

A. GRIFFIN REPLIES TO DAILY NEWS EDITORIAL ON FREIGHT RATE ADVANCES

(From Chicago Daily News.)
Mr. Griffin Replies.

I desire to call attention to an editorial printed in The Daily News, May 21, headed "Back Fire on the Shippers," in which you make the following statements: First, that my representation of the case is not candid; second, that what I did have to say was based upon the action of the shippers' conference, and, third, that I had no right to pose as a business man having interests in common with the shippers.

The circulation for signatures of a statement relating to freight rates was, as far as I was concerned, confined to fellow members of the Railway Business Association, and no reference was made to the shippers' conference. I personally attended this conference and have no criticism to make on anything that was done there and none was made or intended by me, but what I "deprecated" was contained in an article sent out by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, dated May 7, and, as a member of that Association, I personally wrote a letter to each of its individual members, dated May 17. In this I referred to the misleading and unfair statements contained in the circular of May 7 mentioned above, and in doing so I was "candid." I said that the statement "that railroads are rapidly increasing their net earnings" was not true and as to the correctness of my statement I beg to refer to the following:

The latest interstate-commerce commission reports show that during the month of March eleven systems, representing every railroad north and west on a line drawn through Chicago and St. Louis, show an increase in gross earnings for the month of March, of nearly \$7,000,000 compared with March, 1909, while the net earnings for the same roads in the same period show a decrease of \$965,000; and the interstate-commerce commission figures for the ten months, July to March 31, in 1910, as compared with 1909, show an increase in gross of over \$50,000,000, while the net earnings of these same systems in the same period of comparison, show a falling off of over \$2,500,000. And, as comparatively little of the increases in wages had even gone into effect during March, the railroads must provide some means to increase a revenue that is already decreasing on an increased amount of business, and there is no way for railroads to provide this except by increasing their rates, and surely there is "reason for the need of it."

In the third paragraph on the second page of this Illinois Manufacturers' Association circular of May 7 it is stated that 7.99 per cent. was earned on the dividend-paying stock, making no allowance for the 34 per cent. of stock on which no dividends were paid. I might, with equal propriety, make the statement that there was no dividend paid on the non-divi-

dend paying stock. For a clearer definition, the average earnings should be based upon the entire stock, and not upon the best paying portion of it, unless there is some reason why the \$2,500,000,000 representing the 34 per cent should not have received any dividends at all.

In the final paragraph of the editorial it is stated that I should not be allowed to pose as a business man, "having no interest in common with the shippers." Inasmuch as my concern shipped an average of 350,000 tons of finished product during 1906 and 1907, and we were obliged to receive more than 350,000 tons of iron to furnish this, plus enormous quantities of coke, coal and other supplies, I can safely claim to have shipped in and out 750,000 tons a year, and as there are no railroads who can afford to haul this material, or any part of it, without having a revenue from it, an increase of 10 cents a ton on my hauling charge would amount to \$75,000 and, therefore, I have "business" interests in common with other shippers." The 350,000 tons of finished product shipped represented in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000. This \$10,000,000 represented mostly labor, with the exception of the cost of the ore and coal in the mines. All the balance was made up of wages and profit on the different conditions of the raw material until it was finished product.

My Illinois plants produced 60 per cent. of this amount, or \$6,000,000 a year. For three years our Chicago plants have not run more than half capacity. Therefore, there was \$3,000,000 a year less in distribution because of a corresponding shrinkage in sales. As most of our iron and coal comes from Illinois, this \$3,000,000 a year was not distributed in Chicago, as would have been the case had we worked on the same output that we did in 1906 and 1907. And a great deal of that \$3,000,000 which was not paid was taken out of the business firms situated in or near Chicago by the non-purchases from their varied business on the part of the community that would have received the \$3,000,000 a year for three years. That is the reason why I have a right, as a business man, to deprecate any unfair or uncalled-for obstacles that are placed in the way of my business and the hundred other varieties of business in this country that are affected by the money put into circulation by the railroads. When it is further considered that my business constitutes but 10 per cent. of the cost of a car and that there were nine other units similarly affected, most of which would have been tributary to Chicago, anyone can see how important it is to his individual interests that the railroad companies should have ample funds to make these improvements and purchases, and will realize how comparatively easy it will be to stand a reasonable advance on the freight for any material he will need, if he is receiving increased orders.

Chicago. T. A. GRIFFIN.
(Advertisement.)

POULTRY

POULTRY NOTES.

The profitable hen is both industrious and happy.

A variety of grain is always better than a steady diet of one kind.

Many a guinea fowl has passed for prairie chicken upon stylish hotel tables.

