

PLANS TO TRANSPORT FORCE TO VERA CRUZ

War Department Sends Officer to Arrange for Ships at Galveston.

TRAINS BEING MADE UP

Southern Pacific Prepares to Rush Troops From Fort Sam Houston.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 12.—Acting under instructions from the War Department Major Robert H. Ellis, chief engineer of Fort Sam Houston, left for Galveston early this morning to make arrangements with steamship companies for transporting troops from Galveston to Vera Cruz in the event intervention into Mexico becomes necessary.

While the contents of the official order were not made public, it is known that the Third Cavalry and two batteries of the Third Field Artillery are scheduled for a movement from San Antonio via Galveston.

The Southern Pacific Railroad has been advised to hold sufficient equipment on hand to take these troops to Galveston in short order. Coach stock cars and freight cars are being gathered in the local yards. Estimates have been made that a total of 180 cars will be necessary for the transportation of the troops to Galveston.

Early in the afternoon the local officials had a number of stock cars placed in the east yard and the bedding of these with hay was begun.

The telegraph wires were also brought into play to ascertain just how much equipment was available in San Antonio in cars for a hurried movement such as this probably will be.

At Fort Sam Houston the probable movement of troops from here to Galveston was not discussed beyond the statement that no order to move has been received from Washington as yet. However, there was an undercurrent of feeling in the garrison, that something might be expected for within the next twenty-four hours.

GOVERNORS ISLAND READY.

Four Companies Prepared to Move on Four Hours Notice.

Four companies of infantry at Governors Island are "held in readiness" to depart immediately for Mexico. The order from Washington to Major-General H. Barry was not specific as to the nature of services that might be expected of the troops.

It was said that the four companies would be ready to board ship or train four hours after notification and that there was a feeling of enthusiasm among officers and men for active service.

It was said at the Army Building yesterday that no specific order had been received from Washington directing the Quartermaster's Department to outfit the Eastern troops which have been asked to hold themselves in readiness for possible service in Mexico. But it was evident that the department was ready to do its part in case the army should be called upon.

Some of the officers figured that it would take at least five days to prepare for a long trip. The four army transports now at Newport News which probably would be used for the soldiers.

Mexico's Consul-General in this city, senior Sobral, said he had not heard from Mexico city in the course of the day and was getting all his information from the newspapers.

OSWEGO TROOPS PREPARED.

Third Infantry Awaits Orders to Proceed to Mexico.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The officers and men of the Third United States Infantry stationed at Fort Ontario here are awaiting orders to proceed to Mexico for service. These orders are expected every hour, and the troops are prepared to move within a short time of their receipt.

The regiment is recruited to its full strength for the first time in several years.

PLATTSBURG GETS ORDERS.

Fifth Infantry Held in Readiness for Instant Transfer.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Orders have been received at the Plattsburg barracks directing that the Fifth Infantry be prepared for instant transfer to some point not stated, but supposed to be Mexico.

The opinion is general among the officers here, however, that there will be no movement from this post, they stating that the present orders are practically the same as those issued at the time of the Mexican scare.

Some enlisted men have received no orders, but it is believed that the post commandant believed there was a probability of orders coming for immediate embarkation of the command.

INDIANA LOOKS FOR WAR.

