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(When the attention of The Bulletin is called to any misstatement of fact or to any error concerning any man or thing, corrections will cheerfully be made.)

The Next Senate.
 Political writers generally assume that the party carrying the presidential election will also control the next congress, but do not go into details. In the case of the house of representatives this is a reasonable assumption, as the representatives are elected by popular vote from districts divided according to population. This gives assurance that a majority large enough to elect a president would ordinarily carry the house. In the senate, however, the situation is quite different. There are two senators from each state, and these states differ greatly in size.

On the 4th of next March thirty-one senators go out of office, and there are already two vacancies—one from Illinois, caused by the expulsion of Lorimer, and one from Colorado, due to the failure of the legislature to elect a successor to the late Senator Hughes. Of the thirty-one who go out of office thirteen are Democrats and eighteen are Republicans. The present strength of the senate is fifty-one Republicans to forty-three Democrats, a majority of eight. A change of five would thus change the control of the body.

The thirteen Democrats whose terms expire with this congress are: Bacon, Ga.; Bailey, Tex.; Bankhead, Ala.; Davis, Ark.; Foster, La.; Gardner, Me.; Martin, Va.; Owen, Okla.; Paynter, Ky.; Percy, Miss.; Simmons, N. C.; Tillman, S. C.; and Watson, W. Va. Democratic successors have already been elected to three of these. Representative Broussard in the place of Foster, Representative Ohio James instead of Paynter and ex-Governor Vandaman supplanting Percy. Bailey has announced his retirement, but will be succeeded by a Democrat. The others are fairly sure of re-election or of being followed by men of their own party, the only doubt being in the case of Gardner of Maine and Watson of West Virginia. The Democrats should get at least one of the vacancies since they now control the legislature of Colorado.

The eighteen Republicans soon to retire are: Borah, Ida.; Bourne, Ore.; Briggs, N. J.; Brown, Neb.; Burnham, N. H.; Crane, Mass.; Cullum, Ill.; Curtis, Kan.; Dixon, Mont.; Gamble, S. D.; Pughenheim, Colo.; Wanyon, Ia.; Nelson, Minn.; Richardson, Del.; Smith, Mich.; Sanders, Tenn.; Warren, Wyo., and Wetmore, R. I.

The starting of the third party makes it impossible to predict with certainty in regard to more than a very few of these. The control of the next senate is thus frankly in doubt.

Industrial Education.
 Two reports on vocational schooling recently issued in this country are worthy of attention. One is by Edwin G. Copley, former superintendent of the Chicago schools, on the results of a year's study of the vocational schools of Europe. The other is bulletin No. 5 of the Wisconsin state board of industrial education. As a summarizing up of his conclusions Professor Copley says: "The period of childhood—between the years of six and fourteen—should be preserved for general cultural education, with adequate attention to the training of eye and hand. No system of vocational schools should be instituted that will hurry boys and girls out of the elementary school into the vocational schools." In seeming contradiction to this view, however, he goes on to estimate that at 10 per cent—who go into the high schools and universities and adds, "Not every one, however, seems to be conscious of the fact that the great masses who leave school at fourteen—either from choice or from necessity—to enter into vocational life are entitled to as careful consideration in our education as their more fortunate brothers."

The Wisconsin report offers as a remedy for this condition the continuation school as developed in Germany. There it starts in the eighth grade and is compulsory for youth in employment between fourteen and eighteen years of age. The continuation school is vocational in character. It is possible that eventually we shall be compelled to adopt some such compulsory system in this country. That seems the only way to give an adequate education to the vast mass of children who leave school at an early age.

Business is Good.
 Despite the fact that it has not engaged in any circulation-getting schemes, The Bulletin has been growing to "beat the band" in the last six months. It has added several hundred new subscribers to its list and it also has won many new advertisers. Business is good and it's getting better every day. Why was business been so good for The Bulletin? The answer:

The Bulletin, instead of investing its money in circulation schemes, has spent it for improvements. Skip, the Reporter, those funny stories of Charles Fitch and the comic section are three of the features purchased with this money. Are they worth it? We'll leave that to you. The Bulletin will continue in this policy until it is no longer possible to improve the paper, and all its readers will benefit alike. The Bulletin has been growing on merit only. Merit always wins!

The strike of the working girls against profanity on the part of the bosses was promptly won. Hereafter, when the bosses want to swear, will they please go into the basement.

In her breach of promise suit a Chicago girl valued her broken heart at \$10 and the wedding supper at \$100. Which indicates the high cost of living.

This is the season for big fish stories. The latest is that of the Japanese who went fishing off the coast of southern California and nearly landed a coaling station.

