

GERMANY AND CANADIAN WHEAT

LOOKS TO THE CANADIAN WEST FOR HER SUPPLY.

A dispatch from Winnipeg, Manitoba, dated March 18, 1910 says: That Germany is "anxious to secure a share of Canadian wheat to supply her imports of that cereal." The recent adjustment of the trade relations with Germany has made it possible to carry on a Canadian-German trade with much fewer restrictions than in the past, and considerable development of trade between the two countries is now certain. The great men of the United States are alive to the wheat situation in this country now, and there is consequently the deepest interest in every feature that will tend to increase and conserve the wheat supply. With its present 650,000,000 bushel production of wheat and all efforts to increase it almost unavailing, and the rapidly growing consumption of its increasing population, there is certainly the greatest reason for the anxiety as to where the wheat is to come from that will feed the nation. The United States will be forced as Germany is to look to the wheatfields of Canada. One province alone raised last year one-eighth as much as the entire production of the United States, and but a twelfth of the wheat area has yet been touched. The Americans who have gone to Canada, are to-day reaping the benefit of the demand for Canadian wheat and they will continue to join in the benefits thus reached for a great many years. Splendid yields are reported from the farms of that country, and from other lands that have been purchased at from \$12 to \$15 an acre. John Munter, near Eyebrow, Saskatchewan, a former resident of Minnesota says:

"Last fall got over 20 bushels of wheat to the acre and had 30 acres of it; also 20 acres spring breaking on which I had flax of which I got almost 20 bushels per acre. Had 20 acres in oats and got 70 bushels per acre and 500 bushels potatoes on one and three quarter acre, and can therefore safely say that I had a fine crop and am well satisfied with my homestead."

He is considered but a small farmer, but he will be one of the big farmers, some of these days. There are many others, hundreds of others, whose yields were beyond this, and whose average under crop was vastly greater. The story of the experience of American farmers in the Canadian West is a long one. The time to go, would appear to be now, when splendid selections may be made, and where land can be purchased at prices that will be doubled in a couple of years.

Where She Scored.
Sheldon Kerruish tells this story on his esteemed father:

"One day a long time ago, a number of children in our neighborhood were talking about the bad habits of their parents."

"My father smokes 15 cigars a day," said a little girl, boastfully like.
"My father swears something awful when supper is late," said another.
"My papa came home right the other night," remarked a third.
"It was my little sister's turn next."
"You just ought to see my papa read Cicero," she said, and all the other little girls retired in confusion, gladly admitting that sister had won the prize.—Cleveland Leader.

Something Stronger Than Wind.
Senator Dewey, apropos of March winds, said, at a dinner in Washington:

"An old-fashioned fellow, one year when Easter came in March, paid too many Easter calls and drank too many cups of eggnog, and, alas, was quite overcome."
"As the old-fashioned fellow lurched, in the late afternoon, toward home, a little girl watched him from her window, curiously.
"Oh, mamma," she said, "come and look at Mr. Stuyvesant. Isn't the wind blowing him about!"

The Literary Fabricator.
"How did that story that George Washington couldn't tell a lie get started?" asked the inquisitive youth.
"I don't know," replied the irreverent person; "unless he had a press agent that could."

MISCHIEF MAKER
A Surprise in Brooklyn.

An adult's food that can save a baby proves itself to be nourishing and easily digested and good for big and little folks. A Brooklyn man says: "When baby was about eleven months old he began to grow thin and pale. This was, at first, attributed to the heat and the fact that his teeth were coming, but, in reality, the poor little thing was starving, his mother's milk not being sufficient nourishment."
"One day after he had cried bitterly for an hour, I suggested that my wife try him on Grape-Nuts. She soaked two teaspoonfuls in a saucer with a little sugar and warm milk. This baby ate so ravenously that she fixed a second which he likewise finished.
"It was not many days before he forgot all about being nursed, and has since lived almost exclusively on Grape-Nuts. Today the boy is strong and robust, and as cute a mischief-maker as a thirteen months old baby is expected to be."
"We have put before him other foods, but he will have none of them, evidently preferring to stick to that which did him so much good—his old friend Grape-Nuts."
"Use this letter any way you wish, for my wife and I can never praise Grape-Nuts enough after the brightness it has brought to our household."
Grape-Nuts is not made for a baby food, but experience with thousands of babies shows it to be among the best, if not entirely the best in use. Being a scientific preparation of Nature's grains, it is equally effective as a body and brain builder for grown-ups.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MILLION DOLLAR PALACE OF PEACE FORMALLY OPENED

Dedication of New Building of International Bureau of the American Republics

Addresses by President Taft, the Mexican Ambassador and Andrew Carnegie, Who Donated \$750,000 for the Erection of the Beautiful Structure—Brilliant Reception in the Evening.

