

WILD LAND FARMS

What Bohemians Accomplished by Co-Operative Work.

Families From New Jersey and Ohio Make Homes in Tennessee Wilderness—Are Not Only Making a Living but Show Profit.

Nashville, Tenn.—In the spring of 1911 the Tennessee Central railroad located a colony of Bohemians on the Cumberland plateau at Mayland, under the name of the Bohemian Co-Operative Farming company. They purchased 5,300 acres in the woods without clearing, houses or fences. Immediately from New Jersey and Ohio Bohemian families came to the plateau and the work of transforming the wilderness into productive fields, gardens and orchards began. The story of this wonderful development is told by Rutledge Smith, industrial agent of the Tennessee Central railroad, as follows:

"The land was subdivided into fifty acre tracts, one tract for the family, so that the entire purchase would care for 100 families. Mr. Leonard Schwartz of New Jersey, an educated, cultured and trained farmer of large experience, was made manager of the colony, and the work of development has been under his immediate supervision. As the colony is co-operative in every respect, all the work is done by the Bohemians, no outside help being employed.

"The first work that was done after the property was subdivided was to build a few comfortable cottages to care for the pioneers. This done, they elaborated a careful program of procedure which would automatically expand with the increasing population. "I went up last week to see the fruits of their labors. I found nearly 100 light haired and bronzed faced sons and daughters of Bohemia, intelligent, happy and content. Satisfaction reigned supreme with them, and they expressed themselves as having reached a climax as near perfection to their ideals of life as it was possible to find. It made me feel good to receive the sincere gratitude of these sturdy people for bringing them to the plateau of Tennessee.

"Mr. Schwartz showed me over the lands. Where formerly the timbered jungle stood were modern, imposing barns overflowing with feed. The fields of timothy had cut nearly two tons per acre, and these had been turned and planted in turnips and cabbage for cow feed, and it looked as though they would produce enough to feed the mountain.

"Then there were patches of buck-wheat, rye and the vegetable gardens, all luxuriant and profitable. Vegetables have been canned for winter use and to sell.

"Not only have these thrifty sons of Bohemia supported themselves while making their homes, but are now reaping a distinct profit. They all have money, pay for what they buy, are good citizens and a blessing to Tennessee.

"Every day is workday for them. It is never too hot or cold; they keep everlastingly at it. They work with intelligence, with a definite idea in view and accomplish what they start out to do. They do not practice the habit of our farmers in going to bed at dark and rising before day. After supper they read and lay out the work for the morrow, discuss together the best means for advancement, spend an occasional evening in social enjoyment, and at a reasonable hour in the morning are in the fields and there they remain until dark. Success can only crown the efforts of such intelligent labor.

"In the field the Bohemian rides, no walking between the plow handles for him. There is no dragging the plow around at the head of the land, but the horses keep on moving. Everything that a horse or machine can do the Bohemian makes them do.

"They are now turning their attention to horticulture and orchards are being laid out on a scientific scale and thoroughly prepared. Also dairying is coming in for its proper share.

"Just as rapidly as they can build cottages, without taking the proper time from the fields, families from New Jersey are ready to fill them, and it will not be long until their full hundred families are enjoying the peace and plenty of those who by intelligent effort are transforming the plateau into the south's garden spot."

BRIDGE TO BE MONUMENT

Minister of Belgium Pays \$200,000 on Structure to Stand as His Father's Memorial.

Boston.—Lars Anderson, minister to Belgium, has paid \$200,000 to the state treasurer to build the Anderson bridge, between Boston and Cambridge, near the Harvard stadium. The bridge is given in memory of Mr. Anderson's father, Nicholas Longworth Anderson of Cincinnati, a graduate of Harvard in 1853 and a brigadier general in the Civil war.

Cowboys Rope Chaperon. Cheyenne, Wyo.—Lassoing their chaperon, twenty pretty Vassar girls, on tour, were rustled by fifty cow punchers from the range about Cody, near here, and riven off in a dozen automobiles.

