

Minnesota the First State to Adopt Conservation and Organize for Practical Work.



Gov. A. O. Eberhart, Organizer of the Congress; the new Minnesota State Capitol where the Delegates will be given a reception; the interior of the St. Paul Municipal Auditorium where 5000 Delegates will hold their sessions.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—Secretary Ballinger of the interior department and former Chief Forester Gifford A. Pinchot will both appear at the coming sessions of Minnesota's conservation and agricultural development congress. Both have promised Governor A. O. Eberhart that they will attend and deliver addresses, and Secretary Ballinger will be given a prominent place on the program for a general discussion of conservation, while ex-Forester Pinchot will deliver the principal address upon conservation of forests. Governor Eberhart has personally consulted with both men with reference to addresses before the big Minnesota meeting and scouts the idea that there will be a clash of conservation ideas.

Farmers Will Attend.
Five thousand delegates, the majority of them practical farmers, are expected to attend the sessions, which will be held for four days in March, and in addition to the two national figures in the conservation fight, some of the most prominent men in Washington will have places on the program. Minnesota will be represented in the congress, which will be held in the municipal auditorium, by delegates from all the various branches of stock and agriculture, and by delegates representing farmers from each township in the state. The sessions of the congress will be supplemented by many meetings of agricultural, stock, horticultural and other associations, and by special sessions of farmers for the consideration of farm, grain and stock problems. Conservation will be the main idea of the congress, but state development, along lines of settlement and raising the standard of farm methods and productivity will be given equal prominence.

Hill Will Be There.
James J. Hill will lead the speakers on purely agricultural subjects. In connection with the congress 15,000 square feet of exhibit space has been reserved for an agricultural exposition in which the material resources of the state will be shown.

Costs Money to Make the Flowers Bloom.
It is not all beer and skittles for the men who make the buds unfold.

When you buy tulips, hyacinths and other bulb-produced flowers in Toronto, do you ever stop to think of the enormous amount of time, money and brains that were expended on them before you saw them? No! I never did till one day a traveler for one of the biggest bulb houses in this city enlightened me. This is his story: Tulips were first grown in Holland in the seventeenth century and quickly the whole of Europe became interested. As is usual in all cases where demand is far greater than supply, enormous prices were paid for a few bulbs, and in 1657 a house was sold in Haarlem, Holland, for three tulips. The fact was recorded in a stone tablet, which was placed on the house and may be seen at the present day. Of course a reaction quickly followed, and the industry was allowed to lapse till 1870, when a revival of the trade took place and now travelers are sent to every European country and America. The chief growing centers now are Aikmar and Leyden, and millions of acres are used for nothing but bulb growing. Wages paid to the field workers are small compared with American standards, but the trade is considered good wages. Although wages are low, it commands a good figure, an acre bringing \$4800. Hyacinths are the hardest and most costly to grow; tulips next, and narcissus the cheapest of all. There are two methods of propagation, one by scooping the bottom out of the bulb, which is the quickest, the other by making a deep cross-shaped incision. After being incised the bulbs are placed bottom-side up in a dark heated room, the temperature maintained between 70 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit. In two or three months tiny bulbs appear in the incision and are picked off, placed in sand and watered every day with liquid manure. It is four years before they are saleable. The scooping method was discovered by accident. A Dutch farmer placed a bulb on a shelf and had gnawed the bottom out, and, behold, inside were myriads of embryo bulbs. The man experimented for himself and found it was a success. After amassing a fortune he made his secret public, and it is the chief method in use to-day.

Rotation of Crops.
The Dutch flower-grower is a firm believer in rotation of crops. The soil used for hyacinths one year is used for tulips the next, then narcissus, and finally allowed to lie fallow the fourth year. April is the time to see the fields at their best. The air is heavy with perfume and the eyes gorged with a feast of color, and when the gentle spring winds cause waves of delightful color one could almost imagine that every flower was a fairy, people from all parts of the world to see the fields in bloom, a sight they can never forget.

