

CRUISE WITH LONDON

Companion of Writer Tells of Voyage to South Seas.

Keeping Five Thousand Natives at Bay With Winchester an Incident of Two Years of Wandering.

Kansas City.—Martin Johnson, an actor and a son of a jeweler at Independence, Kan., cruised for two years with Jack London in the South Sea islands on board the forty-three-foot boat Snark. A special delivery stamp on his letter gained Johnson the place over 3,000 applicants, he said, in discussing the trip.

The Snark, equipped with a seventy-horse-power gasoline engine, left San Francisco on April 23, 1906, with five men and one woman, Mrs. Jack London, on board. Johnson was the cook. Honolulu was reached twenty-seven days later, and the boat sailed from there to Tahiti. But a violent storm drove it 1,200 miles out of its course, and it was reported to the world as lost with all on board. It was overdue five months, and back in the states London's mother began to settle up his estate.

From then until in July 1908, the boat made its way leisurely through the islands. On the island of Malaita the boat struck a reef and was on the rocks for two days. Five thousand natives were kept from attacking the boat's crew only through fear of the white man's Winchester.

The islands stretch from Australia, the Philippines and Hawaii to a point half way between Australia and South America. At spare times on the trip Johnson was making photographs—7,000 in all—and moving pictures of wild animals, the people, their customs and their tribal dances.

"There are no morals, almost no religion in the South Sea islands," he said. "Only here and there has Chris-

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE BALKANS



Mrs. Eilka Perra N. Tamboraski, a rich Servian lady, who gave her palatial home and all her money to the Red Cross, is shown in the photograph on her way to the front at Pogerizvotz, where she organized the hospital corps.

stantly replaced the old belief in tribal gods and the veneration of ancestors. In many of the islands there are marriage laws, but mostly marriage consists only in the purchase of a wife, or as many as a man can afford, with coconuts. Money is practically unknown—\$50 will support a man a lifetime.

"And there are rare plants, mostly

Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

Matters of Especial Moment to the Progressive Agriculturist

Co-operation is action, not talk. Shelter is a partial substitute for food.

He who lives to himself dies by himself. The "best bet" too often stumbles in the home stretch.

And all that most of the politicians picked was a lemon! A farm home without a farm paper is bread without butter.

Pessimism may burn up a building; only optimism builds one. Don't be afraid to let go while there is a net profit in the deal.

He who steals the prophet's mantle does not thereby become a prophet. The man who mistakes the cheers of the crowd for success never gets far.

Our most unforgiving enemy is the one who has done us the greatest injury. It is important for a horse to have a good gait, and the same thing is true of a farm.

While leaves have their time to fall, we observe that it is always in the fall they do so. Blessed is the man who knows enough to keep his nose out of other folks' business.

The paper file is all right and so is the bill file, but one cannot sharpen a saw with them. The increased and increasing cost of living makes it certain that we will always have the poor with us.

The ranchman who is looking for a bright boy to employ never calls around the pool halls in town. A preacher has an easy time earning his salary, but he has to work like blazes to collect it, the same as the newspaper man.

A farmers' club, founded for the purpose of doing something of lasting value for the neighborhood, will live, and will accomplish its end.

SAVING IN SELLING PRODUCE

Wisconsin Expert Says \$225,000,000 Is Lost to Consumers and Producers of Farm Truck.

That a saving of \$225,000,000 could be made to the consumers and producers of the farm produce of this country through co-operative buying and selling is the opinion of John Sinclair of the Wisconsin legislative reference library.

For the purpose of devising some plan whereby consumers could reduce the cost of living by paying less for their food products while the farmers of the state would, at the same time, receive more for their crops and produce, more than a year ago Mr. Sinclair was sent by the Wisconsin state board of public affairs, to England, Denmark and other European countries in which co-operative marketing has succeeded, to study the methods followed there, and to determine whether or not these would be applicable to Wisconsin conditions. A report but lately issued by this department contains a summary of his findings which should be of unusual interest to the consumers and producers of the state.