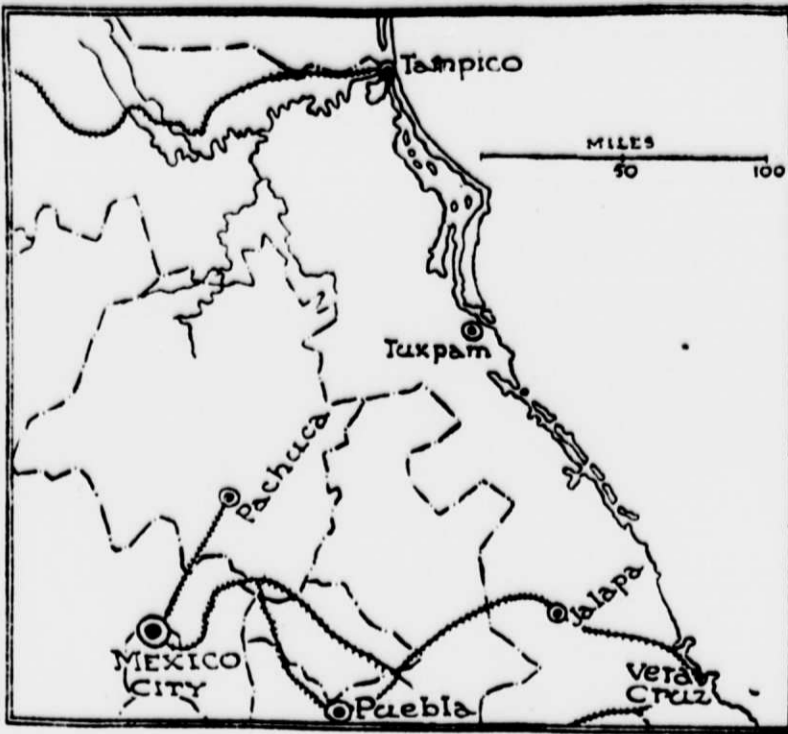
Legislators Consider Having Volunteers Ready to Serve.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12.—Members of both branches of the Legislature were greatly interested in the news from the city of Mexico today, and there was almost a unanimous sentiment that this country would have to intervene before peace could be restored.

The members of the Ways and Means committee discussed the propriety of calling a meeting to consider the question of providing for the Indiana National Guard in the case of war, and several citizens suggested to members of the Legislature that there ought to be some provision made before the body adjourned for equipping Indiana troops and having them ready to arm in case of a call for volunteers by the national Government.

Adj.-Gen. McCoy, who asked for a specific appropriation some days ago, was busy among the legislators trying to impress upon them the necessity for prompt action. The feeling is pronounced that a fight is imminent and that Indiana ought to do her part.

Map Showing Where Warships Are Going



The battleship Virginia is hurrying to Tampico and the battleships Vermont, Nebraska and Georgia to Vera Cruz.

TAFT FACES CRISIS OVER INTERVENTION

Continued from First Page.

Governments that some action is expected of the United States Government if affairs in Mexico city continue to grow more menacing.

To-night President Taft and most of his Cabinet were in Philadelphia, but the President was being hourly informed of the latest official information from Mexico city. Secretary of State Knox and Secretary of War Stimson remained in this city for the purpose of keeping closely in touch with whatever the night might bring forth. Officials of the Department of State remained at their offices waiting anxiously for despatches from Ambassador Wilson, while officials of the army and navy were ready for another midnight summons to their desks.

Four Battleships on Way.

It was made clear to-night that the administration feels it has done all it can do in the present stage of the Mexican situation. The battleship Virginia with Rear Admiral Fisher on board, is being sent to Tampico and the battleships Vermont, Nebraska and Georgia are en route to Vera Cruz with Rear Admiral Fletcher in command. The ships going to Vera Cruz can spare together 3,000 men, if it is found necessary to send detachments and marines ashore upon arrival at the Mexican port.

Four transports of the army—the McClellan, Sumner, Kiptuck and Meade—have been placed in commission at Newport News and are ready to take on board 2,000 soldiers. The First Brigade, First Division, comprising the Third, Fifth and Twenty-fourth regiments of infantry, all quartered in posts in New York State, are under orders to be ready to leave for Newport News on short notice. Practically the entire army, within the continental limits of the United States, is likewise in readiness to mobilize on the Atlantic coast or on the Mexican border on short notice.

These military steps taken to-day were decided on with a view to a limited operation in Mexico. The ships being sent to Mexican waters are primarily for the purpose of attending to the needs of our American and other foreigners who may feel that flight is the only safe course for them to pursue.

Navies May Be Landed.

The naval commanders may go on shore further, however, and land forces on Vera Cruz and Tampico for the purpose of maintaining a means of escape from Mexico city to the Gulf ports. President Taft may even order soldiers of the brigade already designated to reinforce the men of the navy.

Further than this, it can be authoritatively stated, President Taft will not go on his own responsibility. He drew a sharp line between sending relief forces to assist Americans and the sending of a large military and naval force for the purpose of invading Mexico and attempting to put a stop to the frightful disorders in the capital and many other parts of that country.

