

## OIL KING TO FIGHT WORM FIGHT

**John D. Rockefeller Announces  
Gift of \$1,000,000 to Assist  
Campaign Against Disease  
That is Ravaging South.**

New York, Oct. 28.—A gift of a million dollars by John D. Rockefeller to fight the "hook-worm" disease, was announced at the offices of the Standard Oil Company here today.

A dozen well known educators and scientists, selected in large part from institutions of learning in the south, where the parasite is prevalent, were called in conference with Mr. Rockefeller's representatives at the Standard Oil Company's offices, at 20 Broadway, last Tuesday, and at that meeting Mr. Rockefeller's desire to organize a commission to carry on a campaign against the malady was discussed.

As a result of this discussion of the situation the Rockefeller commission for eradication of the "hook-worm" disease was organized.

**The Commission.**  
The members of this commission, as selected by Mr. Rockefeller, are: Dr. Wm. H. Welch, Professor of Pathology in Johns Hopkins University, president of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Simon Flexner, director of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Dr. Charles W. Stiles, chief of the Division of Zoology, United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and discoverer of the American species of hook-worm, and the prevalence of the diseases in America.

Dr. Edwin Alderman, president of the University of Virginia.

Dr. David F. Houston, chancellor of Washington University, of St. Louis, Mo.

Prof. P. P. Claxton, professor of Education in the University of Tennessee.

J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Education in North Carolina, and president of the National Education Association.

Walter H. Page, editor of "The World's Work."

Dr. H. B. Friswell, principal Hampton Institute.

Frederick T. Gates, one of Mr. Rockefeller's business managers.

Star J. Murphy, Mr. Rockefeller's counsel in benevolent matters.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

All but Prof. Claxton and Mr. Joyner were at the meeting Tuesday and they have both since accepted places on the board selected to carry out Mr. Rockefeller's plan.

In closing these gentlemen together for Tuesday's conference, Mr. Rockefeller addressed to each a letter reciting his interest in relieving the suffering caused by the "hook-worm" parasite as follows:

**Considering Plans.**  
"For many months my representatives have been inquiring into the nature and prevalence of 'hook-worm' disease," and considering plans for mitigating its evils. I have delayed action in this matter only until the facts as to the extent of the disease could be verified and the effectiveness of its cure and prevention demonstrated.

The wide distribution and serious effects of this malady, particularly in the rural districts of our southern states, first pointed out by Dr. Chas. Wardell Stiles of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, have now been confirmed by independent observations of other distinguished investigators and physicians, as well as by educators and public men of the south.

Knowing your interest in all that pertains to the well being of your fellow men and your assistance with this subject, I have invited you to a conference in the hope that it may lead to the adoption of well-considered plans for the co-operation of the medical profession, public health officials, board of trade, churches, schools, the press and other agencies for the cure and prevention of this disease.

"If you deem it wise to undertake this commission I shall be glad to be permitted to work with you to that end and you may call upon me from time to time for such sums as may be needed during the next five years, for carrying on an aggressive campaign, up to a total of one million dollars."

**CONGO ATROCITIES ARE  
ADMITTED BY BELGIANS**

**Government insists However  
That the Recent Disclosures  
of Sir A. Conan Doyle and  
Others are Exaggerated.**

Brussels, Oct. 28.—In reply to M. Vandervelde, the Socialist leader in the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of the Colonies has stated that his inquiries confirmed the charges made recently by an official of a rubber company that between 1907 and 1909, a number of the company's agents tortured and killed many natives in the Congo Independent States and committed other atrocities. The minister, however, added that the charges appeared somewhat exaggerated.

**Judgment Sustained.**  
Toronto, Oct. 28.—The appeal of the Ontario Bank stockholders against the decision of the official referee, Geo. Kappelle, sustaining the validity of the agreement with the Bank of Montreal came up in the Single Court yesterday before Justice Brannon. His Lordship confirmed the referee's decision without hearing argument with a view to the case going to the Court of Appeals.

## "The LEAN YEARS ARE UPON US" JIM HILL



Losing his grip because his hair is growing gray.

He has fallen asleep over the want ad page.

A sneer for the world because it has nothing for him.

Good muscle going to waste on city streets.

### HILL'S WARNING TO THE FARMERS.

We have begun to realize only recently that farming is to a great extent an exact science. The man no longer depends on the whims of nature for his harvest.

Our national supply of food is fundamental to the organization of our social life and to the progress of all our industries.

(Why are millions of men idle? Why does our food cost so much? Why are our cities thronged with poverty-stricken human beings?)

James J. Hill, one of Canada's most distinguished sons, master railroad builder and adviser, has given what he believes to be the right answer to these questions in a 10,000 word article in "The World's Work," issued today by The Doubleday-PAGE Co. The Standard has obtained special permission to give excerpts from this article.

(By James J. Hill.)

