

BEAUTIFUL CHURCH BUILT FROM JUNK



An architectural anomaly, a beautiful building built from scrap material, is the product of the genius, energy and inspiration of an Omaha clergyman. When completed the First German Presbyterian church will present an edifice of stable and dignified beauty, yet all the material that goes into its construction is discarded junk gathered from every available source. It represents what can be accomplished by a few earnest, hard-working men under the leadership of a preacher full of enthusiasm and inspiring optimism.

When he first went to Omaha, three years ago, Rev. Julius F. Schwarz determined that his congregation should have a new church. The fact that the members numbered only 60 and the whole property of the corporation was about \$5,000 troubled him not at all, and he began to build with as much faith as if he had the riches of Solomon. His plan was to gather everywhere, whenever he could, all the old but strong timbers, all the iron junk available for structural use, all the loose and irregular stone and all the generally discarded building materials that could be found in Omaha and from them to build a church. It was not to be a mere and ugly house of worship, but a well-equipped, well arranged, ample meeting place for his people.

He has now extended it to include an 11-room house for his own family and the whole property would have cost \$30,000 if it had been built by contract. As built by Rev. Mr. Schwarz and his fellow laborers it will cost less than \$25,000. The other \$5,000 has been saved to his people by the perseverance, energy and ingenuity of the pastor.

The first church that Mr. Schwarz took when he left the theological seminary was at Connersville, Ind. For six years he remained there and was called to Omaha three years ago on a recommendation from one of his instructors in the theological school. At that time the First German Presbyterian was a small frame church. As soon as the new pastor came he announced that the church was too small. To build a church with a membership of 60 seemed out of the question to all but the pastor. He thought he knew a way and he set about it with almost no support, at first, from the others.

For a year he sought for a suitable location and finally purchased the lot the new church is on for \$1,800. When he bought this tract the fund which he drew from amounted to \$57. His first move was to sell the old church for \$1,850. As soon as the lot was paid for he shouldered a spade, and replacing his ministerial dignity with a grim and effective energy he began to dig. The first thing that a church needed was a foundation. He had no money, but he could make the foundation himself, and that would be one step toward it.

He asked for contributions from friends outside of Omaha and waited for his own people to contribute voluntarily. The dollars came slowly but they came with sufficient steadiness to assure him that he could make a few purchases for a start. While waiting on the street one day he saw that in repairing the street the old curbs were being taken up. "These are good blocks," said the pastor-builder, and he bargained with the contractor to take them off his hands. That stone went into the foundation.

His next lot of material came when the wall that supported the yard of the old Rosewater residence was to be torn down. Men hired by Mr. Schwarz did the work and the brick and stone was taken out and put into the walls that were gradually rising on the church site. Some of his congregation began to contribute two or three days' work with teams in gathering material.

The south steps from the old high school building followed and these made the "water-table" on both sides of the church part of the building. The parsonage end was being added to from the stone that could be picked up around stone yards for small expense and converted into suitable blocks.

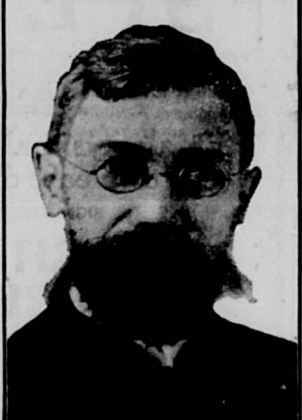
An opportunity came to the builders when the driveway was constructed leading down to the Union station on the north side. Here was bought 15,000 feet of lumber that had been used in scaffolding and a carload of fine red sandstone was purchased for \$20. When, a few weeks later, a contractor offered Mr. Schwarz \$70 for that same carload of red stone because he needed it to fill a contract in a hurry, the minister gave up his material and added \$50 clear to the fund. This was the only enterprise for profit that was entered into for the benefit of the cause, except a little deal in lead pipe which the minister had with a prominent fraternal order. He bought some old lead from the lodge for \$1.50 and sold it for \$15 to a junk dealer.

All winter long he has been haunting the repair gangs about the streets, visiting stone yards and junk heaps and adding to the pile of materials that is being made into a building by his men. One of his biggest and most profitable finds was a pair of iron pillars in excellent condition which he bought from the street railway company for their price as old iron. The street railway company also furnished him with the most novel use of old material in the whole building, which is the making of rafters out of old steel rails. The rails are more than strong enough and were bought for the price of junk.