In one of the machines the chaperon, Dr. George B. Shattuck, of Vassar still indignant, sat roped, helplessly watching his charges flirting, photographing and later dancing with the cowboys.

DAINGEROUS FISH TO MEET

Habitat of South American Waters That Seems Particularly Fond of the Human Body.

Probably one of the most dangerous and least known of man's watery enemies, says the Wide World Magazine, is the candern, or canern, a fish three to eight inches long, and guilty of the extraordinary habit of diving suddenly into the human anatomy by the most convenient channels.

There are two distinct species, one eel-like in appearance, blunt-headed and smooth-bodied, the other armed with a sharp, bony snout, two to three inches in length, swallow-tailed, and covered from snout to tail by small barbs. It is particularly attracted by the human body, into which it dives suddenly and with great force, producing a shock somewhat akin to a powerful electric discharge.

In the case of both types a serious surgical operation is involved; but in the case of the Beal variety the more the fish or the victim wriggles the farther the fish penetrates—and it cannot get back. It frequently causes death, for a surgeon is a rara avis in these wilds.

I saw two cut out of a woman in Riveralta, South America, where victims are common. The fish is a bloodsucker, and can be easily caught with a lump of raw meat, into which it dives in a much similar way—the proboscis being probably its usual means of securing blood.

WAS DABBLING IN THE PAST

Pilgrim Somewhat Resentful Because He Was Misled Into Perusing an Old Magazine.

"Among the things I'd like to know about," remarked the weary looking pilgrim with the drab mustache, on the car, "is this: How does a doctor or dentist come by his magazines? Does he go around among his friends and buy up old ones after his friends have read 'em, so's to get 'em cheaper? Or does he buy new magazines and then lay them away somewhere and let them age by natural process before placing them on the table in his reception room?"

"A day or so ago I had occasion to sit in the reception room of a prosperous dentist—that is, I suppose he's prosperous if he charges everybody on the same scale that he does me—and while I waited I began to rummage through his magazines that I found lying on the table. I got interested in an article in the Literary Digest about a threatened war between Russia and Japan. What! Another Russian mix-up? I became all worked up about it and turned over a page for further details. Then I happened to glance at the date, and found that I had been reading a magazine issued in January, 1904."

Error to Try to Hurry Women.

A Fort Scott (Kan.) man and his wife were planning to take a trip, the Tribune of that town says, and after they had decided on the day the man spoiled all the pleasure of preparing by suggesting that he "bet they would miss the train." On the fatal morning his wife suddenly remembered that she had not put in her mirror and rushed back to get it. When she started again she was sure there was something else she had forgotten and looked in her suitcase to see. It happened to be there, so they rushed to the depot. The train was just out of sight, but the man didn't say "I told you so." He did say, though: "If you hadn't taken so much time dressing we wouldn't have missed the train." "I know that," returned the wife, "and if you hadn't rushed me we wouldn't have had to wait so long for the next train."

Value of Knowledge.

Mrs. Featherton had embroidered a gown for herself. Butterflies were the design, and she had made them look so natural that so Mr. Featherton said—one would think they were actually alive. But Mrs. Featherton's little son was more critical. He regarded the decorative insects long and earnestly, opened his lips to speak, and then, with remarkable self-control for one so young, closed them again without speaking. "Well, Frankie," said his mother at last, "tell me what you think of my butterflies." "They are very nice, mother," replied he seriously, "but the next time you embroider butterflies, would you mind putting the antennae on the other end?"

Recreation for the Rich.

Let us give credit where it is due. You can not think that the devotion of surplus wealth to the acquisition of works of art deserves condemnation. On the contrary, it deserves praise and recognition—don't you think so? Keen business men require recreation. All brain workers want counter irritation. Pictures, books, old china and antiques generally furnish the necessary relaxation, hence the fashion in the United States, a fashion so attractive that in the buying of them the American must hustle, as in his business, if he wants "to get there," and the almighty dollar talks.—London Opinion.

It is All Made Plain.

"Gertrude says no man has ever kissed her." "I have often wondered why she showed such a decided preference for mere boys."

