



# State Street in Chicago, Illinois, 1905



Graves, C.H., "State Street, Chicago," 1905. Courtesy of Library of Congress

# Iowa City, Iowa, 1907



Bandholtz, F.J., "Iowa City, IA," 1907. Courtesy of Library of Congress

# Fort Dodge, Iowa, 1907



Bandholtz, F.J., "Ft. Dodge, Ia.," 1907. Courtesy of Library of Congress

# Interview of Harry Reece about His First Trip to Chicago, Illinois, November 29, 1938 (pg.1)

Forms to be Filled out for Each Interview

FOLKLORE

NEW YORK

FORM A

Circumstances of Interview

STATE **New York**  
NAME OF WORKER **Earl Bowman**  
ADDRESS **86 West 12th St. New York City**  
DATE **Nov. 29, 1938**  
SUBJECT **HARRY REECE (DACA) ... HIS STORY**

1. Date and time of interview **Nov. 28, 1938; interview at subject, Harry Reece's Book Store, 63 Washington Square, South, New York City**
2. Place of interview
3. Name and address of informant **Harry Reece, 63 Washington Sq. So.**
4. Name and address of person, if any, ~~None,~~ **located him myself I have known informant personally for more than ten years.** touch with informant.
5. Name and address of person, if any, accompanying you
6. Description of room, house, surroundings, **Informant's own place of business; an old book store, in the basement of 63 Washington Sq. So. N. Y. C.** etc.  
**A perfectly typical second hand book place with the intimate, friendly, air of thousands of old volumes cluttering shelves and walls and counters.**

(Use as many additional sheets as necessary, for any of the forms, each bearing the proper heading and the number to which the material refers.)

# Interview of Harry Reece about His First Trip to Chicago, Illinois, November 29, 1938 (pg.2)

FOLKLORE

FORM B

Personal History of Informant

NEW YORK

STATE **New York**  
NAME OF WORKER **Earl Bowman**  
ADDRESS **86 West 12th St. New York City**  
DATE **Nov. 29, 1938**  
SUBJECT **HARRY REECE (DACA) HIS STORY**

1. Ancestry **Native born American; born in Illinois; on paternal side English descent, of American ancestry back to the Revolutionary War Other racial stocks Dutch, French, and possibly a bit of Indian.**
2. Place and date of birth  
**Born in Illinois; declined to give exact date but his age somewhere in the range between fifty and fifty five.**
3. Family  
**No family connections save a living mother; past eighty; who resides in Illinois.**
4. Places lived in, with dates  
**He has lived in so darned many places that I'm afraid this old typewriter ribbon wouldn't last long enough to tell about them.. all over the world.**
5. Education, with dates  
**Academic education not given; but he is highly cultured in every way.**
6. Occupations and accomplishments, with dates  
**At present his occupation is operating a book store; accomplishments musician and singer also composer.**
7. Special skills and interests  
**I'd say his special skill is in music; his interest a lively a lively consideration and understanding of life in general.**
8. Community and religious activities  
**No definite religious affiliation that I have been able to learn about.**
9. Description of informant  
**"Daca" --Harry Reece is about fifty years of age; dark, eyes and contour of face very pleasant, almost benevolent; height about 5 ft 7 inches weight about 150. Athletic in build; strong;**
10. Other Points gained in interview  
**hair abundant; dark greying just a little. he is a darned good looking and generally well dressed person. And he is always affable, good natured and kindly disposed toward his fellow man.**

# Interview of Harry Reece about His First Trip to Chicago, Illinois, November 29, 1938 (pg.3)

FORM C

FOLKLORE

NEW YORK

Text of Interview (Unedited)

STATE **New York**  
NAME OF WORKER **Earl Bowman**  
ADDRESS **86 West 12th St. New York**  
DATE **NOV. 29, 1938**  
SUBJECT **HARRY REECE (DACA) . . . HIS STORY**

## HARRY REECE'S STORY

"I was born in the middle west. Out in the state of Illinois . . . and it was quite a while before the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. Measured by the things that have happened since then it seems like a long, long time indeed.

We lived on a farm, and even telephones were curiosities to myself and the country boys of my age. Electric lights were something to marvel at...the old Edison phonograph with its wax cylinder records and earphones was positively ghostly...and trolley cars, well they too were past understanding!

"Speaking of trolley cars reminds me of a trip to the 'city' once when I was about a dozen years old. My father and a neighbor, Old Uncle Bill Brandon, had to go up to the Big Town, which was Chicago, on some sort of business...and I suppose I'd been extra diligent at doing chores, weeding potatoes, killing worms on the tomato plants, or something...and Father rewarded me by taking me along.

"A country boy in a large city for the first time isn't any more curious to the city than the city is to the country boy! They

# Interview of Harry Reece about His First Trip to Chicago, Illinois, November 29, 1938 (pg.4)

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are both something to look at ...and marvel about.

"You can imagine what a time I had seeing things I'd never seen before, in fact had only dreamed about or heard about. Curiosity wasn't the name for it. Speechless incredulity came nearer describing my emotions. (After twenty years down here in New York...and all the intervening years in the cities of the world, American and European, my reactions are different. Nothing surprises or excites me any more.)

"But when I saw my first trolley car slipping along Cottage Grove Avenue in Chicago...slipping along without horses or engine or apparent motive power...well it was just too darned much for me. I didn't know what to think.

"Uncle Bill Brandon was almost as much in doubt about the reality of the darned thing as I was myself--and Uncle Bill Brandon was, locally, that is out on the farm, considered a very, very wise and sophisticated person. And he was wise, too. He had seen a lot of life...Toomuch, he sometimes said--especially during the four years of the 1860's when he was fighting in the Union Army.

"Uncle Bill could understand horses, hogs and cattle, steam engines, army mules and row boats, and such thing--but that trolley car, with the little spinning wheel at the end of the pole, spinning along against the electric wire above it, was too much for him. Still, he didn't want to confess 'that there was any doggone thing on earth that he couldn't figure out!' And he didn't want to show his 'ignorance' and especially to my Father or to myself, a twelve year old edition of young Americana, species rusticana.

"I wasn't so anxious to conceal my own ignorance, so with legitimate curiosity I asked my Father and Uncle Bill what made the thing go.

# Interview of Harry Reece about His First Trip to Chicago, Illinois, November 29, 1938 (pg.5)

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"My Father was a thoughtful man, and before answering studied for a moment. Uncle Bill was more spontaneous.

"'Gosh a'mighty, can't you see what makes her go?' he exclaimed, 'It's that damned rod stickin' up out of the top of her. People's gettin' so cussed smart these days all they need to do to run a street car is to get a fish-pole and stick it up out of the roof of her!'"

"Father let Uncle Bill's explanation ride. And I've never forgotten it, but since then, when I've heard variations of the same theme, I've wondered if Uncle Bill's rather Doubting Thomas definition of the motive power of trolley cars was entirely original.

"Sometimes I wonder (although I still chuckle at it) if Uncle Bill hadn't been present when the alleged Chinaman, seeing an American trolley car for the first time, exclaimed excitedly: 'No pushee--no pullee--but all same--ee go like hell--ee! I rather think Uncle Bill must have heard the Chinaman's comment, taken his wisdom from the Celestial and added the 'fish-pole' as a delicate touch of completeness!

"Anyhow, I've remembered the incident.

"From the farm home in Illinois, while yet in my teens, I listened to Horace Greeley's advice and like human beings have been doing in masses and individually ever since time began, obeyed the call to ...'Go West!' Followed the 'trail of the setting sun!

"It was out there, in the cow-country, yes, and the sheep country, that I began to sing; perhaps it was because there is something about the open plains and the lonely life of cowboys and sheep-herders ] although it is unpardonable to couple the words 'cow-boy and shepherd' in the same sentence, except in mortal combat!) that makes the sound of the human voice--even if only one's own--sometimes a welcome sound.

# Interview of Harry Reece about His First Trip to Chicago, Illinois, November 29, 1938 (pg.6)

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"Before 'ambition' led me again toward the East I had learned all the old range songs, from "The Dirty Little Coward Who Shot Mister Howard," to and including 'The Dying Cowboy!' I still sing them and I still think they are great songs...

"But I have learned other songs since then and other things ...to much and too many to tell **all** at once..."

# Woman, Man and Child Between a Corn Field and a Stream in Iowa, 1897



“Characteristic scene in the great corn belt, U.S.A.,” 1897. Courtesy of Library of Congress

# "Country Life," 1904



*SHEEP IN PASTURE.  
HOGS IN CLOVER.  
A TYPICAL ARABIAN HORSE.*

## **COUNTRY LIFE**

No. 33.

ILLUSTRATED BY THE ARTISTS AND DESIGNERS FOR THE  
MAGAZINE PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

*WHEAT IN SHOCK.  
GROWING CORN.  
TYPICAL PERCHERON HORSE.*

# Excerpts from the Report of the County Life Commission, 1909 (pg.1)

be trained. These leaders will see the great underlying problem of country life, and together they will work, each in his own field, for the one goal of a new and permanent rural civilization. Upon the development of this distinctively rural civilization rests ultimately our ability, by methods of farming requiring the highest intelligence, to continue to feed and clothe the hungry nations; to supply the city and metropolis with fresh blood, clean bodies, and clear brains that can endure the strain of modern urban life; and to preserve a race of men in the open country that, in the future as in the past, will be the stay and strength of the nation in time of war and its guiding and controlling spirit in time of peace.

It is to be hoped that many young men and women, fresh from our schools and institutions of learning, and quick with ambition and trained intelligence, will feel a new and strong call to service.

## I. GENERAL STATEMENT.

Broadly speaking, agriculture in the United States is prosperous and the conditions in many of the great farming regions are improving. The success of the owners and cultivators of good land, in the prosperous regions, has been due partly to improved methods, largely to good prices for products, and also to the general advance in the price of farm lands in these regions. Notwithstanding the general advance in rentals and the higher prices of labor, tenants also have enjoyed a good degree of prosperity, due to fair crops, and an advance in the price of farm products approximately corresponding to the advance in the price of land. Farm labor has been fully employed and at increased wages, and many farm hands have become tenants and many tenants have become landowners.

There is marked improvement, in many of the agricultural regions, in the character of the farm home and its surroundings. There is increasing appreciation on the part of great numbers of country people of the advantage of sanitary water supplies and plumbing, of better construction in barns and all farm buildings, of good reading matter, of tasteful gardens and lawns, and the necessity of good education.

Many institutions are also serving the agricultural needs of the open country with great effectiveness, as the United States Department of Agriculture, the land-grant colleges and experiment stations, and the many kinds of extension work that directly or indirectly emanate from them. The help that these institutions render to the country-life interests is everywhere recognized. State departments of agricultural, national, state, and local organizations, many schools of secondary grade, churches, libraries, and many other agencies are also contributing actively to the betterment of agricultural conditions.

# Excerpts from the Report of the County Life Commission, 1909 (pg.2)

There has never been a time when the American farmer was as well off as he is to-day, when we consider not only his earning power, but the comforts and advantages he may secure. Yet the real efficiency in farm life, and in country life as a whole, is not to be measured by historical standards, but in terms of its possibilities. Considered from this point of view, there are very marked deficiencies. There has been a complete and fundamental change in our whole economic system within the past century. This has resulted in profound social changes and the redirection of our point of view on life. In some occupations the readjustment to the new conditions has been rapid and complete; in others it has come with difficulty. In all the great series of farm occupations the readjustment has been the most tardy, because the whole structure of a traditional and fundamental system has been involved. It is not strange, therefore, that development is still arrested in certain respects; that marked inequalities have arisen; or that positive injustice may prevail even to a very marked and widespread extent. All these difficulties are the results of the unequal development of our contemporary civilization. All this may come about without any intention on the part of anyone that it should be so. The problems are nevertheless just as real, and they must be studied and remedies must be found.

These deficiencies are recognized by the people. We have found, not only the testimony of the farmers themselves but of all persons in touch with farm life, more less serious agricultural unrest in every part of the United States, even in the most prosperous regions. There is a widespread tendency for farmers to move to town. It is not advisable, of course, that all country persons remain in the country; but this general desire to move is evidence that the open country is not satisfying as a permanent abode. This tendency is not peculiar to any region. In difficult farming regions, and where the competition with other farming sections is most severe, the young people may go to town to better their condition. In the best regions the older people retire to town, because it is socially more attractive and they see a prospect of living in comparative ease and comfort on the rental of their lands. Nearly everywhere there is a townward movement for the purpose of securing school advantages for the children. All this tends to sterilize the open country and to lower its social status. Often the farm is let to tenants. The farmer is likely to lose active interest in life when he retires to town, and he becomes a stationary citizen, adding a social problem to the town. He is likely to find his expenses increasing and is obliged to raise rents to his tenant, thereby making it more difficult for the man who works on the land. On his death his property enriches the town rather than the country. The withdrawal of the children from the farms detracts from the interest and efficiency of the country school and adds to the interest of the town school. Thus the country is drained of the energy of

# Excerpts from the Report of the County Life Commission, 1909 (pg.3)

youth on the one hand and the experience and accumulation of age on the other, and three problems more or less grave are created—a problem for the town, a problem for the public school, and also a problem of tenancy in the open country.

