

TO MAKE SIBERIA A COLONY

Russian Government Plans to Lessen Emigration to America by Renting Lands to Natives.

St. Petersburg.—If a bill which the Minister of Agriculture is introducing into the Duma during the approaching session becomes law, Siberia will cease to be a Crown possession, and be placed in the rank of a colony. Siberia's peasant population is in exactly the same position as before the abolition of serfdom; it has never received the land on which it works. There are 4,786,730 English square miles which it contains forming an enormous Crown estate, rented to colonists and natives. As the total population of this vast district is only seven millions, and the natural resources considerable, the new bill proposes to introduce a system of so-called individual and land ownership. To sell the land to private persons in lots of various sizes, and to allow land now being worked by colonists, natives and settlers to become the personal property of those who are working it.

Title deeds will be issued to the owners, who cannot take possession thereof till their candidature is approved by the local agricultural authorities and the Agriculture commission, appointed to consider claims. This experiment is to be tried in the four western governments and in the districts of Bajkal, Amur and Primorskaya. The remainder, or more than half the total area, will remain in the Crown's possession, to be gradually sold in small lots to colonists.

Emigrants, who light shy of Siberia owing to the heavy taxation, bad communication and climatic drawbacks, will be given many facilities and encouragement to go there instead of America. The taxes will be reduced to a minimum and special grants of grain will be given to newcomers, and facilitate for obtaining agricultural implements on long credit terms will be made. The completion of the Amur railway and the double-tracking of the Siberian settlers from those parts of European Russia, where the land famine is most felt.

"HOMINIST" IS LATEST WORD

Inspired by Witty French Journalist to Describe Man-imitating Woman—One Is Fined.

Paris.—An adventure of Mlle. Lucienne Delaroche, a young sculptress whose works have several times been exhibited at the salons, has inspired a witty journalist to coin a new word whereby militant suffragettes of a certain type will be known in France henceforward. "Hominist" is the word, and it is meant to describe the sort of woman who goes about dressed as much like a man as she possibly can.

One morning at 2 o'clock the night police observed a human figure lying in the gutter of a street in the middle of the Latin Quarter. They lifted up what apparently was a young man in an intoxicated condition, with his clothes badly torn and his appearance generally deplorable. While taking the offender they were assailed by a volley of descriptive epithets delivered in a high feminine voice, and discovered that they were dealing with a woman in disguise. She was dressed in black trousers, leather spats, a man's waistcoat and a woman's coat reaching to the knees.

The young woman, Mlle. Delaroche, who was the sculptress, explained to the court that this costume she found most convenient in the studio, and that, being suddenly asked out that evening to visit some friends, she had forgotten to don the skirt with which she was accustomed to cover up her rather garb when out of doors. A hard-hearted magistrate fined her 30 francs.

PUT POCKETS IN PARIS HATS

Belles of Gay French City Find Them Very Handy for Keys, Pencils, Manicure Implements, Etc.

Paris.—With ille some feminine forms bobbed to within an inch of petticoats, and fashionable women garbed even as the snake, pockets seemed to be things only to be wished for, even the stocking bank doomed to go by the board. Parisian ingenuity, however, has accomplished the impossible, and, furthermore, has placed them in what many would claim an impossible place. They decorate fall hats!

After the first about of incredulity, the beau monde rushed pell-mell to their milliners to verify the rumor.

"Was it true?" "Oul, madam!" "Where is it?" "In ze hat, madam" And so it is.

Carefully hidden behind flowers and ribbons, hat pockets have become the rage and it is safe to say that there is not a hat of fall vintage that will not be capable of concealing many of the less weighty odds and ends of feminine necessity.

These pockets are more especially useful for articles that are not required continually, such as manicure implements, keys, postage stamps, buttonhooks, pencils, etc.

Hope to Find Origin of Life. Baltimore, Mr.—No man dares to say that the secret of the origin of life will be discovered, yet scientists are working hopefully toward the unraveling of the mystery.

So said Dr. Albrecht Kossel, director of the Physiological Institute of Heidelberg university, who has come to the Johns Hopkins university for a series of lectures.

