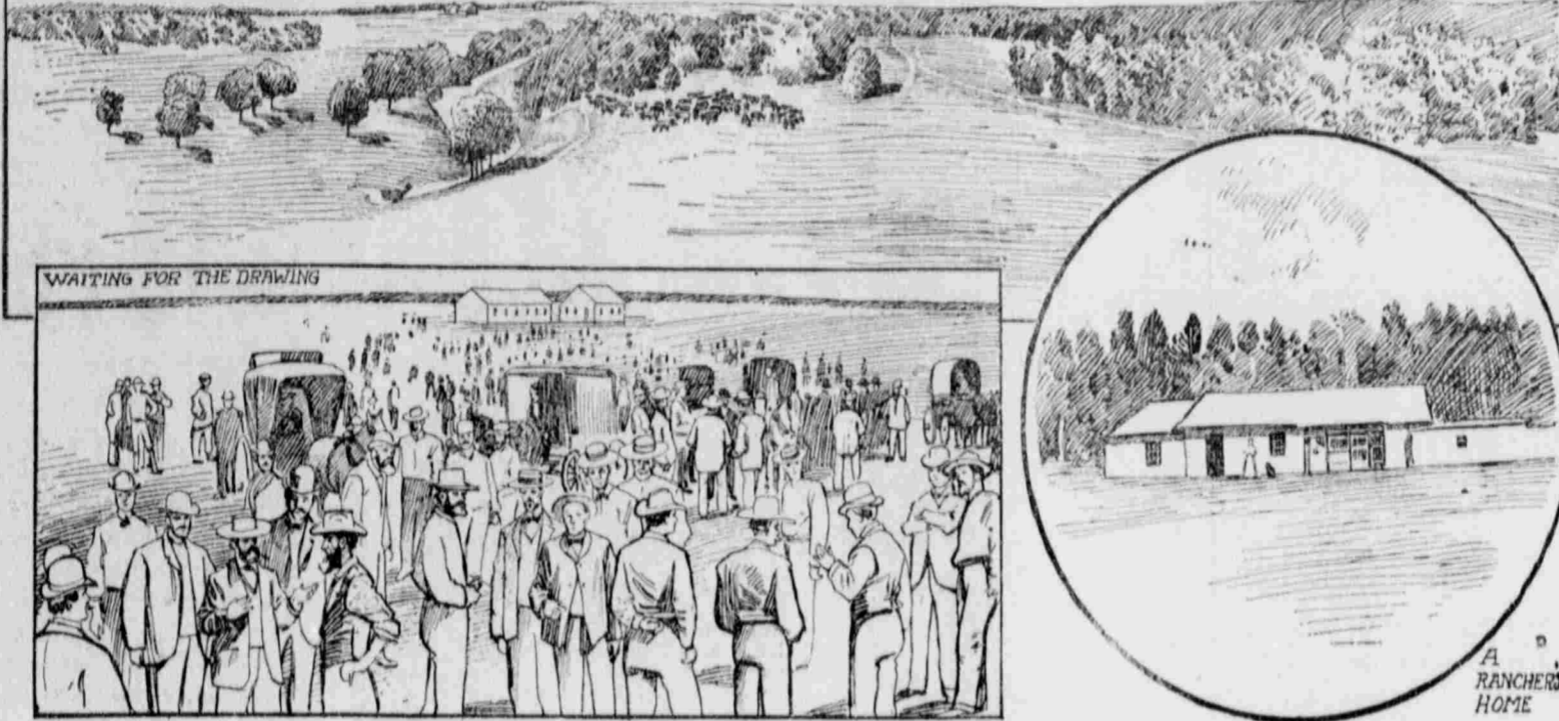


# Rich Lands Shortly to Be Opened to Settlement

**T**HE United States government, always the most liberal distributor of public lands in the world, has found a fresh opportunity to show its generosity in the opening to actual settlement of the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota and the large tract in Nebraska made available by the Kinkaid bill. The Rosebud Indian reservation, which contains only 332,000 acres, is probably the richest body of land that is still under government control. It is also a fact that it is only by coming into possession of some tract formerly allotted as an Indian reservation that the government will be able in future to furnish land that is of distinct agricultural value. Its present holdings are for the most part adapted only to grazing, unless irrigation is employed. The Rosebud land is situated between the Missouri and Niobrara rivers, in the southern part of South Dakota, in the greatest corn belt. Adjacent lands are sold at from \$25 to \$40 an acre. Unsettled land will be disposed of these lands at a nominal sum in easy payments—a dollar per acre in cash, 75 cents per acre in two years and thereafter 75 cents per acre per annum for three years. Registration for these lands will begin July 5 and end on July 23. On registration each applicant will be given a certificate entitling him to examine the land.