The farming interest is not, as a whole, receiving the full rewards to which it is entitled, nor has country life attained to anywhere near its possibilities of attractiveness and comfort. The farmer is necessarily handicapped in the development of social life and in the conduct of his business because of his separateness, the small volume of his output, and the lack of capital. He often begins with practically no capital, and expects to develop his capital and relationships out of the annual business itself; and even when he has capital with which to set up a business and operate it the amount is small when compared with that required in other enterprises. He is not only handicapped in his farming but is disadvantaged when he deals with other business interests and with other social groups. It is peculiarly necessary, therefore, that Government should give him adequate consideration and protection. There are difficulties of the separate man, living quietly on his land, that government should understand.

#### THE PURPOSE OF THE COMMISSION.

The commission is requested to report on the means that are “now available for supplying the deficiencies which exist” in the country life of the United States and “upon the best methods of organized permanent effort in investigation and actual work” along the lines of betterment of rural conditions.

The President’s letter appointing the commission is as follows:

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., August 10, 1908.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR BAILEY: No nation has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the wellbeing of the great farmer class, the men who live on the soil; for it is upon their welfare, material and moral, that the welfare of the rest of the nation ultimately rests. In the United States, disregarding certain sections and taking the nation as a whole, I believe it to be true that the farmers in general are better off to-day than they ever were before. We Americans are making great progress in the development of our agricultural resources. But it is equally true that the social and economic institutions of the open country are not keeping pace with the development of the nation as a whole. The farmer is, as a rule, better off than his forbears; but his increase in well-being has not kept pace with that of the country as a whole. While the condition of the farmers in some of our best farming regions leaves little to be desired, we are far from having reached so high a level in all parts of the country. In portions of the South, for example, where the Department of Agriculture, through the farmers’ cooperative demonstration work of Doctor Knapp, is directly instructing more than 30,000 farmers in better methods of farming, there is nevertheless much unnecessary suffering and needless loss of efficiency on the farm. A physician, who is also a careful student of farm life in the South, writing to me recently about the enormous

# Excerpts from the Report of the County Life Commission, 1909 (pg.4)

problems and discouragements. There is every evidence that the people in rural districts have welcomed the commission as an agency that is much needed in the interest of country life, and in many of the hearings they have asked that the commission be continued in order that it may make thorough investigations of the subjects that it has considered. The press has taken great interest in the work, and in many cases has been of special service to the commission in securing direct information from country people.

The activities of the commission have been directed mainly along four lines: The issuing of questions designed to bring out a statement of conditions in all parts of the United States; correspondence and inquiries by different members of the commission, so far as time would permit, each in a particular field; the holding of hearings in many widely separated places; discussions in local meetings held in response to a special suggestion by the President.

## THE CIRCULAR OF QUESTIONS.

As a means of securing the opinions of the people themselves on some of the main aspects of country life, a set of questions was distributed, as follows:

- I. Are the farm homes in your neighborhood as good as they should be under existing conditions?
- II. Are the schools in your neighborhood training boys and girls satisfactorily for life on the farm?
- III. Do the farmers in your neighborhood get the returns they reasonably should from the sale of their products?
- IV. Do the farmers in your neighborhood receive from the railroads, highroads, trolley lines, etc., the services they reasonably should have?
- V. Do the farmers in your neighborhood receive from the United States postal service, rural telephones, etc., the service they reasonably should expect?
- VI. Are the farmers and their wives in your neighborhood satisfactorily organized to promote their mutual buying and selling interest?
- VII. Are the renters of farms in your neighborhood making a satisfactory living?
- VIII. Is the supply of farm labor in your neighborhood satisfactory?
- IX. Are the conditions surrounding hired labor on the farms in your neighborhood satisfactory to the hired man?
- X. Have the farmers in your neighborhood satisfactory facilities for doing their business in banking, credit, insurance, etc.?
- XI. Are the sanitary conditions of farms in your neighborhood satisfactory?
- XII. Do the farmers and their wives and families in your neighborhood get together for mutual improvement, entertainment, and social intercourse as much as they should?

What, in your judgment, is the most important single thing to be done for the general betterment of country life?

(NOTE.—Following each question are the subquestions: (a) Why? (b) What suggestions have you to make?)

# “Special Message from the President of the United States Transmitting the Report of the Country Life Commission,” 1909 (pg.1)

## SPECIAL MESSAGE.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith the report of the Commission on Country Life. At the outset I desire to point out that not a dollar of the public money has been paid to any commissioner for his work on the commission.

The report shows the general condition of farming life in the open country, and points out its larger problems; it indicates ways in which the Government, National and State, may show the people how to solve some of these problems; and it suggests a continuance of the work which the commission began.

Judging by thirty public hearings, to which farmers and farmers' wives from forty States and Territories came, and from 120,000 answers to printed questions sent out by the Department of Agriculture, the commission finds that the general level of country life is high compared with any preceding time or with any other land. If it has in recent years slipped down in some places, it has risen in more places. Its progress has been general, if not uniform.

Yet farming does not yield either the profit or the satisfaction that it ought to yield and may be made to yield. There is discontent in the country, and in places discouragement. Farmers as a class do not magnify their calling, and the movement to the towns, though, I am happy to say, less than formerly, is still strong.

Under our system, it is helpful to promote discussion of ways in which the people can help themselves. There are three main directions in which the farmers can help themselves; namely, better farming, better business, and better living on the farm. The National Department of Agriculture, which has rendered services equaled by no

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# “Special Message from the President of the United States Transmitting the Report of the Country Life Commission,” 1909 (pg.2)

other similar department in any other time or place; the state departments of agriculture; the state colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, especially through their extension work; the state agricultural experiment stations; the Farmers' Union; the Grange; the agricultural press; and other similar agencies; have all combined to place within the reach of the American farmer an amount and quality of agricultural information which, if applied, would enable him, over large areas, to double the production of the farm.

The object of the Commission on Country Life therefore is not to help the farmer raise better crops, but to call his attention to the opportunities for better business and better living on the farm. If country life is to become what it should be, and what I believe it ultimately will be—one of the most dignified, desirable, and sought-after ways of earning a living—the farmer must take advantage not only of the agricultural knowledge which is at his disposal, but of the methods which have raised and continue to raise the standards of living and of intelligence in other callings.

Those engaged in all other industrial and commercial callings have found it necessary, under modern economic conditions, to organize themselves for mutual advantage and for the protection of their own particular interests in relation to other interests. The farmers of every progressive European country have realized this essential fact and have found in the cooperative system exactly the form of business combination they need.

Now whatever the State may do toward improving the practice of agriculture, it is not within the sphere of any government to reorganize the farmers' business or reconstruct the social life of farming communities. It is, however, quite within its power to use its influence and the machinery of publicity which it can control for calling public attention to the needs and the facts. For example, it is the obvious duty of the Government to call the attention of farmers to the growing monopolization of water power. The farmers above all should have that power, on reason-

# “Special Message from the President of the United States Transmitting the Report of the Country Life Commission,” 1909 (pg.3)

able terms, for cheap transportation, for lighting their homes, and for innumerable uses in the daily tasks on the farm.

It would be idle to assert that life on the farm occupies as good a position in dignity, desirability, and business results as the farmers might easily give it if they chose. One of the chief difficulties is the failure of country life, as it exists at present, to satisfy the higher social and intellectual aspirations of country people. Whether the constant draining away of so much of the best elements in the rural population into the towns is due chiefly to this cause or to the superior business opportunities of city life may be open to question. But no one at all familiar with farm life throughout the United States can fail to recognize the necessity for building up the life of the farm upon its social as well as upon its productive side.

It is true that country life has improved greatly in attractiveness, health, and comfort, and that the farmer's earnings are higher than they were. But city life is advancing even more rapidly, because of the greater attention which is being given by the citizens of the towns to their own betterment. For just this reason the introduction of effective agricultural cooperation throughout the United States is of the first importance. Where farmers are organized cooperatively they not only avail themselves much more readily of business opportunities and improved methods, but it is found that the organizations which bring them together in the work of their lives are used also for social and intellectual advancement.]

The cooperative plan is the best plan of organization wherever men have the right spirit to carry it out. Under this plan any business undertaking is managed by a committee; every man has one vote and only one vote; and everyone gets profits according to what he sells or buys or supplies. It develops individual responsibility and has a moral as well as a financial value over any other plan.

I desire only to take counsel with the farmers as fellow-citizens. It is not the problem of the farmers alone that I am discussing with them, but a problem which affects

# “Special Message from the President of the United States Transmitting the Report of the Country Life Commission,” 1909 (pg.4)

every city as well as every farm in the country. It is a problem which the working farmers will have to solve for themselves; but it is a problem which also affects in only less degree all the rest of us, and therefore if we can render any help toward its solution, it is not only our duty but our interest to do so.

The foregoing will, I hope, make it clear why I appointed a commission to consider problems of farm life which have hitherto had far too little attention, and the neglect of which has not only held back life in the country, but also lowered the efficiency of the whole nation. The welfare of the farmer is of vital consequence to the welfare of the whole community. The strengthening of country life, therefore, is the strengthening of the whole nation.

The commission has tried to help the farmers to see clearly their own problem and to see it as a whole; to distinguish clearly between what the Government can do and what the farmers must do for themselves; and it wishes to bring not only the farmers but the Nation as a whole to realize that the growing of crops, though an essential part, is only a part of country life. Crop growing is the essential foundation; but it is no less essential that the farmer shall get an adequate return for what he grows; and it is no less essential—indeed it is literally vital—that he and his wife and his children shall lead the right kind of life.

For this reason, it is of the first importance that the United States Department of Agriculture, through which as prime agent the ideas the commission stands for must reach the people, should become without delay in fact a Department of Country Life, fitted to deal not only with crops, but also with all the larger aspects of life in the open country.

From all that has been done and learned three great general and immediate needs of country life stand out:

First, effective cooperation among farmers, to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business.

Second, a new kind of schools in the country, which shall teach the children as much outdoors as indoors and per-

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REPORT OF THE COUNTRY LIFE COMMISSION.

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haps more, so that they will prepare for country life, and not as at present, mainly for life in town.

Third, better means of communication, including good roads and a parcels post, which the country people are everywhere, and rightly, unanimous in demanding.

To these may well be added better sanitation; for easily preventable diseases hold several million country people in the slavery of continuous ill health.

The commission points out, and I concur in the conclusion, that the most important help that the Government, whether National or State, can give is to show the people how to go about these tasks of organization, education, and communication with the best and quickest results. This can be done by the collection and spread of information. One community can thus be informed of what other communities have done, and one country of what other countries have done. Such help by the people's government would lead to a comprehensive plan of organization, education, and communication, and make the farming country better to live in, for intellectual and social reasons as well as for purely agricultural reasons.

The Government through the Department of Agriculture does not cultivate any man's farm for him. But it does put at his service useful knowledge that he would not otherwise get. In the same way the National and State Governments might put into the people's hands the new and right knowledge of school work. The task of maintaining and developing the schools would remain, as now, with the people themselves.

The only recommendation I submit is that an appropriation of \$25,000 be provided, to enable the commission to digest the material it has collected, and to collect and to digest much more that is within its reach, and thus complete its work. This would enable the commission to gather in the harvest of suggestion which is resulting from the discussion it has stirred up. The commissioners have served without compensation, and I do not recommend any appropriation for their services, but only for the expenses

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that will be required to finish the task that they have begun.

To improve our system of agriculture seems to me the most urgent of the tasks which lie before us. But it can not, in my judgment, be effected by measures which touch only the material and technical side of the subject; the whole business and life of the farmer must also be taken into account. Such considerations led me to appoint the Commission on Country Life. Our object should be to help develop in the country community the great ideals of community life as well as of personal character. One of the most important adjuncts to this end must be the country church, and I invite your attention to what the commission says of the country church and of the need of an extension of such work as that of the Young Men's Christian Association in country communities. Let me lay special emphasis upon what the Commission says at the very end of its report on personal ideals and local leadership. Everything resolves itself in the end into the question of personality. Neither society nor government can do much for country life unless there is voluntary response in the personal ideals of the men and women who live in the country. In the development of character, the home should be more important than the school, or than society at large. When once the basic material needs have been met, high ideals may be quite independent of income; but they can not be realized without sufficient income to provide adequate foundation; and where the community at large is not financially prosperous it is impossible to develop a high average personal and community ideal. In short, the fundamental facts of human nature apply to men and women who live in the country just as they apply to men and women who live in the towns. Given a sufficient foundation of material well being, the influence of the farmers and farmers' wives on their children becomes the factor of first importance in determining the attitude of the next generation toward farm life. The farmer should realize that the person who most needs consideration on the farm is his wife. I do not

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REPORT OF THE COUNTRY LIFE COMMISSION.

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in the least mean that she should purchase ease at the expense of duty. Neither man nor woman is really happy or really useful save on condition of doing his or her duty. If the woman shirks her duty as housewife, as home keeper, as the mother whose prime function it is to bear and rear a sufficient number of healthy children, then she is not entitled to our regard. But if she does her duty she is more entitled to our regard even than the man who does his duty; and the man should show special consideration for her needs.

