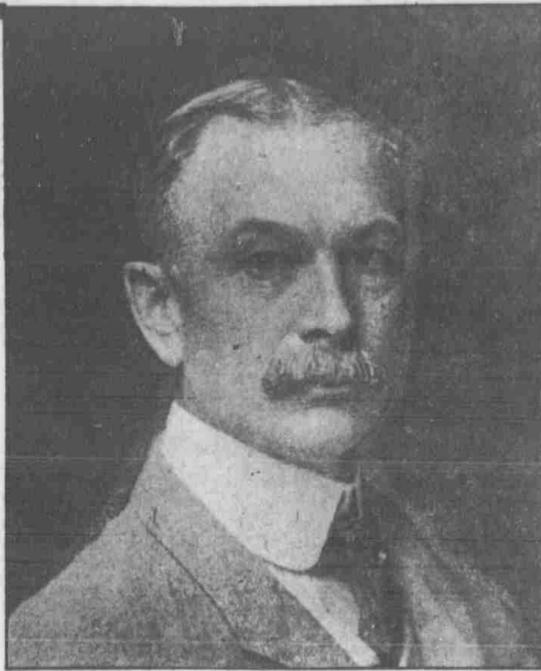


Men Who Have Brought the Great Corn Show to Its Splendid Success



G. W. WATTLES.

WITHOUT the right sort of men this national exposition could never have become the success it is. But it has had the right sort of men from the first. Men of peculiar ability and forceful characters were selected and they have worked out wonders for the institution. Some of these men have national and international names and some are pillars of the country's prosperity. The personnel of the promoters of the National Corn exposition has been one of its soundest and most valuable assets. The country has had its attention arrested, first, because men of such serious minds have given their best efforts to the institution.

President Wattles.
The president of the National Corn exposition, Gurdon W. Wattles, is also president of the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway company and he has a habit of being president, possessing executive abilities to such a marked degree. Mr. Wattles has had little to do, but his influence, which is large, has been with the enterprise and his means have not been stintingly given. He is one of the men of large financial interests back of the exposition and he has been needed more than once. Moreover, when he has been needed he has come to the front with the counsel or coin that was called for.

Vice President Belden.
C. C. Belden has from the first been one of the fleetest hustlers who has had anything to do with the National Corn exposition. He and Tom Sturges fairly haunted the business men of this city last year when the enterprise was new to Omaha in their vigorous pursuit of the elusive dollar. Did they get it? Well, take a glimpse of Mr. Belden's make-up and decide. A member of the Thompson-Belden company, one of the largest retail firms of the city, Mr. Belden's personal position was such as to give tremendous weight and prestige to the exposition, and it was for this purpose that he was selected as one of the directors and prime movers of the exposition and made vice president. No man has done more persistent pounding for the success of the institution.

Charles C. Rosewater.
Charles C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing company, was one of the prime movers in the National Corn exposition. After the first show of the National Corn association had been held in Chicago the officers were dissatisfied and decided that it would be better to hold the exposition in a city more centrally located in the corn belt. After studying the map and conditions they decided Omaha was the best. They came to Omaha and first called upon Mr. Rosewater, who called into consultation T. F. Sturges, editor of the Twentieth Century Farmer, published by The Bee Publishing company.

These gentlemen then decided to put the proposition before the business men of Omaha, and several of the leading merchants and jobbers were invited to a luncheon, where the proposition was put before them. They explained the scope of the show with the result that \$50,000 was subscribed for putting on the exposition. That these citizens themselves did not comprehend the great scope of the exposition is seen by this small guarantee. But it was a beginning.

Mr. Rosewater has devoted a large part



T. F. STURGES.

of his time to the work of promoting the exposition and has made extensive trips all over the country. He has given advertising space in The Bee and the Twentieth Century Farmer without stint, realizing that the exposition meant a great deal more than simply bringing a few thousand people to Omaha, but rather looked at the broader side of the exposition in the great good it would do to the west in teaching the farmers how to increase the yield of their farms.

General Manager Sturges.
Thomas F. Sturges is the general manager of the National Corn exposition, and that's one of the big reasons why it is moving on to such a splendid success. Mr. Sturges only assumed the title of the office after the show of last year had been cleared up and plans for the one this year set on foot, but his activity last year in helping to bring the show to Omaha and conducting it placed him under the burden of the institution. His training as editor of the Twentieth Century Farmer gave him a good insight into the details of much that was necessary to make a National Corn exposition. Mr. Sturges is nothing if not a student, and next he is a worker, a persistent, patient worker. All

his powers he has thrown into this corn show. He not only has looked after executive matters, but the minutest details as well, even down to the humble service of going out and getting the money. During intervening months he traveled extensively over the country, securing concessions for the exposition and spreading its good will and fame.