The food condition presses upon us now.

A shortage has begun. As far as our food supply is concerned right now the lean years are upon us.

We have to provide for a contingency not distant from us but already present.

Thousands of farmers are seeking homes in the Canadian northwest, overlooking the fact that the land there is cheap and fertile and that the difficulty of securing such lands in the United States.

Yet we retain the land laws under which, for so many years the great heritage of the people has been passing so largely into unworthy hands.

Instead of preserving the fertility of the land, our farmers have gone in search of new soils, to be skinned.

ever profitable, must yield to the lands in usefulness and dignity."

Dr. Johnson could revisit his country today he would find his argument vindicated by an alignment of industries so uneven that business in the streets of our cities is impeded by processions of sauntering men, shouting in wretched concert, "We want work!"

For many years the United States has made the mistake of unduly assisting manufacturing, commerce and other activities that center in the cities, at the expense of the farm. We must preserve jealously the right and possibility of free access to the soil. This is the safeguard not only of national wealth but of natural character.

### What is Left.

Now that there is no longer any want to move on to, what have they left behind?

Since 1899 the average wheat crop in the United States has fallen from 15.8 to 14 bushels an acre. It is a disgraceful record.

The fields of Great Britain yield over 32 bushels of wheat per acre, Germany produces 27.6 bushels per acre. Dr. Samuel Johnson said of England: "Trade and manufacture, how-

ever profitable, must yield to the lands in usefulness and dignity."

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Such close and careful cultivation as will yield the highest profit per acre can best be given to land when it is cultivated in small farms. Ten farmers each cultivating from 40 to 160 acres, with the most approved methods, each can earn a profit equal to that taken from two to three times the same area by slovenly tillage.

To raise the productivity of our soil 50 per cent would be an increase greater in value than the entire volume of our foreign trade.

These results can be brought about by such instruction as we now give

in our technical schools and institutes for the trades.

We cannot wait for the work of the agricultural colleges, because the emergency is one of the present generation.

If I could have my way I should build a couple of workshops less a year. I would take that \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 a year and start at least 1000 agricultural schools in the United States at \$5000 a year each, in the shape of model farms.

It would require a small amount of land, all told, to place a model farm in every agricultural county in the United States.

Although a great deal is heard of the First Church, it may be well to remember that its membership is not so large as that of the Church in Chicago. Out of the First Church in Chicago six other churches have been made while the First Church in New York has not given any other church memberships to the cause.

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The latter course seems impossible. It is feared that its adoption would bring not only the dynasty but also the internal peace of the country into grave peril. Apostasy seems equally impossible in view of the Czar's former engagements with the Pope at the baptism of Prince Boris. Ferdinand has negotiated with the Synod in vain, but the president remains adamant. He no longer demands previous baptism, but absolutely insists on the ritual anointment, which from the point of view of the Roman church is altogether inadmissible. The deadlock seems complete, and Europe's latest King must go without his crown.

### Brought to the End.

For the sake of the coming millions who will be helpless unless each can be furnished with a piece of tillable land, we should see that the speculative abuses which these land laws of ours have fostered are brought to an end.

It is as well assured as any future event can be that the population of the United States will be 200,000,000 by the middle of the present century. Millions of persons now living will see the 200,000,000 persons here.

How are they to be fed?

Suppose the average yearly per capita consumption of wheat is six and one-half bushels. It will then require 1,500,000,000 bushels of wheat for our bread supply. Twice only in our history have we exceeded 700,000,000 bushels.

Possible increase of wheat production by increasing acreage is limited. We have no longer a great area of free public lands.

We will be left practically with a shortage of 400,000,000 bushels. A supply to meet the coming need of bread is nowhere in sight. I have said many times in different articles and addresses that a price of over rather than under \$1 per bushel might be expected hereafter.

Suppose the United States produced 28 bushels per acre, or double its present showing. That would be nothing extraordinary in view of what European countries have done with inferior soils. It would have added 634,000,000 bushels to our product last year.

**In Small Farms.**  
Such close and careful cultivation as will yield the highest profit per acre can best be given to land when it is cultivated in small farms. Ten farmers each cultivating from 40 to 160 acres, with the most approved methods, each can earn a profit equal to that taken from two to three times the same area by slovenly tillage.

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## X-SCIENTISTS SCHEDULED TO SPLIT NOV. 4

**Well Informed Persons Think  
Mrs. Stetson Warned Officials  
of Christian Science  
Revolt.**

New York, Oct. 28.—Persons familiar with the conflict between the First Church of Christ, Scientist, and the Boston officials of the Christian Science movement yesterday said the hosts of leaders had received an unmistakable message that Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson intends on November 4 to lead her followers out of the Christian Science movement.

That solution will not be unwelcome to those church officials who have been instrumental in disciplining Mrs. Stetson and some of her practitioners because apparent when a representative of the Boston officials said:

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