The farm produce of this country is worth about \$9,000,000,000, and assuming that half of this represents the cost of marketing under the present system, Mr. Sinclair, in this report, estimates that at least five per cent. of the other half could be saved by the producers by having their own co-operative managers and sales agents. This would mean a net gain to the people of \$225,000,000. And the experience of co-operators in Ireland and Denmark, as told in Mr. Sinclair's report, was that many times five per cent. could be saved.

The great aim of co-operation, according to this investigator, is to increase production and to get the product to the consumer as economically as possible. Getting the product into the hands of the consumer is, of course, a very intricate process where growers and consumers are as far removed from each other as they are at the present time. Naturally enough the large producers cannot attend personally to all the details of transportation and marketing of their output of produce. They can, however, hire competent men at regular salaries to properly take care of some of these phases of production and marketing. But they can only afford to do this by co-operating with other producers.

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, has estimated that but 46 per cent. of what the consumer pays for his product ever gets back to the farmers. If the present charges of distributing and retailing farm products by private concerns were not excessive, there would be no need of changing the system. But it is evident that 50 per cent. of the selling price is a high rate to pay for putting the products into the consumers' hands. Experience in other countries, and to a lesser degree in this, has already gone far to show that co-operative agencies give improved service at a largely diminished cost. How important a further application of this principle is, may be judged from the fact that the present annual retailing value of farm produce in this country is about \$9,000,000,000. Assuming that half of this represents the cost of marketing under the present system, and if but five per cent. of the other half could be saved to the producers by hiring their own co-operative managers and sales agents, it would still mean a net gain of \$225,000,000.

Co-operation can unquestionably accomplish more through the savings which producers may realize by conducting their own distribution, than through increase in the wholesale price obtained. We need a better adjustment of supply and demand, which will make it possible to market commodities when and where they will bring the largest net return.

USE AND ABUSE OF STORAGE

Enormous Quantities of Food Wasted In Order to Secure Higher Prices—How It Works.

Few things are more useful or more abused than the cold storage of food products. In the producing season of various edibles, there is usually a surplus which must be wasted unless there is some provision for preserving it for use during the lean season. In the true economy of existence this preservation is the purpose of cold storage. But, in the economy of dollar chasing, cold storage has been used to increase prices during the season of plenty, and to make them still higher during the season of scarcity. One of the effects of this has been to waste enormous quantities of food. In some instances it has been found to be more profitable to let some of such food rot, because the increased price of that which was saved more than offset the loss by waste. It is true that this has not always been the case, as was shown by the loss of the egg packers two years ago. But the important thing is that the people should not be robbed of food by the cupidity of the speculators. Waste never made a people rich, no matter how some individuals have profited by it, and the avoidance of such waste would have served to give men and women strength and ability to do the work that the nation needs. We have too many people who are struggling—and failing—to make both ends meet in this land of plenty.—Indianapolis News.

Remedy for Skin Disorder.

The following powder, given each day is said to be good for skin disorder in horses: Finely powdered iodine of potash, four ounces granulated sugar and common salt, of each one pound. Mix well together and divide into 32 powders. Feed no corn, but let the grain feed be oats and wheat bran. Use tincture of iodine on the lumps every second day until the skin becomes a little tender.

Clover Silage.

Red clover makes a silage that is second only to corn. When it is to be put in the silo cut when in full bloom, but be sure that it goes into the silo while still green and before it has wilted.

Capons Profitable.

Capons are the most profitable parts of the chicken business, just as steers are the most profitable part of the cattle industry.

Loss From Neglect.

Many farmers lost half the profit, or make none at all from neglect to feed properly with a view to the growth of wool or mutton.

To Bring Butter.

The churn should never be much over one-third full of cream to obtain sufficient agitation to bring the butter in reasonable time.

Yield of Good Jersey.

A good Jersey cow should yield about an average of twenty pounds of five per cent. milk a day for ten months.

Sheep as Auxiliaries.

In many cases sheep should be looked upon as auxiliaries in keeping up the fertility of the land rather than a direct means of large profits.

TO ELECT GOVERNOR

Richest Indian Tribe to Name Successor to Kopay.