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My, I do wish they would use Lux!
A package of Lux, the unique washing preparation, actually contains five times as much real soap as the same weight of any ordinary washing-powder or soap extract. There is absolutely nothing like Lux for washing Flannels, Woolens, Silks, Laces and all other fine and delicate fabrics. Try Lux. Good grocers sell it.

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WOMEN AS "PROFS."
Question Raised by Monthly Which Opens an Avenue to Much Discussion.

In the University Monthly for January appears a timely article by V. E. Henderson who treats ably the broad question "Would it be possible to strengthen our University life by appointing more women to the staff?" After pointing out the lamentable fact that few of the men on leaving the University of Toronto feel that they have one life-long friend among their instructors because student and instructor do not come closely enough in contact with one another, the writer proceeds to show that the women students must realize the same situation. Referring to the fact that little has been accomplished toward bringing men and professors in close friendly relation, the writer says:

"Has even as much been achieved amongst the women? Have not the women members of the staff been too few? The women undergraduates have felt the lack as much as if it were more than the men. At the present moment a movement is on foot to get the wives of the staff in larger numbers than in the past. This is a laudable aim, but it is not enough. The proposal seems to be taking the form of appointing to each of the ladies, willing to serve, a small number of undergraduates whom she will try to get to know. The movement is worthy of all commendation. It is to be hoped that it will meet with more success than did the experiment among the men. It has a very obvious weak spot: few of the wives of the staff have been undergraduates, and therefore have not the sympathy with this side of the student's life and give the cogent advice so much needed and so much better given from the wealth of a full experience. They have not even the advantages that the men of the staff possess as members of the University community.

"These facts have suggested the question which has been chosen as the title. Might it not be possible to find especially for those departments where women are fully qualified as men for teaching? If so, would it not be wise to appoint them in some cases? There was recently a junior post vacant in Italian. Was a woman thought of? Could a qualified woman have been found? If so, would it have been wise to appoint her?"

"Many objections may be urged against the appointment of women to the staff. First, men students have rightly or wrongly a prejudice against women instructors. Women have, however, taught with success in the departments of Chemistry, Physics, Physiology, Political Science and German. It might be urged that it would tend to decrease the environment of men in those departments in which women now prevail, and a prejudice against women object to the presence of women on the staff. Second, women and especially young women instructors find the same disadvantages as for men in doing equally good work with mixed classes. But women overcome this difficulty and make a success of teaching in our high schools. The third difficulty is that of marriage, which, because of our prevailing social customs, is almost certain to lead to a woman severing her connection with the department in which she has acquired experience and standing.

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COMING OUT OF DARK AFRICAN JUNGLES

Terrible Experiences of Dr. Kumm in Trip from Niger to Nile—Meeting With Senussi.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Dr. Karl Kumm has landed at Dover on the conclusion of one of the most interesting and important of African journeys undertaken of late years. Dr. Kumm is the head of the Sudan United Mission, an organization whose staff consists largely of University graduates, with representatives from South Africa and America, and which has already established a line of posts thru the less known parts of Nigeria bordering on the Central Sudan, and has penetrated as far into the interior of Africa as that region where British, French, and German possessions meet on the edge of the Sahara. Accompanied by a number of missionaries, he has been traveling thru various stations enroute. Dr. Kumm started on his great journey in the autumn of 1908.

When, on the completion of his purely missionary work, he found himself 900 miles in the heart of Africa, he determined to push on thru little known and entirely unexplored regions with the ultimate object of reaching the Nile. Dr. Kumm summed up the results of his journey as follows:

1. The opening up of a new high road across the Sudan.
2. Obtaining valuable information about the frontier line between Islam and paganism.
3. Steps taken to intercept and cut off the last great high road for the slave traffic.

Dr. Kumm brings with him a fine collection of butterflies, many of them new, a mineral collection, plants and ethnological specimens, a new giraffe, a new buffalo, and a new copper, of the two former of which he found considerable deposits.