A TYPICAL FARM SCENE



WAITING FOR THE DRAWING

Rosebud lands will be made from the registered applicants beginning July 28. Notice will be sent to those drawing numbers one to a hundred to select their land on Aug. 8. Numbers 101 to 200, inclusive, will be notified to do the same on Aug. 9, and so on. Every one who registers will thus have an equal chance.

The Nebraska public land is much greater in extent, but the tract is not adapted to agriculture. It lies in thirty-three counties in the northwestern part of the state and comprises an area as large as Massachusetts and Rhode

Island together—more than 8,500,000 acres. This land has been open to settlers for several years in 160 acre lots, but owing to its poor quality has not proved attractive to the homesteader. It is for this reason that the allotments have been increased to 640 acres. This will be sufficient to enable the owner to go into the cattle raising business. To conserve the right of the actual settlers the Kinkaid law provides that the homesteader cannot relinquish his claim to a grant for five years. This will prevent the cattle barons from obtaining possession of the land for at

least that long. This law becomes operative June 28. As a matter of fact, there is left comparatively little of the public domain open to unrestricted settlement. There remains, of course, in the custody of the government a considerable area of unappropriated land, but it is small compared with the vastness of even a decade ago. This remnant of Uncle Sam's once boundless domain is distributed as follows: Alabama has 300,000 acres of unreserved land. It is mountainous, barren, marshy or sandy. Some of it is pine

