

THE APPEAL KEEPS IN FRONT BECAUSE: 1-It aims to publish all the news possible. 2-It does so impartially, wasting no words. 3-Its correspondents are able and energetic.

THE APPEAL

THE APPEAL STEADILY GAINS BECAUSE: 4-It is the organ of ALL Afro-Americans. 5-It is not controlled by any ring or clique. 6-It asks no support but the people's.

VOL. 27, NO. 11.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1911.

\$2.40 PER YEAR.

The World's Wonders

STRANGE THINGS FOUND IN VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE EARTH

Formosa Wedding Ceremony



Recently a strange and fascinating ceremony took place at the Japanese Exhibition in London—the marriage of two natives of Formosa in the manner of their queer country. The culminating feature of the rite came when the bride and groom drank together from the marriage cups which are connected by a wooden bar. The Formosans objected strenuously to being photographed, fearing the evil eye.

FUNERAL OF THE WRONG MAN

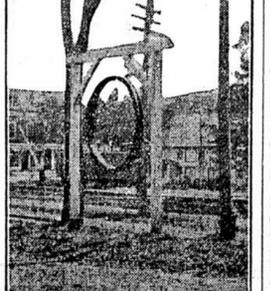
A strange tangle up resulted at New York recently owing to a mistake in the identification of a dead man. George Becker learned from the authorities of a city hospital that his brother John, who had been an inmate, had suddenly died. Mr. Becker called upon an undertaker and asked him to prepare the body for burial. Relatives and friends were asked to attend the funeral. When he reached the undertaking establishment he found that his brother's features were much distorted and that he had aged apparently about forty years. Becker hurried to the hospital to learn the cause of the sudden change. As he entered the hospital, he got a glad shock which took his breath away as he was confronted by his brother. After a talk with the superintendent it developed that the institution had been caring for two persons of the same name, and the authorities had notified the relatives of the wrong man.

MOVING PICTURES TEACH WAR

Moving picture shows especially designed to foster patriotic and warlike sentiments have been placed on view in Berlin. The idea originated with the German Patriotic society, whose aim is to educate the people in the matter of tactics and strategy on the battlefield and to make the object of different movements of troops plain to the lay mind. The first show was a cinematograph demonstration of "How we won the day at Sedan," with verbal explanations by two army officers. Evidently it is not to Germany that Andrew Carnegie must look for support of his peace ideals.

ODD THING IN FIRE ALARMS

Some genius in Millertown, N. Y., devised for that little place a most effective fire alarm by hanging up a steel tire taken from a locomotive wheel. When it is struck with a



hammer the contrivance makes a terrific din. This device has been copied by other villages and has proved entirely adequate, but it has to be protected from the mischievous small boy.

NOVEL "CONVIVIAL CLOCK" AN ODD TRIPLE ALLIANCE



Six Oklahomans, three sisters and three brothers, have, through a wedding ceremony, established a "triple alliance." The marriage of John Peck, Henry C. Peck and Bert L. Peck, brothers, respectively, to the Misses Nellie Walker, Zell Walker and Amie Walker, sisters, took place at the home of the brides' parents at Enid, the other week. The Walkers and the Pecks are two of the best established families in the rich farming country around Arapahoe. Such states as Kansas and Oklahoma, where prohibition rules, probably have no need for the convivial clock as a horrible example. But it may still find a place in Missouri, Texas and other states where the "dry" forces have not won complete victories. The main feature of this unique clock consists of a crystal goblet filled with water and marked around the top with the hours. It revolves slowly. In the goblet is placed a carved figure of wood, with one hand made of iron, a drunken leech on its face. Another figure, also that of an obviously intoxicated person stands outside and apparently attempts to grasp the hand of the individual in the water—presumably for the purpose of helping him off of his new form of "water wagon." He never succeeds, but the result is that the hand of the figure in the water is always pointing to the hour. The attraction which brings this condition about is a magnet in the hands of the upright figure, which acts on the iron hand.

SAVED BY ARTIFICIAL ARM

An amusing incident occurred in Buffalo the other week. While on his way home, Joseph Loverick was suddenly attacked by a bandit, who shouted: "Money or your life. Hands up!" Loverick complied with one arm, but the other he could not raise as it was artificial. Uttering dire threats, the highwayman grabbed him by the hand which he had not raised and gave it a sharp wrench. That was all that was necessary. The arm fell off in the highwayman's grasp, and turning in horror the bandit fled, shrieking with terror, and disappeared in the darkness.