Chickens should not be kept inside the house during bright, sunny weather.

The incubator catalogues are almost certain to bring on acute attacks of chicken fever.

The only way to tell which of your hens are paying their way is by the use of trap nests.

Many a poultry disease traces its origin to improper ventilation or lack of protection from the weather.

Leg bands are not expensive and at the same time they are a great convenience in marking poultry.

When the brooder chicks seem very thirsty, wild for water, let them drink and feed very lightly while so feverish.

The average egg record for all the pullets and hens in the United States would probably not be 75 eggs in a year.

Have everything convenient. Steps saved in the care of poultry will mean that much less labor. Labor costs money.

Cook some beans or peas, mix them with wheat bran and feed twice a week and see if you don't get a lot more eggs.

It is perfectly natural for chickens to run at large, and, if the weather be suitable they are much stronger for doing so.

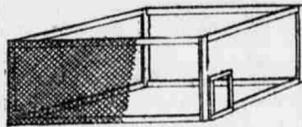
Many a setting of eggs has been spoiled by making the nest on the floor where the wind can come up through the cracks under the old mother hen.

A hen should not be set on more than fifteen eggs. The writer has always made much better success by using 13 eggs to a hen unless she is unusually large. If given too many eggs hens are sure to break some trying to cover all.

WIRE NETTING CHICKEN COOP

Excellent Pen Can Be Made by Tackling Material to Wooden Frame—Easily Moved About.

A splendid movable coop for small chickens is made by tacking wire netting onto a wooden frame. My coop is eight by twelve feet and four feet



Wire Chicken Coop.

high. It is covered with close woven poultry netting. The wooden strips are two inches square, says a writer in an exchange. The frame as shown requires bracing unless the poultry netting is made diamond mesh and drawn very tight. The door is made by tacking a piece of netting over a light frame. It is easily moved about and the chickens can have fresh ground every day. It will hold fifty chickens and give them plenty of room for several weeks. I put a small box that is roofed over in one corner, which makes a good roost and a shelter from the rain.

RAISE MORE MARKET POULTRY

Beginner Is Advised to Join Utility Ranks and Breed Chickens for Eggs and Meat.

(By MICHAEL K. BOYER.)
It has been asked, will the fancier eventually be driven to the wall by the progress made in growing market poultry? Certainly not. We need men to create breeds and to perfect the old ones. But the speculator and huckster is fast seeing his finish.

The man with a string of breeds is not a fancier. He is a speculator. It would be next to impossible for him to give each of these breeds his best attention. To thoroughly know a breed, and to get out of it all that is good in it would require an ordinary life time.

Amateur fanciers will often buy culs from a breed well advertised and then advertise eggs for hatching from so and so's strain. The man is a worse enemy of the fancier than the man who breeds dunghill fowls.

A wonderful interest has sprung up in poultry matters. Large sums of money are being invested, and poultry farms by the score are started.

These new farms are on the lookout for utility stock. The man who can advertise big egg records generally gets the trade. They want carcasses and egg records—business poultry. So the best advice to the beginner is to join the utility ranks and raise poultry and eggs for market. Then, in after years, he can, if he feels so inclined, gradually creep up into the fancier's fold. It is a step that cannot be hastily taken.

Protection for Chicks.

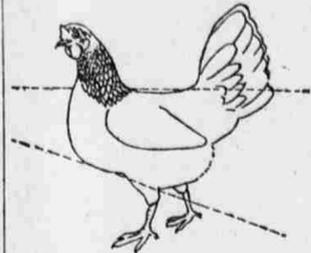
The net work of old fly screens of fine mesh wire fastened on lath frames are quickly made and more than handy to have for young chicks to be used for front of coops on warm nights and to keep out cats, coons and so on.

SELECTING HEN FOR LAYING

First Essential is to Note Whether Fowl Is Rangy or Blocky—Former Produces Eggs.

There are several things which should be considered in selecting hens for layers, shape and size, color of head furnishings, actions of the individual, pelvic bone test.

The first thing to notice concerning the shape is as to whether or not the hen is rangy or blocky. A blocky hen indicates a meat producer, while the more rangy one indicates the production of eggs. Since the development of the eggs to a large extent takes place in the region of the body below the broad part of the back that part of the body should be broader than the fore part. This gives to the body a V-shaped appearance as viewed from the top, the small part of the V lying to the front. When a hen is in heavy laying condition her abdomen is lower than the breast line. This gives the body the appearance of



Showing "V-Shape" From Front.

being V-shaped as viewed from the side along the top and bottom lines, with the small part of the V to the front. This enlargement of the body in the abdominal regions makes the back appear somewhat narrower, giving body a V-shaped appearance from the back downward on the sides as viewed from the rear. Thus a body V-shaped in three different directions indicates large productive powers.

