

# Greed of Gain Kills; Souls Starved to Get Rich

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YOU might as well talk about the mysterious Providence of a suicide as speak of it in the case of any man who, in gaining his world, forfeits his physical life and energy in the attempt. Is money of so much matter to any man that he should make himself a suicide for that one end?

We are living in an age which is steeped in the commercial spirit. Commercialism has invaded every sphere of human activity. The professions, the arts, our social conditions, as well as our business enterprises, are tagged over with the money label. The typical man of the hour is he who knows the intrinsic value of nothing, but can tell you the selling price of everything—from the conscience of a politician upward. "What doth it profit man?" has come to be the supreme standard of success. "What is there in for me?" is the test by which the average man to-day estimates the opportunities of life.

Is the surrender of that life of yours, with which God has endowed you, fair exchange for any achievement or success, whether in the realm of wealth, or fame, or power? As a question of profit and loss what does it profit any man if he gain the whole world and forfeit his life?

But again, there is the moral side of life, which, in these latter days especially has been ruthlessly sacrificed by so many on the altar of material success. This past year, in American public life, will be memorable in our history as a year of reappreciated ideals. It has been, in truth, the year of a great ethical revival, and men who not so long ago sneered at such things have been compelled to acknowledge the sovereign authority of conscience asserted by the voice of the common people. It is not too much to say that the revelations of these past months, following one after another in almost every branch of commercial and industrial enterprise, shocking as they have been to the moral sense of the community, have nevertheless cleansed the moral atmosphere so that the young man of today enters upon his public career in a more wholesome environment than at any time in the past twenty-five years.

What then shall we do to save this faculty of immortal life within us? As a question of profit and loss, the soul of every man is worth saving. How are you going to save it? I reply, simply by giving it a chance to live. Give your soul a chance to live. Give it atmosphere so that it can breathe, and remember that prayer is the atmosphere of the soul. The day that prayer dies in a man's soul he commits spiritual suicide. Give it room, so that it can expand; and remember that service for God and your fellowmen will expand the narrowest soul.

# Gambling the Curse of Racing-- Racing the Cause of Gambling

By John Gilmer Speed.

THE interest in horse racing is felt by a great variety of people, while the practice is as old as civilization. It has always been regarded primarily as a sport, and it is generally so looked upon today. But in New York the laws that have been enacted to regulate it put the question of sport in the background, and declare that its encouragement is "for the purpose of raising and breeding and improving the breed of horses." This quotation is taken from the first section of chapter 579 of the laws of 1895. This statute is popularly known as the Percy-Gray law, and it establishes a state racing commission and regulates the methods of race meetings within the state. By this law, and under the decisions of the courts interpreting it, gambling, though distinctly forbidden, is made permissive. Without such a legal paradox there could be no bookmaking on the race courses; without book making, which enables those who attend the races to bet on the results, the breeder of horses, the owners of racing stables and the proprietors of race courses, are all agreed that the sport, as conducted at present and for many years past, could not exist.

Granting this fact, the easy conclusion is that horse racing is conducted for the sake of the gambling, and that the horses are used merely as part of the gambling machinery—as a roulette wheel, for instance. The daily newspapers, which give columns and pages day in and day out to the reports of the races, strengthen this easy conclusion. Much more space is given and much more emphasis laid upon the doings of the "betting ring" than upon the performance of the horses that furnish the sport. The reporters, with great industry and immense exaggeration, tell of the great wagers won and lost; and the conversion of a "shoo-string into a bank roll" is evidently regarded as a greater achievement than breeding or training a stanch race horse or riding it to a well-earned victory.

This conclusion is easy, but it is not fair. Gambling is the great handicap to racing—indeed, it is not too strong to say that gambling is the curse of racing; but racing is a cause of gambling rather than the desire to gamble is the cause of racing.—From The Century.

# Diet-Cranks

By O. S. Marden.