The photographs of Jack Roser arrested in the New York murder case, show that he is no American beauty.

VIENNA

Jas. E. Cunningham has returned from a business trip to East St. Louis.

Mrs. P. T. Chapman attended a meeting of the Massac Park Board at Metropolis Wednesday. She is a member of the board representing the Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. John Pellock and children, of Cairo, are guests of her sister, Mrs. John C. Mackey, west of town.

Mrs. Maggie Elkins, of San Juan, is a guest of Misses Emma and Reba Reisman.

Frank L. William has returned to Camden, N. J., where he holds a position in a national bank, after a two weeks' visit here with his parents and other relatives.

Attorney H. A. Spann is in East St. Louis on a business mission.

Lloyd Elkins, employed by the I. C. at Mounds, has returned to his work, after a week's absence on account of sickness.

Mr. Dan Benson, of Chester, is a guest of his brother, Gene, here.

C. M. Davis, of Buncombe, transacted business here Tuesday.

Messrs. J. Spiellock, D. W. Whitteberg and Noel Whitehead have returned from East St. Louis, where they went to take the Shriner's degree in Masonry.

Mr. Roland Slater returned Friday morning to his home in Metropolis, after a few days' visit with his friend, Newt Elkins, Jr.

G. C. Williams and daughter have returned to their home in Kinnaman, Ill., after a few days' visit with his mother, Mrs. S. Williams.

M. C. English and wife, of Grantsburg, were guests of their son and family the past week.

Miss Nadine Hess is visiting her uncle, J. Len Hill, and family in Jacksonville.

Misses Esdie Brown and Lois Gilman visited friends at Buncombe Wednesday.

W. Y. Bradley, after a week's visit here with his family, returned Wednesday to Mounds, where he has good position in the I. C. office.

FOUNTAIN PENS
 By GEORGE FITCH.
 Author of "A Good Old Siwash."

A fountain pen is a mechanical misdemeanor which acts like a fountain when it is carried in the vest pocket and like the Sahara desert when its owner is four miles and 789 yards from an ink bottle.

The fountain pen was invented by a man who has since changed his name and escaped. It consists of a hard rubber barrel of ink and a gold pen with soft flexible points which brail up when written. It also has a cover which comes off automatically when the pen is in the pocket and can be removed by a pair of automobile plinchers when the pen is needed.

When it is feeling well, a fountain pen will write on paper, on the floor, on the clothes of its owner and also on his fingers and thumbs. A man can write twice as much with a fountain pen as he can with an ordinary pen but the other half is not useful.

In order to avert damage suits we will now state that there are also perfect fountain pens which will not only suck up ink out of a bottle but will hold it for years and will not let a drop escape. It is a common sight to see a big brutal man shaking a fountain pen as a terrier does a rat and addressing it in terms which no gentleman would use even to a dumb animal in an effort to make the faithful thing give up some of its precious ink and write.

When the fountain pen was invented the recording angel put in three adding machines and four

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clerks and they got so far behind in the profanity department that he had to give up two summer vacations.

There are also fountain pens which will not only hold their ink when it is not needed but will place it on paper carefully and evenly when asked to. But these pens are always lost. It was undoubtedly a fountain pen instead of the fountain of youth for which Ponce de Leon spent his life in hunting.

The fountain pen is a great con-



"Insists on weeping on its owner's bosom."

venience when a man hasn't one and this is why so many are sold. A good fountain pen, like a good wife, is one of Nature's grandest works and can be admired to an unlimited extent but a pen which insists on weeping on its owner's bosom does not win his affection and sooner or later he gives it away to an enemy with a grin of evil glee.

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visiting his mother in Metropolis. Mrs. L. L. Snoot has returned to her home in Marion, after a few days' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Yandell.

J. W. Jones and Don Mason, of Cypress, were business visitors in Vienna Tuesday.

Jas. S. Mester has gone to Marmaduke, Ark., to visit his son and family.

Miss Anna Craig and Mr. T. H. Miles were married at the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday evening by Eld. J. L. Payne.

Little George Pickard is slowly recovering from a siege of typhoid fever.

Mrs. Lab Morton and daughter, Mary, visited relatives in Goreville the first of the week.

MINISTERS DECRY HELL-FIRE THEORY

Resolution Repudiating Red-Hot Hereafter at Convention of I. B. S. A.

(By the Religious Perambulator, Official Reporter for the I. B. S. A.)
 The hot Mid-Summer Convention of the International Bible Students at Glen Echo Park, Washington, D. C., in passing their now famous Resolution, made so big a noise about "Hell-Fire and Brimstone" that the old ecclesiastical line-up was thoroughly routed and put to flight, and an entirely new formation of forces is now in the making. It surely was a big gun that was fired from Glen Echo into the camp of the stand-paters, and the noise will echo and re-echo throughout the ecclesiastical heavens for some time to come.