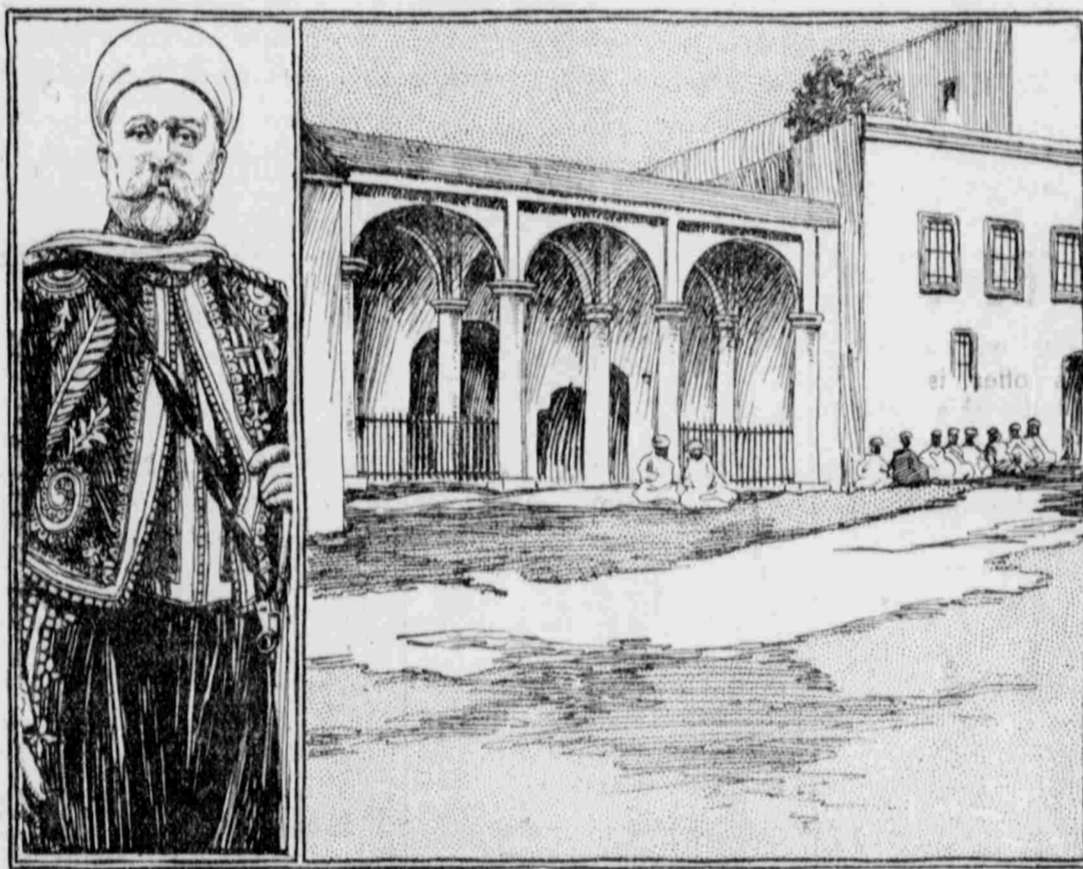
land, and what is otherwise fit for cultivation is too hilly. Arizona has 47,000,000 acres described as mountainous, arid or grazing land. Most of it could be made fertile by irrigation, and the government has in contemplation a scheme to reclaim a large portion of it. A few localities are fairly well adapted to grazing, especially for sheep. Arkansas has about 2,600,000 acres belonging to the public. This land is described in the government record as rolling, swampy or broken timber land. In the central part of the state there is some timbered agricultural land, hilly, but well watered. Petroleum and minerals have been found in this region. California still has 41,000,000 acres of unreserved land. Most of it is rough and broken, some actually mountainous, a little suitable for fruit growing. Some of it is timbered, some contains minerals, but it is not, on the whole, an attractive field for the homesteader. Colorado has 38,000,000 acres lying idle, and some of this land is adapted to farming, with irrigation. The drawback is less difficult to surmount in Colorado than almost anywhere else. Florida's 1,500,000 acres are level and for the most part timbered. The public land in the southern counties is marshy and unavailable for any present day purpose. Idaho, with 42,000,000 acres of government land, has scarcely any tillable soil. The greater part of it is a lava and sagebrush desert. Kansas has 1,000,000 acres of unappropriated land. The reason for this is because the soil is not good enough to encourage settlement. Louisiana is credited with 210,000 acres of the public estate. This remnant is mostly sandy and clay soil of indifferent quality, some of it timbered. Michigan has only 38,000 acres of Uncle Sam's farm. This land is described as very good soil, and the reason it is still vacant is probably to be found in its inaccessibility. Minnesota's 3,500,000 acres have thus far offered no temptation to the home seeker. The land may be rich in minerals, but it is not well adapted to agriculture. In Mississippi there are 150,000 acres of public land, broadly described as agricultural and timbered. Missouri has 270,000 acres of public domain. There is some valley land, but most of it is hilly and timbered and not suitable for agricultural purposes. Montana, with 61,000,000 acres of land which may be pre-empted, can furnish some good farming land. Most of it, however, is only fit for grazing purposes. In Nebraska most of the 8,500,000 acres of land still open to settlement is sandy and of little value for any save grazing purposes. There are perhaps a few small tracts in certain valley regions of fairly good farming land. Nevada has 61,000,000 acres open to newcomers, but they should not be kept ignorant of the fact that sheep raising or mining would be their only opportunity. New Mexico has 55,000,000 acres, mostly arid, a little suitable for grazing. Irrigation would also make valuable a portion of this desert, but it would mean a heavy initial expense. North Dakota has about 15,000,000 acres of public land, some of it prairie, but the land office officials could not in good faith advise a home builder to settle on it. In Oklahoma there remain about 4,000 acres, but most of the land of any value was taken up during the great rush. There is still a little land in Beaver county suitable for grazing purposes. Oregon holds 32,000,000 acres, but it is mostly mountainous and timbered. A small portion can be used for grazing. South Dakota has 11,000,000 acres, nearly all swampy, broken, stony or mountainous. Utah's 42,000,000 acres of public land are not of sufficient value to interest the homesteader. Its mineral wealth is altogether speculative and would require capital to establish it. Washington has 11,000,000 acres of rolling prairie, grazing, mountainous and timbered lands open to settlement. Wisconsin has 129,000 acres which may be pre-empted. If it were desirable property to have it is likely that Uncle Sam's estate in Wisconsin would be even smaller than it is. Wyoming has 43,900,000 acres of public land which might be used, most of it, for grazing. There is also a little fertile land in the valleys.