The church, which consists of a basement with a beautiful fireplace and an auditorium which will seat 300, measures 44x73 feet. The roof extends back over the parsonage, making it a full three stories high, with one room in the attic. The house part is 24x50 feet in ground



Beautiful Edifice Being Erected by Rev. Schwartz



Rev. Julius F. Schwarz.

dimensions and has 11 fine rooms. On the front of the church will be a tower which will be just as high and substantial as it can be made from what is left of the stone after the rest of the structure is finished.

The plans for all of it were sketched by the Rev. Mr. Schwarz and made exact by an architect. There are no specifications in use. The plans are followed not by getting material to fit them, but by conforming them as nearly as possible to material that can be cheaply bought.

The work went slowly, because Mr. Schwarz could not afford to put on a large force of men. His foreman, Fred Slater, is a German stone mason. The wages of the men are the one debt which Mr. Schwarz does not intend to neglect and his men are paid every Saturday as if they were working for a wealthy contractor who had thousands to back his operations. To do this the builder has had to rely upon the kindness of his other creditors, who have helped the cause by not pressing their claims.

That \$6,000 that has already been put into the work was gathered mostly from the contributions of friends all over the country. Other pastors have taken up benefit collections, a friend in Indiana sent \$200, and the congregation has contributed far beyond what might be expected from their means. Mr. Schwarz made a house-to-house campaign of four days down in Riley, Kan., and raised \$200 in that way. One of the church trustees, who declared when the project was begun that he would not do anything to aid it, has already given \$100, and others have given \$100 and \$200 contributions. Churches have promised contributions that will probably average \$25 each and several hundred dollars more is expected from that source.

"If I just had \$6,000 more I could finish it," says the minister, and he seems not to lack faith that the \$6,000 will come as it is needed.

Mr. Schwarz's unique undertaking has attracted considerable attention and promises of financial assistance have come from various parts of the country. These donations to a most worthy cause are for the most part in small amounts, but are none the less appreciated by the energetic pastor and the encouragement thus received has had no little part in helping along the good work. Rev. Schwarz has announced that all outside contributions will be gratefully received and promptly acknowledged.

The biggest addition to the fund that has come so far was the \$2,500 got from selling the old parsonage, which the pastor advised as soon as he saw the possibility of making a home for himself as a part of the new building. It is believed that enough more can easily be raised to put on a roof so that services can be held in the

basement, and after that the money will come in faster. In the meantime the minister is watching everywhere for anything that will make his church more commodious or his home more attractive.

"The reason for my doing all this," said Rev. Mr. Schwarz, as he laid aside the tools with which he was helping the workmen, "is that I believe that right here is the best field for work among the Germans that there is in all the northwest. My life occupation is missionary work among my German people and the only reason why I want to stay here and put up this big church for my small congregation is because from here I can reach so many Germans. I was born an American, but came from German parents and am thoroughly German in thought and feeling. When I decided to become a minister I saw that the greatest need was among my own people, so I studied at a German seminary. My

Long before Romulus and Remus were nurtured by the she-wolf, before greedy Alexander wept for more worlds to conquer, before Buddha solved the problem of human existence, irrigation was lending its powerful aid to the maintenance of a very ancient people. And these people were the picturesque, as well as intelligent, Singhalese, the aboriginal inhabitants of the little island of Ceylon, of whose existence little is known by the average farmer. Yet this small British dependency in the Indian ocean, poetically called by her Singhalese poets, "The Pearl Drop on India's Brow," is the birthplace of irrigation, writes Florence B. Crofford in Field and Ranch. And to-day portions of this prolific little tropic island depend altogether on irrigation for the cultivation of its rice, or paddy fields, and tea plantations, the former being the chief source of sustenance of the inhabitants, the latter a great export, touching the happiness of many of the tea-drinkers of the civilized world.

And why, you ask, should irrigation be necessary on a small island in the rain belt of the tropics? In the northern portion of Ceylon, owing to the absence of mountains and rivers, rainfall is restricted and when the hot monsoons sweep over this portion twice a year, the moisture is sucked from the air and the soil, as the hot winds of the Great American desert rob it of moisture and refuse to return a drop of rain to the parched and barren soil.