Gen. Wm. P. Hall, U. S. A., a brave Indian fighter of the past, in calling for the public repudiation of the hell-fire theory, claimed that to do so would create a situation in America that would enable thousands of Ministers to publicly declare what they freely admit privately. The desired repudiation was made and the general spontaneous response from ministers of all denominations vindicates the General as an excellent tactician.

The present general repudiation of the hell-fire theory by the clergy of the Evangelical Alliance will no doubt be considered by the public as a startling admission, and is in striking contrast with the opinion still held by ninety per cent. of the people who were reared under and taught by these same clergy. The impressions gained in childhood from the Ministers that the Bible was the authority for the fire-and-brimstone hell will be hard to erase. It is acknowledged that seventy-five per cent. of the people reared under sectarian instruction, when arriving at the age of discretion, discard as unchristian and unreasonable the hell-fire mythology of the Middle

ages, and as they believe the Bible responsible for the doctrine, they lose respect for the Bible and for the church, and discard both and join the big congregation composed of detached Christians and skeptics.

The mid-summer Resolution repudiating and repudiating to the ash heap, the red-hot hell fire deception so wonderfully described by Milton and Dante, and pictured by Gustave Dore, will probably be likened unto Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" by Billy Sunday, Gypsy Smith and their kind. It's tough on these gentlemen, too, at this stage of their illustrious career, to be deprived of their hell-fire-works and brimstone, their only argument, their undoing, however, will be a sweet morsel for the Men and Religion Congress people, who have declared against "Itinerant Evangelists."

From among hundreds of recently published expressions from leading clergymen of all denominations at the Washington "anti-hell-fire" Resolution we quote:
 Canon Hopson of Westminster Abbey, in confirming repudiation of the eternal torment doctrine of the "dark ages" said: "I think the American religious public is generations behind us, although I don't say that individual American divines aren't the equals of ours."

The famous R. J. Campbell of London, representing the Non-Conformist view, said: "This seems to me to be a very belated pronouncement. I don't know any clergyman here who believes in eternal punishment; nor do I think any educated clergyman has done so for many years."

Rev. Arthur L. Odell, a St. Louis pastor, said: "I do not know of any Presbyterian minister who believes or preaches this idea. Of course, this literal hell was an idea widely held in earlier years, but the church is breaking away from many of the conceptions of past ages."

Archbishop Glennon, although evading the direct question, leaves the impression that the Catholic clergy go longer believe in literal hell. He said: "It's too hot to talk about such a subject today. As to whether Catholic clergymen preach hell fire, I will say that we preach the faith, and our faith is the faith of the church."

Rev. David S. Phelan, Editor "Western Watchman," stated: "Catholic priests do not preach a hell of fire. The church has not taken a definite position on the subject."

Rev. Dr. James W. Lee, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, stated: "I do not believe in a fire-and-brimstone hell, and I think I have never heard but one sermon in which that belief was expressed and that was down in Georgia years ago."

Rabbi Adolph Rosenthaler is quoted as saying with emphasis: "The resolution passed by the Bible Students at Washington ought to have been passed 1500 years ago. I do not believe in a literal hell of fire, of course. Orthodox Jews do not hold that idea."

Theory is illogical. The "Christian Leaver and Way"

(Concluded on Page Six.)

USING "SHOW ME" PLAN TO TEACH BETTER FARMING

Flying Schoolhouses on Wheels Taking Place of Old-Time Instruction Methods

EXPERTS ARE EMPLOYED

New System May Add \$4,000,000, 000 Annually to Crop Values

Special to The Bulletin.
 Washington, Aug. 18.—Flying schoolhouses on wheels capable of jumping five hundred miles a day, traveling schools set up for a week at a time in small towns for a brief course, under the direction of an Agricultural Department expert in best methods to be applied to the growing of the principal crops of the surrounding farm territory, the demonstration farms on which the doubting Thomas of the rural community is shown the superior results obtainable by scientific methods, and the employment of agricultural experts in every county, for the instruction of farmers in the best methods of handling their soils and cultivating their crops, are the up-to-date methods by which the national and state governments, the railroads and other interests are cooperating in the effort to swell the farm output of the country and at the same time to reduce the high cost of living.

