

ELK YIELDS PROFIT

Claimed Animals Can Easily Be Raised for Market.

Meat Can Be Produced at Less Cost Per Pound Than Beef, Mutton or Pork—Some Suggestions on Food.

Las Vegas, N. M.—George W. Russ of Kansas City, Mo., who has a herd of about 100 elk in the Ozark mountains, declares that in many parts of the United States elk meat can be produced at less cost per pound than beef, mutton or pork.

When it comes to clearing out underbrush they are more useful than goats. They browse as low as the goats, and also twice as high.

It is asserted that for other reasons no better arrangement can be made than to graze a few elk with sheep and goats. The elk is the natural enemy of dogs and wolves.

The cost of stocking an elk preserve is not great, says Fur News. Young elk in perfect condition may be bought for \$100 per head or less.

A few years ago Mr. Wilson of Lewisburg, O., paid \$165 for three head. A Michigan breeder recently offered a dozen head, all fine specimens, but age and sex not given, for \$500.

This is, of course, a low price, not more than cattle would bring, and less than the venison would be worth if they could be sold in that form.

The price of such stock is determined by the supply and demand, and as long as the present restrictions on the sale of deer and elk are maintained, low prices are likely to prevail.

Live elk sold at forced sale have been known to net the owners less than \$25 a head, but conditions would soon change if the laws concerning the sale and shipment of venison were generally made favorable for producing it in preserves.

The natural food supply is an important consideration in choosing a range for the elk. While elk have done well in bluegrass pasture and on the prairie grasses alone they do far better on preserves which have a variety of food—grasses, bushes and trees.

On an average, such lands will support about the same number of elk as of cattle on the same area, without impairing the range. There should be thickets for the animals and a supply of winter foliage of other kinds will prevent the too rapid destruction of shrubbery in thickets.

Except in times of snow, elk will keep in excellent condition on ordinary grass pasture, but a system of management which regularly furnishes other food to the animals will be found better.

A little oats or corn, whole or chopped, may be fed each day. Elk are fond of corn, and feeding corn and salt affords the best opportunities for winning the confidence of the animals and taming them.

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Expert advice showed that Charabot's wares were all tainted from the fumes of the wood paving outside of his shop, and he has been awarded \$350 by way of damages.

FREE LOVE SEEN IN DECREE

Decision Handed Down by Justice Ford in New York Supreme Court Finds No Favor.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The decision of Justice John Ford, in a supreme court divorce case in New York city, in which he advanced the opinion that any woman wanting a divorce should be given it by her husband, finds no favor with the judges of Cleveland courts.

Instead of accepting Justice Ford's opinion as advancing the divorce problem, the judicial opinion here is that it amounts to a harmful doctrine, dangerous to the country's home life and approaching an advocacy of "free love."

"If a woman wants a divorce so badly that she will swear falsely against her husband," said Justice Ford, "it is his place to keep still and let her go ahead."

"The divorce is a problem of law—not one to be lectured on as proper," said Justice Estep. "Such an opinion as Justice Ford is quoted with is a doctrine close to free love."

"Divorce should not be made an easy matter. There are too many of them here and every other place in the country. In Ohio one of the most common causes for divorce is gross neglect of duty, a blanket charge that makes divorce easy. I think it should be changed and believe that the legislature should make some provision to investigate the trouble which lure husband and wife into court."

"Instead of helping people to separate, the court should have some means of measuring just how great or how small their troubles are. It certainly works harm when marriage ties are lightly regarded in high places."

"I believe Justice Ford was talking as a man and not as a judge," said Judge Harvey R. Keeler. "To spread a loose doctrine in connection with divorce cases strikes at the heart of the home, and it's dangerous."

"Speaking from a personal standpoint, I think Justice Ford is right," said Judge Martin A. Foran. "I don't think any self-respecting family would go into the divorce court."

"I wouldn't contest a divorce except if a charge of cruelty were made, which would compel me to defend my character."

"Feeling this way about it, however, is a matter for individuals and not for holding up to people the idea that divorce is easy. I believe there should be no divorce."

5,000 HORNETS HIS FRIENDS

Strange Charm Possessed by New Jersey Civil War Veteran Over Swarm of Black Insects.

Spring Lake, N. J.—John M. Wood, veteran of the Civil war, hero of Gettysburg and pioneer of Spring Lake, has so completely won the confidence of a swarm of 5,000 black hornets that they make an advance guard for him whenever he goes walking and buzz about his cozy bungalow a veritable army of defence against unwelcome intruders.

Wood made the acquaintance of his dangerous friends several days ago. Perhaps it was his courage that commanded their respect. During a storm last week a blind on a nearby cottage became unfastened. Wood climbed a ladder to nail it fast.

A few well directed blows with a heavy hammer and the veteran was conscious of a buzzing sound which carried with it a world of meaning. A black stream of sky-clearers was emerging from a long crack in the boarding of the house. Wood dismounted the ladder cautiously, rung by rung, until he once more stood on terra firma.