[I warn my countrymen that the great recent progress made in city life is not a full measure of our civilization; for our civilization rests at bottom on the wholesomeness, the attractiveness, and the completeness, as well as the prosperity, of life in the country. The men and women on the farms stand for what is fundamentally best and most needed in our American life. Upon the development of country life rests ultimately our ability, by methods of farming requiring the highest intelligence, to continue to feed and clothe the hungry nations; to supply the city with fresh blood, clean bodies, and clear brains that can endure the terrific strain of modern life; we need the development of men in the open country, who will be in the future, as in the past, the stay and strength of the nation in time of war, and its guiding and controlling spirit in time of peace.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 9, 1909.

# “Special Message from the President of the United States Transmitting the Report of the Country Life Commission,” 1909 (pg.8)

## APPENDIX A.

One of the most illuminating—and incidentally one of the most interesting and amusing—series of answers sent to the commission was from a farmer in Missouri. He stated that he had a wife and 11 living children, he and his wife being each 52 years old; and that they owned 520 acres of land without any mortgage hanging over their heads. He had himself done well, and his views as to why many of his neighbors had done less well are entitled to consideration. These views are expressed in terse and vigorous English; they can not always be quoted in full. He states that the farm homes in his neighborhood are not as good as they should be because too many of them are encumbered by mortgages; that the schools do not train boys and girls satisfactorily for life on the farm, because they allow them to get an idea in their heads that city life is better, and that to remedy this practical farming should be taught. To the question whether the farmers and their wives in his neighborhood are satisfactorily organized, he answers: “Oh, there is a little one-horse grange gang in our locality, and every darned one thinks they ought to be a king.” To the question, “Are the renters of farms in your neighborhood making a satisfactory living?” he answers: “No; because they move about so much hunting a better job.” To the question, “Is the supply of farm labor in your neighborhood satisfactory?” the answer is: “No; because the people have gone out of the baby business;” and when asked as to the remedy he answers, “Give a pension to every mother who gives birth to seven living boys on American soil.” To the question “Are the conditions surrounding hired labor on the farm in your neighborhood satisfactory to the hired men?” he answers: “Yes,

# “Special Message from the President of the United States Transmitting the Report of the Country Life Commission,” 1909 (pg.9)

REPORT OF THE COUNTRY LIFE COMMISSION.

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unless he is a drunken cuss,” adding that he would like to blow up the stillhouses and root out whisky and beer. To the question “Are the sanitary conditions on the farms in your neighborhood satisfactory?” he answers: “No; to careless about chicken yards (and the like) and poorly covered Wells, in one Well on neighbor’s farm I counted 7 snakes in the Wall of the Well, and they used the watter daily, his wife dead now and he is looking for another.” He ends by stating that the most important single thing to be done for the betterment of country life is “good roads;” but in his answers he shows very clearly that most important of all is the individual equation of the man or woman.

The humor of this set of responses must not blind us to the shrewd common sense and good judgment they display. The man is a good citizen; his wife is a good citizen; and their views are fundamentally sound. Very much information of the most valuable kind can be gathered if the Commission is given the money necessary to enable it to arrange and classify the information obtained from the great mass of similar answers which they have received. But there is one point where the testimony is as a whole in flat contradiction to that contained above. The general feeling is that the organizations of farmers, the grangers and the like, have been of the very highest service not only to the farmers, but to the farmers’ wives, and that they have conferred great social as well as great industrial advantages. An excellent little book has recently been published by Miss Jennie Buell, called “One Woman’s Work for Farm Women.” It is dedicated “To farm women everywhere,” and is the story of Mary A. Mayo’s part in rural social movements. It is worth while to read this little volume to see how much the hard-working woman who lives on the farm can do for herself when once she is given sympathy, encouragement, and occasional leadership.

# Family Posed with Haystack and Horse-Drawn Wagon in Dubuque, Iowa, ca. 1910



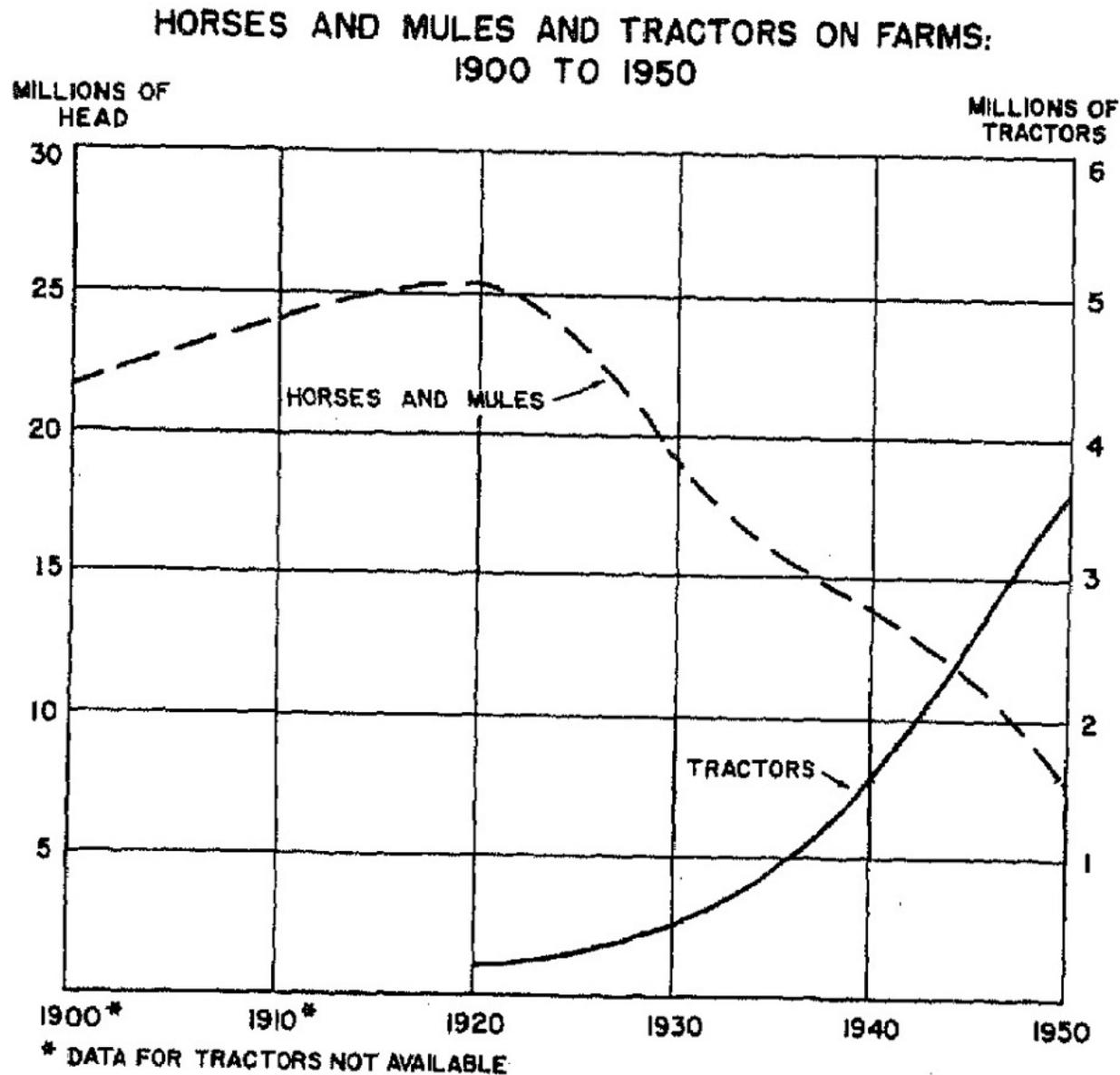
“Family posed with haystack and horse-drawn wagon, Dubuque, Iowa, 1900s,” ca. 1910. Courtesy of University of Iowa Library and Archives

# Children Reading the Sunday Newspaper in Dickens, Iowa, December 1936



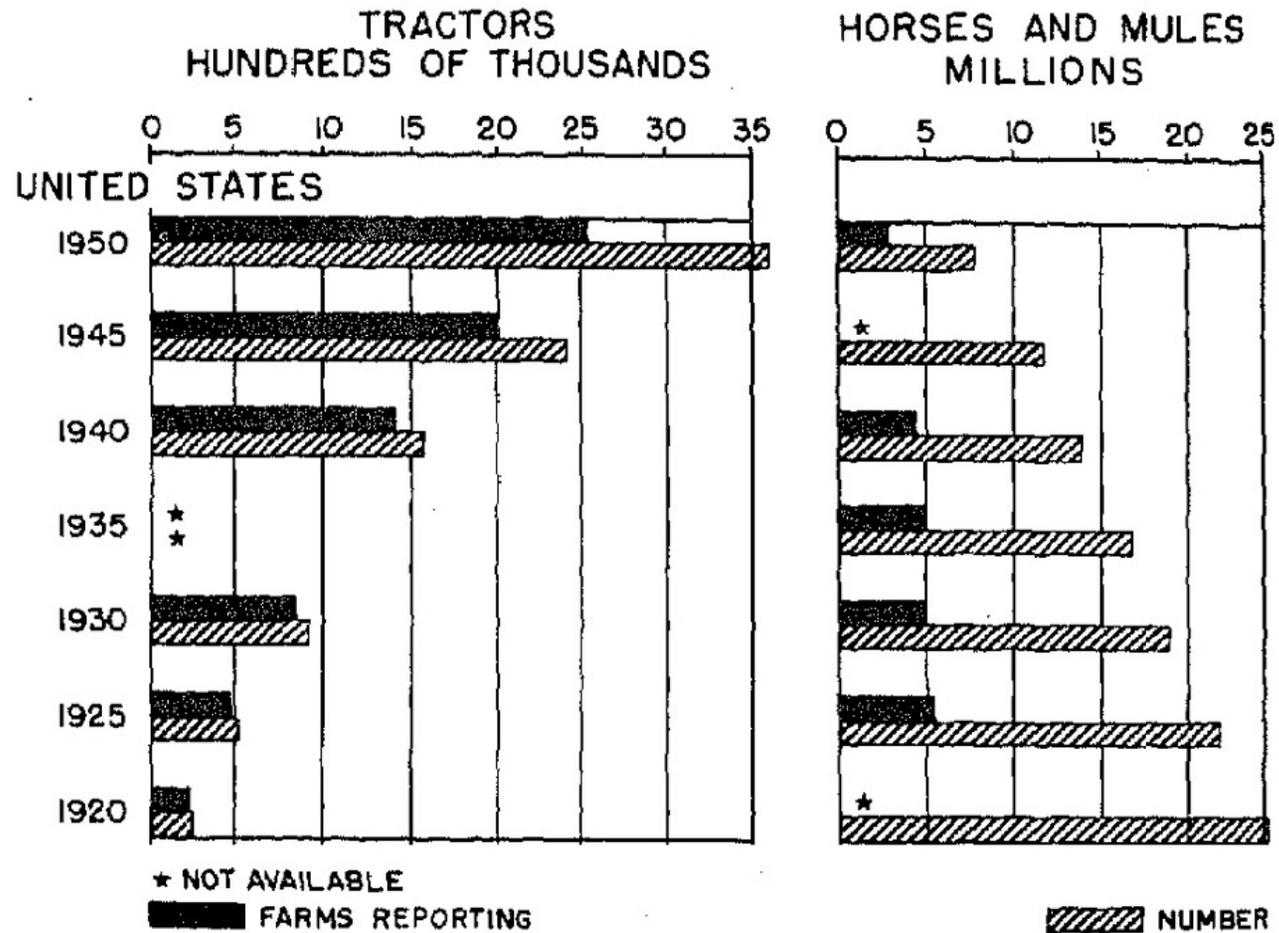
Lee, Russell, "Untitled photo, possibly related to: Children reading Sunday papers, Rustan brothers' farm near Dickens, Iowa. Note convenience of running water in background. This farm was formerly owner operated but they are now tenants of Metropolitan Life," December 1936. Courtesy of Library of Congress

