

Making Tomorrow's World

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IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS



Gap, Caroline Islands.—No old maids are to be found in the South Sea Islands. There are no "unappreciated blessings." No widow remains a widow many days. There are no "odd" women. The bachelor girl is one product of civilization which has not yet found way to these tropical islands, though cigarettes and liquor are here in ample measure. The widow tears her hair, gashes temples, put on mourning, then, in a few days adopts half-mourning, and, shortly afterward, seizes on a second husband.

Marriage customs vary in different islands and among different tribes. Usually the bride is bought from the village by payment of shell-money, canoes, weapons or other articles of value. Sometimes she is stolen. When the husband tires of her and sends her away or she divorces him by desertion, the articles of value or their equivalent must be returned, a primitive alimony.

Betrothal in Babyhood.

In Kaiser Wilhelm land, the Bismarck Archipelago and other scattered islands of the German possessions in the Pacific, as indeed in most lands in this great ocean, the betrothal takes place when the prospective bride and bridegroom are babies and they have nothing to say about it. In one tribe the girls are betrothed at the age of five years and from that date until their mar-

rying the case was hopeless, she removed the cooking pots, her implements of warfare, to the house of another man where she—and her dinners—proved irresistible.

Germany's Islands.

Germany's possessions in the Pacific ocean are not large. They are mere stepping stones along the ocean's highways, thrusting themselves above the surface of the sea as the ancient stepping stones in Columbia, Missouri, or Pompeii, rise above the level of the streets. Germany holds to them with tenacity, however, and governs them with the same autocratic police methods that great nation employs at home. The German possessions consist of German New Guinea (Kaiser Wilhelm Land) Bismarck Archipelago, Marshall Islands, a part of the Samoan group, the Caroline Islands and the Mariana Islands. The native population is about 500,000.

The contrast between the British and German governmental administration of their South Sea Islands is marked. The British interfere as little as possible with the native. The governor of Papua, British New Guinea, issued a proclamation recently condemning the undue sale of European clothing to the native. A shell necklace and a grass loin-cloth, the ordinary wearing apparel, he evidently thought were conducive to morality and progress. The German insists upon Berlin regularity and upon the native becoming Germanized as far as possible and at once. The native police army of the Bismarck Archipelago all wear the German military cap, though the climate forbids the coat and trousers. "Self-government" remarked a German official at Raboul, "how can we give self-government to cannibals?"

Natives Enslaved in Copra Traffic.

Copra is king in the South Sea Islands. Copra is the dried flesh of the

out in these outposts of German civilization. True, there is a divided and discordant Christianity, to the shame of Christianity here and at home. Competition still exists among Christian sects when co-operation has triumphed competition in the business world. True, there are unwelcome missionaries. But when all has been said against them by traders with whose cruel methods they interfere and by tourists who travel only for pleasure and by cynics who are deaf and blind though not dumb, the world's good is being promoted, immeasurably promoted, by these self-sacrificing men and women who are engaged in splendid adventure for God and man in the islands of the sea.

Heroic Preacher's Work.

Take one example out of many. On the island of New Pomeru the Rev. H. P. Wenzel, a German Methodist missionary, is closing his eighth year of unremitting service, without holiday or relief. He gave up a comfortable pulpit in Berlin to come to this distant land. His wife, who came with him, died of fever and lies buried near the mission church he built. His children were sent home to live with relatives in Germany. He kept on with his work, facing loneliness, privation, disease, death. Fourteen missionaries on the island were killed by hostile natives. His life was threatened and for a long time in imminent danger. He never faltered. He went about alone among the natives, preaching, teaching, healing with simple medicines the sick, leading into gentler ways the natives, "half savage and half child." Cannibalism was stamped out, slavery and polygamy disappeared.

The Native Converts.

Six thousand converts are the fruits of eight years' labor of this man and his associates. Nor are these converts merely "rice Christians," as the native Christians for revenue only are contemptuously called in some countries, but men and women who lose in present position, socially and materially, by adoption of the new faith. They are accepted as converts on probation for three years, during which time they must lead upright lives, sober, industrious, before they can be received into the church communion. After baptism they are dropped from the rolls or placed again on probation, should they fall into their old and evil practices. Even the most captious critic in the islands has only words of commendation for the work of Pastor Wenzel and his colleagues. The results in the lives of the natives brought under their influence are too patent to be sneered away. And the German Methodist missionaries in the German islands of the South Seas are types of the hundreds who labor for humanity's betterment in the world's dark places. Of such stuff are genuine heroes made.