Meeting With Senussi.
"Senussi (said Dr. Kumm) is to-day doubtless the most powerful independent Central African chief, and said to be inimical to Europeans. A while ago a French Government expedition had been cut up by him, and two French traders had been killed a few months previously. I was received with every show of perfect friendliness. We were in severe straits, for I had lost all my money and also my best horse. Senussi afforded me every assistance, provided me with an escort and carriers, and supplied me with food. He is a dangerous man, and possesses a large number of modern rifles, probably several thousands. I had many interesting conversations with him, and found him to be intelligent and well read. He is a great courtier, his entourage is full of gorges in his capital town of Ndell. Some of his people are troglodytes, living in the surrounding caves. Senussi has devastated the whole country round for two hundred miles, and one continually comes across ruined villages the result of slave raiding. I remained for eight days with Senussi, camping near his palace on a little hill, where the French lieutenant who was with me built a residency. Senussi support thirty-nine and seven hundred men, many of them armed with modern rifles. He has a number of old and travelled councillors—men of considerable intelligence.

CHANGES HIS MIND.
CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The story about the would-be suicide from the vigilante officers at the Clark street bridge scared out of the water by pulling a gun so good and so old that it crops up every once in a while, but a big motorman on a West Madison street car insisted that he has the officer beaten several city blocks in convincing a suicide of the error of his ways. The motorman, who was a well-known figure in the city, was seen by a crowd of people who were gathered around the scene. The motorman, who was a well-known figure in the city, was seen by a crowd of people who were gathered around the scene.

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By Force of Circumstances

By GORDON HOLMES

Continued from Last Week.

The inspector looked about him, then deliberately stepped forward and sat on the divan, beneath whose armrest the cloth was concealed the blood-stained shirt of "E.J.D." and the revolver that was either the same, or a pattern of the motorist's revolver, dropped by Arthur into the Parrot. There, under the cloth, was quite visible the square shape of the box. "Perhaps I need hardly state on what business I am here, Mr. Leigh," the detective said. He held his two palms on his knees; and, seated thus, he had an air of being on the point of darting up to spring at something, he being a little man with sloping shoulders, an elongated, sprightly neck, a long face which was clean shaven, and quite an attractive smile and active cat's eyes.

"Nor," he added, "need I take up much of your time, since I have here the substance of your statement made by Inspector Lavson of Bridgewater." He showed his notebook—"Only I have a question or two—thanks, thanks, I'll have one—this I never smoke—but I've always with the scent of a cigar under my nose—a question or two—as for example this one: What was the nature of the quarrel between you and your grandfather?"

Arthur, in the act of moving a chair so as to face Furneaux, glanced round in some surprise. "My grandfather had certain beliefs as to the transmigration of souls which on one occasion resulted in a cruelty to a dog of mine," he said, "before that, there never had been much love lost."

"I see," said Mr. Furneaux, moving his nose to and fro over the clear Mr. Rollaston. The latter was undoubtedly a character.

He was silent a little; then he added: "But a man of no little skill in the matter of horticulture and landscape gardening; the laying out of these grounds may be somewhat out of the common, but well conceived, well conceived."

"No doubt he did understand that sort of thing," Arthur agreed, without comprehending to what this tended.

"And architecture, too," said the inspector; "he knew his way there. Possibly," said Arthur, "I am not aware that he made many changes in the house itself during his long life."

"No?" Still, I think from what I have been able to gather—your, of course, was away at the time of his death, so that, if about that time he made any repairs, he would not have been aware of them."

"He made none, I think, or I should have seen them, or been told of them. Inspector Furneaux's eyes shot one ferret underlook at the other's face. Then, rapidly, against one of the pictures in his notebook, he made a pencil sketch of a man, who he did not connect with the mortgage, then sent his note, addressed to myself in a slightly disguised hand, to a friend in London, asking him to look into the matter, and to let me know what he had received it until days after the murder. It is all quite clear."

"Murder," said Arthur, "what causes you to dream that Mr. Dix died?"