About him swarmed the hornets, never ceasing their weird humming. They lit on his shoulders; they caressed his cheeks; they sang reassuring melodies about his ears, but not one of them stung him. What charm he may possess for the strange insects he is at a loss to understand, but he says he is the only person in America who can lay claim to the friendship of 5,000 black hornets.

SEA GULL CHOKED BY FISH

Bird Dies While Swallowing Big Sea Bass—Yarn Is Backed by Picture Taken at the Time.

New York.—Several residents of Runglow Town, at South Beach, Staten Island, are trying the credulity of their friends, with the story of a remarkable sight they witnessed recently. Hu, they back their yarn with a photograph.

A large seagull dived into the water, a hundred feet off the beach, after a sea bass that rose to the surface. The bass was jumping after a smaller fish, and rose just as the gull opened its beak and hit the water.

RESTORING OLD CITY

Monument of Southwest Is Now in Hands of Government.

Casa Grande, Near Florence, Ariz., Repaired as Far as Possible—Built Like Present Day Cement House.

Denver, Colo.—One of the most remarkable of the monuments under control of the national government, the Casa Grande, near Florence, Ariz., has been restored and repaired as far as possible and an effort will be made next year to provide better facilities for persons wishing to visit it.

Discovered in 1694 by Padre Kino, one of the missionaries sent to the new world by Spain, the Casa Grande is considered a typical structure of the aboriginal natives of the southwest, and it is the only structure mentioned by the early Spanish explorers that can be checked and interpreted down to the present day.

It was originally an extensive group of buildings and no doubt served a considerable community as a place of defense against the wandering tribes of the desert—ancestors of the warlike Navajos and Apaches. The name Casa Grande, in Spanish meaning "great house" was applied originally to the large single structure standing in the southwest corner of the area covered by the entire collection of buildings.

The building known as Casa Grande was one of the smallest of the structures, but for some reason its walls remained in a much better state of preservation than the walls of the larger buildings. The walls rise to a height of 25 feet. The area covered and inclosed by the standing walls is 43 feet by 59 feet. Evidently the building was three stories in height. The main building rose to two stories, but a central tier rose another story.

The construction of this house is unique. It is not of adobe, but is what is known as "cajon," or puddled clay molded into walls. The cajon, in huge blocks from three to five feet long, two feet high, and from three to four feet thick, was manufactured on the spot, much as cement makers manufacture the material for modern cement houses. Walls made of cajon are even harder than adobe, and, as long as there is a roof on the structure made of such material the wind and rain have little effect.

Without a protecting roof the cajon will wear down gradually. It is by this process that most of the buildings near the Casa Grande have been worn down.

After an extended investigation and report by scientists in the employ of the government, it was decided to brace up the tottering walls with brick. Most of the bad effects of erosion were visible at the base of the walls, the falling water from heavy rainstorms having eaten great holes close to the ground. The northeast and southeast corners had fallen, and large blocks of cajon were strewn about the ground. Other walls were tottering, and it was unsafe to come near the structure.

Masons were set at work and braced up the walls with gricks, detracting somewhat from the appearance of the building, but preserving the remains for future generations. A corrugated iron roof was put over the entire structure as a last resort. This destroys the picturesque effect of the ruins, but it practically assures its preservation for generations to come.

RICH MAN WORKS AS WAITER

Son of Russian General Seeking Material for Play Which He Will Write—Labors in St. Louis Cafe.

St. Louis.—Waiting on table in a fashionable cafe is the latest means an embryo playwright has chosen in order to get materials for plays in which he may put to use his observations of the weaknesses and follies of the rich, the newly rich and the class which Clyde Fitch termed "the climbers." There is such a waiter at the Planters hotel. He is James J. Grain, son of a Russian general.

When seen recently he was reluctant to tell of his ambitions. He said he did not wish his people to know what kind of work he was doing. He admitted he found his occupation favorable for making observations which might be utilized in plays, essays and poetry, at all of which he has tried his hand.

"I have never had anything published yet," he said. "But I hope to get into print some day. I feel a man who writes for the sake of money is likely to do poor work; so I prefer to do it at my leisure. I have to work ten hours in the day and the rest of the time I spend reading or writing, taking only as many hours off as are needful for sleeping. I feel that if persistence can do it, I shall succeed."

Fruit Makes Mens Sings

Anamosa, Ia.—Being thrifty, Mrs. Albert Wells disliked to throw away a quart jar of fruit in her cellar when she fed it to the chickens.

Shortly afterward she found every bird in the flock wandering unsteadily around the yard. In alarm, Mrs. Wells called her husband. Just then one old hen, with a loud squawk, settled down peacefully in the midst of a mud puddle and began to sing. The chickens seem none the worse for their experience.

NECKTIES WORN IN GERMANY

One of Signs of Times in Kaiser's Empire—Men Should Be on Lookout for What is Most Beautiful.