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CRIMSON CLOVER

From the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A number of ways in which the early appearance of crimson clover in the spring can be turned to the farmer's advantage are pointed out in a new publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 579, "Crimson Clover Utilization." In the Southern and Central Atlantic States this crop is of particular value. Generally speaking it suffers from the severe winters in the North and from too great dryness west of the Mississippi. In Florida, also, it has proved less successful than elsewhere.

Crimson clover, says the Bulletin, has two great advantages. It is an excellent fertilizer, and it can be used for pasture and hay before any other green crop is available, the land then being sown with an ordinary summer grown crop. The clover itself can be sown toward the end of the summer on land where such late crops as corn or tomatoes are still under cultivation. Its use, therefore, does not interfere with other products and its benefits cost little but the labor and seed involved.

To obtain the full value of crimson clover as a fertilizer, the entire green crop should be plowed under, thus adding to the soil a large quantity of nitrogen and a mass of decayed vegetable matter. The poorer the land the greater the benefit that the succeeded crop derives from this process. A yield of 30 bushels of corn per acre may ordinarily be increased by crimson clover to 45, but on richer land an increase of more than 10 bushels is uncommon. A convenient method of cultivation is to consider a full crop of crimson clover, about 10 tons an acre, as the clover, weighing with roots and equivalent of a distribution of 8 tons of fresh barnyard manure to an acre. In this way the soil is greatly enriched each year without interfering in any way with regular money crops, such as cotton, or tomatoes.

It is, however, by no means necessary to sacrifice the entire crop of crimson clover to fertilizing purposes. Excellent results can be obtained by plowing under merely the roots and stubble. This is estimated returns to the soil 40 per cent as much nitrogen as the green crop. When this is done the clover itself can be used either for pasture, before the grass is sufficiently far advanced to be available, or for hay which can be gathered in time to leave the land free for another crop.

Crimson clover intended for hay must, however, be cut at the right moment, when the most advanced heads are beginning to show faded flowers at their base. At this stage the plants contain the maximum amount of protein and dry matter while the leaves are still present and the stems comparatively green. If the harvest is put off the short hairs on the stems and flower heads become dry and stiff. In this stage there is danger that they may form hard, dry hair balls in the intestinal tracts of horses and mules to which hay is fed. These hair balls, solid, compact, felt-like structures nearly always cause death. Early cutting, however, and judicious mixing with other hay will obviate this difficulty, to a great extent, and under any circumstances, cattle are rarely affected. By dairymen crimson clover hay is considered a roughage feed fully equal, if not superior to either red or alsike clover.

For early pasturing crimson clover is even more satisfactory. Its chief drawback being the limited period in which it can be utilized for this purpose. This period however is ample to allow the ordinary grass pastures to attain a growth that will increase their carrying capacity later on in the season. After the cattle are removed, the uncut plants and the manure left behind are plowed under, the manure, of course, forming a valuable addition to the fertilizing effects of the clover.

As pasture, hay or fertilizer, therefore, crimson clover offers itself to farmers at a time when the ordinary summer grown crops are not available. Incidentally, it should be said, this clover is valuable for poultry. A tubful of hand-cropped leaves thrown into the poultry yard will provide the chickens with the best possible green food at a season when eggs are ordinarily high and everything that promotes laying is most welcome. Small patches of crimson clover are in fact grown by poultry raisers for this purpose alone.

Method of growing the crop, the preparation of the seed bed, and the soils and sections best adapted to the purpose are discussed in a previous publication of the Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 550, "Crimson Clover; Growing the Crop." Both this bulletin and the new bulletin, "Crimson Clover; Utilization" will be sent free on request.