The irrigation works of Ceylon are the most ancient and the most remarkable in the world. The first tank in Ceylon was constructed 504 B. C., and the ancient Singhalese kings extended them in almost incredible numbers; the capital being in the dry zone, a vast system of irrigation works covered the country like a network and supported a dense population. The vast number of tanks constructed by this ancient people is ascribable to the influence of the Buddhist religion which, abhorring the destruction of animal life, taught its votaries to subsist exclusively on vegetable food. Hence, the planting of gardens, the diffusion of fruit trees and leguminous vegetables, the sowing of dry grain, the building of reservoirs and canals, and the reclamation of land in situations favorable for irrigation.

The most remarkable of these ancient engineering feats is the damming of the waters of a river at Kalamewa which formed a reservoir 40 miles in circumference with an artificial embankment 12 miles long and a spill formed of hammered granite. A canal more than 60 miles long carried the fertilizing and life-giving waters to the ancient capital city of Anuradhapura; and yet more wonderful to relate, is to-day fulfilling its mission of irrigating the paddy fields in the vicinity of the city with the unpronounceable name, the British government having restored it about 15 years ago. It was constructed by King Dhatusen about the year 460 A. D., by driving an embankment across the Kalamewa river, which, flowing from the vicinity of the great temple of Dambulla, reached the sea at Kalpitiya.

Another great tank which has been recently restored by the British government is the Giant's tank, whose area would have been equal to that of Lake Geneva if the original stupendous plans had been carried out. As it is to-day, the tank is capable of irrigating 20,000 acres of land. And yet another great artificial lake now being restored is Minneri, which travelers have pronounced the loveliest spot in all Ceylon. It was built by Maha Sen, 275 A. D.; its reservoir is 20 miles in circumference, and lying, as it does, where numerous valleys, separated by low, wooded steppes meet and mingle, the scene is indescribably charming—hills, hanging woods and silvery waters call to mind visions of Killarney warmed by tropic suns. When completed, this reservoir will irrigate 15,000 acres of land.

There are 50 to 60 of these large irrigation works, while the number of lesser village tanks is reckoned by thousands. The British government is laboring assiduously to restore and maintain these great works as well as the lesser tanks and channels, and the result is health, abundance and happiness.

Milk That Pays.
L. Horton, one of the biggest retailers of milk in New York state, is charging 20 cents a quart for some of the milk he sells. This milk is produced by the owner of a farm at Newburgh, N. Y., and cleanliness is insisted on to an extent almost unbelievable. The cows are washed and wiped with spotless linen, and when the milk is obtained it is handled as though it were champagne. The milk is sold to the "gilded rich" in New York City.

Dairy Stables Whitewashed.
The dairy commissions are demanding that stables be whitewashed regularly. While this may kill some disease germs and will make the stables look nice, it does not insure pure milk. The cow must be healthy and fed on wholesome food. This is more important than whitewashed walls, cement floors and the uniform of the man who does the milking. Cleanliness is necessary, but first of all the milk must be pure when drawn from the udder.

Persian Lambs.
The department of agriculture is seriously considering the introduction into this country of Bokhara sheep, from which comes the fur called "Persian lamb." All Astrakhan fur is now raised on territory tributary to the Caspian sea. The best fur is taken from the lamb when it is only four or five days old. The Bokhara sheep also makes good mutton.

The Better Part of Courage.
"I admire courage," said Uncle Eben, "but I don't blame a man for gittin' out'n de way when he ain't got no show. Dar wouldn't be no sense at all in a mouse tryin' to fight a cat."

The Extreme.
Visitor—"So this town is strongly opposed to corporal punishment?"
Waiter—"Yes, sir. Why, mister, dey don't even let us serve whipped cream."

IRRIGATION IS OLD

Originally Used by Singhalese of Island of Ceylon.

Works There Are Most Ancient and Remarkable in World—First Tank Was Constructed in Year 504 B. C.