Washington.—The dedication and formal opening on Tuesday of the new building of the International Bureau of the American Republics was an event of interest and importance to all countries of the western hemisphere.



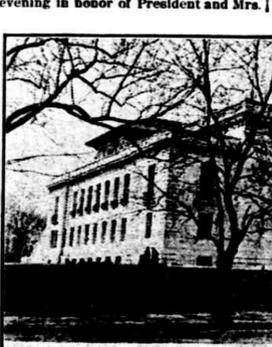
Andrew Carnegie.

The building is really a palace of peace and progress for the bureau stands for friendly political relations between the countries of America and for close social and trade intercourse between their peoples.

The erection of the building was made possible by Andrew Carnegie, who gave \$750,000 of the million which it and its site have cost, and the ironmaster was one of the chief guests and speakers at the dedicatory ceremony. President Taft delivered a fine address, and speeches were made by Senor de la Barra, the Mexican ambassador; Secretary of State Knox and John Barrett, director of the bureau, who was in charge of the ceremonies. Prayers were delivered by Cardinal Gibbons and by a clergyman of the Protestant faith.

Of course all the members of the diplomatic corps who were in the city were present, and these brilliantly uniformed gentlemen, together with scores of ladies in their beautiful spring costumes, made the scene most picturesque.

Brilliant Evening Reception.
Nearly everyone in Washington wanted to attend the dedicatory ceremony, but the "hall of ambassadors" seats only 500 people. So Mr. Barrett arranged for a reception in the evening in honor of President and Mrs.



New Home of the Pan-American Bureau.

Taft, and Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie. Invitations were sent to members of the diplomatic corps and to official and resident society, and the reception proved to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.



Ambassador de la Barra.

The Marine band was there, playing a repertoire of Latin-American anthems, a fountain outside the building was illuminated with electric designs of the South and Central

How to Give Advice.
A man takes contradiction and advice much more easily than people think, only he will not bear it when violently given, even though it be well founded. Hearts are softeners; they remain open to the softly falling dew, but shut up in the violent downpour of rain.—J. P. Richter.

City Farthest From London.
Of cities of importance Sydney, New South Wales, is farthest in an air line distance from London, 10,120 miles.

American countries, and elaborate refreshments were served.

The affair was a great credit to Director Barrett and to Francisco J. Yanes, the able secretary of the bureau. These gentlemen and their fellow workers in the bureau have given a vast amount of time and labor to the task of preparing for the event of Tuesday, and it was indeed their red letter day, and a fitting culmination of the two years' work on the new building.

Meant for Palace of Peace.

The opening of the new home of the International Bureau of the American Republics not only adds a most important and surpassingly beautiful structure to the public buildings at Uncle Sam's seat of government, but gives added dignity and prominence to an institution of significance throughout the world and specially in the new world. The new building is notable, primarily, as the home of that rapidly developing institution, the Pan-American bureau, but of yet deeper meaning in its avowed function as a center of arbitration on this continent.

It is because of the hope that this new Pan-American palace would serve as an agency of peace for the various independent nations of North, Central and South America that Andrew Carnegie was induced to make the donation of the sum of \$750,000 which has been expended in the erection of the building.

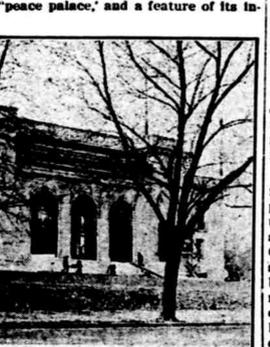
Beauties of the Marble Building.

With three-quarters of a million dollars provided by Mr. Carnegie for a building, the Pan-American bureau was enabled to devote the \$250,000 on hand to the purchase of a site, and a most admirable tract of several acres was secured in an ideal location south of the White House and overlooking the Potomac river. Here a surpassingly beautiful marble palace has been reared from the prize designs submitted in the competition which was entered by architects in all parts of the country—and, indeed, of the continent. There is a distinct touch of the Spanish in the architecture, markedly in the introduction of a tile roof and the provision of a "patio" or inner court such as constitutes the most distinctive feature of the typical Latin-American mansion.

The whole architectural policy in the case of this building has been to provide a structure more suggestive of a palatial private residence than a public office structure.

The "patio" or picturesque court yard, is protected from the sun by an overhanging roof and cooled by waters falling from a beautiful marble fountain. On all hands are tropical plants, while the quaint pavement, white stucco walls and low doors suggest the Spanish atmosphere. Much space in the rooms which open from this "patio" is given over to the Columbus memorial library, the great collection of books on Pan-American subjects which is one of the principal features of the bureau. There are stack rooms for 120,000 volumes; a fireproof vault for valuable documents and a reading room 40 by 100 feet in size.

