GOOD ROAD MEETING

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA, WINNIPEG AND GULF HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

From the Capital City, the Various State Institutions and from Many Different Parts of the Sushine State.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Brookings.—The third annual meeting of the South Dakota, Winnipeg to Gulf Highway association is to be held at the auditorium of the Commercial club of the city of Brookings on July 11 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon under the provisions of the state highway commission law passed to the last session of the legislature.

An interesting program has been arranged which will include addresses by Hon. E. C. Issenhuth of Redfield, chairman of the highway commission, and N. O. Monserud of Sioux Falls, member of the commission, who will dedicate and designate this road as the third official state highway of South Dakota. Hon. J. W. Parmley of Ipswich, president of the state highway association, has been invited and undoubtedly will be present.

The South Dakota, Winnipeg to Gulf highway, known as the Red, White and Blue trail, was projected at an enthusiastic meeting held in Sioux Falls in September, 1912. The road as at present marked and improved runs through Jefferson, Elk Point, Beresford, Worthing, Sioux Falls, Dell Rapids, Brookings, Clear Lake, Toronto, LeBolt, Milbank, White Block and on north to Fargo, N. D., and Winnipeg.

Great enthusiasm has been shown all along the route and thousands of dollars have been expended in all the various counties through which the road passes, until today it is one of the best improved routes in the state.

H. F. Brownell, of Sioux Falls, is president of the association, and A. A. Harris, of Brookings, is secretary, and they have in charge the arrangements for the meeting and are enthusiastic over the meeting.

Last year the meeting was held at Big Stone and had an attendance of 300. This year's meeting promises a larger attendance and a greater meeting. Mr. Brownell especially urges road enthusiasts of Sioux Falls and vicinity to arrange to drive through to Brookings for this meeting as he thinks the first city in the state should be largely represented.

GAME PRESERVE INSPECTED.

Gov. Byrne Pleased with Big Tract Near Hermosa.

Rapid City.—Gov. Byrne, State Game Warden Hedrick and Commissioner of School Lands Hefferle have spent several days inspecting the state game preserve near Hermosa and are very much pleased with conditions there. The herd of elk placed there early this spring is in fine shape and the governor favors placing a herd of at least fifty buffalo in the preserve at an early date. Plans are under way for considerable road building through the park, and sites are to be arranged for camping places for tourists. No hunting will be allowed in the park, and the regulations governing it will be quite similar to those in force at Yellowstone National park.

Resolution on Cattle Shipments.

Pierre.—On account of objections on the part of dealers to a former order of the state live stock board, a new order has been issued, known as resolution No. 30, covering shipments of cattle from market centers. The new resolution follows: "All heifers transported from the country of Mexico, the states of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Montana, when not transported direct, in accordance with the requirements of regulation No. 29, may be brought into the state of South Dakota, after having successfully passed the intradermal tuberculin test administered by an inspector of the United States bureau of animal industry, or the state veterinarian or one of his deputies of the state from which such animals come direct to South Dakota. Certificate stating that above test has been administered and affidavit of consignee must be forwarded to the state live stock sanitary board, Pierre, S. D.

Price of Wood Advances.

Philip.—The first clip of this season's wool crop was placed on the market here Tuesday. Although the number of sheep in Stanley county has steadily grown less each year for ten years past, the clip this year is of excellent quality. The price paid local sheepmen, 20 cents, is the best paid since 1908.

Pierre.—The Black and Yellow trail across the central part of the state will be visualized in the auto tags to be used for next year, the department having decided on a tag with a black background and yellow raised numerals for the 1915 tags. Based on a registration of 16,056 automobiles, bids will be asked for 20,000 automobiles numbers for 1915. Two thousand motorcycle and 600 dealers' numbers will be asked for. Beside the 16,056 auto numbers which have been registered, 1,338 motorcycle and 500 dealers' tags have been taken out.

Boys Go to Brookings.

Watertown. — Seventy Codington county school boys, who were chosen by popular election in the rural schools of the county, have left Watertown for Brookings, where they will spend a week in camp on the campus of the State College of Agriculture. The boys are under the care of the Codington County Better Farming association, and while on this outing will be given pratical good farming lessons by the colleg einstructors. June 30 was designated as Codington county day.