IT is a wonder some people ever have any health at all. The way to get the most out of one's ability is to trust it, to believe in it, to have confidence in it. But some people seem to think that the best way to get the best results out of the digestive apparatus is to constantly distrust it, pity it. They swallow a mouthful of fear and dyspepsia with every mouthful of food, and then wonder why the stomach does not take care of it.

Before the child can even speak plainly it is taught to talk about its "poor little tummy," and this nonsense is kept up through life.

We often hear men talking about taking the best care of their health when they are really doing the worst thing possible for it. They are the worst possible enemies of their stomach when they are always talking about their digestion and expressing a fear that they cannot eat this and they cannot eat that, when they are thinking all the time about how many bites they must take of every mouthful of food, and how long they must masticate it before they swallow it.

What do you mean by taking good care of your body? Just to bathe it, and to weigh and measure your food with the same precision that a druggist would dangerous drugs, concentrating your mind upon what you eat and thinking about what will hurt you—that is not taking good care of your body.

Do you wonder that your stomach aches, that it is inflamed, when you do this? No, you do not wonder about it, worrying about it, and expecting that ev-

# SECRETARY WILSON'S IDEA OF A PROPER TRAINING FOR THE AMERICAN BOY



—Cartoon by Berryman, in the Washington Star.

# CONGRESS AT THE TWO BILLION MARK.

Appropriations Made by This Session Exceed One Billion Dollars—Facing a Big Deficit—Estimated Excess of Expenditures Over Receipts is \$60,000,000 For the Fiscal Year.

Washington, D. C.—This Congress leaves behind a record of unprecedented expenditures. Coming to Washington fresh from the scenes of the financial disturbance of the early fall, it has pushed the appropriations for the first session of the Sixtieth Congress above the billion dollar mark.

Not only does the billion dollar Congress exceed the country. Now the country has reached billion dollar sessions, and it takes two sessions to make a Congress.

Not only does the billion dollar session follow closely the receding wave of a financial flurry, but it comes with a Treasury depleted and facing a deficit estimated for the fiscal year at \$60,000,000, and for the current year ending December 31, 1908, at \$100,000,000. The official statement of the Treasury Department recently showed \$180,000,000 excess of expenditures above receipts of \$50,000,000. The excess of receipts over expenditures was \$58,410,542.53 one year ago, making a difference on the wrong side of the ledger of \$111,429,371.90.

Nearly all the annual supply bills have received consideration from the House of Representatives, in which they originate. Not one has been passed by this Congress which does not show a substantial increase above the amount carried last year. The increase runs from \$200,000, added to the amount of the Indian bill, to \$26,000,000 in the annual appropriation for the navy.

Exceeding Last Session's Figures. Making a conservative estimate, and adding the actual increases shown in those passed or under consideration, the appropriations of this session exceed those of the second session of the last Congress by \$104,300,000. To this sum must be added the amount in the public building bill demanded by those having close districts, where the judicious distribution of the contents of the "pork barrel" helps to turn the tide of votes. A conservative estimate of the provisions of this bill is \$20,000,000.

Added to the increases carried in the appropriation bills this gives an aggregate of \$124,300,000, and raises the estimate of the appropriations made and contemplated by the present session of Congress to \$1,044,248,679.63. The total appropriation of the last session of Congress amounted to \$919,948,679.63.

The increases, actual and estimated, are, in round numbers:

Navy	\$26,000,000
Pensions	17,000,000
Postoffice	10,000,000
Sundry Civil	1,500,000
Deficiencies	18,000,000
Agriculture	2,100,000
Army	16,300,000
Diplomatic and Consular	450,000
Fortifications	2,700,000
Indian	300,000
Legislative	400,000
Miscellaneous	4,250,000
Permanent annual appropriations	4,300,000
Public Building bill	20,000,000
Total	\$124,300,000

Totals of Money Bills. Some of the expenditures authorized by Congress for the fiscal year 1909 are, in round numbers, \$11,000,000 carried in the fortifications bill; \$222,000,000 in the postoffice bill; \$98,000,000 for the army; \$123,000,000 for the navy; \$163,000,000 for pensions, including \$15,000,000 to carry the widows' pension bill passed at this session; \$106,000,000 in the sundry civil bill; \$8,000,000 in the Indian bill; \$33,000,000 in the legislative, executive and judicial bill; and \$24,000,000 in the urgent deficiency bill.