# Selected Graphs from "Changes in Agriculture," 1950 (pg.1)

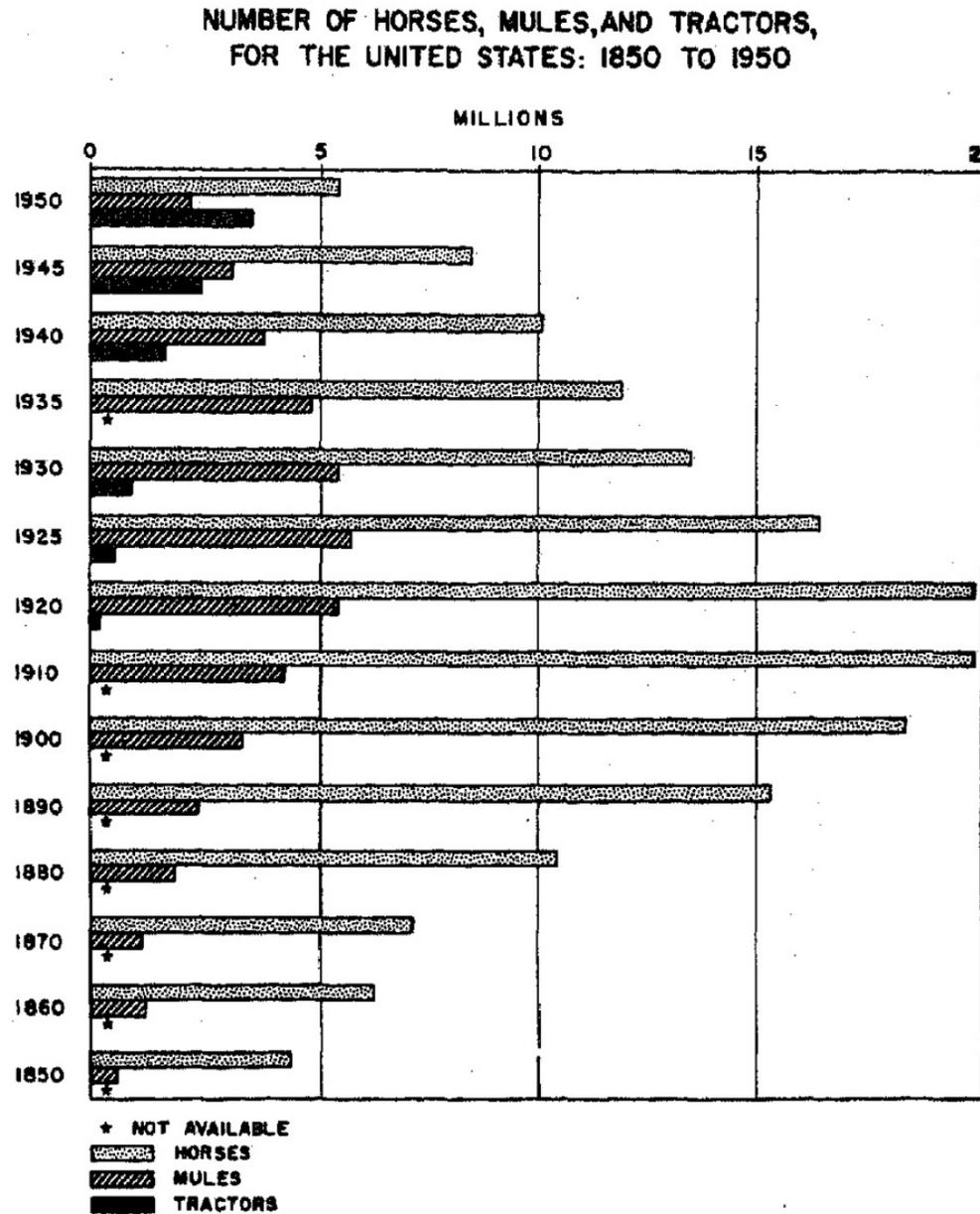


# Selected Graphs from "Changes in Agriculture," 1950 (pg.2)

FARMS REPORTING AND NUMBER OF TRACTORS AND  
NUMBER OF WORK STOCK ON FARMS, FOR THE  
UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: 1920 TO 1950

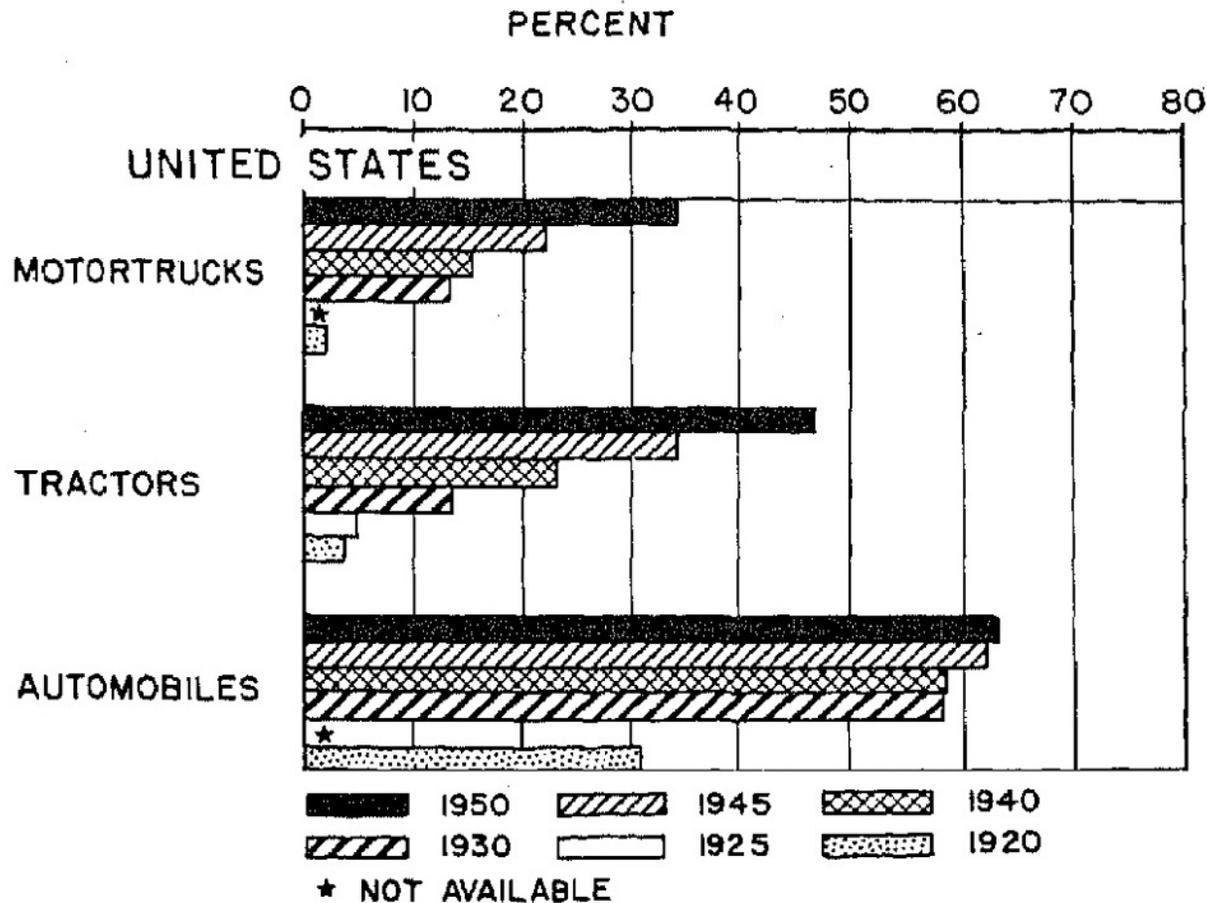


# Selected Graphs from "Changes in Agriculture," 1950 (pg.3)



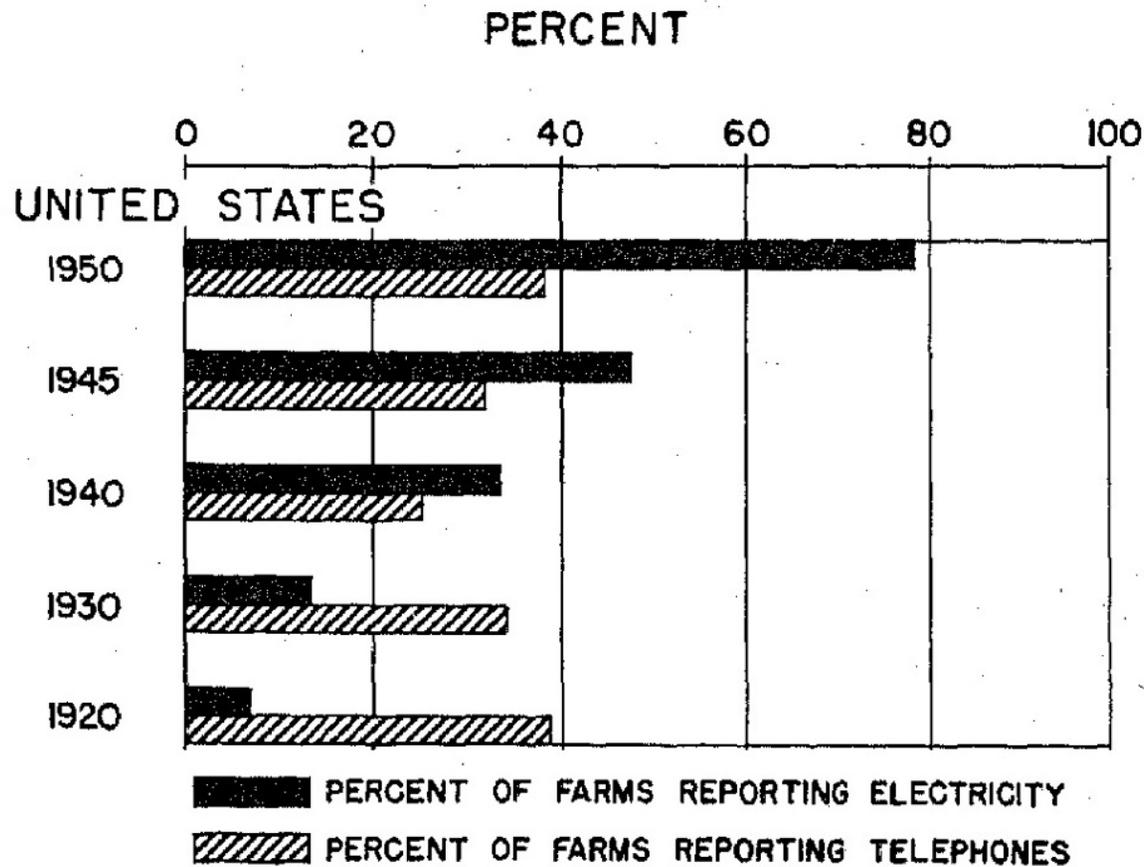
# Selected Graphs from "Changes in Agriculture," 1950 (pg.4)

PERCENT OF FARMS REPORTING  
MOTORTRUCKS, TRACTORS, AND AUTOMOBILES  
FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS:  
1920 TO 1950