HOLDEN'S FAREWELL MESSAGE.

The People Can Make Their Lands Worth from $200 to $400 an Acre.

Hawarden.—On closing his great three-week alfalfa campaign in South Dakota, Prof. Holden gave out the following message to the people of that state:

just closing has been one of the best experiences of my life. In of the best experiences of my life. In bidding farewell to South Dakota, I do so with the hope that I may return again and shake the hands of the good people who have given us such a hospitable welcome. They invited us to come and help them make a greater and more prosperous state and this we have tried to do. The future of South Dakota is in the hands of her own people—the men and women, and the boys and girls who have shown such a keen interest in the efforts to put alfalfa on every farm, to have more silos, more live stock, better schools and better homes. The value of South Dakota land is limited only by the efforts of the people who live on this land. They can make it worth $200, $300 and even $400 an acre. Their day is coming, and many of the young people of South Dakota will live to see it, when land in a good many sections will sell for $400 an acre. Many of the people have abandoned the one crop system—the raising of wheat exclusively—and they will plant more corn and enough alfalfa to balance the corn ration for the dairy cow and beef cattle that they will have on their farms. They must feed their produce means selling fertility off the farm—fertility that should be increased and not diminished. The opportunities in South Dakota are equal to those in Iowa and the sowing of alfalfa on every farm will do more than any one thing to help the people use these opportunities for the greatest profit. I have never met anywhere more intelligent and progressive farmers and business men than right here in South Dakota. Most of them tell me that they were eagerly waiting for this campaign. They had already begun to grow alfalfa, but they wanted to hear the experiences of the men who had successfully grow this wonderful plant in many sections of the country. They wanted to know how best to prepare their seed beds, how best to sow, when and how to cut, and how to put their crops in the barns with the least possible loss of leaves. This information we have tried to give them. We did not come to tell farmers how to farm, but simply to aid them in the things they wanted more information about. South Dakota is just in the beginning of her real prosperity. The growing of alfalfa on hundreds and possibly thousands of grain farms this year and next year will do away with the dread of drouths. Alfalfa is the greatest drouth resister known, and when other crops fail, the people will have alfalfa to feed and live stock to sell. This is the greatest problem before the South Dakota farmer—having something to sell when the wheat crop fails, and this is the problem that alfalfa will help him to solve. All of the campaigners, as well as myself, deeply appreciate the welcome we have received on the farms and in the towns. The people have been kind to us, they have attended the meetings in large numbers and they have listened attentively to what the speakers had to say. All of us want to come back to South Dakota again in the near future and meet these same people whose guests we have been for the last three weeks.

"P. G. Holden."

Citizneship Essay Prize.

Winner.—Miss Ruth Janis, who for a year has been attending the young ladies' seminary at the Indian university, Carlisle, Pa., has been notified by United States Commissioner Cato Sells that she was one of the lucky contestants in the prize citizenship essay contest. She recived a handsome medal from the department, together with letters of congratulation from Commissioner Sells and the supervisor in charge, O. H. Lipps. Miss Ruth is receiving the congratulations of her many friends. She will return to Carlisle in the fall. This is the second prize to be awarded to the Rosebud. Miss Lois Lamoreaux, who graduated from the Sherman Indian institute in California last year, was the recipient of a very handsome medal, won in the prize essay contest.

"Rain of Frogs" Causes Disputes.

Pierre.—The disputed question here is whether a driving shower at this city really "rained frogs," or, from what source the appeared so suddenly, following the dash of rain and hail. None were to be seen about before the shower, and immediately after it had passed they were hopping over the sidewalks and streets by hundreds in certain sections of the city. Whether Observer Rowe says he is certain that frogs do rain down at times, as he found hundreds of them on the top of a large flat roof building at one time following a heavy dashing rain, with certain knowledge that they were not on the roof before that time, as his work called him to that roof a number of times every day.

Sully County "Holding Its Own."

Pierre.—Sully county, in its report to the state vital statistics department, shows a record which can not be duplicated by any county in the state since the establishment of this department. The county's report shows that for the month of June there was not a birth, a deah, a marriage, or a naturalization recorded in that county.