Offices occupy most of the second floor of the new building, the principal apartments being designed for the use of the director of the bureau, the secretary and the governing board. On this floor also is the beautiful assembly hall or hall of the American ambassadors, of which mention has already been made. This imposing auditorium is more than 100 feet in length and 65 feet in width. A total of two dozen ornamental columns support the ceiling which rises 45 feet above the floor. Five large bay windows with balconies overlook the garden in the patio. It may be added in conclusion that this patio has been so arranged that in winter it will be transformed into a winter garden



Director John Barrett.

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Growth of the Bureau.
As most people are aware, the institution known as the International Bureau of American Republics, or Pan-American bureau, as it is usually called, is a sort of common headquarters and clearing house for information, maintained jointly by all the American nations from the great lakes to Cape Horn. It was the outgrowth of the first Pan-American conference, which was held in Washington in 1889, and it is maintained by a common fund to which all of the independent nations of the three Americas "chip in" in proportion to their population. Inasmuch as the United States by this plan pays more than half of the expenses of the bureau, its headquarters have from the outset been located in Washington.

Some years ago when the rented quarters of the bureau in Washington became manifestly inadequate for its expanding activities, a project was set afoot to erect a permanent home for

through the aid of a novel sliding roof. This roof is entirely hidden from view during the spring and summer.

Town "Made" by Novel.
Works of fiction have exercised a wonderful influence in the popularization of certain localities. A typical example is "Westward Ho!" named after a sleepy village in Devon, England. The success of the novel sent thousands of people flocking to the town, and its prosperity was from that time assured.

Marsh Condemnation.
Nothing is more contemptible than a bald man who pretends to have hair.—Martial.

It was to cost \$125,000, and the different republics were to contribute in proportion to population as they do for the annual expenses of the institution. Several of the South American countries proceeded on this basis and there was something like \$50,000 on hand when the congress of the United States declared for a more pretentious building and appropriated \$200,000 instead of merely its share of the \$125,000. Soon after Andrew Carnegie came forward and offered to donate the whole sum needed for a building—and a much finer building than had previously been thought of. He had previously donated millions of dollars for the famous "peace palace" at The Hague, and it was his idea to have the new edifice in Washington



Old Quarters of the Bureau.

occupy the same relation to the cause of international peace on this continent that The Hague palace does to the cause of international arbitration throughout the world.

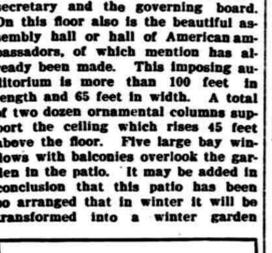
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WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Congressman's Son School Insurgent



WASHINGTON.—During the famous fight over the rules in the house last month Representative Frank O. Lowden of Illinois took his twelve-year-old son, George M. Pullman Lowden, to the house to listen to the debates. The little fellow, who is a grandson of George M. Pullman, the late Pullman car magnate, remained through the exciting Saturday when the rules were overturned and the speaker reinvested with the gavel after offering to relinquish it if the house so demanded.

George sat with eyes glued on the whirling dervishes in the arena of the house. He was deeply impressed. Mr. Lowden said, after the battle, "George can ask more embarrassing questions than Jim Mann."

For several days the youngster talked of nothing but the legislative battle. Then he quieted down, but the family discovered that he was busily engaged in the preparation of a paper. He worked till his father questioned him, but no information was forthcoming of the purpose of the document, but on the third day he produced a set of rules for the government of the public schools. Insurgency is the spirit of every line.

The boy is going to be a worse insurgent than "Vic" Murdock when he grows up, according to the stand pat parents of the youthful Tom Reed.

This is the output of George Lowden's three days of close application to the study of his school system: Constitution revised for school: Article A-1. That if any unjust

law or too hard work be imposed on the scholars they may rebel on the teacher.

They may also fine and arrest him. Hereafter the pupils may elect a committee on rules for the school. The teachers are ineligible.

The teachers won't have any right to make any laws whatsoever.

Article B-1. The pupils may refuse to work if they choose and the teachers may insist, but not to any good purpose.

The highest fine that can be made is \$50; the lowest \$15. No warrants are necessary for the arrests.

Cross teachers are compelled by the pupils to leave the room without complaint or words of any kind; if they do, a fine can be imposed on the teacher or teachers.

The teachers or parents are not allowed to cast a vote on any subjects applying to school questions; if they do they are liable to be fined or put under guard.

The committee on rules shall consist of seven students of the Third grade, six from the Fourth grade, nine from the Fifth grade, 11 from the Sixth grade, seven from the Seventh grade, eight from the Eighth grade and one from the second grade, the whole committee consisting of 49 members; if more than one-seventh agree to a certain question it is carried, no matter how much opposition there is.

A pupil may be withdrawn from the committee if he relents to a teacher, or teachers, or anybody.