NATIVE WOODS TO BE USED

Building by Government of Inular Lumber Yard at Manila Means End of Importation of Lumber.

Manila.—The exclusive use of lumber grown in the Philippine islands in the construction of all buildings erected by the government will follow the completion of the lumber yard to be built near the quartermaster's reservation by the bureau of supply. This was the statement made by Major Shields, chief of the bureau of supply. Imported lumber has been used to a great extent in the past owing to the inability of native lumber growers to supply the demand for seasoned wood. The government proposes to buy up the entire wood supply of the islands as soon as it is taken from the tree, and store it in the new lumber yard until it has become properly seasoned.

For the first three months following the completion of the yard, it was stated, the supply of native wood on hand which had become seasoned during the construction of the sheds, would run short of the demand of the government for timber, and imported woods would be put into use. Following this period, however, native materials will be used exclusively, as the lumber yard, which will have a capacity of over 4,000,000 board feet, will be filled at all times with timber in the process of seasoning.

The construction of the new lumber yard awaits only a final decision on its site. Plans are in the hands of the governor general, however, for its location adjacent to the quartermaster's reservation. Upon the approval of the plans work will be begun immediately. More than a dozen sheds will be constructed 40 meters long and with a width of 16 meters. They will season from 15 to 20 varieties of native woods of the first and second group, which will be held in the yards until their construction qualities are the equal of those of the best imported materials.

WONDERFUL SPEED OF BIRDS

Scottish University Collects Some Remarkable and Interesting Facts Regarding Migration.

Aberdeen.—The national history detachment of Aberdeen university is making a comprehensive inquiry as to the migration of birds. It has adopted the method of placing rings on the feet of a large number of birds in the hope of hearing of subsequent movements of some proportion of them.

This method has demonstrated some remarkable flights, among them the following:

A widgeon duckling, one of the five marked in June, 1909, on Loch Broca, Sutherland, Scotland, was taken in a duck-decoy in Province Gronigen, northeastern Holland, on September 3, 1909. This bird was thus only three months old when it was found more than 500 miles from its birthplace. A second member of the brood was shot on the Trent near Retford, Lincolnshire, in January, 1911, having worn the ring a year and a half.

Five lapwings marked as chicks in the northeast of Scotland, in the summer of 1910, were shot respectively in counties Tipperary, Rosecommon, Cork, and Limerick, Ireland, and in southern Portugal, during the winter 1910-1911.

A song thrush, one of a brood marked as chicks in the nest at Skene, Aberdeenshire, in early June, 1910, was shot near Lelria, Portugal, in early November of the same year. The two localities are about 1,250 English miles apart in direct overseas line, and this thrush made a journey of probably more than 1,500 miles within the half-year of its life.

A gull-mot, marked as a newly hatched chick on the Aberdeenshire cliffs on July 11, 1910, was shot on November 29, 1910, a dozen miles north of Gothenburg, Sweden. This bird was then four and one-half months old when it was killed, more than 500 miles due east of its birthplace.

FIND HALF-TON OF FOSSILS

Prof. Williston's Discoveries in New Mexico Will Augment Chicago University Collection.

Chicago.—The skeleton of a reptile as long as an average man, and probably able to live both in the water and on land during the age in which it flourished, has been discovered in Rio Arriba county, northwestern New Mexico, by Prof. S. W. Williston of the University of Chicago, according to a report received from him.

The expedition has gathered half a ton of skeletons as the result of its summer's work, according to Professor Williston's report, the finds including six or seven genera of reptiles and amphibians which are entirely new to science. The fossils will be brought to Chicago and assembled at Walker Museum at the University of Chicago, making the largest collection of the kind in existence.

The deposits indicate, according to the scientists, that northwestern New Mexico, as well as northern Texas, was the bed of an ancient sea which since has dried up. There had been rumors of the existence of the deposits before this summer, but their precise location had not been known to geologists.

The value of the deposits had not been suspected until the University of Chicago expedition began its excavations. Professor Williston's discovery will, it is declared, add much to the early chapters of the known natural history of the world.

