Texas and adjacent territory. The grain yields of the crop have been maintained and increased during all these changes in habit.

A true dwarf strain, growing only 3 to 3½ feet in height under the same conditions as the ordinary taller strain, has been improved in the same way as the ordinary milo, though the changes are not yet quite as firmly fixed.

Milo is at present the most successful summer grain crop for the southern half of the plains region. It is an earlier and more drought-resistant crop than corn and makes a satisfac-



AREA IN WHICH THE ADAPTABILITY OF MILO IS BEING TESTED.

tory feeding substitute. The highest average yields of corn under the same conditions have been ten bushels to the acre less than those of milo. The yields of blackhead kafir have been five bushels less to the acre.

Milo is now a staple crop in a large part of western Texas and in the adjacent portions of New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma. This section lies at elevations of 1,500 to 4,000 feet above sea level, and has a varying annual rainfall of 17 to 25 inches. Milo is well adapted to the whole southern half of the plains region lying below an elevation of about 4,500 feet.

Milo can be grown successfully on the lower plains of eastern Oklahoma, eastern Kansas and southern Nebraska, where kafir varieties are now the leading grain sorghums. In this eastern section of the plains corn is ordinarily a profitable crop, and the acreage of milo will depend on seasonal variations. In dry years milo should be largely grown there, but in wet years it will be replaced by corn to a considerable extent.

It seems very probable that the limits of successful production of milo can be rapidly extended northward and westward from the present area. The accompanying map shows (1) the area where milo is now a staple crop, (2) the area to which milo is now well adapted, and (3) the area in which milo is being thoroughly tested and in much of which it will probably be grown successfully.

In 1907 milo was ripened at several points in eastern Colorado at elevations of 5,500 to 6,000 feet. It was fully matured at the agricultural experiment station at North Platte, in western Nebraska. At the experiment station at Highmore, in central South Dakota, at an elevation of 2,000 feet, in latitude 44° north, the earliest milo was just ripe when frost occurred, on September 26, 1907.

Early strains of milo will be thoroughly tested in 1908 over all the northern plains region and throughout the Great Basin or inter-mountain area as well. Farmers ripening milo outside the limits of present production should very carefully select their seed from hardy and early-maturing plants, thus finding a strain suited to their conditions.

## MARKETS OF MEXICO

OPEN AIR INSTITUTIONS FORM A PICTURESQUE FEATURE.

Lower Class of Mexicans Said to Be Born Trademen—Market Place in Small Town a Veritable Beehive of Industry.

City of Mexico.—One might travel the world around and find few more picturesque institutions than the markets of Mexico in the warm colors of a spring day. This does not refer to those big market places of the capital, and to those painfully new buildings to which the residents of various cities throughout the republic point with pride; but to those open-air, sun-bedecked plazas of bartering which one frequently runs across in the suburbs of Mexico City and the smaller towns and villages of the interior.

It is in these outdoor places of dickering that one may catch the true spirit of the lower classes in their most typical dress. It has been said that the lower class of Mexican is a tradesman, born to buy and sell, and that he would much prefer to haggle all day over a profit of ten cents than to earn a wage of 50 cents. But be this as it may, the market place is the great gathering place of small traders from far and near, who come to gossip over the latest news and trade small talk, as well as to dispose of their more marketable wares.

The market place of a small town is a veritable beehive of industry, or the semblance of industry, and it is



A Typical Market Woman.

only necessary for the sightseer to visit such suburbs as Coyocan to become convinced of this beyond peradventure.

The little market of a town is the goal of all ambitious tradesmen in its territory. It is at this point that traveling peddlers, street vendors and mountain Indians begin their day's labor, and they have usually spread out their wares before daylight.

Here may be seen the wandering Spaniard or Syrian, with his peddler's pick spread out, with all its gaudy attractions—highly colored handkerchiefs, combs, strings of glass beads, bracelets, necklaces and cheap finery of every description. His is the magician's bag to the poor Indian criada with only a few centavos to bespangle her natural charms, and his is one of the most attractive booths of the plaza.