JOHN L. STILLMAN.

# Unique Mulai Abdul Aziz, the Sultan of Morocco

**D**URING the twelve years that Mulai Abdul Aziz has been sultan of Morocco nothing more likely to stimulate nightmare has happened to him than the peremptiveness of the demand of the United States and England for the release of the American Ion Perdicaris and his British stepson, Cromwell Varley, from the clutches of the bandit Raisuli. Revolution, sedition and privy conspiracy flourish in the atmosphere of an absolutism like the country of the Moors, and every monarch both inherits and bequeaths them. But it is a far more serious matter to be put suddenly into antagonism with two mighty nations. The present ruler of Morocco, now in his twenty-seventh year, has been the subject of more comment than usually falls to the lot of a Barbary despot. This was because from the very day of his accession, when he was fourteen years of age, he has shown a marked preference for certain features of western civilization. This anomaly may be accounted for to a certain extent by the fact that he is the grandson of an Imam of great beauty who became famous for his own volition "light of the harem" at the Moorish court. His mother was a Circassian of much intellectual force and beauty, according to Moroccan standards. The sultan is unusually prepossessing for a Moor. He is tall, erect and of athletic build. His manner is not at all suggestive of the typical Moor, who in spite of his dignity is the most boorish of men; he is affable, easy of access and inclined to break down the barriers which have weighed in his predecessors. Morocco at the time of Abdul's accession was in one sense a promising

field for a reformer; it was virgin soil. From all other points of view it was the most hopeless country under the sun. No one but a man of the most reckless enthusiasm would have attempted it. Over the whole land there had fallen the slumber of at least nine centuries. It was certainly that far behind the world. In no other state was life so insecure, so dependent on each individual's capacity to protect himself and overawe his neighbor. Abdul found himself the ruler of a land so given over to anarchy and blackmail that it was impossible to find an honest man of his own race. Every Moor was subject to instant arrest and imprisonment, from which he could only hope to escape by paying a sum that must beggar him. All the ministers made a practice of dealing in pardons. There was not a railroad or even a four wheeled vehicle in the kingdom. There were few bridges and practically no regular roads. All trade was conducted by mule and camel back. Morocco was at once the most fertile and most squalid state of Barbary. About this time, fortunately for the young sultan's liberal development, there came to the court at Fez a soldier of fortune, a man who might have shared the experiences of Sir Walter Raleigh had he been a contemporary of that worthy. He had lived in a dozen countries, had served in more than one army and possessed a marvelous talent for organization. This clever adventurer, Sir Henry Maclean, a Scotchman, at once won the friendship of the sultan and was assigned the important task of putting the Moroccan army on a respectable footing. This he proceeded to do, and he did it so well and so quickly that it seemed like witchcraft to the superstitious Moors. From Sir Henry it was that Abdul heard the story of the wonderful things in the outer world. To the eager and alert boy it



SIR HENRY MACLEAN. COURT OF JUSTICE, TANGIER.

was as enchanting as the "Arabian Nights." When he was made to realize that these marvels were not miracles, but facts, he was seized with a mighty longing to possess them. Of what avail it to be absolute without the power

to command these things? He would look over the pages of Sir Henry's books and, finding pictured there some enticing figure of modern invention, would summon his cabinet and point to the chosen page, saying, "We desire

this." For answer his Moorish wise men would stroke their beards and shake their heads. From their point of view this dreadful curiosity was an omen of direst evil. The desire to test for himself the in-



THE SULTAN.

genious products of the western world Abdul indulged in extravagances never before dreamed of in Morocco. The never overflowing treasury became absolutely empty, and the youthful sultan on taking stock of his resources found