END OF OLD GARDEN

Horse Show Last in the Famous Old Structure.

Foreign Army Officers to Compete With Those of Our Establishment in Riding Classes—\$40,000 Worth of Prizes.

New York.—New York's twenty-seventh annual horse show, which opens November 18, will have more than usual significance, for it will be the last of these famous gatherings to be held in Madison Square Garden.

The abandonment of this famous building marks the passing of many things written intimately into the history of the city, but especially its loss will be felt by the thousands who for years have thronged its arena at the horse shows. While a home can be found for the show, it will take some of the older patrons a long time to accustom themselves to new surroundings.

For a sentimental reason, if for no other, the management of the National Horse Show of America, Limited, has planned to make the show of November 18-25 more brilliant than any of its predecessors in order that the farewell to the old home literally may be made in a blaze of glory. Plans to this end have been under way for months, and as the day for the opening approaches it becomes more and more evident that they will succeed.

One feature that will contribute largely to the success of the coming event is the imposing array of prizes, their total value being \$40,000. Among those who have individually and jointly offered cups and cash prizes are Alfred G. Vanderbilt, president of the association; J. W. Harriman, Robert A. Fairbairn and Frederick M. Davies, as well as various societies including the English Hackney society and the International Horse Show of London.

Several trophies which must be won two or three times in order to be retained by the winner probably will be won permanently during the coming show. Among these is the \$500 gold cup for the best mare or gelding sired by a stallion registered in the English Hackney Stud book. The cup is one offered by the English Hackney society and must be won three times to be retained. Both J. W. Harriman and Judge Moore have two "legs" on the trophy and one of them will probably win it for all time next month. Judge Moore and Fairmont Farms each has a leg on the \$500 cup offered by Jay F. Carlisle for park teams.

In all there are 152 classes shown, the most of them being the same as last year. An entirely new class is that for delivery wagon outfits in actual service to be shown in single harness. The prizes for this class were donated by Frederick M. Davies. Of the total number of classes 36 are to be judged as breeding stock.

But what will add as much as anything else to the spectacular features of the show will be the array of foreign army officers who will compete with the officers of our own army. Chief interest will center on Lieut. C. F. Walsyn of the Royal Horse Artillery of England, who last year won the Canadian Challenge cup donated by Adam Beck of Toronto. He will defend the trophy this year on The Nut, the same horse that he rode so successfully when here before. Lord Decies, who married Miss Vivian Gould last spring, will be one of the British team.

MAKING A SCIENTIFIC TEST

Vegetable Diet Being Tried on Two Representatives of Harvard University on Long Hike.

Chicago.—Engaged in a scientific test to establish the relative value of meat and vegetables as training diet two representatives of Harvard university arrived in Chicago the other day. They are walking from Boston to California, one of the conditions of the test being that they sleep only in the open.

The pedestrians are Warren H. Buffum, who eats only vegetables, and his brother, Jesse H. Buffum, who eats meat whenever he wants it. Their trip is being made under the direction of Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, director of physical training at Harvard.

They weigh themselves daily, and keep a careful record of the amount and character of food consumed, the daily distance traveled and the time of each day's walk.

Dr. Sargent selected us after having made unsatisfactory tests with others," said Jesse Buffum, "because we are brothers and almost alike physically. I am twenty-five years old and my brother is twenty-three. When we left Boston on July 15 I weighed 130. I have dropped to 123. Warren weighed 129 at the start and has lost only three pounds, so his vegetables seem to have the better of the argument to date."

Best for Fattening Chickens. Washington.—"Milk or beef broth three times a day" is the prescription the department of agriculture offers as the best for fattening chickens. The cost of this treatment the department finds is 900 cents a pound of gain for the average cost of feed and labor for a large lot of poultry, the feed alone costing 7.10 cents. From 14 to 17 days are required for successful treatment. The bureau of animal industry has issued a bulletin on the subject, giving complete data on the feeding of 100,000 birds.

UNIQUE TRIP OF A BOTTLE

Letter Makes Journey From New York to Ireland and Thence Back to Its Author in Chicago.