NEW POWER PLANT

Messrs. S. J. Smitherman and J. C. Hurley are putting in another power plant on Little river a few miles south of the plant put in last year at the old burned factory seat. They are putting in a strong concrete dam and will raise a pond that will produce several hundred horsepower. The plant will be used in connection with the one now in operation to make electricity for use at Mt. Gilead. The Smitherman Cotton Mill is run almost exclusively by electricity these days. The Troy Roller Mill uses this power and the knitting mill that is being built will also use it. They have put in a very large steam plant at the upper plant that is used to keep the dynamo going when the water gets low. It is cheaper to make steam at the power plant than at Troy. The excellent dam race and spillway or tail race cost these gentlemen a lot of money, not to mention the power plant, both electric and steam. The tail race which carries the water from the wheels back into the river below the plant, was cut through hard rock and cost thousands of dollars. It appears to be a quarter or half mile long; the upper end of the race where it leaves the wheels is below the bed of the river nearby. At this point the river falls more rapidly than the race so that the race by being cut lower and long coming back into the river at a greater distance down the stream increases the head of water on the wheel which means increased power.

It is said that the lower plant now being constructed will not be so expensive to build and will furnish as much or more power.—Montgomery.

Aged Printer is Dead.

Joseph Ulrich, an old-time printer, employed by Horace Greeley at the founding of the New York Tribune, died recently in San Antonio, Texas, at the age of 95. During the Civil War Mr. Ulrich was United States consul at Monterey, Mexico.

Soon after the New York Tribune was founded, Mr. Ulrich was made foreman of the composing room and he attributed his promotion to the fact that he could read Horace Greeley's writing.

Garland A. Blair.

Garland A. Blair, one of the owners of the News-Miner, was killed in an automobile accident about 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. He was almost instantly killed by being pinned under the overturned machine.

He was a Southerner and was born in Ashboro, N. C., in 1882. He was a newspaper man of wide experience, having served as advertising manager of the State Capital, Guthrie, Okla., The Oklahoman of Oklahoma City, and other Southern papers. For one year Mr. Blair and his brother Colbert, conducted the El Reno American (Okla.) before coming to Republic, Mo. Mr. Blair was traveling representative of the Hudson Printing Co. of Kansas City, Mo.

C. A., as he was known to his intimates, came to Republic in 1910. He quickly made a place for himself in the community. He was a genial spirit and took a lively interest in all local affairs. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Republican county central committee. An honest, honorable and capable young man, his death came as a shock to his many friends. The tall, athletic figure of a loved husband, a devoted brother and a valued friend, will be missed in this office for many a day.—Republic News-Miner.

Get Rid of Your Rheumatism.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You can do it if you apply Chamberlain's Liniment. W. A. Lockhart, Homer City, N. Y., writes: "Last spring I suffered from rheumatism with terrible pains in my arms and shoulders. I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and the first application relieved me. By using one bottle of it I was entirely cured." For sale by all druggists.

MEDIATORS PROGRESSING

News comes from Niagara that substantial agreement has been reached in many of the main points involved by the American and Mexican delegates. It is hoped that the entire matter will be adjusted before the Constitutional army can reach Mexico City.

What Are Your Children Reading?

One of the greatest things that can come to the growing boy or girl is a desire for wholesome reading matter; and, once this desire is created, it is a sacred duty to see that only the best is furnished the child. In this day of literary trash and dirt this is not easy. Many publishing houses are perpetrating a bluff on the public that a child be barred from the sale—stuff the very cheapness of which makes it all the more likely to fall into the hands of the book-loving boy and girl.

New by good literature we do not necessarily mean the ponderous classics, the slow-moving Dickens and Thackeray, or the tediousness of others for whose works a taste must be acquired. The boy of the present day is normally a creature of red blood, and his literary food must abound in action and "go." Anything else he is apt to regard as "medicine," and he is likely to loathe upon it and take it as such—only when he has to. The first essential in creating a desire for good literature is interest—gripping interest from beginning to end. Given a good, clean story, full of wholesome adventure, and the farm boy will read it with delight and beg for more. Henceforth the problem is not how to get the boy to read, but how to direct his reading that interest may be sustained, that nothing unclean may come in his way, and that gradually there may be created a taste for the more difficult, but at the same time thought-stimulating, works that stand among the world's best literature.—Progressive Farmer.

Indigestion and Constipation.