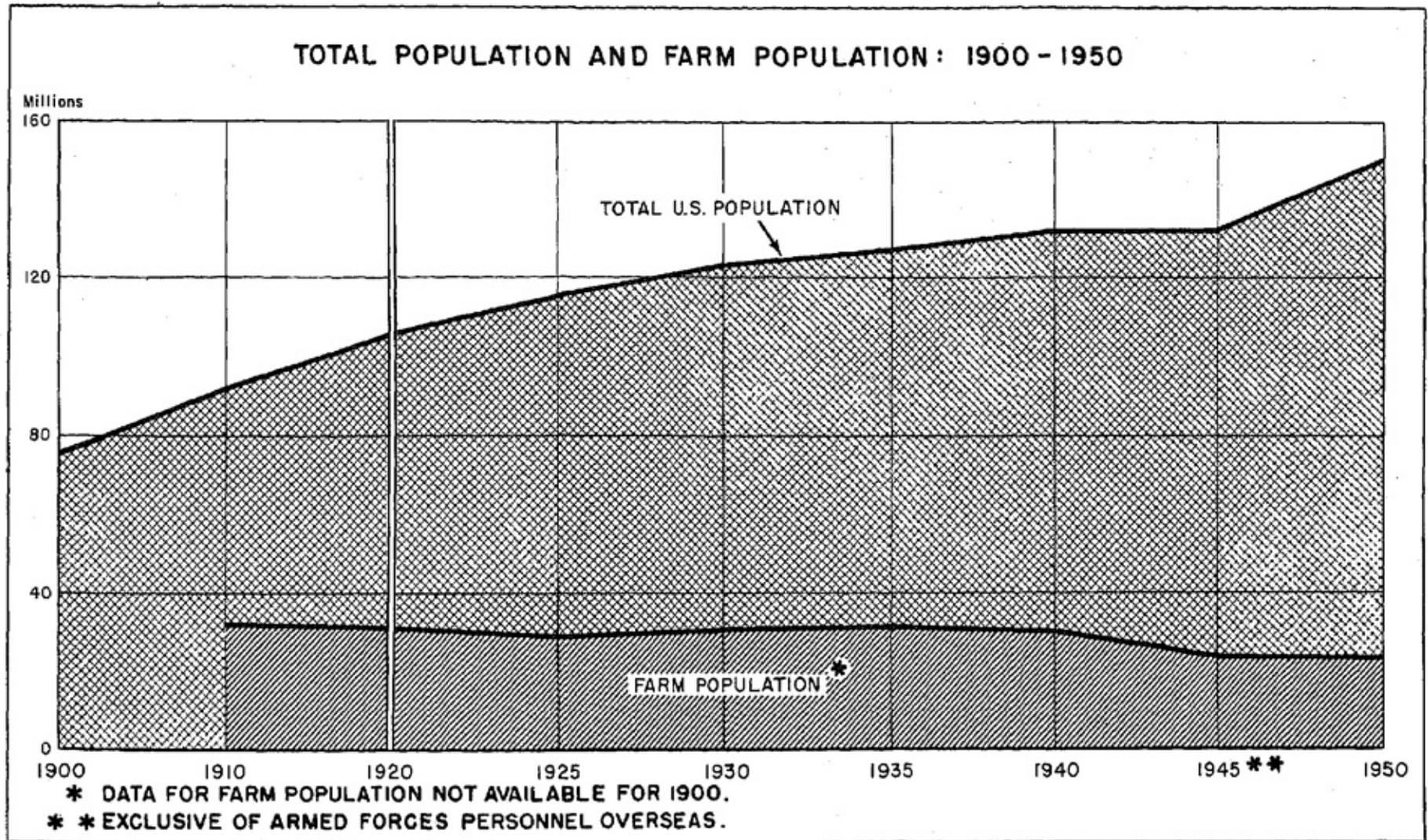


# Selected Graphs from "Changes in Agriculture," 1950 (pg.5)

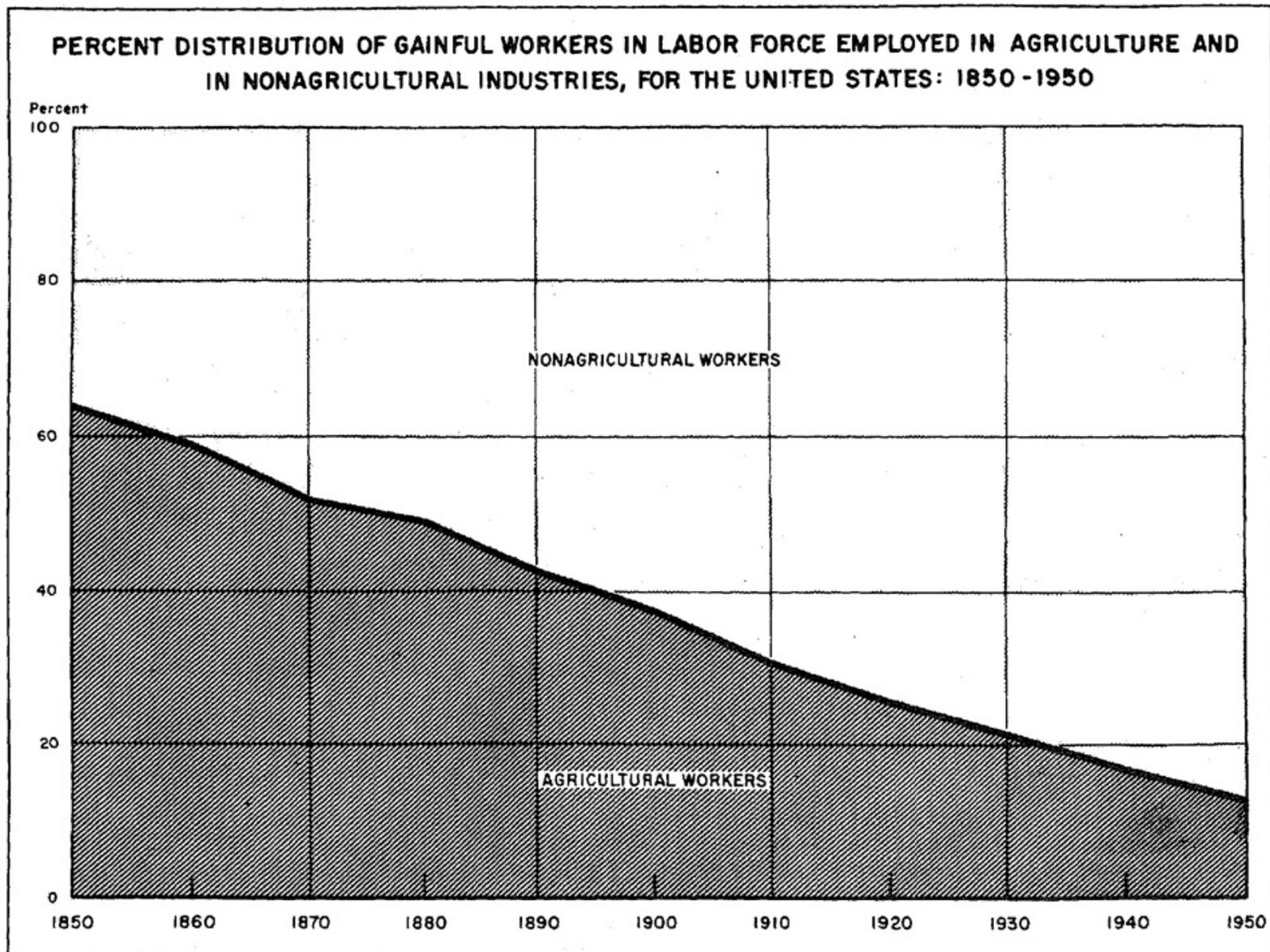
## PERCENT OF FARMS REPORTING ELECTRICITY AND TELEPHONES, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: 1920 TO 1950



# Selected Graphs from "Changes in Agriculture," 1950 (pg.6)



# Selected Graphs from "Changes in Agriculture," 1950 (pg.7)



"Changes in Agriculture, 1900-1950," *Agriculture in 1950*, U.S. Census Bureau, pp. 78-82, 99, 1950. Courtesy of U.S. Census Bureau

# Excerpt from the Annual Report of the Postmaster-General of the United States, 1891

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

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## THREE OF MANY LETTERS URGING RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

We suffer very great inconveniences from lack of postal service. I reside 6 or 8 miles from the village of Peckskill, the latter being but 41 miles from New York, the nearest post-office being more than 2 miles away, and only three mails a week; so we can not receive a Sunday paper until the following Tuesday night, and it is a source of great inconvenience to go that 2 miles, no matter what the weather, "to find out whether there is mail or not," and very often having to wait an hour or two for the one-horse mail wagon, that has to cover 50 miles in the day, and the driver to do errands and transact all kinds of business for every one along the route. Another thing is, should you receive a letter Tuesday night that required an answer it lies in the post-office until the following Thursday, or if received Saturday an answer can not be forwarded until Tuesday, and all this inconvenience in mail facilities within 50 miles of New York.

In England it has for some time been an accomplished fact, showing that it can be done under conditions there. Then, why not here? Increasing the means of communication throughout country districts by free delivery of the mails will make country homes pleasanter; will save many steps and much time; will enable farmers to keep better posted in buying and selling, and in a general way will aid in detection of crime; will do for country districts what rapid transit does for cities—equalizing values in a measure, for nearness to the post-office is a valuable consideration; will open the way to make the proposed postal telegraph a success by furnishing a cheap way to deliver messages sent from distant points; will enable the Government to perfect a system of weather forecasts and warnings of storms and frosts; will remove a grave hindrance to the business of summer boarding in retired localities; will enable the city business man of some classes to keep track of his business by means of daily reports while he is recuperating health and strength; will increase the receipts of third and fourth class post-offices many fold; will tend to break up the conservative spirit and foster a progressive one; will give impetus to inventions for mechanical carriers for small parcels by means of trolley wires and the electric motor, and perhaps aid in solving problems of value; finally, it will be doing justice to a class who bear unequal shares in the burdens of taxation in support of the Government of which this is a part.

To say that I rejoice to see you inaugurate this free-delivery system in the country districts is merely, in a feeble way, to echo the voice of hundreds of farmers and newspapers with whom my business (loaning money) brings me into constant contact, and since you commenced to agitate this free-delivery system there is hardly a day passes but some, in their letters, express the desire that "Mr. Wanamaker will do it." As it is now, it often takes weeks before the preliminary correspondence necessary before accepting an application for a loan is concluded, and then sometimes expires before we can close the loan; and we are left to decide to have our Eastern correspondent's money lie idle or make the borrower pay a month or two of interest on money that he had no chance to use; and we are often asked by foreigners why it is that this great and enlightened Government has no free-delivery system in the rural communities like they have in Europe, where it has been in use for years and years. About 1874 the writer had some star-route contracts, and for the price of a mail box and the sum of \$1 per annum we supplied the farmers along the line of our routes, leaving the mail in those boxes for them, after we had passed their post-offices, and taking out of the boxes the letters they wanted to send away, besides doing some little local business in leaving invitations to husking bees, etc. The plan was so popular that a committee waited on me at one time, offering me a bonus if I would send my carrier by another route past their places. There is no question that your plan, once established, would be a great factor to keep the young folks on the farm, to keep them from joining the great army of the unemployed in the cities; to take away the loneliness of farm life; to teach farmers that merchants, corporations, railroad companies, and big bugs are not forever, in some mysterious way, getting up some plan of oppression for them, or are ready to devour them. It will make their homes more sociable; give them, during the winter months, a chance for self-education and means of social intercourse; it will give their city friends a better opportunity to visit them, by announcing their intended coming so that they can meet them at the train. It will bring the farmers into contact with the basis of supply. They can send away and get their goods cheaper. It will make country life more sought after, and our cities, already overcrowded, less desired by the coming generation who are now filling our streets with malcontents. Our fields will be better tilled and farmers, what they ought to be, the most cultivated of men.



# Excerpt from "President's Message" about Rural Mail Delivery, December 3, 1900

## Rural Delivery Recommended.

The continued and rapid growth of the postal service is a sure index of the great and increasing business activity of the country. Its most striking new development is the extension of rural free delivery. This has come almost within the last year. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1899-1900 the number of routes in operation was only 391, and most of these had been running less than twelve months. On the 15th of November, 1900, the number had increased to 2,614, reaching into forty-four states and territories, and serving a population of 1,801,524. The number of applications now pending and awaiting action nearly equals all those granted up to the present time, and by the close of the current fiscal year about 4,000 routes will have been established, providing for the daily delivery of mail at the scattered homes of about three and a half millions of rural population.

This service ameliorates the isolation of farm life, conduces to good roads and quickens and extends the dissemination of general information. Experience thus far has tended to allay the apprehension that it would be so expensive as to forbid its general adoption or make it a serious burden. Its actual application has shown that it increases postal receipts and can be accompanied by reductions in other branches of the service, so that the augmented revenues and the accomplished savings together materially reduce the net cost. The evidences which point to these conclusions are presented in detail in the annual report of the postmaster general, which with its recommendations is recommended to the consideration of the congress. The full development of this special service, however, requires such a large outlay of money that it should be undertaken only after a careful study and thorough understanding of all that it involves.

Very efficient service has been rendered by the navy in connection with the insurrection in the Philippines and the recent disturbance in China.

A very satisfactory settlement has been made of the long-pending question of the manufacture of armor plate. A reasonable price has been secured and the necessity for a government armor plant avoided.

I approve of the recommendations of the secretary of the navy for new vessels and for additional officers and men which the required increase of the navy makes necessary. I commend to the favorable action of the congress the measure now pending for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late Admiral David D. Porter. I commend also the establishment of a national naval reserve and of the grade of vice admiral. Provision should be made, as recommended by the secretary, for suitable rewards for special merit. Many officers who rendered the most distinguished service during the recent war with Spain have received in return no recognition from the congress.

The attention of the congress is called to the report of the secretary of the interior touching the necessity for the further establishment of schools in the territory of Alaska and favorable action is invited thereon.



# "Telephones on Farms," The Denison Review, December 30, 1902

## The Bible and Modern Thought

By OREILLO CONE, D. D.,  
Editorial Board, *Author of "The Bible and Modern Thought," "The  
Bible and the Modern World," "The Bible and the Modern Age,"*

If we were to ask a dozen well informed men what the Bible is a modern would answer alike. Almost every one has a Bible, yet no two men have the same Bible; or, in other words, the Bible is not the same to any two of its readers.

The psychologists tell us that no two people see the same moon. What one sees in looking at the moon is determined to a considerable degree by the condition of one's organs of vision, as well as by one's state of mind.

How much of what the Bible says to each reader depends upon the capacity and quality of his mind.

That the Bible has great lessons for him who approaches it with the right spirit, is evident from the hold it has for many centuries maintained upon the most enlightened portion of mankind. It is folly to depreciate and reject it because of its antique point of view and its errors in various matters, or because it commands the stoning of certain offenders with whom humanity of the present age would deal more kindly. Why not discard Shakespeare because he does not represent the philosophy and the twentieth century? JUST AS SHAKESPEARE INTERPRETS THE UNIVERSAL HUMAN MIND, SO THE BIBLE REPRESENTS THE ENTIRE CYCLE OF THE RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EXPERIENCE OF MANKIND.

"Modern Thought" is an exceedingly varied, mixed and elusive quantity. It is important, moreover, to discriminate between opinion and thought. A great deal of current opinion is not based upon either thought or knowledge. There are more men who can readily give their opinions on evolution, sociology, expansion or the Bible than can give good reason for their opinions. Accordingly we find on all sides statements concerning the Bible which are mere echoes of Robert G. Ingersoll.

The tenencies of thought that are distinctly modern are two: Scientific and Historical. The former does not permit conclusions to be determined by theories. It accepts the logic of facts. It approaches the Bible as a great fact of human history and literature. The book is before the scientist for investigation. The result of the inquiry, and nothing but this, must answer the question: Is the Bible the work of infallibly inspired men?

The distinctive tendency of modern criticism is historical. An author cannot be rightly read or correctly interpreted without a knowledge of the forces which played upon him. Homer, Dante and Shakespeare can be intelligently read only in the light of the times in which they lived. It is necessary to an understanding of Paul to know under what conditions and why his epistles were written, and to the interpretation of the Gospels to know from what sources they were composed.

ALL THIS IS ONLY ANOTHER WAY OF SAYING THAT THE BIBLE, IF IT IS TO BE UNDERSTOOD, MUST BE REGARDED AS LITERATURE.

THE man who has not a will of his own seldom has dollars of his own. He who must borrow advice as to the conducting of his own affairs must usually borrow the dollars necessary to the carrying out of the advice secured.

In this day and age, when the great majority are bent upon getting and doing for themselves, with little thought of others beyond their immediate circle of friends and relatives, the desire to do good would not seem to be prevalent nor its increase apparent.