Chicago.—From New York City to Erin's Isle in a bottle was the journey of a letter which returned to its author, Fred J. Butler, 1407 Republic building, Chicago.

With a party of friends, Mr. Butler went abroad last November. They sailed from New York and when two days out he folded the note in a bottle and tossed it overboard. For nearly ten months the glass-encased message was washed by the waves. Then it was picked up by P. L. MacHale of Aikbrack, Chilton, County Galway, Ireland.

In a letter to the Chicagoan Mr. MacHale said: "In compliance with your request, I beg to inclose your note—found at Slynne Head, 33 degrees 40 minutes north and 10 degrees 40 minutes west—and remain, yours faithfully."

The letter found was only a brief note, as follows: "To Whom It May Concern—The finder of this note is requested to write to the Moose club, 56 State street, Chicago, Ill., care of Fred Butler."

The letter was dropped overboard from an Atlantic liner on November 6 and the reply, inclosing the original, was dated August 23. The original note was darkly stained, the cork of the bottle probably having leaked during its ten months at sea.

Mr. Butler is wondering whether he will ever receive two other notes thrown overboard in bottles at the same time as the one just returned. With one of the letters he says he enclosed a five-dollar bill. With the other he says he sent a check for \$100, payable at a Washington (D. C.) bank. Neither has been heard from yet and payment has not been demanded on the check.

ASKS PRISONER BE STRIPPED

Man Who Finds Stolen Clothes Wants to Wear Them Home—Suggests Barrel for the Thief.

New York.—John Dougherty reported to the police of the East Thirtieth street station two weeks ago that a new suit of his clothes had been stolen from his office at East Forty-second street, but, having got no results, he decided to do his own detective work.

Pastzing the corner of Twentieth street and second avenue Dougherty met a tall man wearing a suit exactly like the stolen one. The clothes were much too small for the wearer. Dougherty approached him and said: "You have on my clothes. Take 'em off."

The man ran. Dougherty followed, and after a chase of three blocks overhauled the fugitive. In the station house the man said he was Edward Marsh, an aviator, living at Mills hotel, No. 3. He added:

"These are my clothes, but I have grown a lot in two weeks, and the clothes couldn't keep pace with me." Dougherty said he had a scapular and a small horsehoe in an inside pocket of the coat. The scapular and horsehoe were found. Then Dougherty demanded his clothes, explaining he wanted to wear them today.

"But what will the prisoner wear to court?" Lieutenant Burk asked. "Get him a barrel," said Dougherty. "I don't care whether it fits or not."

Marsh was locked up, charged with grand larceny. Dougherty was told he could get his clothes after the prisoner had been arraigned in police court.

CONVICTS WITNESS A PLAY

Unguarded Except by "Honor" Many Notorious and Desperate Prisoners Visit Reno Theater.

Reno, Nev.—Accompanied only by Warden Ray Baker and three unarmored assistants, 52 convicts from the state penitentiary at Carson City, many of them "life termers" and the most desperate men of the prison, attended a theatrical performance at a local theater the other night.

Driving through the streets in automobiles, the convicts went to the theater, witnessed a performance of "Alias Jimmy Valentine" and then returned to their cells without a single convict making an attempt to escape.

Every man was "upon honor" to Warden Baker and not a man violated his word in what was probably the most unique test ever made in a prison. In seven automobiles, accompanied by only Warden Ray Baker and three guards, the prisoners arrived at the theater as crows swarmed the streets to witness the remarkable spectacle.

In the first machine were three "life termers" for murder and Warden Baker. In the second car were five "life termers" and in the entire number many were supposed "desperate criminals." Popcorn and peanuts were distributed freely among them, all at the expense of Warden Baker, who gave the "party" as a reward for work done by the convicts.

Gets Relic of Washington. Dedham, Mass.—The notes from which Washington delivered his farewell address are bequeathed to Miss Listie C. Faxon of this city by the will of her grandmother, filed for probate here.

Miss Faxon is a descendant of Thomas Jefferson and has a valuable collection of Jefferson letters and papers.