"About five years ago I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets after suffering from indigestion and constipation for years without finding anything to relieve me. Chamberlain's Tablets helped me at once, by using them for several weeks I was cured of the complaint," writes Mrs. Mary E. McMullen, Phelps, N. Y. For sale by all druggists.

The "River of Doubt"

Col. Roosevelt was made angry by Sir Clements Markham's published doubts about the river discovered by Colonel Roosevelt in Brazil.

At Barbados, where he stopped on his way home, the Colonel declared with all his old-time emphasis that he would prove every statement he had made. "One might as well doubt the existence of the Hudson river, or the Rhine, or the Rhone," he said.

Newspapers here and in Europe have printed many columns of articles, some attacking and some defending Col. Roosevelt's claim. Thus the "River of Doubt" seems rather likely to become a river of ink.

For An Impaired Appetite.

To improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion try a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets. Mr. J. H. Setts of Detroit, Mich., says: "They restored my appetite when impaired, relieved me of a bloated feeling and caused a pleasant and satisfactory movement of the bowels." For sale by all druggists.

Tyrollean Alpine Yodlers.

One of the musical attractions scheduled to appear at the local Chautauque which opens June 29 and continues seven days, is the company of Yodlers which gained so much notoriety from Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan last summer. Secretary Bryan appeared on the Chautauque platform for his lecture immediately following their concert. The "yellow" newspapers of the country tried to use this to make capital against Mr. Bryan. Their efforts merely resulted in greater fame both for Mr. Bryan and the Yodlers. The Tyrollean Alpine Yodlers were assembled from among the best singers in Switzerland, especially for a production at the New York Hippodrome, called "Trip Around the World." This was one of the biggest successes of that great theatre, famous for its successes. The Yodlers in the Alps scene, were most enthusiastically received.

Notice of Land Sale Under Mortgage.

By virtue of the powers vested in the undersigned by that certain mortgage deed made by Robert Walker to S. H. Carter on the 21st day of January, 1911, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Randolph county in Book 149, page 28. I will sell at public auction for cash at the court house door in Ashboro, N. C., on the 30th day of June, 1914, at 12 o'clock M., the following lands lying in New Hope township, Randolph county, North Carolina, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stake, corner Thos. Lofflin's line, running south 72 deg. east 9.94 chs. to a post oak; thence north 2 deg. east 10.40 chs. to a stake in Miller's line; thence north 80 deg. west 9.94 chs. to a stake, corner Thos. Lofflin's line; thence south to the beginning, containing 10 acres, more or less.

This mortgage deed contained a power of sale authorizing the undersigned to sell said lands in event of default being made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said mortgage deed, said default having been made, this sale is accordingly made under said power.

This May 28, 1914.
S. H. CARTER,
Mortgagee.



On a South Pacific island.

riage, five or ten years afterward, they are kept imprisoned in bamboo cages from which they are released for only an hour once a day. Despite this close imprisonment, they grow up apparently strong and in good health. Romance is absent from the betrothal ceremony which is concerned altogether with pigs, canoes and tomahawks.

Husbands Won by Cookery.

The second marriage differs in this tribe from the first in that the widow has her husband selected for her by her relatives, but she must win him by her skill as a cook. As soon as the man is selected, the widow, with her cooking pots, is taken to his house. She prepares and cooks his food and when he returns in the evening offers it to him with her own hands. Should he accept, the marriage is established, but if the lady be not attractive in his eyes he clicks his tongue, a peculiar Pagan note of disapproval, and she must leave to try her culinary skill on another man. The good cook nearly always wins, whether or not she is good looking. Not in America alone is husband won or kept by "feeding the brute." The American girl who wears a cook's apron gracefully will get her best young man sure!

A story is told in New Guinea of a Papuan widow who was an indifferent cook. She cooked dinner every day for three weeks for the man selected to be her second husband, while the wily prospective bridegroom, knowing what was in store, took all his meals with his father. Finally,

cocoon and is used for soap, oil and many commercial purposes. One German firm, with headquarters at Maron, has 500,000 coconut trees from which copra is being obtained. The development of the copra industry has brought some commercial prosperity to the islands, but it has brought also many of the demoralizing vices of civilization. There are honorable merchants engaged in the business, but there are also many low-class traders or "beach combers," who disgrace the name of white man. Slave-labor, through a system of enforced servitude called euphemistically a labor-recruiting system, has nearly everywhere been introduced as necessary for the copra industry. It is not strange to find that the native fears the white man, trader or planter, in the South Seas forces him to labor, when he had never worked before, and carries him, a practical slave, for this labor to coconut plantations on distant islands.