himself in possession of a dozen automobiles with no roads to speed them over and a sixty foot yacht with a river only thirty feet wide. He also treated himself to a menagerie gathered from all parts of the world at an enormous expense. He filled the royal palaces with a motley collection of modern inventions—telephones, kinesiographs, phonographs and all the electrical devices he could obtain. All this was amusing and possibly instructive for Abdul, but it was the madness of witchcraft to the hoary headed Moslems who were trying to steer the ship of state. Another bold departure from the Moslem practice was even more serious in its consequences. An Englishman was shot one day at Fez without provocation. His slayer, a fanatical tribesman, took refuge in a mosque. According to Moorish custom, he was as safe in that sanctuary as was the sultan in his palace. Abdul, however, did not see fit to take that view of it. He dragged the murderer out of the sanctuary and shot him. Many of the sultan's own soldiers deserted and went over to a pretender who was at that time preparing to make trouble. This shrewd mahdi, making his appearance from nobody knows where, secured much capital out of Abdul's foolhardiness. It gave him opportunity to accuse the young sultan of forsaking the religion of his fathers and following the practices of the hated Nazarenes. Owing to the wily rascal's cleverness and the intrigues of the French, who would like to attach a slice of the sultan's domains to Algeria, Abdul has had plenty to disturb his dreams. To this is now added the complication of the abduction. A less astute despot than Abdul might feel flattered at having attracted international attention, but the sultan knows how unsafe it may be. MELVILLE W. BROWN.

# The Value of the Spy System in Modern Warfare

**T**HE recent summary execution in Manchuria of a number of Japanese and Chinese accused of being spies, together with the occasional report that a too venturesome Muscovite has been stripped of his disguise and made to suffer the penalty of his temerity, brings into consideration the system of espionage followed by nations in time of war. Properly speaking, a spy is an individual commissioned to obtain information regarding an enemy in any way by which it can be accomplished. This leaves him free to choose his own method of doing the work. If he has not already discovered that he is possessed of a conscience, it will be well for him to defer the discovery until a more favorable season. He will find no occasion to make fine distinctions, but must shut both eyes to all moral considerations—must not be tempted, in fact, to refrain from doing a thing because it is wrong. It is an anomalous position for a man or woman of principle, yet principle is a prime requisite for success. It is a humiliating position for a person of mental endowment, yet no one of inferior mind could do the work. There is no similarity between the office of a spy and that of a scout. The latter never loses his military character—first of all, a soldier. He secures his information openly and without deception of any kind. If he loses his life in the prosecution of his assignment he is entitled to a military funeral, with all the ceremonial so dear to the heart of the soldier. He has achieved glory and henceforth is to be remembered as a hero. The spy, on the contrary, having employed methods which are regarded as despicable both



by friend and enemy, has put himself outside the conditions of heroism and is fortunate to be accorded a modicum of sympathy. It is a recognized custom of all civilized nations to classify any person wearing civilian's dress while seeking information in an enemy's country as a spy. In spite of all this—the obloquy which is suggested by the mention of the word, the ignominious ending and the

unsavory fame—there has been no dearth of volunteers. There seems to be a fascination in the game which cannot be attributed alone to the liberal pay that is a feature of this hazardous service. Another remarkable fact connected with the matter is that, although spies are looked upon as outlaws, all nations do not hesitate to employ them. If antiquity could be urged in its justification there would be no difficulty

in establishing its moral worth. It was an ancient expedient when the children of Israel sent men to spy out the land of Canaan. The story of the middle ages is but a record of the growth and rich development of the practice. Americans, with their fine distaste for old world subterfuge, have never been able to conduct the ship of state without making use of this means of obtaining information. Perhaps the period between

the Revolution and the civil war was the time when this government had least use for an organized secret service, but there were many occasions during that long peaceful lapse when the services of the discreet secret agent were in active demand. At the time of the civil war the spy system flourished on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. The adventures of commissioned secret agents of both sexes would make

a library of themselves. Some of them make interesting reading even now—for example, the operations of a certain Miss Ford, who lived at Fairfax Court House, Va., and whose father's home was headquarters for the Union staff officers. Miss Ford was quite a belle among the officers and professed the most ardent Union sentiments. She was so intelligent and so interested in the army's movements that the officers took great pains to acquaint her with all their plans. The only visitor she had was an awkward youth who used to come sometimes and sit on the piazza and talk to her. He was apparently too bashful to talk much to anybody. He was Mosby, the famous guerrilla. He acquired information sufficient to enable him to carry off a number of officers and many fine horses. This was the episode which elicited Lincoln's famous remark to the effect that he could make brigadier generals, but could not make horses. Miss Ford was suspected of duplicity long before her guilt could be established. Her downfall was brought about by another woman, a spy employed by the Union secret service. She went to Miss Ford and represented herself to be a southern woman and asked for protection to reach the Confederate lines. The two women became warm friends. In a burst of confidence Miss Ford showed the spy her commission of aid-de-camp issued by General J. E. R. Stuart. She was immediately arrested, sent to Washington and consigned to the "Old Capitol" prison. She was afterward released and sent back to her home in Virginia. It is a fact, however, that several female spies were shot during the civil war. Captain Turner Ashby was an example of a Confederate commissioned officer who left his command to do volunteer duty as a spy. He went into the camp of General Patterson at Cham-