Long before Romulus and Remus were nurtured by the she-wolf, before greedy Alexander wept for more worlds to conquer, before Buddha solved the problem of human existence, irrigation was lending its powerful aid to the maintenance of a very ancient people. And these people were the picturesque, as well as intelligent, Singhalese, the aboriginal inhabitants of the little island of Ceylon, of whose existence little is known by the average farmer. Yet this small British dependency in the Indian ocean, poetically called by her Singhalese poets, "The Pearl Drop on India's Brow," is the birthplace of irrigation, writes Florence B. Crofford in Field and Ranch. And to-day portions of this prolific little tropic island depend altogether on irrigation for the cultivation of its rice, or paddy fields, and tea plantations, the former being the chief source of sustenance of the inhabitants, the latter a great export, touching the happiness of many of the tea-drinkers of the civilized world.

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OPEN AIR ORCHARD HEATING

How Fruit Crop of 1909 of Grand Valley in Colorado Was Saved from Frost.

The 1909 crop of fruit in the Grand Valley in Colorado, from the Palisades above to Loma below, valued at \$3,000,000, owes its existence to a unique battle which was waged against Jack Frost at a time when the fruit was at its tenderest age, says Scientific American. By unusual generalship and the work of hundreds of enthusiastic volunteers the temperature in these orchards was actually raised eight and nine degrees over 27 miles of territory and a precedent was established which will mean much to the future.

In California it is said that the temperature has been raised heretofore in some single orchards two or three degrees, but never to eight degrees, and never before has the work been carried on over so great an area. Plans are now on foot to have every bearing orchard in the Grand Valley protected by next season, not that there is any likelihood of frost every spring in this section, but because the protection of this year's experience is considered cheap insurance.

The raising of the temperature over this large area was accomplished by means of some 300,000 smudge pots of many different types, some burning oil for fuel and some coal, and placed at intervals in the orchards. Oil was carried to the pots in wagon tanks equipped for the purpose. Spraying machines were also used in distributing the oil. A large supply of lighters was kept in readiness in a dry place. Many of these lighters were made by wrapping waste about a twisted wire.

All operations were directed from Grand Junction. Weather stations established over much of the territory and equipped with thermometers when the threatening weather arrived made half-hourly reports on the temperature to Grand Junction. When, finally, the danger point was approaching warning was sent to all the ranchmen to light the fires. Volunteers also in nearly all walks of life made their way in automobiles and wagons and on bicycles over the entire area.

So well did this orchard-heating idea work that, while the temperature outside the heated area dropped as low as 20 degrees, within the heated area it did not go below 29°. Seventy-five per cent. of all the fruit trees which were in bloom were cared for directly, while even orchards owned by those who were skeptical of the idea were saved by the fires of the adjoining territory.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Do the pigs squeal because they are hungry or cold? Find out; there is no profit in either condition.

For horses that are confined to the stable on dry feed, a hot bran mash once or twice each week is most beneficial.

In handling sheep teach them to follow. The owner or caretaker should be so familiar with his flock that it will follow wherever he leads.

Don't let any one chase the young lambs. It is all right to take them up in the arms, but if your sheep know you, you can do that so gently that no disturbance will follow.

A spirited horse will in the end be made slow and spiritless by constant nagging, twitching of the lines, peevish urging and other wearing processes that fretful drivers practise.

Pigs are not well protected by nature and to thrive they must have warm winter quarters free from drafts. They must have a good range for exercise, but they must have warm quarters in which to sleep.

Don't dispose of the regular breeding mare because she is getting old. A single foal will pay her keep, even if she does not do much work, and she will not bring much on the market anyway.

Pastures are usually not what they should be or might be on the average farm. They should be made to produce to the utmost in forage, and weeds not at all. Fill the soil with grass roots and the weeds will succumb.

Top dressing the pastures and meadows with barnyard manure will greatly stimulate the growth of the grasses and add much latent fertility for use of future grain crops. Put the manure on the grass any time and all the time.

Misleading Term of Dry Farming.

Unfortunately the misleading character of the term "dry farming" has caused a great many people to base unfounded hopes of wealth and affluence upon the opportunities to take up free land in the west. It has been demonstrated that in a majority of cases the farmer who succeeds in so-called dry farming operations is the same farmer who would apply the most modern scientific methods to agriculture in a humid region. Where conditions are reasonably favorable and where the farmer will faithfully observe the requirements of a more or less imperfect scientific schedule the results often have been nothing less than wonderful.

Land Adapted to Irrigation.