DON A NEW UNIFORM

Spectators Get Glimpse of French Soldiers in New Togs.

Color Is Something Between Khaki and Sage Green to Blend With Nature—To Give as Much Invisibility as Possible.

Paris.—Spectators about the Gare de l'Est, the other day had their first glimpse of French soldiers dressed in the new uniform, when a number of privates came from their "casernes" to exhibit themselves. They had obtained a leave of absence of 24 hours in order to parade about the streets and advertise the innovation in military fashions.

The uniform is known as "Tun-forme reseaude" the color being something between khaki and sage green. The purpose of the color is to blend the hue of a regiment with that of the country in which they are marching or fighting, thus adding a new French arm to strategy and endeavor—and if possible to reduce the number of wounded and killed by rendering the soldiers invisible to scouts.

The dull yellowish rose and green of the mignonette have wrought the color of the new dress.

When the soldiers drill upon a green or yellowish place in the full light of the sun, the illusion of invisibility is said to be marvellous. When the sun is behind them the illusion disappears.

A similar innovation worked well in the case of armies other than those of France. During the war in the Transvaal, the English discarded their ornate dress and put on khaki, which color blended with the sandy country. This assured them a nearly complete invisibility at times. The purpose of the reseaude uniform is to blend well with both yellowish and green landscapes.

The helmet is a tiny thing and fits close to the private's head. There is a jacket that extends half way to the knees. Long heavy trousers of the same width at the bottom as at the top of the leg, are confined about the ankle and calf by puttees of coarse cloth.

The heavy, unsleazy breath-stopping straps that crossed the soldier's chest and supported his knapsack and canteen across his back, have been discarded for a simple affair that crosses in the back, and fastens in front to a single strap, down the center of the man's coat. To this hang his knapsack and canteen. There is a strap that goes about the waist, which is fastened to the upper arrangement. The whole may be put on with a single movement.

SURPRISE FOR POLICE JUDGE

Certain Magistrate, Name Not Mentioned, Starts Out to Buy Suspenders, Finds Watch.

Baltimore, Md.—It so fell out that in the city of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, on or about this date, a certain police magistrate, whose name is withheld, as it would make him a marked man in his profession, after the toll and heat of administering justice to the public, had betaken himself to the business section for the purpose of purchasing the wherewithal to maintain, support and uphold his dignity, both as a jurist and a man, to wit: A pr of s-s-p-d-r-s.

And as he wended his way through the crowded streets what should his eye behold but an object far more valuable even than that of which he was in search, yes, even more costly than a pr of s-s-p-d-r-s—a gold watch.

Now comes the truly wonderful part of it all. Albeit this man was a police magistrate, he forsook his quest, and retracing his steps to the station he had just quitted, delivered the aforesaid watch to the police, from whom the owner shortly after recovered it.

And if any doubt this tale, but chance to know the justice referred to, let him seek the station and behold the squire wearing the new pr of s-s-p-d-r-s which he bought after returning the watch.

LANDSCAPE INSIDE OF A HAT

Paris Art Dealer Tells Story of Corot and He Has Headgear to Prove It—Was an Accident.

Paris.—The old story of a picture painted by a master as the result of an accident has been revived by a Paris art dealer, who says he has a Corot painted in a hat.

The hat in question is of felt and bears the stamp "Pinaud et Armour, 89 Rue de Richelieu, Fourneurs des Ours Etrangers." This story is told of how Corot came to paint one of his landscapes on the inside of the hat. One day a visitor called on Corot at his studio, and, sitting on a comfortable chair, placed his hat on a stool near the artist's easel. Corot, who never stopped working while chatting with callers, accidentally dropped a paint-laden brush into the hat.

The friend exclaimed: "I bought it this very afternoon, and now you have ruined it!"

"Not quite," replied Corot. "Wait a little and perhaps you will be glad of the accident." He thereupon placed the hat on the table and began working around the blotch his brush had caused on the silk lining. In less than twenty minutes a landscape with trees, still water, an old tower in the background, and a clouded sky of blue which was formed by the original color of the lining, covered the entire inside of the top of the crown.