ROSE ABOVE HANDICAP

POSTHUMOUS CHILDREN WHOSE NAMES ARE FAMOUS.

Birth of Child of John Jacob Astor Has Aroused Interest in the List, Which Contains Many Persons of Note.

The birth of a posthumous child of John Jacob Astor arouses especial interest and sympathy because of the tragic death of the father in the Titanic disaster. Yet all posthumous children excite such sentiments. Some of these children have moreover attracted additional attention from the world in after life through their own achievements.

Alexander the Great has been said by some historians to have been born after the death of his father, but according to other authorities Philip of Macedon lived to enjoy the companionship of his son for several years. It may be that Alexander's stepbrother was a posthumous child, but that has not been proved.

Ben Jonson, the Elizabethan dramatist, was born in 1573, a month after his father's death. He was fortunate in acquiring a stepfather who was a good friend to him and gave him an excellent education.

Thomas Herbert was of posthumous birth, says his elder brother, Lord Herbert of Chisbury. He is remembered chiefly as the brother of Lord Herbert of Chisbury and of George Herbert, the poet.

Early in the seventeenth century another child came into the world under similar conditions. This was Abraham Cowley, the English poet. His father, who had been a grocer in humble circumstances, died shortly before the birth of the son. Thanks to the unflagging struggle and devotion of his mother the boy received a good education and his poetic genius had opportunity for development.

Dean Swift was born a few months after his father's death. Kindly disposed relatives helped his mother with his upbringing and education.

Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations," put in his appearance in this world some four months after the death of his father.

Still another English poet was a posthumous child. This was Thomas Chatterton, who was born in Bristol about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States, was born in a little log cabin on the border line between North and South Carolina. In that same cabin his father, who had come to America from the north coast of Ireland, died a few days before the birth of his son.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, the nineteenth president, was another posthumous child. He was born in October and his father died in the July preceding.

The present king of Spain, Alfonso XIII, was born after his father's death.

Mary Queen of Scots just escaped posthumous birth, her father dying when she was a few days old. Richard Wagner, the composer, was also left fatherless very soon after his birth.

Europe's Rose Gardens.

Though the rose is grown for trade in many parts of Europe, its culture for commercial purposes is now principally monopolized by the vast rose gardens of Grasse in France and of Kasanlik in Bulgaria—the rose gardens of Europe, par excellence—and the manufactures produced from them supply in a great measure the markets of the world. Here acres of roses take the place of corn, vines and orchards of other lands, and some idea of the French trade may be obtained when we learn that the gardens of Grasse, Cannes and the neighboring villages yield nearly 2,650,000 pounds of roses annually; on some days as many as 150 tons of blossoms are picked in the province of the Alpes Maritimes. The beautiful varieties, so much prized by gardeners, are useless for commercial purposes, and the only plant used is the Cabrage Provence.

Let Them Down Lightly.

They were strolling players—at least, that's what they called themselves. Their talent was as small as their efforts were great. To add to this, they arrived at the little country town minus their costumes and rather hazy as to their lines. However, the performance took place, albeit it was a "frost" of the worst description. They expected a fearful roasting from the reporter of the paper, and there was a rush the next morning for the local sheet. But, with true hospitality to strangers, the following paragraph appeared: "The company appeared last night at the Town Hall in 'East Lynne.' The ventilation of the theater was perfect, and the orchestra rendered a number of pleasing selections."

Woman's Work in the World.

Dr. George Draper of the Rockefeller Institute, discussing woman's work in the world, said: "And this, mind you, leaves child-bearing out of count. Two women sat one day by a windswept ocean pier. The first woman had three beautiful children, the other was childless. The childless woman, gazing wistfully out over the tumbling blue water, said, 'I'd give ten years of my life to have three such children as yours.' 'Well, three children cost about that,' the other woman answered gravely."—San Francisco Argonaut.

GET ROBUST WHEN CIVILIZED

Ishi, "the Uncontaminated," Now Too Heavy to Get Own Food—Would Starve in Woods.