A large hen usually lays the larger eggs. This rule may not hold true if she happens to be a heavy producer for then the tendency is to produce smaller eggs. With such fowls as the leghorns, whose tendency is to lay smaller eggs, the selection should be for large size of body rather than small.

A good layer is longer in body, neck and legs than a meat-producing hen. She stands up well and has a well-spread tail.

Immediately below the tail at the end of side pieces of the back are two somewhat bony protuberances. These are called the pelvic or "lay" bones, and are just above the vent. When an egg is laid these bones must be forced apart to allow its free passage. When these bones are soft and pliable and spread sufficiently to allow three fingers to be placed between them it is an indication that the hen is laying. If they are hard and bony, and close together, the hen would not be considered as laying at that time.

To sum up, an ideal laying hen should conform as nearly as possible to the following: She must be healthy, comb, wattles and face red in color, eye bright and lustrous, neck not short but rather medium to long, breast broad, long and sloping upward, back long and broad, abdomen wide and deeper than breast, shanks well spread and rather long, V-shaped in three ways as indicated above.

GOOD WHITE WYANDOTTE HEN

Undoubtedly Strongest Competitor of Plymouth Rock—Excellent Layers and Good Broilers.

The Wyandotte is undoubtedly the strongest competitor of the Plymouth Rock, which it has not as yet eclipsed, but is running it a neck-and-neck race in many localities. The color scheme is identical with that of the White Rock, the standard calling for a snow-white plumage and yellow skin and legs. By careful selection and breeding the better strains of White Wyandottes show an almost total absence of dark pin feathers; this, coupled with their early maturity and plump



White Wyandotte Hen.

carcass, has made a demand for the breed for broiler purposes. Unless one is breeding for high-grade exhibition specimens, the Whites come sufficiently true to answer all practical purposes. In habit they are almost identical with the Rocks, doing well in small quarters. Being also good layers, as the American class goes, the breed can be commended to the city lot fancier and to people wanting table fowl and eggs for family supplies.

Selling day-old chicks is becoming more popular each season. The little fellows can be shipped a considerable distance by express without any loss.

WINE, WOMEN AND WAGES

By Rev. M. A. Matthews, D. D.
Pastor of First Presbyterian Church
Seattle, Wash.

In calling to your attention the perplexing problems included in the title of this sermon, you are, no doubt, willing to admit that it is impossible to give an exhaustive review of the underlying conditions and causes. If we are successful in making you think, arrive at a conclusion and form a resolution, the sermon has accomplished its purpose. In fact, it is not the purpose of a sermon to relieve the audience of mental exercise. Its best work has been done when it creates an appetite for Bible study, investigation and honest thought; when it provokes the auditors to think and forces them to arrive at logical, sane, spiritual conclusions.

The work of this pulpit has always been done along that line. It does not try to inject hypodermic doses of encyclopaedia into the audience. It leaves that work to superficial, alleged students. If in this sermon you can be provoked to think, to act and to do your Christian duty, every one will be satisfied.

Wine, women and wages have been, since the catastrophe in the Garden of Eden, very obstreperous subjects. No man pretends to know everything about them. In fact, one of them is very elusive, and perhaps will never be fully understood until she reaches Paradise regained. The more elusive the subject the more fascinating the study and the more exciting the pursuit of knowledge.

These three problems are ever with us, and will remain with us, and will continue to be serious problems until the end of the ages. Many ridiculous, foolish and harmful solutions remain unsolved. One is prone to think and believe the time has arrived for serious, sane, righteous efforts to be made at remedying the conditions now confronting us.

The harmful effects of intoxicating beverages have been apparent to students for the last 5,000 years.

Drunkenness is a crime against God, against man, against society, against the home, church and child. There is no excuse for it. There is no logical reason to sustain it. It has been tried and condemned before every bar of justice, before public opinion and by every thinking man who has ever lived or who now lives.

Drunkenness must cease. If the man who makes a beast of himself were the only one involved we might become cold hearted and cruel enough to say: "Let him drink himself to death, go to the dogs, and be devoured by the vultures." The man who makes a beast of himself, who destroys his life by strong drink, and who wallows in the gutter, perhaps, deserves no more consideration. However, he is not the only one involved. His family are to be considered, his children are to be pitied, society is to be protected, and posterity is to be prevented from inheriting his habits, tendencies and diseases.