Increased Price of Platinum. New York.—Platinum has been advancing rapidly in prices recently and now it is quoted in Maiden lane at \$47.50 an ounce. This is the highest price on record and indicates an advance of \$5 an ounce since the first of the year. Local dealers predict a further increase. At the present quotation platinum is worth nearly two and a half times as much as gold.

COTTON GROWTH IN MOROCCO

German Textile Journal Throws Much Light on Controversy With France—Many Plantations.

Berlin.—In view of the controversy between France and Germany in regard to Morocco, an article appearing in a German textile journal, written on information supplied by Herr Alfred Mannesmann, is of considerable interest. Herr Mannesmann is one of the famous Mannesmann brothers, the firm which has done more by pioneer work and breaking fresh ground to extend Germany's hold of industry and commerce, as well as her territorial boundaries, than any other private concern. According to Herr Mannesmann, Morocco is destined to be one of the richest cotton-producing lands of the future.

Two years ago, while prospecting for minerals in Morocco, Herr Mannesmann was taken prisoner by the Moors and conveyed to the Sus district, which up to that time had been trodden by the foot of no European. To his surprise, he found the ruins of vast cotton plantations which must have existed and flourished in the reign of the sultan, Edris, grandfather of the present sultan, but which now, uncultivated and uncared for, have run wild and gone to seed. Not only did Herr Mannesmann discover the plantations themselves, but, above and below Tarannt, the capital of the province, he declares are the remains of an irrigation system designed to feed the plantations with the water which their dry, chalky soil requires to make it fruitful.

An artificial canal with a depth varying from three to nine feet, drew water from the River Sus, and a hundred years ago, when the Sultan Edris had the power to force the indigent population to work, the cotton plantations must have yielded a rich harvest, even with the primitive native methods of cultivation.

Herr Mannesmann is of the opinion that these plantations can easily be regenerated and brought up to a state of culture which will render Morocco one of the most valuable cotton-producing fields of the world. The climate, he says, is essentially suited to cotton growing, and the even temperature of Morocco makes it possible for Europeans to do manual labor, even if the natives could not be used. It was with this end in view that the Mannesmann brothers obtained from the sultan large concessions in the Sus district.

THIS JUSTICE NEEDS SCALES

Missouri Divorce Suit Has So Many Angles Judge Has Hard Time in Solving Difficult Problems.

St. Louis.—In deciding a divorce suit at Clayton, Judge McElhinney is having to measure justice with a yardstick and weigh testimony in the terms of pounds and ounces. These two problems have been offered for his consideration:

1. Can a man, who weighs 140 pounds, knock down his wife, who weighs 200 pounds, twice on Sunday and several times during the week?

2. Can a man who is only 4 feet 10 inches tall kick his wife in the abdomen without getting on a chair, when she is standing up and is 5 feet 10 inches tall?

The principals in the case are Mrs. Julia Haemmerle and William Haemmerle of University City. The two problems indicate their conflicting testimony in the case.

Other testimony had to do with stories of quarrels in the Haemmerle home. The wife denied she once broke some of her husband's ribs with a nightstick after he had been arrested for breaking some of her fruit jars with an ax. In reply to a bartender, who said Mrs. Haemmerle had come to his place daily to buy liquor, the wife said her husband sent her because if he went himself he might have to buy somebody a drink.

There was much other testimony of the same sort which kept the courtroom in a titter and provoked a remonstrance from the woman's attorney, who declared the case was being made a travesty.

PLAY STAGED BY CONVICTS

San Quentin Prisoners Erect Structure and Make Properties for a Dramatic Performance.

San Quentin, Cal.—In the shadow of "murders" row" of the state penitentiary and with convicts in stripes, both men and women, as an audience, a dramatic performance has been given on the stage erected by the convicts in the prison yard. The play selected was one dealing with the struggles toward honesty of a reformed safe cracker.

Stage properties for the most part were manufactured by the convicts, who threw themselves into the work of preparation in a way that rivaled their reception of the play itself.

Among the audience were men serving life terms. Some of these figured in the prison band, which supplied the music for the piece.