This latter action he will not attempt to take without putting the entire matter before Congress and leaving it to that body to decide whether the United States shall embark upon a Mexican policy which every military man and every diplomatic official knows would mean a long and costly war with Mexico. As a matter of fact, the lack of funds available for financing a descent upon Mexico, if no other reason, requires that Congress must decide what is to be done.

Deprecate Talk of Invasion.

The highest officials of the Administration greatly depreciate all talk about armed invasion of Mexico under the name of intervention. They declare the gravest consequences might be brought on the nation if loose talk about intervention were indulged in at this critical moment. The fear is expressed that hasty and ill-considered utterances in the United States might arouse the deepest resentment in Mexico and transform the existing internecine warfare into a general onslaught upon Americans wherever found in Mexico.

Members of the President's official family are ready to point out that grave as the present situation there has been this far no intentional molestation of foreigners as such. Even the shellings of the American Consulate in the fighting of yesterday was said to be purely the result of the accident of the location of that building between the lines of conflicting factions have professed their earnest desire to protect American life and property, though in the last few hours admitting their inability to do so.

That the Administration expects not only Americans but other foreigners to be made plain to them in Mexico city is a sound and even killing of Americans whose curiosity may overcome their discretion will not be sufficient to induce the Taft Administration to adopt more drastic measures with regard to Mexico. As long as the casualties among Americans and other foreigners are limited to those who continue needlessly to expose their persons to artillery and rifle fire the Administration will decline to plunge the country into a war.

TAFT FACES CRISIS OVER INTERVENTION

Continued from First Page.

It is the opinion of the Administration that the Mexicans have a perfect right to contest as fiercely as they see fit the control of their capital and its government and that for the United States to demand that fighting in the city cease is meaningless, unless backed up by a determination to engage Mexico in war.

RACE SUICIDE AMONG RICH.

More Voters Than Children in the 21st Ward of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The Twenty-first ward of Chicago, notable for its rich men and contributions to official life in Washington and Chicago, is gradually becoming a childless district, as less than 20 per cent of the inhabitants now are under 21 years of age.

This information is in the report of the community survey by workers under the direction of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. One of the charts shows that the number of registered voters now residing in the Twenty-first ward exceeds the number of minors.

MINSTRELS IN THE CAPITOL.

They Help Delaware Legislators Celebrate Lincoln's Birthdays.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 12.—The Delaware Legislature today celebrated Lincoln's birthday with the aid of a minstrel troupe, orchestra and singers. At a joint session held in the House this afternoon President Marshall of the Senate presided. Senators Bernhard and Corlies, both of Wilmington, read Lincoln's inaugural address and his Gettysburg address respectively.

Then the minstrel band sang patriotic songs to the accompaniment of their orchestra and all of the legislators and auditors joined in the choruses.

ATTACKS BRITISH CABINET.

Magazine Editor Says Members Gambled in Marconi Shares.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—There was a long session today of the Parliamentary committee which is investigating the contract of the Marconi company for a chain of British wireless stations around the world through the colonies.

L. J. Maxse, the editor of the National Review, was examined. He reiterated the insinuations which he had printed in that magazine that members of the Cabinet were implicated in what he called a "shameless gamble" in Marconi company shares. He refused, however, to give the names of his informants or to produce any documents to support his charges.

The committee adopted a resolution that Maxse should be reported for contumacy to the House of Commons. The chairman of the committee subsequently communicated this resolution to Speaker Lowther of the Commons.

KING MENELIK IS ALIVE.

Further News of Fighting in Abyssinia.

ROME, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Addis-Abeba says that during the fighting between the followers of Prince Lijp Iseouan and the guard of King Menelik, the Emperor had the Emperor taken to an underground room and that he was unharmed.

This disproves the report that Menelik is dead.

MISSOURI OIL OUSTER STANDS.

Standard Cannot Do Business in That State.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 12.—The Missouri Supreme Court today refused to modify the judgment of ouster against the Standard Oil Company and the original order of four years ago ousting the company from the State now stands. The decision was concurred in by five judges and two dissented.