Many remedies have been tried for drunkenness. The man who comes into this world cursed by heredity, with a tendency to drink, is to be pitied. He ought to have every effort made in his behalf that could possibly prevent him from following his inclinations to the drunkard's grave and to the drunkard's cell. It is impossible for a man who dies a drunkard to be saved. No drunkard who dies a drunkard can inherit the kingdom of God or receive the blessings, joys and citizenship of heaven. There are no drunkards in heaven. In order for a drunkard to be saved he must turn from his evil ways, give up his life of sin, accept Jesus Christ as his personal Savior, be regenerated by the Holy Spirit, and then he can be saved in this life and from himself, his appetites and his passions.

The man who deliberately contracts the habit of drunkenness deserves physical punishment, ostracism, and the infliction of every pain that will make him conscious of the wrong he is perpetrating against his family and society.

The whipping post would perhaps be effectual remedy for premeditated, deliberate drunkenness. The man who disregards his family and shows contempt for society by deliberately getting drunk ought to be stripped to the waist, tied to a public whipping post, and given 39 lashes on his naked back once a week for six months. If that remedy were applied, some of your "genteel drunks," who are destroying their families, dissipating their property, insulting society and damning young men would be immediately and effectually cured.

The idea of a man getting drunk, going home and insulting his family, abusing his little, helpless wife, terrorizing and cursing his little children, is repugnant to every thought. His poor, helpless wife and little children seem to be without remedy at the hands of your courts, because justice is administered by nifty-pamper men who seem to be afraid to punish a genteel rascal. The whipping post ought to be established for wife beaters, professional drunks and men who disregard their duties to their families, their children and society.

Remember that I said I was deeply interested in and sorry for the man who is born a drunkard, and by inheritance was cursed with an appetite for demonized wine. Such a man, if he becomes a drunkard, ought to be tried for insanity and confined in an asylum for life.

CORN PLANTING IS OVER

THAT CANADIAN TRIP SHOULD NOW BE TAKEN.

If you had intended going to Canada for the purpose of purchasing land on which to establish a home and accompanying some land company, whose holdings you proposed to look over or to go up on your own account to select one hundred and sixty acres of land free, you should delay no longer. Corn-planting is over, your wheat crop is well ahead, and you have a few weeks' time before you are required in the fields again. Now make your intended trip. Reports at hand show that the crop prospects in Canada were never better than they are today. The cool weather has not affected the crop, but if anything, it has been a benefit. There has been plenty of moisture and those who have had their land properly prepared look upon this year as likely to be one of the best they have had. A great many are going up this season who expect to pay two or three dollars an acre more than they were asked to pay last year. Others who wish to homestead are prepared to go farther from the line of railway than would have been necessary last year. Still it is worth it. So it will be with you. Next year lands will be higher-priced and homesteads less accessible. There is a wonderful tide of immigration to Central Canada now. It is expected that one hundred and fifty thousand new settlers from the United States will be numbered by the end of the present year, an increase of fifty per cent. over last year. In addition to this there will be upwards of one hundred thousand from the old country, which does not include those who may come from the northern countries of the Continent. These all intend to settle upon the land. The reader does not require an answer to the questions, "Why do they do it?" "Why are they going there in such large numbers?" Western Canada is no longer an experiment. The fact that one hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat were raised there last year as against ninety-five millions the year previous, shows that the tiller of the soil in Central Canada is making money and it is safe to say that he is making more money than can be made anywhere else on the Continent in the growing of grains. He gets good prices, he has a sure and a heavy crop, he enjoys splendid railway privileges, and he has also the advantages of schools and churches and such other social life as may be found anywhere. It is difficult to say what district is the best. Some are preferred to others because there are friends already established. The Grand Trunk Pacific, on its way across the Continent, is opening up a splendid tract of land, which is being taken up rapidly. The other railways—the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern—are extending branch lines into parts inaccessible a couple of years ago. With a perfect network of railways covering a large area of the agricultural lands it is not difficult to secure a location. Any agent of the Canadian Government will be pleased to render you assistance by advice and suggestion, and a good plan is to write or call upon him. The Government has located these agents at convenient points throughout the States, and their offices are well equipped with a full supply of maps and literature.

Gasoline engines are only used to a limited extent as yet. They are just coming into use. One dealer estimates about five per cent. replacing windmills. People are very conservative about improvements.

A TRAIN LOAD OF TOBACCO.
Twenty-four Carloads Purchased for Lewis' Single Binder Cigar Factory.