All this has involved a radical change of methods. For years the federal government has been conducting important researches looking to the improvement of agricultural methods and has been embodying the results in pamphlets seldom seen and still more rarely read by the actual tillers of the soil. Now, instead of a pamphlet worded in abstruse terms that the farmer could not understand if he tried, the Department of Agriculture sends out a practical man who puts the facts about improved methods into understandable form, shows the farmer how to apply them and answers his questions. The railroad president, instead of lecturing the farmer on his wastefulness and lack of enterprise, employs a man who knows modern agriculture and send out a special train fitted up with lecture rooms and exhibits where the farmers can gather and can learn just what the new farming may be made to mean to their particular locality. Last year the attendance at such train lectures and demonstrations was over a million. Successful business men who want to do something for the solution of the country's greatest economic problem are contributing funds to aid in the employment of practical demonstrators to show by actual results the advantage of scientific methods of crop rotation and culture. In many localities the farmers themselves, realizing the value of this work, are putting up their own money to carry it on.

New Methods Superior.
 In the minds of those who have studied the subject there is no question as to the superiority of these modern methods which amount to taking the school to the farmer instead of trying to persuade the farmer to go to school and which teach by practical demonstration rather than by theory. Nor is there any question as to the urgent necessity of greatly increasing the output of American farms. This is shown by the tremendous increase in price of all farm products, by the rapid decrease in food exports and the steady rise of food imports, and by the fact that while the average yield of American farms has remained practically stationary there has been a very marked advance in the rate of the yield in the principal countries of Europe.

The average yield per acre last year in the United States was 12.5 bushels of wheat, 15.6 bushels of rye, and 24.4 bushels of oats. The latest available figures giving the average for five years in these crops various European countries are as follows:

	Wheat	Rye	Oats
Belgium	33	37	63
Netherlands	32	25	62
Great Britain	31	26	43
Germany	27	24	46
Denmark	29	26	25
France	20	16.5	31

The average yield of these three crops in European countries therefore was twice the average yield of the United States. It seems almost incredible that the Belgian

farmer, working a soil that has been tilled for centuries, can get 39 bushels of wheat to the acre, while the American, cultivating new fresh land with the best farm machinery in the world gets only 12.5 bushels. The contrast becomes even more striking if we increase in acreage yields in the European countries during the past twenty-five years, amounting in many cases to an actual doubling in average output, is compared with the gain in the United States of less than 5 per cent.

Economists are coming to agree that this is the chief factor in the excessive cost of living in the United States, since while population increased 21 per cent between the last two censuses the aggregate acreage of all the cereal crops increased only 3.5 per cent and the actual yield of these crops in 1909 was but 1.6 per cent greater than in 1899.

Curiously enough the same factor that was instrumental in revolutionizing European agricultural methods and greatly increasing the average yield of European farms has led the way on this side of the Atlantic to the adoption of practical methods of showing the farmer how to get more returns from his acres in place of the inefficient methods earlier in use. In Europe the agricultural renaissance followed the adoption of scientific methods of crop rotation in which a root crop, chiefly the sugar beet, was used in rotation with cereals one year in four. The general culture of root crops systematically encouraged by nearly all the leading nations of Europe taught the farmer to plow deep, cleared the fields of weeds and greatly increased the yield of the crops grown in succeeding seasons on ground thus treated. It changed the whole practice of agriculture and, while it achieved the object which the various governments had in mind in encouraging beet culture, that is to make them independent in the matter of their sugar supply, at the same time it relieved several of these governments of the spectre of bread famines which previously had menaced them. Likewise it was in the struggle to place the beet sugar industry on a successful footing in the United States that the way was blazed for the introduction of the practical methods of inducing the American agriculturist to adopt a better system of handling his lands which is now being put into effect, on a broad scale.

It is only within the past fifteen years that sugar beet culture has become an important commercial activity in the United States. Most of the early attempts to establish the industry on this side of the Atlantic resulted in failure because the farmers would not give the necessary cultivation to the beet crops. To overcome this difficulty the beet sugar manufacturers employed agricultural experts to instruct the farmers on whom they had to depend for their raw material in the best methods of preparing the ground, cultivating and harvesting the crop.

Output is Increased.
 The good effect of this practical instruction was not confined to the sugar beet crop alone, but it resulted in a great increase in the output of the other crops used in rotation with this one. This in turn had its effect on the whole agricultural community. The farmer who saw neighbor growing bigger crops and improving the fertility of his lands at the same time while securing a profitable return from them naturally was quite willing to follow suit. As a result, wherever beet sugar factories have been established an astonishing improvement in the productivity of other crops has followed. Statistics gathered from hundreds of farmers in the various states where the sugar beet industry has been introduced show the following average yield per acre before and after the culture of sugar beets was taken up:

	Before	After	Pct. Increase
Wheat	28.88	43.07	49.1
Corn	41.6	53.1	27.6
Oats	49.9	69.1	37.6
Barley	38.97	59.4	43

It is this feature of its operations that led Dr. Harvey Wiley to describe beet sugar industry recently as the greatest normal school of agriculture ever established in the country and to urge the encouragement of the industry by tariff duties and in all other possible ways.