The state insurance department has granted authority to write life insurance in this state to the Old Colony Insurance company of Chicago.

Most South Dakotans send to other states farther south for their strawberries, and do without when the season ends in the south, but A. L. Bryan of near Faith has a strawberry patch of his own which bore heavily this year, samples from the patch measuring four inches in cricumference.

Charles Stewart, a resident of the Sulphur country, was found guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon on Mike Quick, a Bohemian resident of that part of the country, at Sturgis. Stewart was sentenced to serve a sentence of three years in the pen and pay a fine of $200.

CURIOUS RESEMBLANCES IN NATURE

By Robert H. Moulton

TO TRACE in natural objects a resemblance, either structural or pictorial, to other objects with which they have no real connection is a diverting pastime. Moreover, though at first thought it may seem somewhat puerile, it can in fact be turned to good account as a means of stimulating the imagination, and inducing the mind to embark upon a course of truly scientific investigation which may lead to important discoveries. This applies in particular to the training of the youthful student. All those who have gained experience as teachers will readily admit the initial difficulty which exists in arousing the intelligent interest of a class in study. In other words, something is needed to set the machinery of the mind in motion. For example, a flower or an insect, as such, may fail to evoke the desired response. But if we can point out some curious or grotesque likeness which it bears to a familiar creature or thing, we are able from this starting point to lead on by carefully planned stages to such great questions as structure, natural affinity, and adaptation to environment.

When nature is in one of her imitative moods, the products of her workshop frequently bear all the ear-marks of a deliberate fake. Occasionally they seem to have been conceived and executed in a spirit of sportiveness. As an indication of this mood, the remarkable Taira crab of Japan, which has lately attracted the attention of science, stands forth as a conspicuous example.

In Japanese tradition there is a story to the effect that many years ago a great naval battle was fought in the Sea of Japan between a force of pirates and Japanese, resulting in the total destruction of the pirate fleet. The story continues that since that day all of the crabs of a certain species found on that part of the coast have borne on their backs the face of a Japanese warrior.

An examination of one of these crabs reveals at a glance the somewhat startling visage. The human-like face is not only there, and typically oriental in appearance at that, but actually resembles the face of a drowned man, with open mouth and greatly swollen features.

Whether the Japanese idea that the Taira crab offers good evidence of the transmigration of the souls of dead bodies into the bodies of lower animals be accepted or not, the phenomenon described is certainly very interesting. Another curious thing about this crab is the fact that it is equipped on its back with four short supplementary legs, which are shown in the accompanying photograph at the corners of the mouth of the face, so that if accidentally turned upside down, it is able to run quite as well in that fashion as in its ordinary position. The advantages of such an equipment will readily be appreciated by those who have witnessed the awkward efforts of other species of crabs, turtles, and various kinds of bugs to right or propel themselves when lying on their backs.

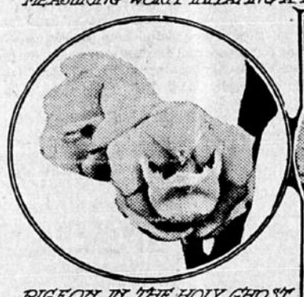
Another remarkable example of typical racial features is found in the earbone of a finback whale which was picked up on a Norway beach. It has all the features of a Scandinavian face, of low caste, with rounded cheek bones, flat nose-bridge, small upper lip and receding jaw. In general appearance, however, the face is more like a death mask than that of a living person. That this was not a freak formation is proved by an examination of the ear-bones of other finback whales at the Smithsonian institution in Washington, all of which have substantially the same form.