What is probably the biggest lot of all fancy grade tobacco held by any factory in the United States has just been purchased by Frank P. Lewis, of Peoria, for the manufacture of Lewis' Single Binder Cigars. The lot will make twenty-four carloads, and is selected from what is considered by experts to be the finest crop raised in many years. The purchase of tobacco is sufficient to last the factory more than two years. An extra price was paid for the selection. Smokers of Lewis' Single Binder Cigars will appreciate this tobacco.

Men who remain neutral in times of public danger are enemies to their country.—Addison.

Red, Weak, Watery, Watery Eyes. Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c at Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

To love and to serve is the motto which every true knight should bear on his shield.—Downs.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
OR RHEUMATISM, BRONCHITIS, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE.
No. 375 "Guaranteed"

Red, Weak, Watery, Watery Eyes. Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c at Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

To love and to serve is the motto which every true knight should bear on his shield.—Downs.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
OR RHEUMATISM, BRONCHITIS, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE.
No. 375 "Guaranteed"

To love and to serve is the motto which every true knight should bear on his shield.—Downs.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
OR RHEUMATISM, BRONCHITIS, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE.
No. 375 "Guaranteed"

BOYS TAKE A BACK SEAT

Spelling Contests Held in New Orleans Prove Girls Superior to Their Brothers.

The result of the spelling contests in the New Orleans public schools again demonstrates the superior proficiency of the girls, practically all of the victors being members of the gentler sex. Last year the same thing was true and the matter was quite generally commented on in the press and at gatherings where educational subjects were discussed.

So far as our information goes there have been no contests to determine the pupils in other branches of study, but it would be interesting to know if this feminine superiority is found to exist in all studies, or if they are confined only to particular branches. Doubtless this result is due in part to the fact that the female mind ripens at an earlier age than is the case with the masculine mind, although there is little doubt that the feminine intellect along certain lines is more acute than the masculine, which would seem to justify the conclusion that certain branches of study are more readily mastered by girls and women.

In view of the growing number of young women that are going into positions as stenographers, typewriters and other positions requiring an accurate knowledge of spelling, this demonstrated proficiency is most gratifying. The public school administration is to be commended upon the efforts it has made to improve the spelling of the public school pupils and the triumphant girls to be congratulated upon their easy victory over the boys.

Long Wait.

"Why don't you wait on a sport like me?" demanded the patron who had made the tenth unsuccessful attempt to give his order for "ham and—"

"Sport!" laughed the sarcastic waiter, "you look like a sport. Why, you need a shave!"

"Well, that's your fault if I do. I didn't need it when I came in."

Invitation Accepted.

It is told that a certain lady of a western Kansas town desired to show kindness to the captain of the local state militia company and wrote the following invitation: "Mrs. — requests the pleasure of Captain —'s company at a reception on Friday evening."

A prompt reply came: "With the exception of three men who are sick with measles, Captain —'s company accepts your kind invitation and will come with pleasure to your reception Friday evening."

The Outing Spirit.

If you want to have a good time on your outings you must make up your mind to help along by acquiring the outing spirit. This means:

Learn to put up with whatever turns up.

Don't grumble, fidget or expect impossibilities.

Don't pose. That is, pretend you like roughing it and outdoor life when all you crave is a crowded board walk and the glitter of a summer hotel.

Don't attempt more than you have strength for.

Be a good sport without being reckless.

Look after your health. Remember the worker's outing must have rest and strength building for the underlying motive. Therefore, don't overtake yourself or trifle with bad water and messy foods.

Make your outing come well within your means. It is foolish to "blow in" in two weeks the savings of months.

Season all with a determination to have a good time, keep happy and never let your temper run away with you.

Pocket Wireless.

The Italian savant, Mgr. Cerebotani, papal nuncio at Munich, is the inventor of an instrument like a large watch, which enables a person to receive messages transmitted from "wireless" stations. The apparatus is merely a pocket receiver, and the only accessories are a bobbin of wire and a metallic encased cane. A person thus equipped can at a given moment receive communications from a station within a radius of twenty to thirty miles.

Midas.

Midas had come to that point in his career where everything he touched turned to gold.

"What shall you ever do with the stuff?" asked his entourage in visible alarm.

Midas affected not to be uneasy. "Just wait till the boys begin to touch me!" quoth he, displaying an acquaintance with economic tendencies far in advance of his age.—Puck.

Truly Wonderful Climate.

Hyperbole Gassaway went from here to a little town in southern California for his health. In two weeks he wrote home that he felt ten years younger. Some days later he wrote again that he felt 20 years younger. Then his family heard no more from him. They telegraphed the mayor of the California town for information about their Hyperbole Gassaway and got this answer: "I regret to inform you that your beloved husband and father, after a month's residence here, died from cholera infantum."