## The Desire to Do Good

BY HATTIE A. MORSE,  
President of the Boston Women's Club.

Yet that there is a growing inclination on the part of many to be of some use in the world, and to live merely for personal pleasure, is evident not only by those forms of both public and private philanthropy with which we are all familiar—such as hospitals, institutions for the aged, afflicted and friendless, temporary homes for those out of employment, etc.—but that new and more comprehensive philanthropy carried on at social settlements. Here people who have been lamenting the lack of means with which to do good and be of benefit to their fellow men, find themselves may offer their services, and in that way, perhaps, do as much real good as they could with money. Personal contact counts for much in all successful forms of philanthropy. It is said by some that nothing will take the place of it. Be that as it may, it is certainly a strong element.

Sometimes this same eagerness to accept the services of volunteers is urged against us. It is said that if one is willing to work for the uplifting of his fellow men we do not stop to inquire whether he is capable of doing so, and thus do more harm than good.

It is well to have scientific experts in all fields of endeavor—that of doing good as well as any other—but expert knowledge comes only with experience—not study alone—and there are some comparatively new fields of noble work and effort where experience, for the most part, is yet to be got. Social settlements are one of them.

But even if all the workers were amateurs, and the results of their efforts somewhat unsatisfactory, it is well to bear in mind the fact that if this work was not done by them it would not be done at all. It is not a case where were it not done imperfectly it would be done well, as in surgery, for instance. Suppose the work of kindergarten teachers in settlement neighborhoods was defective. Would it not be preferable to letting the children run on the streets, and learn nothing at all? The same might be said of any other class or club.

The army cannot be said to be a profitable means of livelihood, and the men of our country who choose the calling of the soldier as a life work must do so without expectation of leaving a fortune behind him.

## The Army as a Means of Livelihood

BY MAJOR-GEN. ADAM R. CHAFFEE,  
U. S. A.

Soldiers are much the same wherever they are stationed, and spend what they earn as they get it. So, while some of us have traveled along in the army and will be trusted out in good physical condition at the age of 64, none of us ever had material fortune to show for it.

Yet we shall always have soldiers. I see no sign of war, and yet I believe we must always maintain an army. Universal peace is a happy subject for discussion, but, so long as men and nations have differences, as it is human nature to have, we shall have armies and wars, and the nation which is unprepared for war may find itself in humiliation any fair day.

## Picking the Best Men from Western Football Elevens

THE selection of an all-western football eleven amounts to little more than the nomination of 11 of the best players of the college teams, with no claim that the stars might play, if all brought together on one team, a very high-class article of football. No one has been able to discourage the critics each season. They will insist on naming their "stars." And consequently the all-western this year, as in other seasons, must be a matter of individual opinion.

After seeing the "Big Nine" eleven play, I was induced to make an all-western. I preferred my opinion about the stars selected with the usual excuse that "maybe's opinion on an all-western was as good as that of anybody else." But in conversation with the representatives of the Big Nine, coaches, football experts, etc., at the following teams: Center, Ellsworth, Chicago, guards, Flynn, Mackintosh, and Alhambra, Chicago, tackles, Farr, Chicago, and Maddox, Michigan, ends, Alhambra, Wisconsin, and Louisville, quarterback, and

on an opposing team, and you have made him the most valuable back of the season.

Little "Jimmy" Sheldon, the Michigan leader, gets the other half-back position, because he is the most valuable player in all the list of half-backs, except Heaton. Sheldon knows the game thoroughly, is always keenly alive to the importance of shifting plays, knows when to mix up the offense to the best advantage, follows his interference with the tenacity of a leech, picks more holes for his line, muscular body when interference is stopped than any back since the days of Tommie Clark, and in general reflects the acumen of his tutor, Alhambra A. Stagg. On defense Sheldon seems to be the best player to keep track of the ball the Mackintosh ever had. He is a good punt catcher, and invariably runs them back further than the rest of the opposing team, and despite his lightness is a sure tackler.

For the position of fullback the choice varies with the work demanded of the star. If you wanted a line-backing fullback who was to go into play with his last ounce of strength, there is no doubt that Paul Jones, of Michigan—would be the man. If a kicker and an arm around whom a heavy punter that he has had only one kick blocked in two years, is desired, Sweeney, of Michigan, must be considered. But with Ellsworth in the team to do the punting it will be well done. Vanderboom, a "human catapult," and the destined successor to the "only Rocky Larson" at Wisconsin, seems to fit in as the ideal punter, and a good punter and a good kicker.

The line-mentioned all-western, although named before the eleven "captain," and the authorities approved, combines all of the good qualities of the best described eleven, has an additional feature—freedom from weakness in any department—and in the absence of any occult power of discernment, can fill for all the satisfaction of no other.

As a matter of fact the all-western named and sent to the archives of the season, that the followers of the prison game begin to speculate on the possibilities of changes in the rules. The rules committee had the power the best rule it could insert in the code, and in the absence of the arbitrary one: "No boy, youth or man should play football unless he has studied at a college or school that employs a capable trainer, has been certified by the trainer upon regular course of physical training calculated to strengthen his body by the athlete to the stage that it can withstand the strenuous demands of a hard-fought gridiron game."

By W. E. WESTLAKE

THE WEEKS, CAPTAIN AND QUARTERBACK, Michigan, Michigan, and Sheldon, Chicago, fullback, Vanderboom, Wisconsin.

To briefly sum up the merits of these selections: "Lighthelm," Flynn, captain of the Gophers, is in a class by himself, the critics think. His general help to the runner and his ability to break through made him a brilliant member of the Williams eleven. Alhambra, of the Maroon Hills plays in defense as if he were the "Thunderbolt," and he guard has often played this valuable veteran of Stagg's squad this season. Leonard of Wisconsin, possesses in a remarkable degree all of the distinctively valuable attributes of Alhambra, and it is hard to choose between these two good men.

No follower of football who has seen Farr, the Cleveland man, play tackle this season with the Maroons would hesitate for a moment about giving him one tackle position, and he is the best defensive tackle the west has seen in years. He was quick in getting down the field on punts, and his record is almost as many men as the ends. His defensive work in the attack against his side of the line has been little less than marvelous. Maddox, of Michigan, gets the other tackle, as he has gained distinction carrying the ball, as well as in powerful defense work. He is one of the best third down men Michigan ever had.

About of Wisconsin, made nine-tenths of the time on which he was broken up interference that looked impregnable for one man, and rarely had a gale around his end. Everybody has selected this square-jawed Massachusetts boy for an end position. Jimmy Cook, of Illinois, will be given a central end position on an All-American team, for in the fastest end this year, is always down the field like lightning, and a sure tackler, has never been really outplayed, and has considerable ability as a drop kicker.

Coast, York, of Michigan, who thinks the Wolverine made very strong this year, says unhesitatingly of Cook that he is the best end man he has seen in the west.

York could not get a more wonderful hit. His construction, "the 'Big Nine' Works, captain of Michigan. He will be given a place on an All-American list of the best authorities in the east, even over Eckweil, of Yale. On offense, he handles the ball with a way by which he has brought out all sorts

of praise. His defense of lacking up the line has been wonderful, and Heaton gets a halfback position without question. He is a strong hardy football athlete, a grand runner, a powerful line blocker and a heady, defensive back. He is the best open-field runner in the west. His ability to dodge, shake off from two to four tacklers, and his speed—think of the man with the handicap of carrying the ball hugged up to his side outstripping the fastest men

of the west. He is a good punter catcher, and invariably runs them back further than the rest of the opposing team, and despite his lightness is a sure tackler.

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## TELEPHONES ON FARMS.

They Are Exerting a Fine Influence in Extending the Social Life of Rural Districts.

Talk about it as we may, and consider every other excuse we may offer, the social side of his nature is what has driven the young men from the farm to the town in perhaps nine cases out of ten. To the fact that the isolation of the farm, under the influence of latter-day invention, is becoming more and more a thing of the past, in a large part due to the distinct movement, which now is recognized everywhere, back to the farm. Among the first of these is the farmer's telephone, which today is exerting such a fine influence in extending the social life of rural districts, annihilating distance and bringing the voices of the men and women and young folk of the neighborhood farm, near and remote to the ear in familiar and pleasant converse, lighting up the hour, once so dreary with sheer loneliness, and peopling the home with kindred spirits.

There are some other things which do much for the farm in a social and business way—in truly fantastic amounts. But the telephone is a few dollars more than the investment of many thousands of dollars. Not so with the telephone. A few dollars invested in wire, insulators, transmitter and receiver for the day's work, lighting out poles, stringing of wires, and presto! the world is at your call in every case one of the most economical of investments. It costs less than a telephone company which has 60 miles of wire to the city and one or two in the Chicago market, as a result of the same phone in his hands, paid for the outfit many times over. In his case the telephone was not only a means of social life, but a means of business, and we are confident this has been the case in thousands of instances.

Every farmer should have a telephone. It is not only a means of social life, but a means of business, and we are confident this has been the case in thousands of instances.

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## TELEPHONES ON FARMS.

They Are Exerting a Fine Influence in Extending the Social Life of Rural Districts.

Talk about it as we may, and consider every other excuse we may offer, the social side of his nature is what has driven the young men from the farm to the town in perhaps nine cases out of ten. To the fact that the isolation of the farm, under the influence of latter-day invention, is becoming more and more a thing of the past, in a large part due to the distinct movement, which now is recognized everywhere, back to the farm. Among the first of these is the farmer's telephone, which today is exerting such a fine influence in extending the social life of rural districts, annihilating distance and bringing the voices of the men and women and young folk of the neighborhood farm, near and remote to the ear in familiar and pleasant converse, lighting up the hour, once so dreary with sheer loneliness, and peopling the home with kindred spirits.

There are some other things which do much for the farm in a social and business way—in truly fantastic amounts. But the telephone is a few dollars more than the investment of many thousands of dollars. Not so with the telephone. A few dollars invested in wire, insulators, transmitter and receiver for the day's work, lighting out poles, stringing of wires, and presto! the world is at your call in every case one of the most economical of investments. It costs less than a telephone company which has 60 miles of wire to the city and one or two in the Chicago market, as a result of the same phone in his hands, paid for the outfit many times over. In his case the telephone was not only a means of social life, but a means of business, and we are confident this has been the case in thousands of instances.

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# "Is Our Pace Too Fast?" June 18, 1903

## SCHOOL COLUMN.

### Board of Education at Santa Fe.

#### LIST OF BOOKS SELECTED.

Says the New Mexican of the 9th:  
The Territorial Board of Education adjourned last night after an all-day session. It was after 7 o'clock when the day's work was completed and the adjournment taken. The question of adopting books for the high schools of the territory was not taken up. The course of study of the Normal Institutes of New Mexico was given the official approval and sanction of the board and was ordered used by the county institutes of the territory. The same was ordered published in pamphlet form.  
It was decided that the authority conferred upon the board by the 4th section of substitute for Council Bill No. 80 relative to the holding of county institutes, be delegated to the territorial superintendent of public instruction. There was some discussion as to whether or not previous experience in teaching should be one of the necessary qualifications for an applicant for first grade certificate. The opinion of the solicitor general was asked. In the future applicants for second grade certificates will be required to be examined in arithmetic, geography, orthography, reading, grammar, history, physiology, elementary pedagogy and penmanship. All applying for first grade certificates will be examined on these subjects and also on civil government, elementary algebra, advanced pedagogy, and elements of zoology and botany.

Teachers' certificates that have been issued the past year were approved. The territorial superintendent of public instruction was authorized to notify all county superintendents that questions prepared by the board for teachers' examination are to be used at once.

Colonel Chaves, the territorial superintendent, was authorized to act for the board on all matters except where a conflict may arise.

The text books adopted were:  
From the American Book Co. of Chicago:

- McGuffey's Revised 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th readers.
- McGuffey's Revised First (Spanish and English).
- Hallwain's Readers by grades, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th.
- Crosby's Little Book for Little Folks.
- Mantilla's Libro de Lectura (Spanish Readers Nos. 1 and 2).
- McGuffey's Revised Speller.
- American Word Book Speller.
- White's New First Book Arithmetic.
- White's New Complete Arithmetic.
- Hall's-Werner's Arithmetic Books, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
- Hall's-Werner's Two Book Ed. Ele.
- Maxwell's First Book in English.
- Maxwell's Introductory Lessons, and Advanced Lessons in English Grammar.
- Barnes New Ele. Geog. and Complete Geography.
- Natural Elementary Geography.
- Natural Advanced Geog.
- Peterson's Civil Government.
- Egleston's 1st Book in Am. History.
- Barnes U. S. History.
- McMaster's History of U. S.
- De Thomas Historia de Nuevo Mex.
- Child's Health Primer Phys.
- Hygienic Physiology.
- Steele's Hygienic Physiology.
- Tracy's Outlines of Physiology.
- Barnes Nat. Vert. Peas., 1 to 6.
- Barnes Nat. Slab. Spelling and Complete School Copy Books.
- Webster's New Primary Dictionary and Common School Dictionary.
- High School Dictionary.
- High Academic Dictionary.
- High International Indexed Dictionary.

From Silver, Burdett & Co. of Chicago—  
Stepping Stones to Literature, 1st to 7th Inclusive, English and 1st to 4th Spanish Readers.