Approximately 40,000,000 acres of lands in western and southwestern states are adapted to irrigation, which if reclaimed at an average cost of \$25 an acre, would be worth not less than \$200 an acre or a total of \$8,000,000,000, and provide homes for more than 8,000,000 persons. The economic value of irrigation cannot be measured in dollars and cents, but crops of from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre are not rare in the irrigated districts. There are already 14,000,000 acres under irrigation and the reclamation service estimates it will have reclaimed 2,000,000 acres, at a cost not exceeding \$70,000,000, before the close of 1911.

Good Farming.

So thoroughly has the gospel of good farming been spread throughout New Jersey that the farm products of that state were \$52,000,000, as compared to the \$36,000,000 eight years ago. The secretary of the state board of agriculture declares that this increase is due largely to scientific farming as taught by the state institutes at the agricultural colleges.

Not Up to Him.
Workman—I've gotten married, sir, and I'd like you to raise my wages.
Employer—Very sorry for you, but I'm only responsible for accidents that occur in the works.

A Waste of Money.
Hub—Reckless and extravagant—? When did I ever make a useless purchase.
Wife—Why, there's that fire extinguisher you bought a year ago; we've never used it once.

WESTERN STOCK SHOW AT DENVER.

January 8 to 15, 1910.

During the week of the Stock Show the 13th Annual Convention of the American National Live Stock Association will be held, January 11 to 13; also the initial annual meeting of the Beef Producers' Association of America.

The Colorado & Southern will make a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in Colorado. Tickets will be on sale January 9 to 14 inclusive. Final limit, January 17, 1910.

INTERESTED IN WEST.

Meat Supply of the Future Must Come From Intermountain Country.

The great interest being taken by the cattle interests of the country in the coming National Western Stock Show to be held in Denver during the week of January 8-15, is largely due to the fact that the country is just commencing to realize that the future beef supply of the country must come from the West. The West has the only available pasture lands left. In the corn states of the Middle West, where heretofore the bulk of the beef has been produced, the growing demand for wheat and corn has resulted in the breaking up of thousands of acres of pasture lands and cropping them to grain. On top of this the great influx of settlers to the West has almost driven the range cattleman out of the business and as a result the country is confronted by a shortage of cattle. The West must be encouraged to grow cattle and the National Stock Show at Denver provides the method of starting the work. The National Record Association of the four principal beef breeds, the Short-horn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway, have arranged to have a number of their best and most representative herds on exhibition at the show and each of the associations will put up fifty head of bulls and heifers selected by a committee from the leading herds. These will be sold to public sale for whatever they will bring to western breeders in order to introduce the pure blood into the western country.

The new farmers coming into the West have not been taking hold of the live stock business for two reasons. First, few of them are financially able to buy a foundation herd and many of them have no knowledge of the business. It is expected that plans will be made to finance some of the new farmers who desire to start in cattle growing, and educational work will be conducted through the big show. At both the show and conventions in Denver, the cattle supply will be the principal subject discussed. A special train load of feeder buyers from the East are coming to the show for the purpose of purchasing the car loads of fine stock cattle that will be on exhibition and incidentally to show the profit there is in the business.

COLORADO NATIONAL APPLE EXPOSITION.

Denver Auditorium, January 3 to 8.

A rate of one fare for the round trip will be made by the Colorado & Southern railway, from all points in Colorado. Tickets will be on sale January 2 and 3. Final limit, January 10, 1910.

DENVER DIRECTORY

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Unique Museum Idea

In the unique and advanced museum idea of Dr. Goldschmidt of Brussels, the aim is to go beyond inert models and bring the public into contact with science in action, inviting visitors to test and use apparatus instead of labeling it, "Don't handle." His first efforts have been applied to a popular electrical laboratory. This is divided into graded sections, so that the visitor may first experiment with seal-

ing wax or magnets, then with electric generators and motors, passing further along to tubes in which he may show the cathode rays and other electrical discharges and the effects of radium, and reaching finally the instruments for precise measurements, in a section where competent assistants perform the tests, although sufficiently trained visitors are permitted to use the instruments. Some of

the more delicate apparatus is kept under glass, leaving exposed only such parts as must be handled in making the experiments. There is a mechanical workshop where any person may gain experience in constructing electrical apparatus, four small laboratories for personal research by specialists, a hall for the free exhibition of industrial products, a lecture hall where pressing a button causes 100 successive views to be thrown on a screen and a library of the principal scientific books and periodicals.