The school shall begin when the committee wants it to, and end when the committee wants it to, and at no other time.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN LOWDEN, President and Composer. The president and composer is now busy perfecting his insurgency.

Horse Still Popular Despite the Auto



MORE than one hundred thousand motor cars were manufactured in the United States last year, and the manufacturers estimate that twice the output will be sold in 1910. Has the price of horses been lowered? Will it be affected in the future?

Men who deal in horses say that the horse industry in general not only has been unaffected by the development of power vehicles, but the price of horses has increased more than fifty per cent. within the last five years.

To prove this assertion, the horse lover refers to the last report of the United States department of agriculture. The report contains several complimentary statements about Dobbin.

The government statistician has found that since 1890 horses have increased 81.2 per cent. in price and 33.6 per cent. in number. Two years ago there were 1,108,000 horses in Kansas and 957,000 in Missouri. The average value a head was \$87 in Kansas and \$83 in Missouri. One year later—January 1, 1909—the number of horses in Kansas had increased to 1,152,000, with an increase in value of two dollars a head. In Missouri on the same date the number of horses was 995,000 and their value had increased three dollars a head.

The horse lover is careful to explain that in arriving at the values given the statistician has had to estimate thousands of horses worth not more than \$1.48 each, which brings down the average.

"The veriest old wind-broken 'skates' have been sold on the market this year for \$75 each," remarked the horse lover, "and a good draft horse will sell for \$250 any day."

"Yes," replied the motorist after the report has been read to him, "the statistics undoubtedly give the horse the best of it; but notice that the animal referred to is the farm horse. Although the steam plow and motor truck have made encroachments upon the usefulness of the draft horse he still is indispensable. His city brethren have suffered from competition by the motor car. What about the price of carriage and saddle horses and the nags that pull express and delivery wagons?"

Only the horses used for pleasure driving have suffered in price from the use of motor cars. Few motor car owners keep a stable in addition to a garage and the result has been a depreciation in the value of harness horses. A matched harness team that two years ago sold for \$700 or \$800 will at present bring not more than \$500 or \$600.

The discarding of carriage horses by motorists may be the reason that the price of horses purchased by the United States has remained stationary for the last year. Some of the horses replaced by motor cars are bought by firms that require better stock than the ordinary wagon horse. There are horses drawing hearses in Kansas City today that a few years ago were owned by wealthy men who were proud of their judgment of horseflesh. When the motor fever attacked them the horses were sold at the first price offered.

The wagon horse is no slouch. Every year his price has climbed until today it is impossible to buy a servicable team for less than \$400.

Flat Car Needed for Hats of 1915



THE latest and most extreme scream in the "chantecler" hat measures four feet from brim to brim. An ordinary express or freight car will accommodate about an Easter lid and a half in its width. In other words, a car will hold only one-tenth the bulk of leghorn and rooster feathers that it did ten years ago. What's the answer?

A raise in rates to show a profit in the transportation business. Nothing short of a flat car will be needed to transport half a dozen Paris creations. If the law of evolution is allowed to take its course in the next five years, say the carriers.

A falling off in custom owing to the unwillingness of hubby to dig too deep into the family pocket and the return to mode of the stinky toque and the

humble and modestly dimensioned bun, cry the milliners.

It was purely a matter of hats, into which the length of pins does not enter which was heard before the interstate commerce commission. The Millinery Jobbers' association put in their kick some time ago. The answer of the railroad and express people was made recently.

The milliners claim the rates are too high and the carriers say the evolution of the headgear simply made them put on the increase.

Women's hats have been growing larger and larger every year. They have also been growing lighter and lighter in weight. So that now a woman's hat weighs less and takes up more room than ten did ten years ago.

A freight car or an express car will hold only a tenth of the hats it once did and the carriers raised the rates to make up the difference.

What would happen were the "chantecler" hat to increase in size to accommodate the henpecked, the crow and others of the Rostand barnyard collection, even rate experts refuse to predict.

Postmaster General's Mail Mixed Up



FOR a space Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska, a Democrat, thought he had it on Postmaster General Hitchcock. There has been some confusion of the mails of the two by the men who are in the second Hitchcock's department.

Both men live in the Washington apartment house. The congressman is married; the postmaster general is not. One day the congressman got a letter, addressed merely to "Mr. Hitch-

cock." As he opened it, his wife stood by. It was a bill for over 100 parasols. The congressman frowned. Then he saw a light.

"I guess this is for the postmaster general," he said.

He sent the bill to the other Hitchcock with this note: "This envelope was opened by mistake. The inclosure was read with amazement."

It may be interpolated here that the congressman is against all forms of government extravagance. He was therefore suspicious.

The postmaster general so far forgot party lines, however, as to get word to Hitchcock No. 2 that he (the P. M. G.) had merely used the parasols as favors at a cotillion at which he was recently host.

GOLDS AFFECT THE KIDNEYS.



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