The dissenting judges held that to oust the Standard Oil Company from the state would leave the Waters-Pierce Oil Company in control. Henry Clay Pierce, who purchased recently acquired all the holdings in the Waters-Pierce Company. The dissenting judges recommended that a commission be appointed to take testimony and determine what action should be taken in view of the changed condition in the oil situation in Missouri.

The petition to modify the ouster order of four years ago was made by attorneys representing the Standard Oil Company. The court, in overruling the motion, said it now has no power to modify the order as the time limit in which that might have been done has expired. The ouster judgment has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The company paid a fine of \$50,000 assessed by the court but it is allowed to do business in the State on conditions that comply with the laws.

TAFT DROPS MEXICO TO PRAISE LINCOLN

Guest of Philadelphia Union League and E. T. Stotesbury.

OPERA IS GIVEN FOR HIM

Executive Tells Banqueters Some of His Friends Lacked Sincerity.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—After having devoted practically the entire day in Washington to the crisis in Mexico, President Taft, accompanied by most of his Cabinet, took a brief respite from affairs of State to-night and attended the fiftieth anniversary dinner of the Union League.

Following the dinner he was the guest of E. T. Stotesbury, who gave a grand opera in his honor, sung by forty members of the Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company.

Owing to this addition to his program, the President postponed his trip to Washington from 12:15 to 3 P. M.

The President addressed the 1,000 banqueters, in which he paid high tribute to Abraham Lincoln.

He had made arrangements to receive in the banquet hall any important messages that might be forwarded from Washington. The President was greatly interested in such messages came.

During the course of the evening, however, he was shown a number of press despatches concerning the day's developments. He expressed deep regret over the report that two American women had fallen victims to the fighting.

The President reached Philadelphia at 10:30 and was driven direct to the Union League, escorted by the Philadelphia City Troop. He was given a reception in which over 2,000 members of the club participated. The President was accompanied by Secretary Hillis, Major Rhoades and the following members of his Cabinet:

Secretary of the Treasury, MacVane; Attorney-General, Wickham; Postmaster-General, Hitchcock; Secretary of the Navy, Meyer; Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Nagel.

Aside from Secretaries Knox and Stimson, who remained in Washington to handle the Mexican affair, Secretary of the Interior, Fisher and Secretary of Agriculture, Wilson were unable at the last moment to come.

Samuel W. Fairchild, president of the Union Club of New York, who was to speak, was compelled to waive his regrets.

The President started his swan song as President of the United States at the Union League dinner after he had heard himself addressed by President William Taft as the guest of honor, the best compliment ever bestowed.

He also heard his voice drowned with wild cries of "No, no, no!" When he started his answer to President Tilden with the words "Just before my political demise."

"No, no, no!" sounded the diners as they sat upon chairs and broke into cheers with wild cries of "Four years hence, four years hence!"

"I am afraid," answered the President, his face wreathed in smiles, appearing more like a playboy off on a summer vacation than anything else, "I am afraid these are wild cries of friendship and not of judgment."

Then the President changed to a serious and grave speaker of dark days in the White House.

"Sometimes during these last four years," he said, "I fear that I felt the same as Lincoln felt during the four dark years he was there. He had his dark days, the present President also has had dark days and his successor will have dark days."

"To my mind Lincoln was not only straightforward and sincere in heart, but he was the same in brain. I during the last years of his life."

"The permanence of the Republican party depends upon a democratic representative government. There has been discussion in the ranks of the party. We have had a linking, but sometimes a linking done in a good way."

Reference was made to the Democratic administration and the Roosevelt third party movement he said:

"We are a great, strong people and we can stand a great deal and the lesson may have a healthy effect. It may be that those who left us will come back to the sound constitutional principles of government and the sound views of economy policy and its capacity for government to make a declaration with reference to the basic principles that we cannot surrender and I refer to these constitutional principles, the institutions of liberty regulated by law, the constitutional self-restraints imposed by a great intelligent people upon themselves, in order that government should not yield and be overcome by the momentary passion of this or that. These principles we cannot depart from and if we insist on tearing down the Constitution and destroying these institutions that represent self-restraint are permanently out of the Republican party."

"But there is a great body of men who have left us who are yearning to come back, knowing the power of the Republican party for good, knowing its power of organization and its capacity for government. I hope that they will be brought back and that a compromise may be effected with respect to questions that may have vexed us in the convention."