San Francisco, Cal.—Civilization has not agreed with Ishi, the uncontaminated aborigine, who was captured in the wilds of Plumas county more than a year ago and cared for at the A.M.H.azed colleges. Since he has been at this institution Ishi has taken on weight at such a rapid rate that his guardians have decided that he must go back to the simple life for a time or soon become seriously ill as the result of his long contact with ease and plenty.

It is hardly probable that Ishi will appreciate the return to the light diet of his uncontaminated days. Then he used to subsist on scant meals of acorns with perhaps a few snails or grasshoppers as luxuries. In his present condition Ishi would find it hard work to root for acorns and almost impossible to run down the elusive grasshopper on its native heath. In fact, he has become so stout that he probably will have some difficulty in capturing the less fleetfooted snail.

They have had a good deal of amusement out of Ishi at the A.M.H.azed colleges, and, on the other hand, the uncontaminated one has enjoyed his dallying with the conventional life. But, on the whole, the experience will not have benefited him if he is to return to his wilds permanently.

Heavy and slow moving left, if he is thrown back to the forests, will meet a fate similar to that of the faithful fish famed in story and verse. The faithful fish was captured by an angler who became so interested in it that he kept the thing in a little glass globe. Later he forgot to replenish the water, which evaporated finally. But the fish continued to live without it. For more than a year the fish lived absolutely without water, and, according to the veracious chroniclers, used to follow its master everywhere. One day the master, accompanied by the fish, walked to a nearby creek. The man disrobed and plunged into the water. The faithful fish also plunged into the water, and being unused to that element, was drowned.

From all accounts Ishi has been carried as far away from the aboriginal as the fish from the water, and a sudden reversion to the old life might be fatal to the last of the Yanis. It is much easier to become "contaminated" by civilization than it is to become "uncontaminated" once "contamination" has run its course.

SOME OF CUPID'S FREAKS

Pastor Dalton of Kansas City, Mo., Discusses Developments of His School of Matrimony.

Kansas City, Mo.—Money, comfort, fresh air, good things to eat—such things are not sufficient to tempt marriageable American women away from the cities. Most of them prefer to be married to city men, even if they are poorer providers.

That conclusion has been reached by the Rev. William J. Dalton, pastor of the Annunciation Catholic church here after reading the letters of 6,542 persons who desire to marry and have written to him for help. Father Dalton attracted attention a few months ago through a "school of matrimony" he established in connection with his church to encourage marriage among the young people of his parish.

"The only women who express a willingness to become wives of farmers are elderly women who find themselves alone in the world," Father Dalton said. "But the farmers who ask for wives are younger men and they do not marry such women. One man who wrote to me owns three big farms; another has 650 acres of fine farm land and a third farmer showed me that he had \$75,000 in the bank. Can you tell me why it is that a woman will not give a proposition like that a minute's consideration, but will choose instead some struggling bank clerk in the city who lives from hand to mouth?"

HER HUSBAND WOULDN'T TALK

As a Result Wife Left Him and Sued for Support—Sifted from Monday Until Saturday.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Declaring that she could not live with a man who would not talk to her, Mrs. Anna Foerst explained in the Central police court why she had left her husband's court. "He would not say a word to me," she declared, "from Monday morning to Saturday night." Mrs. Foerst appeared against her husband, Howard Foerst of East Cambria street, charging him with nonsupport.

At the hearing it developed that the woman had left her husband's home, although he declared his willingness to provide for her. Mrs. Foerst said her husband first found fault with the meals she prepared, and finally became so morose that he refused to speak to her for a whole week. This was more than she could stand.

Foerst was held in \$500 bail and allowed to sign his own bond.

Stain With Wheelbarrow.

Milan, Italy.—A live man was bound to a wheelbarrow with a sailor's scarf and belt and both were then hurled from the pier head into the sea at Savona. This new and barbarous form of murder was discovered by a party of bathers who chanced to see the body and the barrow at the bottom of the sea in twenty feet of water. The police were promptly informed, but so far they have found no clew to the identity of either of the victim or of his murderers.