Wealthy Osage Nation May Choose Full-Blooded Brave Who Was Appointed by Secretary of the Interior.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—While the election of a governor of the Osage nation, the richest nation on earth, is eighteen months away, the Osage citizens are beginning to discuss the matter of a successor to Governor Harry Kopay, a full-blood, who holds the office by the good graces of the secretary of the interior.

That Kopay expects to be a candidate seems to be a foregone conclusion, and that he will inject into the campaign much of the white man's strategy and ginger is probable. Being a graduate of Carlisle, Kopay has the advantage of many other men of the tribe in political ability.

Kopay has been on the pay roll of the United States government as an employe in a clerical capacity in the office of the Indian agent at Pawhuska for several years. When the last biennial election was held last June, Kopay was selected as secretary of the council. Bacon Rind, one of the sage men of the Osages, was elected governor.

His alleged activities in the interests of the Uncle Sam Oil company caused his removal by the secretary of the interior, and Kopay was appointed acting governor to fill the unexpired term. Bacon Rind succeeded Alf Brown, a part-blood Osage, who was one of the wisest men that has filled the executive chair in the history of the nation.

The Osages are divided, to some extent, by a line that marks the western boundary of the 700,000 acres of land held under lease by the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil and Gas company.

Bacon Rind was accused of hobnobbing with an oil company in their effort to get a lease on the western half of the nation. The most important of these is a law that will permit the Indian to transfer with his title a full title to the mineral value of the land. Under present laws, an Osage, under certain conditions, may sell his land, but the title to the oil and gas resources is held in the government, and the royalties derived from the sale of these products are credited to a fund regularly distributed among the Indians.

It is held by those demanding a new law that the development of the country is being retarded because of this restriction. The lands are held to be worth, on an average, \$25 an acre for agricultural purposes. Another demand is for a law that will protect the streams of the Osage nation from the pollution that necessarily arises from the hundreds of oil and gas wells.

The waters of many streams are unfit for stock to drink and fish cannot live in them. Sometimes oil covers the surface of an otherwise beautiful stream for a distance of ten to twelve miles, and thousands of cattle and horses are deprived of water from that source. Sometimes the oil on these streams catches fire. These fires cannot be checked, but must be left to burn themselves out.

In actual cash and lands the 2,200 Osages are worth \$50,000,000. Each

ment recently were inclined to discredit it, but the Minneapolis nimbard declares he has seen within the last two weeks wild pigeons in great numbers along the White river in Arkansas, says the Kansas City Journal.

"I was a member of a floating party that started at Beaver, Ark., three weeks ago and floated to the mouth of the White river. One night, the second one out, I believe, our attention was attracted to a dead tree on the bank of the stream. Its branches seemed fairly alive with the birds.

"None of us could guess what they were, but the old guide, who was sitting in the stern guiding the boat. He dropped his paddle in surprise. 'Gosh, fellows, them's the first wild pigeons I've seen in twenty-five years!' he yelled, and reached for the fowling piece. He brought down ten at a single shot.

Middle Loss Their Mascot. Annapolis.—Bill, for many years the goat mascot of the middies, is dead. An Angora cat will replace him.

orchids, where the streams are canopied over with beautiful foliage. And the ugly, leering faces of savages are painted and tattooed with hideous designs, their bodies cut with great scars of tribal wars or tribal dances. Here I am wearing trousers and shoes. Why, out there where the sun always shines, clothes are a thing apart from a man.

ed what I had in mind and we were still talking when the policeman came and seized him. I knew other women had been bothered and I just decided to have the fellow locked up."

PILGRIMAGE OF THE BLIND

New York City Does Out Cash to Sightless—Each Unfortunate Receives \$49 Every Year.

New York.—Five hundred and forty-eight sightless men and women taped their way through Misery Lane the other day in their annual pilgrimage to the office of the department of charities, at the foot of East 26th street, where funds are distributed to the destitute blind. Each received \$49 in cash.