Stepping Stones to Literature, Readers for higher grades, and Spanish Fifth Reader, also Arnold Primer (Spanish).  
First Steps in the History of our Country.  
Stowell's Physiology, Healthy Body.  
Stowell's Physiology, Essentials of Health.  
Copy Book, Silver Burdett & Co.  
Normal, Intermediate, 225 degrees Books 1 to 6 inclusive.

From Maynard, Merrill & Co., of New York—

Yadson & Bentler's Graded Literature Readers, 1st to 5th, 6th and 6th combined, 7th and 8th combined.

Ready Word Lessons. Also Introductory Language Work.

Reed's and Kellogg's Graded Lessons in English. Also Higher Lessons in English.  
Merrill's New Graded Penmanship (Slab) 25 degrees.

Tracing series, three numbers.  
Standard series, six numbers.

From Gian & Co., of Chicago.

Weatworth Elementary Arithmetic, Also Practical.

From Krape & Co., of Topeka.

Wooster's Primer.

From Appleton & Co., Boston. Ollendorf in English and Span.

Velasquez Dictionary, Eng. and Spanish.

From J. F. Chaves, of Santa Fe, Chaves History of New Mexico, (When completed.)

### Is Our Pace Too Fast?

Leslie's weekly.  
The New Haven physician who, in a recent address before the American Therapeutic Society, ascribed the weakness of the heart and the circulatory system now so common among certain classes of men and women to the high tension of modern life, was doubtless well within the truth.

"We keep up a fast pace" everywhere, in our efforts to keep "in the swim" of business and society, gauging everything by the clock and rushing from one appointment to another at literally electric speed.

"If we are actually sick," said this physician, "unless we are seriously ill, we fight and wrestle with the disease, whatever it may be, instead of calmly giving up and allowing the disease to be temporarily mastered by the ceremonies." "And when our children," declare the same speaker, "are early infected with this feverish, headlong haste to do something, they see too much, do too much, are amused too much, compete in school too much, are taught too much, are awake too much, for the welfare of their nervous system." All this, of something very much like it, has often been said before, but the warning needs repetition, and perhaps, by and by, some will hear and heed before it is too late.

With all our man's ever-increasing applications of electricity, we need to remember that the laws of the human organism remain the same, and the human machine cannot be run on the electric-motor plan. A great deal of the strenuousity displayed in modern life is totally unnecessary.

Quite as much could be effected in the long run by taking things more moderately.

Gallinas and Tecolote had about an inch of snow one night last week.

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# "Physical Culture of Beams and Girders," May 12, 1904

## Physical Culture of Beams and Girders

### Beam Testing Apparatus of Massachusetts Institute of Technology Has Played Important Part in Modern Building Construction—How a Beam in a Laboratory is Made To Do the Work of a Beam in a Skyscraper

Boston, May 8.—What is essentially the most important part of the construction of any big modern building takes place before either the carpenter, mason or contractor begins their visible operations. This is the testing of the material to be used in order to see how well it will perform its part in the new structure. Old Davy Crockett's famous maxim, "The sure way to get ahead," might be aptly applied directly to this preliminary investigation of the steel, iron or masonry that is to become the flesh, bone and sinews of any large and important modern building. All this, however, goes on quietly, often before the general public knows that the new structure is contemplated, and it is only within comparatively recent years that this has been reduced to that which is practically an accurate science by means of which the contractor is able to know

where his timbers now serve as the frame for its direct descendant. The machine is used in testing beams, girders and trusses, of the size used in actual construction, and can load them with a weight of 100,000 pounds and test them to the point of failure. And the apparatus for measuring the deflection of a piece of material under a given weight is so sensitive that it notes even the difference between the weight of a human hand laid on the material when near the limit of its endurance—an achievement in accuracy that comes very near estimating the weight of the straw that breaks the camel's back.

This particular piece of modern apparatus is designed to estimate the amount of downward pressure that has been reduced to that which is practically an accurate science by means of which the contractor is able to know where his timbers now serve as the frame for its direct descendant. The machine is used in testing beams, girders and trusses, of the size used in actual construction, and can load them with a weight of 100,000 pounds and test them to the point of failure. And the apparatus for measuring the deflection of a piece of material under a given weight is so sensitive that it notes even the difference between the weight of a human hand laid on the material when near the limit of its endurance—an achievement in accuracy that comes very near estimating the weight of the straw that breaks the camel's back.

It may be wondered why former methods of construction have never demanded a similar mechanism. The answer lies partly in the fact that no material is ever used to the limit of its endurance and that it is only with the erection of the lofty buildings of our own time, together with the greater use of steel and iron, as well as wood, that the question of what is actually the limit of a given piece of building material has become of vital importance. The great buildings of the surface of modern Europe, where wood was used, it was used only in comparatively small quantities. The beams of these old buildings, however, come freely to the limit of their endurance. They are tested simply to add to our general knowledge of how wood varies in actual service. An old house, for example, is being torn down somewhere in the city. The beams are taken out and sent to the Institute where they were dried and placed on the testing apparatus. From an old beam in the Institute laboratory where it was originally put in operation and

in use for over a century and which proved to be nearly as good as new, barring a few places where dry rot had set in owing to contact with damp flooring.

These historical reminiscences naturally revivably under a long-lived building material. But all this, even when the specimens come one might at first imagine, from the same place, is not of the same value.

A timber beam grown on the sunny side of a Carolina mountain is a much stouter specimen than an apparently similar beam which grew on the shady side of the same mountain.

Months with this especially important piece of technology apparatus have what might be called a threefold purpose. The material is sometimes furnished by the producers, wishing to obtain an accurate statement of the character of their product. The test itself, for every beam, truss or girder is numbered and the results recorded, in addition to the general scientific knowledge of the character of building material. And the test is finally, perhaps, one should say primarily, a part of the education of the Institute of Technology student. So important a part, indeed, placed in modern life this question of the character of various building materials, that the student of nearly every form of modern engineering is more or less interested in the process of testing different materials of construction and in actual participation in the work of the standard test.

During the last few years similar tests have been frequently applied to concrete in concrete—a new form of support that has come into use with the development of concentrated structures—and there are now some fine testing machines. These pieces are to be subjected to heat, while loaded with the weight of the apparatus, and then deluged with cold water as a means of testing their strength and endurance when exposed to the test of a great fire. And still more interesting perhaps are the long-time tests that have been going on for years in the same laboratory in order to study day by day the process of iron rust and to which old Father Time himself is subjected all forms of building material.

Perched in Old Place.

Monasteries of the lamae in Tibet are always perched on the top or steep side of a hill. They are built in stages connected by abrupt passages and stairs guarded by Tibetan man. These doors are almost as high as a door and are so force that it goes with a stranger who attempts to enter with an attendant.

Kouratras.

The fruit of the kouratras tree in the form of a pod, about the size of a small walnut, contains an average of 10 black grains, which, being crushed, make a spice highly valued in India and Arabia. So far as is known, this tree grows only in Abyssinia and almost exclusively in the province of Kouratras. The pods sell in the country at the rate of 1 cent per dozen, this price being tripled at Aden. The trade is entirely in the hands of Arabs and Indians, and it is impossible to ascertain the value of the annual exportation.

Captain Cowles Investigated

President Roosevelt's brother-in-law, Captain W. S. Cowles, whose portrait is herewith presented, is a most venerable citizen at present. A commander of the Missouri he is best remembered for the ramming of the battleship *Texas*, which was seriously damaged by collision with the *Albatross*, and also for the sun explosion which killed 22 officers and men. Captain Cowles has been looked upon as a competent officer. A board is now investigating the causes of the awful explosion and a court martial is of course possible.

## The Planting of Flowers

Some Timely Hints Offered by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Among the many delightful pastimes, none is so pleasant through a year, and carefully closed it afterward. A long walk led to the house, bordered on either side by beds of old-fashioned perennial flowers. Ah, the old-time yard with its lilac bush, its great snowballs, straggling honey-suckles and prim arbor vias. All the poetry and romance of early American life was in that half-forgotten place.

Americans, on their return from abroad, have much to say about the small homes, the inclosed cottages, the high hedges, the stone walls, the peace and quiet of the country, behind the walls of the town are charming gardens, beautiful houses, running out of doors where the family may spend long days of work or idle hours, with no illusive eyes of neighbor or passerby. I know an old man, who lives in a small town in old-fashioned New England, where one may find a garden of wild flowers and a garden of roses, and a garden of shrubs, and live with nature within five minutes' walk from the electric cars. What is home if it is not in privacy? One wishes to hear the so-called "American idea" of building, both laid out in parts, one to be seen and one to be seen, where one's main place and his neighbor's begins it is left to the imagination. The very essence of force or domination is lacking.

The planting of the fence is a very serious thing, and it is no wonder that our public-spirited citizens are very busy clearing their eyes from "Pity's" is the most precious jewel of the world, and no greater calamity could befall our nation's character than to become indifferent to the planting of the fence. It is a serious thing, and it is no wonder that our public-spirited citizens are very busy clearing their eyes from "Pity's" is the most precious jewel of the world, and no greater calamity could befall our nation's character than to become indifferent to the planting of the fence.

It is in the river section, or where the soil is most fertile, that the most natural, most picturesque of all the stone fence or wall. Nature offers this material in profusion, all ready to hand, and the landscape of the rural section is made more beautiful by the stone wall. The stone wall with a finish of staked and double-rail rider is the standard fence for other sections. In the dividing lines there were the best of the picket, the post, or barbed wire, and last of all the ubiquitous wire fence.

The early idea of home implied a fence, a hedge, a walled-in place, where one could visit apart from the outer world. But times have changed and the fence is among the other things that are passing away. There are a few of them yet, and they linger among us as a survival of other times and different manners. Then a man's home was really his castle, and when he looked his door he was looking down a lane. To enter that door was to enter a world of his own.

TELESA'S LATEST EXPERIMENTS.

Still Planning to Revolutionize the World by Wireless Power.

Since his article in the Century magazine for June, 1900, little or nothing has been heard from Mr. Tesla as to the progress of his experiments in the transmission of electrical energy with out wires. It has been understood, however, that the inventor was still at work along the lines he suggested in the article referred to, and now we are told that he has recently returned to his laboratory at West Long Branch, N. J., and is again working upon the development of his "magnifying transmitter" with the sole idea of producing the best type of such an instrument.

It is generally, a strict and very high self-education and small resistance which in its arrangement, mode of excitation and action may be said to be the diametrical opposite of a telegraph circuit typical of telegraph circuits. It is difficult to form an adequate idea of the marvelous power of this unique appliance, by the old of which the globe will be transformed. The electro-magnetic radiation being reduced to an instantaneous quantity, and proper conditions of

resonance maintained, the circuit acts like an immense prodium, storing indefinitely the energy of the primary exciting inductor and impressing upon the earth and its conducting atmosphere uniform harmonic oscillations of current. The actual results shown have shown, may be pushed so far as to surpass those attained in the natural displays of static electricity.

Much, Mr. Tesla adds, has been done toward making his system commercially available for the transmission of energy in small or large amounts. The results attained so far have made him so confident of the practicability of his system, that he has been able to secure the necessary capital to carry out his plans. He believes, in his principle of operation, using employed and capacities of application, a radical and fruitful departure from what has been done heretofore. I have no doubt that it will prove very efficient in enlightening the masses, particularly in small cultivated countries and less accessible regions, and that it will add materially to general safety, comfort and convenience, and maintenance of peaceful relations. It involves the construction of a number of plants, all of which are capable of transmitting energy of wild force and of the utmost control of the earth. Each of them will be preferably located near some source of power, such as civilization, and the news it receives through any channels will be flashed to all points of the globe. A cheap and simple device, which might be carried on one's back and used wherever one goes, will record the world's news or such special messages as may be intended for it. Thus the entire world will be connected by a huge brain, as it were, capable of receiving in every one of its parts. Since a single plant of that kind could operate hundreds of millions of instruments, the system will have of virtually infinite working capacity, and it must needs immensely facilitate and cheapen the transmission of energy.

The transmitter Mr. Tesla has completed will, we understand, emit a wave of a frequency of 100,000,000, 100,000,000 horse-power. But the "artificial" by which this result is attained, the inventor is not ready to explain. In the power plant which will be used, the inventor has planned to distribute 10,000 horse-power under a tension of 100,000,000 volts, which will be used to produce and handle with safety.

This energy will be collected all over the globe, preferably in small amounts, ranging from a fraction of a watt to several hundred watts. Each of these will be the illumination of a single lamp. It takes very little power to run a single lamp, and a few of these will be sufficient to light a dwelling with vacuum tubes operated by high-frequency currents. The inventor has planned to have a little above the roof will be sufficient to light a dwelling with vacuum tubes operated by high-frequency currents. The inventor has planned to have a little above the roof will be sufficient to light a dwelling with vacuum tubes operated by high-frequency currents.

Another valuable application will be the driving force for the city for the country. These clocks will be exceedingly simple, will require absolutely no attention, and will be rigorously correct time. The idea of impressing time upon the earth is one so fascinating and very likely to become popular. There are innumerable uses of all kinds which are either now employed or can be supplied, and by operating them in this manner I may be able to offer a great convenience to the whole world with a plant no more than a few horse-power.

The introduction of this system will give opportunities for invention and manufacturing such as have never presented themselves before.