The leaders have raised warning voices and urged the cutting down of annual estimates submitted to Congress. These suggestions have not kept the figures down and have had little good effect.

Democrats are already preparing to make use of the figures furnished by their opponents in campaign documents, and are hoping for success on the record of the party in power. Most, if not all, of the committees making up the money bills have failed by many thousands of dollars to meet the estimates made by the executive departments. The tendency has been always to increase rather than decrease the amounts expended in former years.

# WIFE TAKES HORSE'S PLACE.

Drags a Junk Wagon Around, With Husband Driving, and Humane Society is Powerless.

Chicago, Ill.—Harnessed between the shafts of a wagon heavily laden with old iron, bottles and rags, Mrs. Frank Mulcaski, fifty-five years old, wife of an Evanston junk dealer, has taken up the task left off by the family horse at its death two weeks ago. Supplied with specially fitted harness, she has made it possible for her husband to continue in business. Daily she draws the wagon through the streets of Evanston and Wilmette, responding with alacrity to her husband's cries of "whoa" and "giddap."

Mulcaski kept to the outskirts of the town at first with his novel "steed." As long as Mrs. Mulcaski is willing to perform the task the Humane Society can not interfere, it is said, and there is no other agency which would be empowered to act. At times Mulcaski stops to consult with his wife concerning purchasers and routes to be taken. In addition she is watchful for chance customers, pointing them out when her husband fails to notice them. This is an advantage he did not enjoy before.

Philadelphia Doctor Says "Fatal to Pick Buttercups."

Philadelphia.—That the picking of buttercups is injurious to the health of children is the theory of Dr. W. W. Chalfonte. He declared at a meeting of physicians that some cases called measles are not measles at all, but are the effects of gathering buttercups and inhaling their perfume. "Buttercup fever" is the term Dr. Chalfonte gives the disease. "In Germany and Holland there are laws forbidding the growing and picking of buttercups," said the physician.

Squeezing of Heart May Save "Drowned" Men.

Hartford, Conn.—Wonders are predicted by Dr. D. F. Sullivan for the new method of resuscitation which he employed on Nuncio Chial who was saved twice from death after his heart had stopped beating by the squeezing of his heart in time with normal pulsations. Dr. Sullivan believes that if a person who is apparently drowned could be immediately operated upon and the heart exposed, artificial respiration might be induced.

# Southern Agricultural Topics.

Modern Methods That Are Helpful to Farmer, Fruit Grower and Stockman.

**Sheep Notes For Southern Farmers.** It is wasting money, and doing it fast, to keep sheep in summer where they cannot have good shade to rest in.

Sheep do not need expensive shelter at any season of the year, but it is gainful to give them what they do need.

Do weeds get a start in the pasture every year where the horses and cattle run? If so, try using sheep to eat off the weeds and make more grass.

A large part of the poor hill land of the South would give a fair profit if used for sheep raising, and ultimately the poverty of the soil should be somewhat remedied.

It is rather well shown that a warm climate tends to breed wool off sheep; and the South will in the main do best by aiming first to make all the mutton that can be made with a given number, and after that breed for all the wool that can be had without sacrificing the mutton.

To let sheep go days at a time without seeing them is almost as bad as planting a crop and not cultivating it. If more Southern sheep raisers fully understood how much profit there is in giving sheep a little attention every day, more profit would be made and more sheep would be grown.

Rather than to throw land out, to grow up in weeds and brush, let sheep or goats run on it; give them a little care; and see how they will be yielding a profit every year while preventing the land from getting overgrown with stuff that will be expensive to clear off when wanted again for cultivation.