In the plant kingdom nature's imitations are equally astonishing and much more numerous than in either the animal or vegetable kingdoms. There are several species of orchids, for instance, bearing popular names which suggest the likeness of the flower to some member of the animal kingdom, among them being the man orchid, the bee orchid, the spider orchid, the lizard orchid, and the holy ghost orchid. While it is true that some of the supposed likenesses are more or less imaginative, others are wonderfully distinct and will bear close scrutiny. This is particularly true of the holy ghost orchid, which contains within each of its blossoms a pigeon with half spread wings. It is necessary to view the blossom from squarely in front, as in the case of the lower blossom shown in the accompanying photograph, to get the full effect of the resemblance. When viewed from this position, the bird is so perfect that it looks as if ready to take flight. The plant, which is a native of the Isthmus of Panama, is very rare, there being perhaps not more than half a dozen specimens in the United States, including two in the greenhouses of the White House at Washington. It grows sturdily, but, in order to thrive, has to be kept in a hothouse with the temperature of a Turkish bath.

In all of the instances referred to above the resemblance is mainly due to the lip or labellum of the bloom. Now orchids rank admittedly among the most highly specialized flowers, while their extraordinary modifications are the result largely if not entirely of insect interference. Many of these flowers depend entirely upon the visits of insects for pollination, and without the aid of these winged emissaries of Cupid they are quite unable to get seed. The labellum is the recognized alighting platform upon which the insect stands while it probes the recesses of the flower in search of nectar; and as orchids are so closely associated with insects, we must assume that the special shape of the labellum in each instance is more or less definitely related to the convenience of the guests that are specially catered for by the flower in question. In certain instances this is actually known to be the case. Throughout the great orchid family the labellum exhibits an almost endless variety of configuration, and we are justified in the assumption that each form is exactly adapted to attract, or uphold, a particular kind of insect.

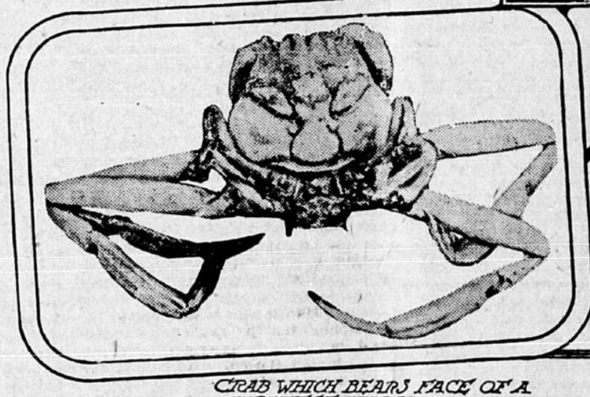
"MEASURING WORM" IMITATING A TWIG

EAR BONE OF A WHALE RESEMBLING A HUMAN MASK



PIGEON IN THE HOLY GHOST ORCHID

VEGETABLE SHEEP IN NEW ZEALAND



CRAB WHICH BEARS FACE OF A JAPANESE WARRIOR

THE FAMOUS "SCYTHIAN LAMB" WHICH IMITATES A SHEEP

CHRYSALIS OF A BUTTERFLY, AN EXTRAORDINARY RESEMBLANCE TO A HUMAN FACE

Most young people are familiar with the canary-bird flower or common canary creeper, and here again we find that the unusual form of the blossom is due to insect visits. The blooms of this group of plants seem especially designed to meet the needs of long-tongued moths, which seldom or never settle on the flower, but hover in front of it, lightly poised on their rapidly-moving wings. While in this position the tongue is unrolled and thrust far back into the "spur" of the flower where the nectar is stored. Meanwhile, the head or body of the moth comes into contact with the pistil or stamens, and pollen is deposited or removed, as the case may be.

A very curious plant, which has been famous since ancient times, is the "Scythian lamb"—otherwise known as the "vegetable lamb," or by the Chinese as the "golden-haired dog." It looks remarkably like an animal, and in early days was popularly supposed to combine in some mysterious way the attributes of animal and plant. The belief was that it sprang from a seed and turned on its root until it devoured all green food within reach, whereupon it perished of starvation. As a matter of fact, it is merely the root stock of a plant, which, densely covered with soft, golden-brown hairs, suggests a likeness to a quadruped.

A strange plant found in New Zealand is known as the "vegetable sheep" because of its wool-like foliage. In fact, the vegetable kingdom offers an almost endless variety of curious imitations. The seed-pods of the common garden snapdragon look exactly like small human heads arranged on the stalks like "poles of skulls," such as are set up in certain countries where head-hunting is a popular amusement. These show not merely the head and face, but dried portions of the scalp, eyelids and lips. Their color is like that of mummied heads.