It was in Colorado that Mr. Tesla first became impressed with the possibilities of experimentation along the lines he has lately pursued, but the perfection of his apparatus has been carried on at a plant established at West Long Branch, N. J. No detailed description of it is given in the article from which we are quoting. Mr. Tesla states that he has been greatly assisted by J. Pierpont Morgan. The inventor concludes:

Knowing the far-reaching importance of this first attempt and its effect upon future development, I shall proceed slowly and carefully. Experience has taught me not to assign a term to enterprises the consummation of which is not wholly dependent on my own ability and exertions. But I am hopeful that these great realizations are not far off, and I know that when this first work is completed they will follow with mathematical certitude.

When the great truth, accidentally revealed and experimentally confirmed as it is, is fully recognized, that this planet, with all its appalling immensity, is to be electric currents virtually no more than a small metal ball and that by virtue of this fact many possibilities, such as hitherto imagination and of far-reaching consequences, are rendered absolutely sure of accomplishment; when the first plant is inaugurated and it is shown that a telegraphic message, almost as secret and non-transferable as a key, can be transmitted to any terrestrial distance, when the human race will be able to communicate with each other in its intentions and intentions faithfully and instantly reproduced in any part of the globe, the energy of a waterfall made available for supplying light, heat, or motive power, anywhere on sea or land, or high in the air—humanity will be like an ant-skip stirred up with a stick.

"William Jennings Bryan" shows that the old order, in the midst of the old, is being replaced by the new. "William Jennings Bryan" shows that the old order, in the midst of the old, is being replaced by the new. "William Jennings Bryan" shows that the old order, in the midst of the old, is being replaced by the new.

## Woman and Her Ways

### Leisure—A Lost Art

THE so-called leisure classes lead as hurried and strenuous an existence as people who work ten hours a day for a mere existence, and the women of the rich who need take no thought for the morrow, what they shall eat, or what they shall drink, or wherewithal they shall be clothed, have nevertheless fallen into the same rush and hurry as the men who are fighting for fortunes and fame. Everyone knows the obligations and occupations of the fashionable woman. She must be charming, and to keep her youth and beauty takes time. She must give hours to her hair dresser, her masseur, her manicurist, she must take her daily exercise. Her dress-maker takes much of her time, and when all this is done, she has only commenced. She has her luncheons, teas, receptions, charity fetes, dinners, balls, and theater parties, and to accomplish all these she must always rush. The automobile, telephone, electricity, all practical modern things which have the advantage of moving quickly, of gaining time, seem to push and hurry modern life into a round of perpetual motion. It is characteristic of modern life. If a woman finds a little time between times for leisure, she does not take it to rest. She does not take a siesta on her couch or read a restful book, she plays bridge. And when one plays bridge, it is good by to pleasant comradeship, interesting thoughts, or intelligent conversation. There is only the table and the cards. They make work of their play. And that is the resume of modern life. Society women not only endure it, but they seem to love it. When summer comes and one would naturally expect them to take a little much needed rest, the majority of them betake themselves to watering places or mountain resorts where they find the life of the city reproduced.

And yet, when all is said and done, life is not so different, nor women so different, from one century to the next. Women simply progress with the age, they keep abreast of the times. They do more to-day than they did in Colonial times because it is possible to do more in a given time than in the days of our great-grandmothers. One can travel faster and farther in an automobile than in a pony chaise.

From the beginning of time, the dress and personal appearance of the fashionable woman have been her most assiduous need, her dominant occupation. Whether she dances the minuet gravely and slowly, romps through the two-step; whether she talks, as she did in Colonial days before conversation was a lost art, or whether she plays bridge for high stakes; whether she drives in a coach and four, or races in a 1907 model motor car; for whatever she does, in whatever age or time, she dresses for the part, and it took as long to powder the hair and don a stiff brocade as it does to have a marcel wave and get into a creation of chiffon cloth. Then, too, in the olden time, people dined earlier so that the day was shorter. And through it all, the lady of high degree dressed and flirted and made herself charming. If she had more leisure and more repose, it was because the time and the men of the time demanded it of her. If the woman of to-day is and strenuous, she is simply what the men of to-day would have her.

### By ESTELLE LINE BENNETT



Mrs. Chambers Kellar

Mrs. Chambers Kellar of Deadwood, South Dakota, who was, before her marriage, Miss Floy Bullock, is considered the most beautiful woman in South Dakota. She is the daughter of Captain Seth Bullock, who is a close friend of President Roosevelt. The friendship was begun in the days when the president was riding the range and lassoing steers on his cow ranch north of the Black Hills. Later, Captain Bullock won his title with the Rough Riders in the Spanish War. He is the chief ranger of the Black Hills Forest Reserve and early established a record for requiring strenuous service out of the rangers under him in the protection of the forest against depredators and fire.

### The Problem of a Home

To the women who work and who do not live at home the question of how to live is a never-ending problem. It is an open question. There seems no solution of it. The boarding house is not a solution. There never was a man, woman, or child who liked to live in a boarding house. The hotel is not a solution. It gives more comfort than the boarding house, but it costs more and it lacks as well an atmosphere of permanency which is necessary to the making of a home. To live in some one's else family is worst of all. And the last resort is usually an apartment of one's own. Then the real trouble begins, and for the simple reason that no one person can be home maker and bread winner at the same time. That is what the woman tries to do when she sets up her own establishment, even though it be only a tiny apartment, while she is working for the wherewithal for her daily bread. So it comes back to the original statement. There is no solution of the problem. The woman who is a bread winner must either live in her own childhood's home or she must be homeless. The woman who goes deliberately out into the world to make a career for herself should consider this. If she is forced out of the home nest by grinding necessity, she can only make the best of things.

### Now the Lady Cab Driver

All Paris is agitated over the fact that two women have recently taken to driving cabs. One of them was the wife of a cabbie who taught her to drive, and after his death she decided that the simplest way of making a living was to continue his business. That was simple enough. The French woman of the working class frequently understands her husband's business well enough to carry it on alone, and although this was the first one to drive a cab, she did not therefore, make of herself a nine days' wonder. Newspapers commented on it as one more avenue of industry open to women, and speculated upon the possible advantages to be derived from the innovation. But following in the carriage tracks of the cab driver's wife, came a woman of the nobility, a woman with a title, who took out a license and mounted the box. Then Paris really began to talk. The new cab driver was disgracing the nobility of France. And all because she was trying to find a way to pay her bills and live honestly. For she needed the money she would collect from her fares. That was the pity of it. If a woman does not need money, she may do what she likes and people call it a fad. But if it is necessary, then it is disgrace. That is the Old World view, and it is a view which taints more or less, the New World as well. If a woman makes her living selling milk, she is "Old Milk Annie," or some thing like that. If she has no need of the dollars her model dairy brings her, she is a clever and ambitious woman who is not satisfied with the frivolous whirl of society.

And so with my lady of the cab. She has no money, no property, nothing but her empty French title, and so when she draws the reins over her cab horse instead of her neighbor's tandem, she is disgracing the French nobility. It would have been considered no disgrace if she had continued to live in idleness and owe her modiste and couturiere.

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The Democrat. RATES OF ADVERTISING. PER LINE PER DAY. PER COLUMN PER WEEK. PER COLUMN PER MONTH. PER COLUMN PER YEAR.

MANCHESTER, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1907. VOL. XXXIII—NO. 28.

The First National Bank. MANCHESTER, IOWA. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$50,000. ESTABLISHED 1883. We invite you to keep your bank accounts with your business with this institution.

The Tariff. There are some of the tariff reformers who say it is impossible to please. They say not only was the tariff question made an issue but they want it made the only issue.

The Old Country Store. I have shops in London, Paris, Berlin, Edinburgh and New York. My English was never better than now.

GO CARTS. We have a good line of go carts and propose to make such prices on them that will move them quickly. For Instance: Folding Go Cart with steel wheels, steel spokes and rubber tires.

Every Saturday In June. We will offer our customers a Number of Seasonable Articles At a Reduced Price. These are not articles which we are closing out but brand new goods.

Express Charges Will be Lowered. The House, Iowa, July 10.—On July 1 a law will go into effect reducing the express charges on goods.

LOW NECK CLAMS. A Joke That Met a Man Who Had a Public Sense of Humor. An acquaintance of mine, famous as a story teller, once related a comical experience at a New Jersey stand.

BROWN, THE FURNITURE MAN. Sells Lumber, Carpentry, Polishing. BUY THE Peerless Woven Wire Fence WHY? Because it is perfect in construction.

The Delaware County State Bank. MANCHESTER, IOWA. WITH A CAPITAL OF \$50,000 AND RESOURCES LIABILITIES \$100,000. DEPOSITS \$200,000. TOTAL RESOURCES OVER \$300,000.

THOMAS EDISON PROPHECIES. He says the War is Coming When the Will Fertile the Depleted Earth. Thomas A. Edison gave the American people the first interview since his announcement of his birthday last February that he had quit the career of a money-making inventor for that of a scientist.

When preparing to venture in alfalfa production, one naturally feels that knowing something of the soil and where alfalfa does best.

Local Views. In Colors. R. A. DENTON. SEE THE Eclipse Lumber Co. FOR Building Material.

Home Protectors. There is nothing that protects your home from destruction by the weather, than good paint. We have a complete line such as Heath & Milligan BEST PREPARED PAINT.

THOMAS EDISON PROPHECIES. He says the War is Coming When the Will Fertile the Depleted Earth. Thomas A. Edison gave the American people the first interview since his announcement of his birthday last February that he had quit the career of a money-making inventor for that of a scientist.

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Local Views. In Colors. R. A. DENTON. SEE THE Eclipse Lumber Co. FOR Building Material.

Cartier White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil. NOTHING BETTER. PRICES RIGHT. LET US FIGURE WITH YOU. Anders & Philipp CENTRAL PHARMACY.

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Local Views. In Colors. R. A. DENTON. SEE THE Eclipse Lumber Co. FOR Building Material.

Why Pay \$5 per lb. for Calf Meal. When you can buy it at the Franklin Street Feed Store 2 1-2 CENTS. C. H. BUNKER. TELEPHONE 113.

THOMAS EDISON PROPHECIES. He says the War is Coming When the Will Fertile the Depleted Earth. Thomas A. Edison gave the American people the first interview since his announcement of his birthday last February that he had quit the career of a money-making inventor for that of a scientist.

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# “Experienced Teacher” and “Newspapers” Article, October 12, 1907

## D. A. Belmore Lumber Company

NEW YARD ON ABER STREET, BETWEEN ADAMS AND MONROE

GIVE US A CALL

We will meet all Competition both in prices  
and grades. Now ready for business



We wish to call special attention to our line of elegant Tailor-made Suits--Just received. They are made up in the very latest styles from the city--in all the new Fall and Winter shades. We also carry a complete line of separate Jackets, Skirts and Silk Shirt Waists.

We respectfully solicit your patronage and guarantee satisfaction.

We have the largest and most complete line of Millinery ever shown in this town. You will find the newest creations in shapes and trimmings in all the new shades of Brown, Garnet, Purple, Alice Blue, and a variety of Staple Colors.

A. JOWELL & CO.

## KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP

Mothers endorse it Children like it Tastes so good E. C. DAWITT & CO. CHICAGO

FOR SALE BY ELK DRUG STORE, TUCUMCARI, N. M.

### \$10 Reward!

For the delivery of two horses, or \$5 for information leading to their whereabouts. One brown horse branded "D I K" on left hip ten years old, snip nose, white hind foot, fresh scar on left shoulder, weight about 1,000 pounds. One black horse five years old, white spot in forehead, fresh scar on left shoulder, weight about 950 pounds, branded "J" on left shoulder. Deliver horses to North Tucumcari.

H. M. SMITH,  
W. N. WHITE.

W. F. Buchanan returned Sunday from Hot Springs, Ark., where he had spent three weeks recreating.

### Scissored Excerpts.

The knockers on the farm are by no means as hard to get along with as the kickers in a town. On the farm there is the kicking cow and our long eared friend the mule, while in town there is the old mossa-back who wants all the municipal improvements without paying for them. The cow may be sold for beef, the mule traded for a shot gun, but nothing but a funeral will get rid of the town kicker, and then when this event comes the editor is duty bound to tell how sorry all were that he was called away when just in the prime of life.—Elida News.

An experienced teacher says

that pupils who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who do not, are invariably better readers, better spellers, better grammarians, better punctuators, and read more understandingly and obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost one-half the time it takes others. The newspaper is decidedly an important factor in modern life and no family or person should be without it. This will not be disputed by any person who has taken the time and trouble to investigate for himself.—Elida News.

A young lady of this city went into a dry goods store the other day and blushing asked the head

clerk if he "had any of those elastic bands, capable of being elongated and adjusted at pleasure, and used by the femine portion of mankind for putting around the lower extremities of their locomotive members to keep in the proper position and the proper altitude habiliments of their tibias." The clerk is now on a sheep ranch.—Elida News.

The infant of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kerr died Sunday night and was buried Monday morning. This family has had very severe trials during the past three months. Mrs. Kerr is just recovering from typhoid fever and the baby has never been well.

J. S. Lunsford is making a map of Quay county that is the most complete thing we have seen. He is subdividing it into 40-acre tracts. The map shows all the towns in the county and is complete in every detail.