Good Work of Missionaries.

The German missionary has done and continues to do much good among the natives. For making conditions better in these lonely but beautiful islands much credit is due to the German missionaries—as in other lands credit is due missionaries of other nations. The missionary seldom receives the need of praise he merits. A new Acts of the Apostles could be written from the stories of the lives of the missionaries, men and women,

SEES PROBLEM FOR ENGLAND

Trouble Over Ulster Has Been the Cause of Much Comment Throughout France.

The conflicting reports and rumors with regard to the attitude of the officers of the British army toward the crisis in Ulster created a painful impression in France. French history has more recent instances of similar events than that of England. The mutinies in the south when the troops refused to move against the rioting wine growers led to a general dislocation of the French army with a view to avoiding the use of local conscripts against their own friends and relatives; but perhaps a closer parallel is to be found in the refusal of a few officers to obey their orders during the taking of the church inventories under the church and state separation law. Those officers were at once arrested and court-martialed.

To the general upon whose orders the arrests were made General de Gallifet telegraphed: "My heart is with you; you have done your duty. *Dura lex, sed lex.*"

That officers who belong to a nation whose sense of discipline is the admiration of the French should have tendered their resignations rather than obey orders is regarded as a sign of the extreme gravity of the problem which the Petit Parisien fears may lead to an Irish Vendee.

Many Deaths in the Alps

Fatal Alpine mountain accidents during the year 1913 numbered 118, as compared with 119 in 1912 and 149 in 1911. The causes of the accidents were reported as follows: Avalanches, 11; lightning, 6; storm, fog and snow, 8; gathering flowers, 3; unintentional descent from a snow field, 3; slipping on the grass or sod, 2; struck by a stone, 3; slipping on a rock, 1; struck by a block of ice, 1; breaking down of a snow wall, 1; breaking of a rope, 1; slipping on a loose stone, 1; suicide because of loss of way and despair, 1; distress, 1; falling over a precipice while hunting, 1; insufficiently equipped and insufficiently experienced in the mountains, 9; no special definite cause given, 69; and disappeared, 1. Among the unfortunates 113 were men, including 3 guides and 8 were women.

Time for Bird Study.

In the last ten years the little company of students of bird life has grown into an army. Everywhere the birds are interesting, but not everywhere can they be seen and studied to equal advantage. This month marks the height of the tide of the spring migration. The schoolroom has not walls and the sky is its ceiling. Now is the time to study.—Chicago Post.

Warms the Cause of Your Child's Pains.

A foul, disagreeable breath, dark circles around the eyes, at times feverish, with great thirst, cheeks flushed and then pale, abdomen swollen with sharp cramping pains are all indications of worms. Don't let your child suffer—Kickapoo Worm Killer will give sure relief—it kills the worms—while its laxative effect adds greatly to the health of your child by removing the dangerous and disagreeable effect of worms and parasites from the system. Kickapoo Worm Killer as a health producer should be in every household. Perfectly safe. Buy a box today. Price 25c. All druggists or by mail, Kickapoo Indian Med. Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

City's Rights Same as One Man's.

A bank failed in the panic of 1907. Among its depositors was the city of New York. The courts have taken nearly seven years to decide that the city has no more rights than any private depositor, in recovering its money.

The city claimed as a part of the State of New York it was a sovereign and entitled to be preferred over the other creditors. The Supreme Court decides that the city is not a sovereign to that extent.

A. W. Cline Becomes Associated With W. C. Hammer.

Newton, May 25.—Mr. A. W. Cline, a Catawba county boy, who is well known in newspaper circles throughout the State, and who has formerly local editor of The Catawba County News, has accepted a position as associate editor of The Ashboro Courier, the paper owned by Mr. W. C. Hammer, now district attorney for the Western North Carolina District. He will go to Ashboro this week to take charge. For the past two months he has held a position with The Raleigh News and Observer.—Charlotte Observer.