Have a dog-proof pen for the sheep to stay in every night. The pen will cost little, the sheep will be safe from dogs, and an opportunity will be had every day of looking over the flock to see what attention it may need. It enables the keeper to give the one sitch in time, which the old proverb tells us saves nine.

Increase in population in this country has been followed by an increase in general crops, cotton included; also increase in cattle and hogs, but not by increase in sheep. We must import about forty per cent. (two pounds out of five) of the wool and woolen goods used in this country. The demand for wool will hold its own, as well as the price of mutton.

It helps both sheep and the pasture for them to be moved to new pasture occasionally. The pasture plants get a new start from a little rest, the roots are shaded better and are tramped less; so that the yield of feed is considerably greater. The parasites that infest sheep and often make them sickly or destroy them do less injury, since the sheep are not on the old pasture to pick up a new generation of parasites when the latter must have sheep or die.

It gives one a comfortable feeling to have a lot of early lambs to sell about the time that considerable money is needed for planting and cultivating corn or cotton. There is also the wool to sell when sheep are kept; and altogether the income of the farm is distributed throughout the year conveniently. Alfalfa cannot be grown on all farms, but the farms that will not grow burr clover to graze the old sheep and to develop the early lambs are rare indeed. Anybody who has had a chance to observe how burr clover grows fast into money in spring when sheep are on it, will not doubt the value of this clover or of sheep. The two together, backed by other suitable pasture plants, are a fine combination.—Progressive Farmer.

**Great Value of Cowpeas.** I have read with much interest the many good and timely letters in recent issues of your excellent paper, on improved methods of farming for higher yields; but I do not think enough stress is made on the great importance of planting cowpeas, which on the light soils of the South is imperative in the intensive system of farming. When we consider the true value of growing peas, it is astonishing why this crop is so universally neglected by the average cotton planter.

The cowpea grown for the sole purpose of improving the soil pays well for all the expense incurred, even when the seed are bought at high prices, as they furnish two of the most valuable things needed in growing any crop—viz., vegetable matter and nitrogen—even if the vines should be cut for hay, which should be done for ample home consumption. There are thousands of acres of poor soil planted in cotton each year, that do not compensate the owners for the expense in growing the crop, while such crops in the aggregate swell the surplus sufficiently to lower the price of the staple. If the pea crop was grown as much as it should be, it would solve the much talked of reduction of the cotton acreage, though it would not necessarily re-

**Plant More Cowpeas.** Whilst you sleep the cowpea crop is bringing down nitrogen (the costliest ingredient of fertilizers) from the air.

The nitrogen bought in fertilizer sacks is drawing interest whilst you sleep. Your cotton crop sends you to town for fertilizers and hay, whilst the pea crop grows hay at home and stores fertilizer in the soil without cost for hauling or application.

Heavy rains often leach out the costly soluble properties of a high grade fertilizer that costs \$20 per ton, whilst the pea crop is growing \$20 a ton hay and \$10 worth of fertilizer to the acre.

The costly commercial fertilizers force your cotton crop on the market whether prices are good or bad for both man and beast, whilst you wait for better prices for cotton.—J. C. Stribling, Pendleton, S. C.

**Plenty of Pure Water.**

The hogs must have plenty of good, pure water, obtained from well, spring or flowing stream, and we like to have a place for our hogs to "wallow" during the hot period. We have never seen that good clean mud and water injured our hogs in the least, and it certainly affords them a great deal of pleasure to sink down in a good sized mud hole where the water is supplied from a spring.—Progressive Farmer.

**Here and There.**

Most people who consult genealogists pay large fees to keep them quiet about their ancestors.

If you expect to have to borrow money, better borrow it before you need it; it is easier to do so.

The cynic says there are two kinds of people in the world—bad ones and those who have not been found out.

A man who will not work will work others.

Pratitudes and rootage are closely related and the man rooted in political prejudice will bear the same sort of fruit.