TOLD BY PASSPORTS

Cards Signified Much to Those Initiated.

French Minister of Foreign Affairs Under Louis XVI Devised Ingenious System, Described by a Writer in the Century.

The mysterious cards employed by the Count de Vergennes, who was minister for foreign affairs under Louis XVI, in his relations with the diplomatic agents of France exhibit great ingenuity in their arrangement and show what the political condition of Europe must have been at that time to require such precautions, writes John H. Haswell, who, in Century, describes many forms of "secret writing." The count was a great friend of America, and it was largely through his influence that the treaties of amity and commerce and of alliance of 1778 were concluded. These cards were used in letters of recommendation or passports which were given to strangers about to enter or depart from France; they were intended to furnish information without the knowledge of the bearers. This was the system: The cards given to a man contained only a few words, such as "Alphonse D'Angeha Recommende a Monsieur le Comte de Vergennes, par le Marquis de Puysegur, Ambassadeur de France a la Cour de Lisbonne."

The card told more tales than the words written on it. Its color indicated the nation of the stranger. Yellow showed him to be English; red, Spanish; white, Portuguese; green, Dutch; red and white, Italian; red and green, Swiss; green and white, Russian, etc. The person's age was expressed by the shape of the card. If it was circular, he was under 25; oval, between 25 and 30; octagonal, between 30 and 45; hexagonal, between 45 and 50; square, between 50 and 60; an oblong showed that he was over 60. Two lines placed below the name of the bearer indicated his build. If he was tall and lean, the lines were waving and parallel; tall and stout, they converged; and so on.

The expression of his face was shown by a flower on the border. A rose designated an open and amiable countenance, while a tulip marked a pensive and aristocratic appearance. A fillet round the border, according to its length, told whether the man was bachelor, married or widower. Dots gave information as to his position and fortune. A full stop after his name showed that he was a catholic; a semicolon, that he was a Lutheran; a comma, that he was a Calvinist; a dash that he was a Jew; no stop indicated him as an atheist. So also his morals and character were pointed out by a pattern in the angles of the card. So, at one glance the minister could tell all about his man, whether he was a gamester or a duellist; what was his purpose in visiting France; whether in search of a wife or to claim a legacy; what was his profession—that of a physician, lawyer or man of letters; whether he was to be put under surveillance or allowed to go his way unmolested.

Reduced Mortality From Cancer.

"Cancer has at last, by a steady and uniform increase year after year, reached a mortality of eight thousand," a recent bulletin of the New York state department of health reports. "Cancer as a disease has increased more rapidly than tuberculosis. The comparison with tuberculosis shows that in the preceding 20 years there have been 270,000 deaths from that cause and 100,000 from cancer." The bulletin adds: "Comparing cancer with the almost stationary mortality of consumption, it would appear that within another 20 years there will be more deaths from cancer than from consumption."

Machine to Write Music.

A German musician has invented a machine which, he states, automatically registers the notes emitted by the piano. The new machine, Harper's Weekly states, has the same object as one invented by an Italian and used by Mascagni in writing his operas, but it is a larger instrument and is operated by electricity. Into the machine is inserted a roll of paper and the composer seats himself before the piano and executes the composition that he desires to give to the public. The machine faithfully registers every note produced, so that the musician does not have to depend upon his memory.

Novels and Plays.

An English writer describing the difficulties that lie in the way of a successful novelist becoming effective as a playwright notes that a novelist is free while the playwright is limited by the stage, and adds: "In a play it all has to take place in somebody's chambers and all the women of the play have to be got there somehow. The method mostly adopted is to take away their characters because then you can put them where you like."

Fostering Canal Traffic.

In order to take care of the traffic on the New York state barge canal, which will be completed in 1915, an expenditure of \$18,500,000 has been authorized for canal terminals in New York city and other cities along the canal. In New York city there will be 14 canal terminals, costing altogether \$5,740,000. The remainder of the money will be spent in building terminals at 21 different cities and towns.