Big Everett Buckingham.
Everett Buckingham is a big man in more ways than one. He will tip the scales at over 200, but his powers of mind and heart are even bigger than that proportionately. Mr. Buckingham is general manager of the Union Stock Yards company of South Omaha, but for many years he was one of the executive officials of the Union Pacific and later of the Oregon Short Line. What of that? Nothing, save that it has been one of the best resources at the command of the National Corn exposition. A man with such experience knows best how to negotiate business relations with railroads. All the acumen of his splendid railroad mind Mr. Buckingham has freely placed at the disposal of this exposition. He has gone back and forth personally to and from Chicago and other cities when necessary to make direct solicitations for railroad patronage and concessions. He has been indispensable.

James J. Hill.
James J. Hill is preeminently the friend and counselor of the farmer. He believes that before the country can enjoy substantial and permanent prosperity its farms and farmers must be prosperous. And he believes that more of the best young men of the day should go back to the soil. Mr. Hill, by building and developing his great railroads, has opened up to high grade settlement and cultivation 314,000,000 acres of good land as there is on the northern hemisphere. This land holds within it mineral and vegetable wealth of inestimable measure. It took years of patient struggle on Mr. Hill's part to place this empire at the disposal of the common people. He



KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD.

ling of these farms on the same basis as a great manufacturing enterprise. Suppose the land is worth \$100 an acre. The Funks said: "It must be made to pay us dividends on this valuation, no difference what the crops are, it must earn, say, 8 per cent net."

It took some time to get farming on this basis, but in the last few years the farms have paid dividends on a valuation of \$200 per acre. In other words, by intelligent work the Funks have pushed the value of their "farm stock" up 50 points or more.

To aid in getting other farmers to put their farming on a business basis, Eugene Funk became instrumental in organizing the National Corn association and is now its president. Not only does this organization urge more and better corn, but conduct a campaign to popularize corn as a human food. When corn is more generally used for human food, its price will be like wheat—more fixed and always higher. Thus the farmer is benefited, and Eugene Funk has had an influence in getting corn used not only in this country but abroad.

The National Corn exposition is supported by the National corn association, and the influence of the organization is more potent than is generally supposed. Every exhibitor who sends samples of grain to Omaha is a member of the organization, while those who arrange the state exhibits are the vice presidents of the organization.

Thus Eugene Funk has put his influence and that of the organization which he heads behind the National Corn exposition, believing the \$10,000,000 spent annually by the government and the states in building up the science and practice of agriculture can give a greater benefit to the farmers if they can attend a great exposition and see what is being done. The result of the corn show, to Eugene Funk, means a large net increase in the value of products per acre and per worker, for Funk is a business man above all else.

Secretary James Wilson.
While James Wilson, secretary of agriculture and president of the American Breeder's association, will not be in Omaha during the National Corn exposition because of the opening of congress, there are few men connected with the exposition whose influence has been more potent to make the latest of western enterprises a success.

To James Wilson Omaha owes the fact that the exhibit of the government at Seattle is coming to the "corn show." By his direction four special baggage cars were loaded at Seattle during the last week and are now on their way to Omaha.

Mr. Wilson entered the cabinet under President William McKinley, and at that time those who knew said: "It may be doubted whether there is another man in the United States who united in his own person so many admirable qualifications for the position of secretary of agriculture."

Mr. Wilson has the tact and shrewd common sense of his Scotch ancestry, a high conception of his department, a remarkable appreciation of the manner in which theoretical and scientific work can be applied directly to farm improvement and plenty of the political sagacity that is re-

quisite in a member of the president's advisory council.

In Tama county, Iowa, Secretary Wilson has a great farm of 1,200 acres, which bears evidence of his practical skill and scientific attainments in agriculture and stock raising.

For six years Mr. Wilson served in congress and was a member of the committee on agriculture, also speaker of the house. During his service in congress Mr. Wilson was instrumental in getting many measures through which were beneficial to agriculture and assisted in planning the work of the department of which he has been the head for many years.



C. C. ROSEWATER.

half of American country life. The New England people, after looking over the plans of the National Corn exposition, decided that New England should give a corn show, and next year a big show will be held in the states on the north Atlantic and the prize winners brought to the National Corn exposition. This is a Butterfield idea. He has been aware for some time that New England was buying altogether too much food products from the west and middle west. The New England states have soils which will produce all the corn they can consume if the farmers will get seed adapted to the short seasons and cold soils. It grows in northern Wisconsin and matures. Why can we not grow corn in New England, says Butterfield, and he has put his workers on the task. New England will still



EVERETT BUCKINGHAM.