He spoke at length against the referendum and initiative as being opposed to popular government in representation of the masses of the people and declared Lincoln would have held the same views today.

"I do not resent, because there is no use resenting anything, I simply differ from those who claim Lincoln as a trade mark for every nostrum that is offered to change the Government on the theory that human nature is different from what we know it to be."

In concluding the President predicted that Democrats will not be any more perfect than the Republicans have recently been, and predicted that those who left the fold will knock to reenter.

"When they may want to come back to the old Republican party," he said, "the party will go ahead and show the world again another half century of progress unequalled in the history of government."

The Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market.

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SAYS LINCOLN STILL SOLVES OUR WORRIES

Letter of President Taft Read at Republican Club Dinner.

HELD TO CONSTITUTION

Club's President Says Taft Is "The Greatest Winner and the Best Loser."

THE Republican Club of the city of New York held its twenty-seventh annual Lincoln dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. J. Van Vechten (left), president of the club, was toastmaster. Some of those present were William Barnes, Jr., George E. Boer, Otto T. Barnard, William Nelson Cromwell, Frederick G. Corning, Richard T. Davies, Abraham Gruber, Joseph B. Greenhut, Benedict J. Greenhut, Oscar J. Gude, William Loch, Jr., Lucius N. Littauer, J. Edgar Lovcraft, Jacob H. Schiff, Alfred G. Smith, Charles T. Terry and William Williams.

The speakers were the Rev. William Carter, Charles Frederick Scott of John, Kan., Robert F. Thompson and James H. Watson.

Mr. Vechten in proposing a toast, to President Taft said:

"He is the greatest winner and the best loser that any of us have ever known."

He then read a letter from President Taft, suggesting that he could be present, in which Mr. Taft said:

"President Lincoln stood steadfastly by the Constitution. He defended loyally the fundamental law of the land. His steadfastness brought triumph out of the darkest moments of the country. For the lessons handed down to us from Abraham Lincoln, properly applied, still solve the problems of the day and afford for us a greater and freer America."

Mr. Vechten said:

"Some men are trying to take for themselves direct political office from Lincoln. But none can take on himself such a position who has not adhered to the principles of the Constitution. Perhaps no one will ever be as great as Lincoln, but we can say that the present President of the United States has tried to carry out the ideas of the framers of the Constitution and of Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday we celebrate."

Charles Frederick Scott said, speaking of Lincoln:

"In his whole political utterance there was no such word as insurgent. Least of all did it occur to him that some support of himself should be his whole aim of good citizenship."

"Twenty years ago when the Progressive party was on earth for the first time under the guise of Populism, a majority of 80,000 in one campaign downed to a minority of 20,000 in the next, but nevertheless real Republicanism is marching straight on without fear and without apology."

AT LINCOLN'S HOME.

Count Von Bernstorff and Ex-Senator Bailey Make Addresses.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Senator Bailey of Texas were guests and speakers to-night at a banquet in the State Armory given under the auspices of the Lincoln Centennial Association after an all-day celebration by the hotel place and former home of Abraham Lincoln.

Count von Bernstorff was accompanied by delegations of German Americans from St. Louis and Chicago.

Nearly 500 guests were present at the banquet. Thousands filled the armory galleries.

SPOONER SCORES THE RECALL.

Ex-Senator From Wisconsin Speaks at the Graduates Club.

JOHN C. Spooner, former United States Senator from Wisconsin, was the principal speaker at the ninth annual Lincoln dinner of the Graduates Club held at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth street last night. Mr. Spooner turned from his appreciation of Lincoln long enough to give a sharp attack on the present day tendencies of politics.

"The proposed recall of Judges is regarded as nothing less than treason, for it strikes squarely at those very principles upon which our Government is founded," he said.

Mr. Spooner said that the principle of recall of decisions was almost as bad. William E. Pulsifer was toastmaster and other speakers were Peter E. McLaughlin, Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, Charles Alexander Richmond, president of Union College, Willis H. Johnson of the New York Tribune and Hugh Gordon Miller.

LOST MEMORY EIGHT DAYS.

George J. Luhn Returns to His Brooklyn Home.