MANGLED HERO SEVERES ARM

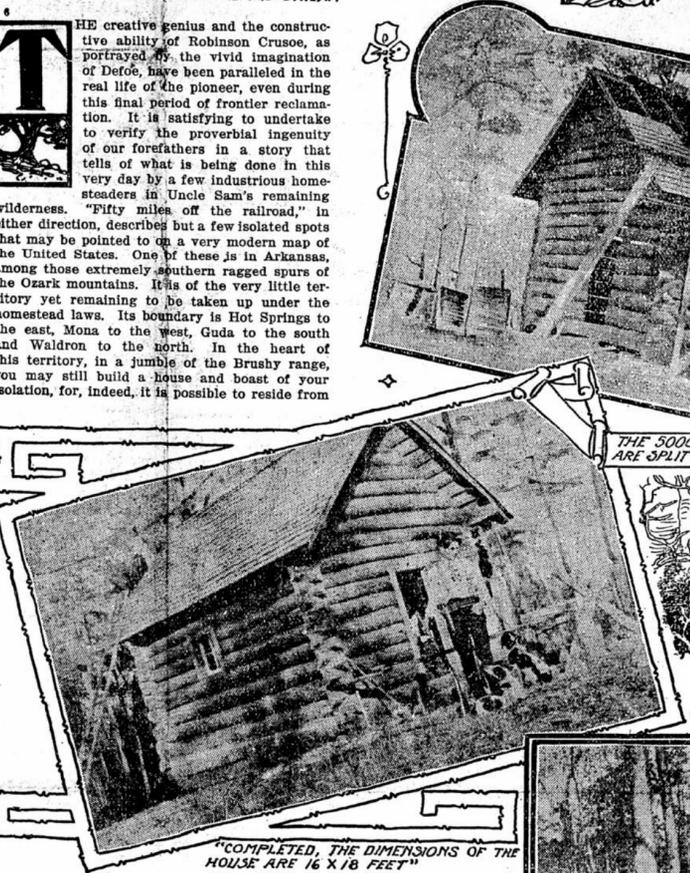
To save his life, Charles Deaton, a Champagn county, Ohio, farmer, cut off his arm with a pocket knife. He was caught in a corn shredder, and his companions found that they were unable to release the arm without taking the machine apart. Deaton realized that he must bleed to death unless he was freed from the machine's grip.

Largest Herd of Buffalo Left



Out near Wainwright, Alberta, on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, has been established a great park containing 107,000 acres, in which is pastured the largest herd of buffalo in the world. The park is 25 miles across, and is enclosed by a wire fence eight feet high and 73 miles long. When the fence was completed it was found that several wild elk and wapiti also had been shut in.

TWENTIETH-CENTURY PIONEERING BY GEORGE SHERMAN



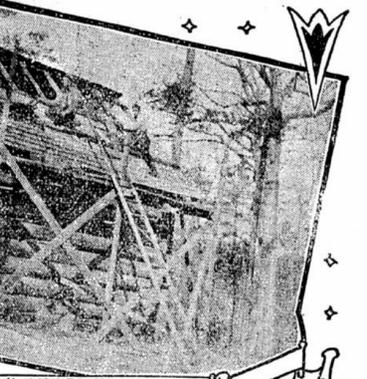
Completed, the dimensions of the house are 16 x 18 feet