In line were old and young, black and white and representatives of many nations and creeds. There were husbands being led by wives, wives led by husbands, parents in the case of children and others who slowly felt their way alone. The annual distribution of funds has been observed since 1875.

DE MEDICI LETTER IS SOLD

Brings \$1,350 at Hoe Sale and Refers to Duc d'Alencon, One of Catherine's Sons.

New York.—In the sale of the Robert Hoe library an autograph letter of Catherine de Medici brought \$1,350. The letter, which apparently refers to the affairs of Duc d'Alencon, one of her sons and brother of Henry III, probably was written about 1550. A Cicero "Tusculanarum," printed on vellum by Nicholas Jensen in Venice in 1472, went for \$2,025. The day's sale realized \$10,719, making so far \$59,079 for this part of the sale. Three parts of the library previously sold brought \$1,669,135.

CRATER LAKE IS MARVEL

American Geographical Society Members Express Admiration of Oregon Scenery.

Medford, Ore.—Declaring Crater lake to be the greatest scenic wonder in America that they have yet seen, publicly announcing they will urge the construction of government roads to the lake and enthusiastic over the public spirit of Medford citizens, which made their three days' excursion to the lake possible, the seventy members of the American Geographical society who are touring the country in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the organization returned to Medford and left promptly on schedule for California.

The two days at the lake were spent in examining the rim of the lake, climbing to the crater of Wizard island and making notes on the topography and geologic features of the natural phenomena.

That it is properly a caldera lake—that is, a pot-shaped depression caused by the blowing off or subsidence of the original crater, and is not scientifically a crater lake at all, was generally agreed upon and that the lake is probably 25,000 years older than has heretofore been supposed was held by many eminent scientists, though it was planned to hold further investigations by individual members to establish or disprove this contention.

Prof. Mark Jefferson of Michigan carried on some extensive investigations, considering the time allowed, and was the chief advocate of the preglacial theory of existence. Prof. W. M. Davis of Harvard uni-

versity was inclined to the same view, but declared more exhaustive research must be made before such a theory could be established.

ENDS 16-YEAR-OLD CIGAR

Man Finishes Smoke Begun When Bryan Was First Beaten for President.

Clifton Heights, Pa.—E. V. McKee the often evening finished smoking a cigar which he lighted in 1869, when Bryan was defeated by McKinley for president. McKee is an ardent admirer of the commoner, and when Bryan was defeated he lighted a cigar which he threw to the floor. Thomas Gaffney picked up the cigar, put it in an envelope and kept it for McKee, telling him he could smoke it when a Democratic president was elected.

PUPPY'S BITE CAUSES DEATH

Bride of Three Months Succumbs—Two Dogs Also Die of Hydrophobia.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Bitten on the arm three weeks ago by a puppy, Mrs. Florence, a bride of three months, died of hydrophobia in a hospital here. The bite was not thought to be of much consequence until the puppy bit another dog and both canines died with symptoms of rabies. Four days ago Mrs. Dietz became seriously ill, and delirium and death followed. The puppy that bit Mrs. Dietz was a wedding present from her husband.

FRIVOLITIES

SIMPLE AND IN STYLE CAMERA APRON GOOD THING

Designed for Special Purpose, It Has Been Snapped Up for Its General Usefulness.

The camera apron was devised for the convenient carrying of camera paraphernalia on out-of-door trips. A yard and a quarter of gray denim was used. The body of the apron was a straight piece, 26 inches long, with a strip 11 inches deep across the bottom for pockets. The remaining eight inch strip of denim was cut into three pockets, two of which were placed above are done as a patch pocket over the middle of the lower row. Tape was used for finishing the raw edges of the three pockets and served also for dividing the 11-inch strip into three more pockets. All raw edges were finished with wide white tape stitched twice. A facing of thinner cloth was sewed on top, and drawstrings run through. The pockets held plate holders, focus cloth, chamois skin, record book, etc. One upper pocket was lined with chamois skin for the shutter with bulb and tubing, which needed special protection. All pockets closed with a snap at the top, and the whole was folded completely when not in use. For a man's use this might be made without drawstrings at the top, and it could be folded and carried by shawl straps.