But itinerant peddlers are common to all countries, and one must turn elsewhere to catch those typical wares of the people. There, spread out on the ground, one may see the cheap native pottery, in various and sundry shapes, serviceable and otherwise, which the Indians themselves have made in their crude fashion. There are the native fruits, luscious and tempting, but fast spoiling in the glare of the sun. There are native mantillas, shawls, rebosas and perhaps a booth with other wearing apparel for women. There are sombreros, and frequently one may run across charro suits of leather with spangles of silver pieces to catch the eye of the visiting ranchero. And there are rough native shoes, with long pointed toes, that were the style in the United States several years ago.

In fact, there is no limit to the variety of the wares which may be seen for sale within the limits of a very small market, though no grand plazas have been noticed in the display. There is everything, from a penny's worth of peanuts to a peso's worth of more substantial merchandise. And on a fiesta. It is indeed a scene of bright colors to catch the eye of an artist.

It is to the little market place that the Indian, Tarascan, Tarahumara, or whatever his tribe is, trots down from the hills to dispose of his handicraft, his baskets, his blankets or even his crude violins.

But the Mexican market place is not only a plaza for buying and selling. It seems to be the meeting place for everything, for dogs, cats and Indian babies. The dogs and cats are allowed to scamper around in every direction, with but little cause for apprehension on the part of buyers and sellers, and as for the babies—they are spread out in every direction in the sun, dirty little contented specimens of humanity that are the only things in the market place not for sale.

### HIS WAY OF PROPOSING.



He—They tell me you're great at guessing conundrums.  
She—Well, rather good.  
He—Here's one for you: If I were to ask you to marry me, what would you say?

### TWO CURES OF ECZEMA

Baby Had Severe Attack—Grandfather Suffered Torments with It—Owe Recovery to Cuticura.

"In 1884 my grandson, a babe, had an attack of eczema, and after trying the doctors to the extent of heavy bills and an increase of the disease and suffering, I recommended Cuticura and in a few weeks the child was well. He is today a strong man and absolutely free from the disease. A few years ago I contracted eczema, and became an intense sufferer. A whole winter passed without once having on shoes, nearly from the knees to the toes being covered with virulent sores. I tried many doctors to no purpose. Then I procured the Cuticura Remedies and found immediate improvement and final cure. M. W. LaRue, 845 Seventh St., Louisville, Ky., Apr. 23 and May 14, '07."

### A Sure Remedy.

A young man who experienced much trouble in managing a head of hair which manifested an unpleasant inclination to stand on end, wrote to a weekly paper for a plan by which his troubles would be at least lessened.

He was given the following recipe: "One part molasses, three parts beeswax, four parts india rubber, four parts glue, 12 raw eggs; boil on a slow fire for two hours and 15 minutes, and while cooling stir in enough cod liver oil to make the mixture slab and good. Apply hot, and while gradually cooling pass a lawn mower back and forth over the head."

We didn't take it.

Sheer white goods, in fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner to enhance their textile beauty. Home laundering would be equally satisfactory if proper attention was given to starching, the first essential being good Starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, without thickening the goods. Try Defiance Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

### Advice to the Lovelorn.

An Albany politician was discussing the heart troubles that oftentimes draw famous men unwillingly into court. "If these men," said he, "would paste in their hats poor expatriated Abe Hummel's advice, they'd have no difficulty whatever."

"Abe's advice, which he incessantly repeated to his clients, was: "Never make love to a woman through an ink bottle."

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of Starch a matter of great importance. Defiance Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of Starch necessary, with the result of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

### That's Different.

Oldsm—Persevere, my boy, persevere! There's only one way to accomplish your purpose and that is: "Stick to it."

Youngman—But suppose your purpose is to remove a sheet of fly paper that you've sat down upon unthinkingly?—Philadelphia Press.

Lewis' Single Binder Cigar has a rich taste. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

The romance of a spinster is apt to be one sided.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The prettiest flowers are not necessarily the most fragrant.

Use Allen's Foot-Paste. Cures itching, aching, sweating feet. 50c. Trial package free. A. S. Olinsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Music isn't necessarily fragmentary because it comes in pieces.