C. C. ROSEWATER.

Then President Worst realizes the necessity of getting crops for the farmers to use in rotation. North Dakota is advertised as a wheat state. Farmers go into it to grow wheat and they keep growing it as long as the land will produce a wheat straw. Retaining the fertility of the soil is a far-sighted policy of John H. Worst. He treats on crop rotation—the planting of a crop now and then which will put back in the soil elements of plant food taken from it by continuous wheat cropping.

Something of the way in which this man has been called to labor among new settlers may be realized from the fact that in the office of W. C. Gilbreath, commissioner of agriculture for North Dakota, 4,200 mailing cards of the Postoffice department may be seen on file. These cards give notice to the commissioner of changes of address. He has been sending bulletins to farmers all over the United States. In four years 4,200 have changed their address from other states to North Dakota. John H. Worst has work to do, but he is coming to Omaha to deliver an address at the National Corn exposition.

Kenyon L. Butterfield.
Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts College of Agriculture, is one of the big men interested in the National Corn exposition at Omaha and his interest has made good exhibits possible from the New England states.

President Butterfield was a member of the Roosevelt Country Life commission and visited the exposition in Omaha last year. This commission may yet become a permanent organization—a congressional commission rather than a president's commission—and thus come to do much in be-

buy corn in the west, but in smaller quantities each year.

That President Butterfield appreciates the National Corn exposition and realizes its worth to the farmer, is shown by the fact that New England is now to have such an exposition.

RACE TO SAVE BABY'S LIFE

Surgeons Cut a Hole in Its Throat for Air and Remove a Peanut.

Mary, the baby daughter of Mrs. Bertha Fingerhut of 323 East Twenty-first street, New York, was saved from death by choking through the quick work of two surgeons in performing an operation of tracheotomy.

The mother was breaking peanuts into fine pieces with her own teeth and feeding them to the baby, when the latter, unobserved, seized a whole kernel and tried to swallow it. She began to choke, and when slapped on the back failed to dislodge the peanut. Mrs. Fingerhut hurried with the child to a drug store at the corner of First avenue. The druggist said he could do nothing and urged her to hurry the baby to Bellevue hospital. Mrs. Fingerhut was almost frantic and commenced to run up First avenue in the middle of the street, crying loudly.

Behind them was a Board of Health ambulance driven by Albert McNeil. He turned to Dr. Earl H. Welcome, a United States army surgeon attached to the Willard Parker hospital, who was also on the ambulance, and suggested that the baby might have been run over.

Dr. Welcome jumped from the ambulance and asked Mrs. Fingerhut what the matter was. She was so excited that she could say nothing but that the child must be hurried to the hospital.

Dr. Welcome snatched the baby from her, jumped to the seat beside McNeil and told him to drive with all speed possible. The ambulance reached Twenty-sixth street in quick time and went into the hospital yard at a rate that made the gatekeeper stare.

Dr. Welcome rushed into the reception room of Bellevue, where he was met by Dr. Hooper.

"The baby is choking," said Dr. Welcome.

The other physician looked at the child, who was unconscious, and said: "I'm afraid you're too late, doctor; the baby's dead."

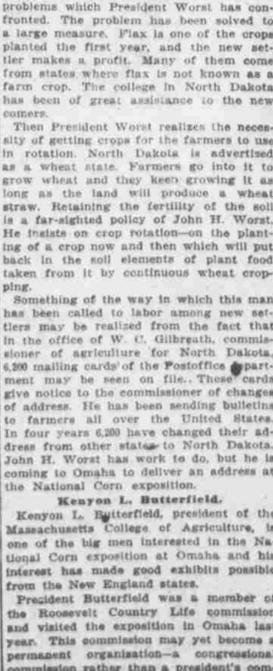
"No, she isn't," said Dr. Welcome. "Her pulse is fluttering. Get your instruments." They hurried the child into another room. In scarcely a longer time than it takes to tell it one of the surgeons had made an incision in the baby's throat and inserted a tube for her to breathe through, while the other thrust a forceps down her throat and withdrew the peanut. They then sewed up the incision and bandaged it. The baby was revived with stimulants, and when her mother arrived Mary was in condition to be taken home.—New York Press.



C. F. CURTIS.



JOHN H. WORST.



EUGENE D. FUNK.