The insect world is full of mimicry. Butterflies that imitate dead leaves are familiar, and the same may be said of the "walking stick," which bears so close a likeness to a twig that, though common enough in the woods, it is rarely detected or captured. The "measuring worm" assumes the attitude of a twig, and remains motionless for hours together. Moths, to protect themselves against enemies, mimic wasps, and other insects adopt the aspect of the spider.

Native to Africa is a remarkable insect, a species of Spalgis, the chrysalis of which looks like the head of a chimpanzee. Even the hair and the pupils of the eyes are shown. But more wonderful yet is the chrysalis of a butterfly, Feniscea, which is a likeness, seemingly a mask, of the Roman king, Tarquin.

TELLS OF DROWNING ELEPHANTS

"Did you ever hear the terrorized trumpeting of a herd of drowning elephants?" asked W. J. Williams of Peru, Ind., at the Willard. "If you never heard the piteous cries of dying beasts, you have escaped one of the most heartrending experiences that ever comes to civilized man. I was in Peru during the flood of 1913, when the Wabash river rose to unknown heights, causing tremendous destruction of property. Peru is the winter headquarters of the Wallace and Hagenback circus, and when it was found that the water was coming higher than had ever been known before, the fourteen elephants in the circus were unchained and let go to take care of themselves. Three of them managed to reach a small mound where they stood in the water with their trunks elevated till the end of the flood, but the other eleven were drowned.

"With the water rushing through the streets, and the people of the city marooned in the second stories of the houses, the elephants swam around for hours, trumpeting in terror and sticking their trunks into the open windows of the houses in their efforts to find some spot of safety. They cried like children and one could almost understand their language as they pleaded for the help which could not be given them, for not one of them could be taken in through a door or window out of the flood. They acted more like human beings than beasts, and it was almost as pitiful to see them go down under the muddy waters, one by one, as it was to see a human being washed from a roof.

"I shall never forget their dying cries as they sought the safety which could not be found in that flat country, where the whole surface of the earth was submerged.

"Back in the big circus menagerie, however, there was even a more tragic scene. When the water came up into the cages of the animals they all became frantic from fear.

"Lions and tigers roared and dashed themselves against the bars of their cages till it was feared they would escape and swim to places of human refuge, where they would destroy many lives.

"Iron bars were bent by the beasts in their fury and as the water rose higher their terror and their strength increased. When it was seen that nothing could be done and that lives of persons in the city were being endangered, the manager of the menagerie went from cage to cage with a rifle and shot one after another of the monarchs of the jungle till all were dead. It cost the circus a fortune, but many human lives were saved."

"BREAKS" THAT CAUSE SMILE

Three Bright Samples of the Unconscious Humor of the Small Household Idols.

One of the most embarrassing situations in which I was ever placed, says Hilda Cowham, the artist, in the Strand, was caused by a niece of mine, whose father was a clergyman, and whom I took to church for the first time. She did not in the least know what her father did, and for a long time did not observe him. But, after sitting quietly beside me for some time, hardly daring to raise her eyes, because I told her she must be quiet or she would not go to church again, she suddenly, in the middle of the sermon, looked up and saw him and screamed, "Auntie, look, there's daddy up there! And whatever is he yelling about?"

Which reminds me of two little nephews of mine who were taken to a churchyard by a very old and pious aunt. She, thinking to impress the surroundings on them, said, "You know, Jack and Fred, it is only the body that lies here. Now, what part of him goes to heaven?" "His head, I suppose."

There are probably many mothers who have had cause to smile at the quaint additions which their children at times have made to their prayers. A little friend of mine was once taken to a ventriloquial entertainment, which impressed her very much. While saying her prayers that night she asked God to look after all her brothers and sisters and make her a good girl. Then there was a pause, and one heard, sotto voce, "All right."

Admiral Known as Fighter.

Rear-Admiral Henry Thomas Mayo, whose demand that the Huerta government salute the American flag led to the taking of Vera Cruz, is a native of Vermont. He has been in the navy for forty years, is a quiet and unassuming man, slow to anger, but when aroused is counted as a first rate two-handed fighter.