eight to ten miles distant from your nearest neighbor. If you should so choose to settle, among a group of steep up-and-downs, quite remote from a wagon road, a little nearer to a trail, and yet a greater and laborious overland distance from a sawmill, it is obvious that you will have to depend, to a great degree, upon your own resources and upon your ability to create with your own hands from those things which nature has provided in a well-wooded country. Imagine yourself placed in one of these valleys or upon one of these foothills, with no greater amount of baggage, tools and provisions than could be conveyed over a country of this character with a yoke of oxen. Then, to be commanded, "Here is the forest and all it contains; go, prepare for yourself your future abode." This is a story of home making under such conditions. The progress of the work is illustrated and in its completion no other than the raw materials of the forest entered into the structure and its furnishings, save a small amount of hardware and incidentals forming a portion of the initial supplies brought in as a settler's outfit. Two young men, homesteaders, both city bred, completed the entire work, unassisted. Of the tools used the double-bitted ax performed the greater portion of the heavy work. It followed in the wake of the cross-cut saw after the felling of the trees, and, from then on was the chief implement of construction. With it every duty of preparing the logs for raising them into their positions in the building was most adequately performed. First it scored the logs lengthwise, on two opposite sides, ready for wedging and splitting into semicircular halves. Then it followed as the tool for hewing the flat surfaces of the half-logs, which, completed, formed the smooth inside walls of the dwelling. After each log had been raised into position came the task of "notching down," which required even more skill in the use of an ax. Those few of the native inhabitants of the forest who are most proficient in making the dovetailed notches which are necessary in completing a perfect set of interlocking timbers are known as "corner men." At a native house raising the ones chosen for the work are usually skilled woodsmen residing in widely separated settlements among the hills. How well this part of the work was done by two young men totally unaccustomed to pioneer life is better illustrated in the series of photographs which shows each successive operation of preparing the logs and raising the framework of the structure. In going on to the flooring, shingling, window framing, partitioning, finishing and furnishing you would know how it was all accomplished in the absence of the products of a saw and planing mill or any of the manufactures so essential to building construction and home making. Five very common tools constituted the board-making outfit. This primitive substitute for a sawmill included an ax; two or three steel wedges and as many, hand made, of hickory; a frow, with hickory handle, the blade made of a section of iron tire; a mallet and a 'maul, each cut from unseasoned hickory timber. The selection of perfect "board trees" is guess work to a degree, as practiced by the natives. Out of every four trees chosen by the woodsman's system of identifying marks, usually only one is perfectly adaptable to board making by the method of splitting with mallet and frow. The most reliable way to select the right kind of timber is to observe the general trend of the crevices in the bark. The course of these lines should be nearly perpendicular with the trunk. Another good method of judging a straight-grained trunk is to note the distribution and the general design of the scaly, turtle-shell patches

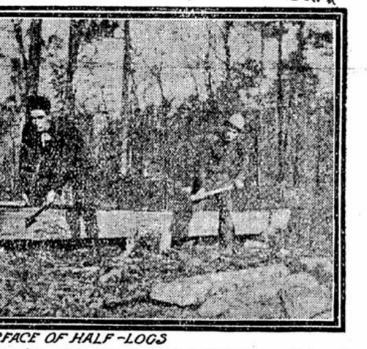
of bark. These scales should be long and narrow, and their design should show a reasonable amount of regularity. The trend of these patches of bark scale should deviate but slightly from the perpendicular. It is impossible to split a perfect board from a log in which the markings and bark scales are inclined to encircle the trunk like a corkscrew. Nor is it always possible to make perfect boards, even if the markings of the bark are in accord with governing rules. Native intuition, difficult to define, aids considerably in selecting the best trees. The practice of "chipping" is a final test. In the most remote forests, many miles from a railroad, it is difficult to find an area, even on the crest of a mountain, that has not been penetrated by the pioneer in search of splitting timber. Far from the nearest settlement, in the depth of a virgin forest, the intrepid hunter frequently observes these notches for board trees, even when there is entire absence of other signs of advancing civilization. Out of 21 trees selected and chipped, while observing these rules, 17 were discarded. The remaining four supplied all the lumber necessary to complete the building operations and a sufficient quantity of choice boards for the mission furnishings. After sawing into eight and ten foot lengths the logs were rolled into position for splitting. Then followed the scoring preparatory to splitting with mallet, maul and wedges. In the diagram of a cross-section of a piece of pine board the entering wedge points the line of the first seam which separates the semi-circular halves. The timber is then quartered and again split the third time. An 18-inch log will produce eight well-shaped bolts, the most practical and convenient size for splitting with a frow. Each of these bolts is placed upright into an oak crotch, which is staked firmly to the ground to act as a support in prying. The cutting edge of the frow blade is the lower side of the tool when the handle is held upright with the blade resting across the V-shaped end of the bolt. The heart is waste, which is split from the bolt with a wedge. When the cutting edge of the frow blade is placed across these markings the upper or broad edge of the blade is tapped gently with the mallet. This operation starts the blade opening a seam and is entered deeper with little exertion. Ten or fifteen seconds of this prying operation will release a perfectly smooth board from the bolt. All of the lumber used in the building operations was produced by this method. The same process was applied to shingle making. The 5,000 1/4-inch boards required for roofing purposes, all split from 18-inch log lengths, were turned out by two operators with mallet and frow in a day and a half. Other timbers required, such as the solid oak foundation sills, the pine sleepers, or flooring supports, the joists and the rafters, were all hand-hewn with a broadax from unseasoned trunks. The work bench for hand planing and finishing lumber was improvised from a half-log, 24 inches in diameter, mounted on two large stumps and pegs were used also, to an extent, as a substitute for nails and screws in the building operations. An abbreviated assortment of carpenter's and cabinet maker's tools constituted the outfit. Completed, the dimensions of the house are