"Pardon me," said Arthur: "I did not say 'I have not received it'; I answered 'No' to your question, meaning that I did not receive it on the 9th, when, if it was written on the 8th, as you said, I should have received it. As a matter of fact, I have only just received it. But you—how could you know that I had it?"

"I did not know. I assumed the fact from the discovery that when I told you that Mr. Dix had written to you, you had not been curious to ask what he had written to you about."

"So I thought: 'He does not ask, because he knows.' On the whole, I think that a certain measure of frankness would be best between us, Mr. Leigh: I, you must have observed, am all frankness—as on the day."

"It is easy for you to be frank," Arthur replied in a low tone, with his eyelids lowered. "I, on the other hand, seem to be rather on my trial. My feet are entangled in a singular kind of net, by merely taking a walk down to the river I have been whirled thru experiences which have left me in a state of indecision and broken nerves. I have done no wrong, yet I am practically accused of some crime."

Inspector Furneaux answered nothing, but made two pencil dots against a query in his notebook. There was silence while he read Mr. Dix's letter. "You tell me you have only just received this note in a low tone, four days ago?" he broke out suddenly.

"I received it not five minutes before you came in. You see the postmark for yourself."

"Yes, I met the postman. And I can see the postmark. The letter was posted late last night—in Baywater, London, the 10th. It was written in Oxford on the 8th. So we have the fact that a letter written in Oxford on the 8th, making an appointment with you on the 9th, is not delivered until midnight on the 11th—from Baywater. It was hardly posted, then, by the man who wrote it. We arrive at that conclusion simply by looking at the handwriting of the note."

"Ah? I hadn't observed that," said Arthur, gazing at it, bit his lip in sheer amazement at the trick the letter was playing him. The handwriting, he saw, was his own, or very like it! He made no reply. The detective passed and repassed the crumpled cigar two inches before his nostrils with an obstinate luxuriousness.

"Perhaps you know the writing?" Mr. Leigh said at last.

"Is like mine, I suppose," said Arthur, throwing himself back into his chair with a desperate calmness—like mine—a little disguised, but not far from being that I duly received Mr. Dix's note on the morning of the 9th, met him during the evening of the 10th, murdered him in the morning of the 11th, uttered suspicion that Dix was dead should have been kept hidden, too."

"Come, Mr. Leigh! Come, sit!" said Mr. Furneaux, with frank excitement in his manner: "I await your answer: what causes you to imagine that Mr. Dix—"

"I am of the opinion that the man must be dead," said Arthur stubbornly.

"I see. You have noticed the paragraph of his disappearance in the papers, and you are sure that he is dead—is it?"

"His disappearance?" No," said Arthur, too frankly, "I haven't seen the papers for some days—did not know that he had disappeared; but I—in fact—"

"He stopped, finding himself sinking deeper and deeper into the mire of the unexplainable. The detective put a pencil dot in his notebook, and for some time, set without saying anything, looking down at the carpet, frowning with a look of puzzlement perched on his wrinkled forehead. Then he suddenly stood up, scrumbling almost silently: 'I won't encroach further upon your time, Mr. Leigh. It seems to me that it would be a great deal better for all concerned, if people would only be candid, and tell all that they know.'"

"I am sorry if I seem reticent," Arthur said, rising also; "but in such a predicament as mine is behooves one to be careful of what one says."

"As you like. Good-day. . . . I forgot, I! I want to ask you whether you propose doing anything to prevent the foreclosure by the mortgagees—whether you have any plans so far?"

"None, none. I am moneyless."

"I see. We may say, then, that you have no schemes, have received no offer of help or co-operation from any person?"

"Well, I have received one offer, which I have not yet had time to consider, since it was only made to me just before you came in. I do not see, however, what that has to do with your present business."

"No—nothing—only a remote connection," said Mr. Furneaux, brusquely dismissing it as of no import. "I only ask you to post myself in every detail. Still—on what conditions was the help offered, if I may ask?"

"On condition of a lease of the estate."

"By whom? The gentleman, you say, whom I saw with you?"

"Yes."

"His name?"

"Mr. Chauncey Bagot."

Continued Next Week.

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