Thus the beet sugar factories blazed the way to the new agriculture by demonstrating that the farmer was the original man from Missouri, that he had to be shown. The railroads were quick to grasp the point. Bumper crops meant increased freight earnings so the railroads hired farm experts and shipped them through their territories in special trains to talk to the farmers. This has now become a recognized activity in the railroad business. One Rock Island special reached 44, 473 persons in Missouri alone. About 8,000 packages of improved seed corn and 16,000 of cow peas seed were sold from the train at cost by

the State authorities. At a village in Kansas the normal population of 600 increased to 2,000 when the railroad's Wheat Special arrived last year.

That was the genesis of the seed on wheels. Its development rapid. A Breakfast Bacon Special was run through Iowa to encourage the farmers to raise more hogs. Cotton Belt Route ran a "Square Special" southwest from St. Louis to prove to the Arkansians and handle farmers the money-making advantages of raising hogs rather than the razor back variety. Down the Mississippi Valley the Illinois Central sent a Boll Weevil Special to conduct a campaign against this pest of the cotton field. The Harriman lines run six farm trains each year. Last year they were visited by 75,000 persons.

Some of the railroads have established farms to help the farmers. The Great Northern, for instance, conducts 45 experimental farms in cooperation with the owners and also runs one of its own. Similar activities, all seeking to help the farmer by the object-lesson method of instruction, have been inaugurated by a variety of other interests in cooperation. If these efforts lead to a general increase in farm output of the country comparable to that which has been achieved through the efforts of the specialists employed by the beet sugar manufacturers in certain sections will mean an addition of nearly 900,000,000 to the annual value of the crops gathered from American farms.

Mr. W. S. Gunsalus, a farmer living near Fleming, Pa., says he used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in his farm for fourteen years, and that he found it to be an excellent remedy and takes pleasure in recommending it. For sale by all druggists.

WHY WE DETEST PARASITIC
 Feeling of Instinctive Revulsion Justified, for They Are Carriers of Disease.

The feeling of instinctive revulsion against parasites of all kinds which characterizes humanity generally, is which is due to something much more than the mere pain or annoyance their bites might inflict, becomes more interesting as further discoveries show the role of insects in the spread of disease. Unfortunately this natural abhorrence has not been enough to protect man under conditions of poverty and uncleanness from harboring such parasites, and now those who understand how much more than a mere personal annoyance is in question from the presence of parasites must take up the problem so eradicate them.

The possibility of the bug-bug conveying relapsing fever, typhoid and leprosy has been suggested and it is not a parasite of man that may not be a mode of disease conveyance. Flies, fleas, mosquitoes and bugs not only are all under a plea, but most of them are actually demonstrated as ordinary frequent conveyors of diseases of various kinds. Health authorities must now take up the problem of getting rid of insect parasites in order to stamp out disease.—From the Journal of the American Medical Association.

MILK INSPECTION IS NO FANCY
 Incident Showing How Hard It is to Force Sanitary Rules on Idle People.

The trials and tribulations of a milk inspector trying to force insanitary people to live according to sanitary rules are shown in the issue of the Healthologist, the official organ of the Milwaukee health department. The story follows:

"A Milwaukee milk inspector during a farm inspection, came upon a hopelessly filthy, disordered and down. A motherly person with a heart, but firm and weird conviction, listened to the young man's suggestions. Then looking over her spectacles pityingly, she said: "Boy, my mother was ninety-seven years old when she died. She was drier than I am, and lived in a better house and drank dirtier milk. If she could stand it I guess the ain't no reason why I and the folks that get milk from this farm can't stand it too."

And not being able to answer the argument, the milk inspector left kindly withal, but yet voicing indignation over "them there n' fangled ideas of cleanliness."

His Snarl.
 "I see a June bride cut her wedding cake with an heirloom, a Revolutionary sword."
 "Well, if I had the ax of Richard the Lion-Hearted, I believe I could cut the steak you cooked."

Compliment.
 "Miss Passe just doted on the lord of the Vendome hotel."
 "Why so?"
 "Why, when she went there she gave her suite 16."—Puck.

Letting Him Out.
 "She—Excuse me, but tobacco smoking is prohibited here."
 "He—Well, that doesn't affect me. smoke potto parings.—Plegen Blaetter.