LATEST FASHIONABLE ARRANGEMENT OF THE COIFFURE.

Matter for the Individual, but Certain Ideas May Only Be Indulged In by Those to Whom They Are Fitted.

There are certain types of faces that wear a low coiffure better than any other style, and without doubt a low coiffure is, of all, the most graceful. But it is only to be indulged in by those whose heads are well bal-



anced in outline, or whose hairdressers know how to conceal any defect in that regard. The pretty hair-dress pictured here is so easy of arrangement that any one may undertake it. The chignon at the back, of puffs and curls, is pinned to a coil of hair twisted firmly and fastened close to the head to serve as a support. No attempt at regularity in placing the puffs or curls is apparent.

The front hair is loosely waved, parted in the middle and rolled back at the sides. The ears in this, as in all the fashionable coiffures, are concealed. It is the softness of the curls at the back that make this a style always admired and never passed.

A coronet of filigree silver is worn in this particular instance. For this style only coronets or bands are in strict keeping. They add immensely to the finished effect.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

DESIGNS IN NEW LINGERIE

Idea of Parisian Modistes Follows Closely the Line of Fashion of the Season.

Parisian modistes are making a new nightgown, which is cut high in the back and very low in the front, possibly influenced by the universal fashion for the Robespierre collars. Gowns, you know, even for the evening, are high at the back even when they are cut almost to the waist in the front.

This design has a few fine tucks in the middle of the back, is finished with an overcast line of scallops under which is caught a full gathered ruffle of Valenciennes lace. In front there are more fine tucks, put in groups, and through a line of button-holes is run inch-wide pink satin ribbon, which is tied in long loops in the middle. The line of this décolletage is exceedingly pretty and reminds one of the portraits of Raeburn of the fashionable ladies of his day, who wore their outer frocks cut high in the back and swirling down to expose a wide expanse of chest and bust in front, the picture framed in with a knife-plaited frill of lace.

This same designer is also making admirable princess combinations to wear over the corset instead of a corset cover and a short petticoat and a pair of knickers. These are of nainsook and fitted to the figure with many seams. They are just long enough to cover the cap of the knee and are finished with two-inch ruffles of hand-embroidered scallops or slightly gathered lace.

The fastening is down the side, in order that the pattern of the front will not be disturbed. The line goes straight under the arm, of course, and the adjustable straps are of lace or of fresh pink ribbon.

Correct Hatpins.

Two ill-assorted, ill-selected hatpins can destroy the beauty of a hat beyond remedy. The mode at present is for small-headed pins, and where rhinestones are used it is in combination with pearls, says the New York Times. In pale gray and faint pink tones these imitation pearls with a border of brilliants make a charming ornament for the simple hats of the present vogue. For the black or white hats, black glass pins may be had combined with slightly cut white glass.

Dancing Gowns for Girls.

Dancing gowns for young girls are of fine d'Alencon net with puffs all the way up the skirt from hem to waist line. The puffing is really no more than a half-inch tuck run through a rather wide skirt, the thread that makes the tuck being drawn up until the skirt is narrowed and a little puffing effected. These softly puffed skirts are mounted over petticoats of thin, pale-colored satin and the bodies—also puffed in several rows of the dainty puffing—is separated from the skirt by a sash of changeable taffeta with fringed-out ends. Such frocks fall to the ankle only, revealing the pretty slipper or smart satin dancing boot.

Sleeves Lose Identity.

The sleeves of evening gowns have lost their identity in the draperies that go over the shoulders. Sometimes they are composed of the smallest string of brilliants over the shoulder, while on afternoon gowns, waists and a few evening gowns they are long, lace frilled and show increasing fullness.



WILD PIGEONS OF ARKANSAS

Reported Seen by a Hunting Party Along the White River—Ten Shot by Guide.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Have the wild pigeons which flew across the Mississippi valley by the millions a quarter of a century ago and then suddenly disappeared returned? Michael G. Burns of Minneapolis, merchant and sportsman, declares that he has. Men who heard Mr. Burns' state-