George J. Luhn, real estate man of the Rugsby section in Brooklyn, who disappeared on February 3, returned on Tuesday night to his home at 1919 Snyder avenue. He was in such a nervous condition when he turned up that his wife summoned Dr. N. L. Damon, the family physician, who after hearing Mr. Luhn's story that he had suffered from an attack of aphasia and did not remember what had happened to him during his eight days absence.

It will be several weeks, according to the physician, before he is in a condition to resume his business affairs. Mr. Luhn says that the last he remembers is that after leaving his office about noon on February 3 he started in a subway train for Manhattan from the 42nd Street station. What followed he cannot recall until Tuesday afternoon, when he found himself in the railroad station at Bridgeport, Conn.

TALK OF M'ADOO FOR THE TREASURY

Dean Bailey of Cornell Mentioned for Secretary of Agriculture.

GARDNER MAY BE DROPPED

Palmer, Burleson, Daniels and Brandeis Still on Congress Leader's Slate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—William G. McAdoo of New York is looked upon by Democratic leaders in Congress as a very strong probability for Secretary of the Treasury. That Mr. McAdoo will be in the new Cabinet is regarded here as almost as certain as that William J. Bryan will be Secretary of State, and that is generally conceded.

In addition to Mr. Bryan and Mr. McAdoo, other Cabinet probabilities as the situation is understood here are Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, who is suggested most frequently for Attorney-General, Congressman Burleson of Texas, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina and Louis D. Brandeis of Boston. Mr. Brandeis is assigned by most of the leaders to the office of Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The latest word is that Senator Gardner of Maine will not be Secretary of Agriculture. This place probably will be offered to a scientific man connected with one of the universities or colleges. The name of Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University, who was at the head of President Roosevelt's Commission on Country Life, is under consideration.

President-elect Wilson has been looking to Chicago for one member of his Cabinet and may decide, according to latest information, to appoint Charles H. Crane, who was one of the heavy contributors to his preliminary campaign and who earlier in the year was one of the promoters of Senator La Follette's boom, other names now being mentioned in the Cabinet gossip at the Capitol are ex-Governor John Burke of North Dakota and ex-Governor E. W. Norris of Montana.

KAISER PROUD OF HIS RYE GROWING

Tells Agriculturists Farmers Fought Around His Barns to Get Seed.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—After his return from Karlsruhe, where he arranged the marriage of his daughter Princess Victoria Louise with Prince Ernest of Cumberland, the Kaiser appeared as a cattle breeding expert. He attended a meeting of the German Agricultural Council and made a speech in which he recounted his successful experiments on his Cuddebeke estate.

The Kaiser was particularly proud of his success in the reclamation of land whereby the value of his property had been greatly enhanced. He declared that he intended to continue his experiments on adjoining land, adding "from which I have selected a ten-acre because he is so good."

His Majesty went on to describe his startling success with a new kind of rye which he first introduced in the early summer of 1910 when all rye along the countryside had been beaten to the ground. He said: "Neighboring farmers used to congregate at the side of the fields gaping at my rye which stood up as straight as the lambs of the Uthens. The people fought around my barns in the fall to get some of it for seed."

The Emperor next described his experiments in crossing European cattle with Indian zebu, which resulted in a hybrid which the Kaiser calls "Bos indicus major." Hagenbeck bought some of the hybrid bulls for use in the colonies. His Majesty concluded by saying that German agriculture was not only able to supply the present population but greater future numbers with bread, meat and potatoes.

"I know," said the Governor, "but the symptoms are perfectly plain and I have been on to them for a long time. There appears to be even a

for continuation."

He was asked if the number of names that have been suggested was increasing and as to the men who have suggested themselves.

"I must say," he replied, "that the number of men who have entered themselves is not very large."

"Of course," was suggested, "an aspirant doesn't usually suggest himself. He gets some one else to do the suggesting."

"I know," said the Governor, "but the symptoms are perfectly plain and I have been on to them for a long time. There appears to be even a

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Advertisement for Kaiser Proud of His Rye Growing, featuring a photograph of the Kaiser and text about his agricultural experiments.

Advertisement for Kaiser Proud of His Rye Growing, continuing the text about his agricultural success.