16x18 feet and there is a second story and also a kitchen and bathroom annex. The wing is eight feet wide and extends the length of one end of the house.

The main living room is most ingeniously arranged for both convenience and comfort. It is at once convertible into either a sitting room, a dining room or a bachelor's den. In one corner of this room is a broad, turning stairway, easy to ascend, with a rustic balustrade, artistically designed—all made of young hickory. The variegated colorings of the natural bark appear as if oxidized, which lends a feeling of soft warmth and comfort. The cozy corner is diagonally opposite the stairway. Its overhanging shelves are at once a gallery of interesting photographic studies and a miniature museum of natural history. They are a repository for a collection of Indian pottery, flint arrow heads and implements, queer freaks of vegetation, fascinating bits of strange mineral formations, brilliant plumage of rare birds, hawk's claws, antlers and a variety of



THE 5000 1/4-INCH ROOFING BOARDS ARE SPLIT FROM 18-INCH LOG LENGTHS



HEWING FLAT SURFACE OF HALF-LOGS

curious, each one of them a pleasant reminder of some little adventure or of an exciting chase through the forest. The cozy corner is fitted with a mission seat and all its appurtenances are in the same style and design. Within this corner one may enjoy the all-pervading solace of knowing the reality of one's surroundings. The imagination is undisturbed by the vision of a furniture factor's process of imitating the craftsmanship of the pioneer. A mass of cushions, some filled with pine needles and others stuffed with wild-duck feathers, create a desire to tarry for a rest in good, old-fashioned comfort. A gun rack, cartridge belts, holsters and other of the articles of a hunter's paraphernalia decorate the walls on each side of this inviting nook. Tables, chairs, bookcase and writing desk are all in accord and all hand made of raw materials. A few clever articles of convertible furniture lend considerable freedom and convenience in a room that otherwise would be overcrowded. Among these is a screened dummy elevator which takes the place of cellar and refrigerator and which may be readily converted into a kitchen table, when required, in carving meats, kneading dough and for other culinary purposes. The elevator carriage is four feet in height, with a series of shelves, and it is so constructed that its top forms a square panel in the floor when the carriage is lowered out of view. The whole thing is so well balanced with weights operated by cords and pulleys that it requires but little effort, with one finger in an iron ring, to raise the top to table height above the floor. The dining table is cleared after supper and supplied with a new cloth, all fresh and clean. Then it is rolled on its large castors to another part of the room, directly under a hanging lamp, to serve the purpose of a library table for the remainder of the evening. The lamp is suspended through a hole in the floor, from the ceiling of the bed chamber on the second floor. When all are ready to retire the lamp is shifted to the sleeping apartment by means of the raising-and-lowering device. The most marked display of ingenuity has been applied to the kitchen furnishings. Everything but the cook stove and pipe is home made. Lard pails and vegetable tins have been converted into cooking dishes and utensils of every description. A goodly amount of creative genius and a two-dollar soldering set produced all of the tinware used in the kitchen. On the stove is a cottolene pail that has been converted into a teapot, complete with spout, handle, cover and inside strainer. Two deep tin covers, soldered together at their rims and supplied with spout and handle have produced a very serviceable hot-water kettle. Then there are stove lifters and shovels, frying pans and a number of other small utensils made from sheet iron stove-pipe lengths—all bent, soldered and riveted by hand. Both the kitchen and the bathroom are supplied with running water conducted to the house from a spring higher up through a system of wooden troughs. The bathtub is of wood, enameled with white paint.