NEW METHOD BEING TAUGHT

Cincinnati Schools Equipped With Bathing Pools Are Teaching Swimming With a Circular Trolley.

Cincinnati.—A new system of teaching boys and girls how to swim, instituted in certain Cincinnati schools equipped with bathing pools, is thus described by the Scientific American: An apparatus is employed consisting of an oval track secured to the ceiling over the pool. A dozen trolleys run on the track, and from each depends a rope with a belt attacked. Twelve pupils fasten the belts around their waists and the swimming lesson is on.

They go through the motions of "sailor fashion" and the "Australian crawl" as per the direction of the swimming instructor, who keeps watch from around the edge of the pool. They cannot sink, so the only thing remaining for them to do is to swim.

Cincinnati Swimming Trolley.

This "water merry-go-round" has proved so successful that others like it are to be installed in schools where a bathing pool is a part of the equipment.

WINS BATTLE WITH SEA BAT

Fourteen Feet Across the Back, It Towed a Gasoline Launch for Six Hours.

Mobile, Ala.—A great sea bat weighing more than a ton was captured in Mobile bay by Thomas C. Cairns of Birmingham after an all-day battle, and 25 men hauled it out at Bayou la Batre. It had towed a powerful gasoline launch for six hours.

The fish was 14 feet across the back and ten feet six inches from the mouth to the beginning of the tail. Though it was not weighed, old fishermen believe that it is the largest specimen ever landed in the Gulf of Mexico. The other one caught near Mobile weighed 2,500 pounds, it is said. This was 50 years ago.

Mr. Cairns says that the fish was sighted off Dauphin island in the early morning. The launch was driven alongside and a harpoon thrown into the fish. The harpoon was attached to 600 feet of one-quarter inch sash cord. The fish towed the 18-foot launch occupied by Mr. Cairns and the boatman, developing a high rate of speed. Several times when the fish would come to the surface Mr. Cairns would fire at it with a 38-caliber revolver, but with apparently no effect.

Finally, late in the afternoon, the fish was tired out and towed alongside the tug Laura. Next morning the Lanura towed the launch and the devil fish into Bayou la Batre. Mr. Cairns says the harpoon lines were put over the stern of the launch and the engine run ahead for six hours in an effort to tire out the monster.

When Bayou la Batre was reached it required 25 men to haul the monster up on the beach. No scales large enough to weigh the fish were available at Bayou la Batre, but old fishermen guessed the weight of the monster, sometimes called a sea bat, at more than 2,000 pounds.

SLAYS MANY WILD ANIMALS

In Six Months Oregon Hunter Has Killed Panthers, Wildcats and Five Bears.

Port Oxford, Ore. — Within six months E. L. White of this place has proved himself a successful hunter of predatory animals, and his dogs have treed and he has killed five bears, five panthers, and a goodly number of wildcats.

He recently spent several days up on Sixes river, and killed a female panther that had destroyed many sheep and deer in that locality. She had often been run with dogs and had learned to elude them by springing from tree to tree and from stump to log, then dodging and running in a different direction.

Before the big cat was killed several photographs were taken as it was snarling and showing its teeth at the hunters.

DIGGING IN FOSSIL FIELD

Specimen of Moropus Is Object of Excavators at Agate (Neb.) Fossil Fields.

New York.—The fossil field at Agate, Neb., is to be searched for specimens of the ancient moropus, a big clawed ungulate, said to have existed 1,500,000 years ago. The American Museum of Natural History desires a specimen and is to send a party headed by Albert Thompson to look for it.

Mr. Thompson has passed three seasons in this field prospecting for examples of the moropus. Near Agate valuable specimens have been excavated. It was in this regin that the Carnegie museum found material for a moropus skeleton, now mounted in the institution.

According to the restored specimens, the moropus suggests the body of a rhinoceros, the head and neck of a horse and the claws of an armidillo.

Bees Rout Trolley Car Passengers.

Cincinnati.—A swarm of bees dislodged by college students attacked a trolley car and put the passengers and crew to flight.