CRUSADE ON BIRDS' BEHALF

Radical Measure to Be Introduced in the English Parliament—Protection of Feathered Tribe.

London.—A new crusade against the killing of birds in order to supply feathers for millinery is in progress here, and a bill is soon to be introduced in parliament which, if it becomes law, will prevent many of the cruelest of the practices which result from the demand for feathers.

Lady Brooke, Ranees of Sarawak, presided at a lecture in support of the plumage bill for the protection of wild birds, at the Whitehall rooms. She said she thought that women had a tremendous part to play in advising the making of laws against the wearing of feathers. It was entirely women's part to do this, because it was for women that the birds were killed, and women wore the feathers.

James Buckland lectured on "The Value of Wild Bird Life to the Empire." He said that the feathers used in millinery were the "wedding garments of the birds." To be of any value in millinery the feathers must be taken before the birds attempted to rear their young. The prohibition to export plumage from India and Australia had been rendered abortive by the illicit trade in feathers, and Great Britain was the receiver of the stolen goods. If the truth could be told about the Calcutta custom house in relation to certain persons in London the public conscience would be shocked by the extent of the smuggling of feathers. With the passing of the plumage bill this trade would be stopped at once.

George Greenwood, M. P., proposed and Captain Talbot seconded a resolution strongly appealing to the government to grant facilities for placing the plumage bill on the statute book. The resolution was carried.

ELECTRIC WIRES IN HIS BED

So Sea Captain Believed and Fired a Volley to Awaken Citizens in Gotham Hotel.

New York.—Charles Hooser, a retired sea captain, blazed away with a rifle and revolver from his window in the Astoria. Neighbors called Police- man Mindheim, who made his way cautiously to Hooser's door. The captain confronted him, with the revolver and rifle ready for action, a grizzled, wild-eyed giant.

"Oh, you've come at last, have you?" he said. "I've been trying to attract a policeman for fifteen minutes. Someone has put a lot of electric wires and batteries in my bed and I want you to take them out. And I want you to arrest whoever put them there."

Mindheim took the captain before Magistrate Leach, in Long Island city police court, who held him in \$500 bail for examination. The captain owns the house in which he lives and other realty in the neighborhood.

FOG DOESN'T RESPECT KINGS

How the Late Edward VII. Walked to Buckingham Palace by Light of Torches.

London.—Recently the king had the experience of driving home from the theater with torchbearers tramping in front. The incident recalls the most curious sight in a pretty varied London life.

Groping down St. James street early one foggy night about the middle of King Edward's reign, I was surprised, writes a correspondent, by a great glare of torches, and there emerged silently from the fog a number of men, like footmen, bearing torches, and behind them a group of gentlemen in cloaks surrounding some one walking heavily in the middle, and another body of torchbearers brought up the rear.

The personage in the middle was revealed by the torches as King Edward and the party moved slowly and silently down the street along the Mall to Buckingham palace. The king had been dining with Mrs. George Keppel in Portman square. It was a curious sight to see and made one think of the London of Charles II.

AMERICAN SCHOOL IN LEAD

Twenty-one Universities Have Enrollment of 75,000—Compared With 55,000 for German Institutions.

New York.—The United States is rapidly becoming the educational center of the world if statistics prepared by Professor Rudolf Tombo of Columbia university are correct.

Doctor Tombo selected the twenty-one leading universities of Germany and a like number from America to make his comparison. In total registration Doctor Tombo shows that the American twenty-one universities have an enrollment of 75,000, as against 55,000 in the German institutions. The foreign students in Germany number 4,500 and in the United States 1,500. American colleges are gaining every year, however. The largest foreign delegation in America is found at Columbia, with Pennsylvania, Harvard and Cornell following in the order named.

Girls Kissless If Roused.

Bayonne, N. J.—Miss Dorothy Frooks, the girl suffragette of the Bayonne (N. J.) High school, told her mates that an American girl's complexion was sufficiently beautiful without artificial aid and that boys do not want to kiss painted lips. Since that time many cheeks and lips are less rosy, though a few of the girls are defiant.