bersburg disguised as a farmer and riding a plow horse. Once inside the enemy's lines he impersonated a traveling horse doctor, his saddlebags filled with remedies for various equine complaints. He was successful in his attempt, returning at night to the Confederate camp with an immense amount of valuable information. When the war began Pauline Cushman, a beautiful and well known actress, was playing in Nashville. She was suspected of being a Confederate spy and was arrested. She protested vigorously, and to test her she was asked to enter the secret service of the Union. She consented and was at once employed to carry letters between Union commanders. Miss Cushman was given many hazardous commissions by General Rosecrans, who found her both loyal and efficient. She was finally captured, placed on a horse in charge of two scouts and taken to Forrest's quarters. Here she feigned sickness and was left at a house to recover, with a squad of men outside to keep watch of her. She bribed an old negro on the premises to run up and down yelling, "The Yankees are coming!" The ruse was successful, and during the excitement she escaped to the Union lines. One of the most daring of Union spies was James J. Anderson, who was employed by General Buell. His most reckless act was the capture of the locomotive called General, which was exhibited at the Chicago fair. The locomotive was seized at Marietta, Ga., within the enemy's lines. It was run by Anderson almost to Chattanooga, although pursued by a fast train loaded with soldiers, through hostile territory, almost the entire distance. He was overtaken a few miles from his destination and, being in citizen's clothes, was hanged as a spy. ARTHUR ROCKWOOD.

**THINGS JUST AS THEY ARE.** London children become pale, anaemic and feeble not in midsummer, but in February and March, owing to the long continued exclusion of sunshine by the fog. A stationer says that Columbia University from its foundation in 1754 has conferred 17,360 academic year diplomas and 1,400 law degrees. Transparent umbrellas are a late novelty in London. The substance of

which they are made has the color of ivory, and its constitution is a secret of the inventor. Collisions are thus rendered unlikely. Opium was first smoked by the natives of Java, from whom the Chinese learned the habit. There are now 999,443 pensioners in the United States at an annual cost of \$140,000,000 and aggregate expenditure of \$3,000,000,000. The United States

now pays more pensions on account of a war ended thirty-nine years ago than France spends in support of her army. The largest order of merit in the world is the French Legion of Honor, which has a trifle of half a million members. Scientists have arranged for an exhibit of eighty varieties of mosquitoes at the world's fair. Visitors will probably meet them at the hotels. The British admiralty is about to try the experiment of giving a premium to

the workmen in its service who finish a job in the quickest time. Those who do work in the ordinary time will receive the ordinary wages. During 1903 the Paris underground railroad carried 100,107,531 passengers, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year. Of the total number of tickets sold seven-tenths were second class fares. Letters dropped into a box in Paris are delivered in Berlin within an hour and a half and sometimes within thirty-five minutes. They are whisked through tubes by pneumatic power. A credit of \$5,000,000 has been authorized by the Roumanian chamber of deputies for the purchase of quick firing guns. At Dresden recently a blind man crossing a street was struck on the head by a cart. It has now been found that the shock has restored the man's sight. An old Japanese woman whose son was about to leave for the seat of war

took a sword, cut off her hair and gave it to him, with the words: "Take this. Be brave in the face of the enemy and forget that you have a mother." A feature of the outdoor exhibit in the forestry, fish and game department at the world's fair is a model camping ground. Every known kind of tents, camping equipment, weapons, traps and fishing tackle are displayed. There are fourteen different bodies of Lutherans in New York, with 125 ministers. There is now a movement

toward uniting these churches in practical work. Considering their nutritive value, potatoes are about twice as expensive as bread, and milk is even dearer. A deposit of asphalt estimated to contain about 500,000 tons has been discovered on Table mountain, near Cape Town, South Africa. According to an English physician, only 5 per cent of persons who are over eighty years old are large consumers of meat.