Berlin.—Among the signs of prosperity which have marked the Germans of recent years is the new and increasing attention devoted to the subject of neckties. A Teutonic philosopher on clothes writes about the matter with the earnestness and profundity which distinguish his countrymen in all branches of scientific research.

He does not go so far as to define man as a necktie-wearing animal, but no shallow power of observation is indicated by his remark that, while the very being of woman seeks expression in ornament and coloring, man, at least, for the last hundred years, has renounced anything that might be considered loud until his fashion of clothing himself has become universally monotonous with one exception—the necktie.

On this he exhausts all his fancy, displays all his taste and either acquiesces the silent approbation of his fellow-mortals or exposes himself to their satire and condemnation. The necktie question then, being one of the first importance, it is well to bear reverently the conclusions the Teutonic investigator arrives at; all the more as they will be found in the main correct.

First of all, as there are no canons of taste binding on all mankind in the matter every man must choose his neckties on his own responsibility. He will do well, says the philosopher, not to rely, as many men do, on the way of even a very pretty girl behind the necktie counter; nor will he be guided in his choice by mother, sister or fiancée, for, as is shrewdly remarked, they will be likely to take their own scheme and standard of dress, not his.

Again, a man should not buy a necktie merely because he wants one. He should always be on the lookout for what is beautiful in this line, and having seized the opportunity and purchased it, should add it to his collection. The material should be first class, and one should wear a different tie every day. The final injunction is that the necktie should harmonize with the clothes, that it should be carefully tied so as not to look like a rope around the neck and that it should not be disguised by a pin.

LIMIT ON ASTOR ALLOWANCE

President Elliot Allows Son of Multi-Millionaire to Have but \$5,000 Yearly at Harvard.

Cambridge, Mass.—Perhaps the most interesting member of this year's freshman class at Harvard, with the possible exception of Lionel De Jersey Harvard, is Vincent Astor, the son and heir of Col. John Jacob Astor, the multi-millionaire.

Young Astor enters Harvard with the honor of being the possessor of more suits of clothing than any other man at the university. He has 20 creations just for outdoor wear and possesses 10 pairs of shoes, five of which are shined every morning. In addition, he has six trunks which are filled with shirts, neckties and other habiliments of wear too numerous to mention.

His apartment at Claverly hall, one of the swellest of the gold coast dormitories, is furnished in magnificent style and fast becoming a mecca for the elite among the class of 1915.

It is understood around Claverly Vincent Astor has a college income of \$5,000 a year. That is, merely for spending money. All the bills go to a father, so the \$5,000 will amount to a good sum when all the regular bills are eliminated.

Some years ago, a Japanese count came to Harvard with his son. He consulted President Elliot and said: "I intend to give my son an allowance of \$20,000 a year. Is that suitable?"

President Elliot immediately said he did not care to have any Harvard man with an allowance of over \$5,000 a year. The count immediately cut three-quarters off the sum. Col. John Jacob Astor, the richest man in America, gives his son the Elliot limit, but no more.

LOVE NOTE ON ICE 10 YEARS

Answer to Egg Message Not Received by Writer Until Long After He Had Been Married.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Because the love letter he wrote on an egg ten years ago wasn't delivered until a few days ago, John Zenor of Bowling Green is wondering over the ways of fate. The egg message invited the receiver to write to him with matrimony as the pleasant object. Less than a year after it was written Zenor married.

The other day he received a letter from a girl in Brooklyn saying she had received the egg and that she wanted to start the with-Cupid-in-sight correspondence. The love letter has been lying in cold storage ten years, Zenor decides.

Young Crow Is Delicacy

Topeka, Kan.—Since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary it has been the popular idea the flesh of the crow was unfit for food, except in cases of the most dire necessity or in the payment of an election bet. But it is not so. Prof. L. L. Dyuche, state fish and game warden, says that crow is good to eat. He has tried it.

"The flesh of a young crow is as good as a guinea hen," he said. "It is a little dark, but it has a good flavor and a fine texture."

GUN SHOOTS BOMBS

Device May Make Aeroplane Deadly Machine.

It Has Been Predicted That It Would Make the Mightiest Destructive Force Known to Modern Warfare.

New York.—Ever since the aeroplane has been developed into a practical flying machine it has been predicted that it would be the mightiest destructive force known to modern warfare. But not until a practical gun for use on aeroplanes had been built, it was realized, would the power of the aeroplane as an aggressive factor in war be recognized.

This gun has now been invented and is at present being tested by its designer, Lieut. Riley E. Scott, a West Pointer and expert mathematician who has spent years of time in trying to solve the problems that would produce a perfectly accurate bomb hurling apparatus.

As soon as men learned how to operate a flying machine they began to practice, throwing imitation bombs at objects hundreds of feet below them on earth. Battleships, drawn to the exact scale of a dreadnaught, have been whitewashed on aviation fields, and the aviators have thrown oranges at these targets to see how nearly they could come to hitting the make believe warships in a vital spot.

Glenn H. Curtiss, in July a year ago, made some of the first bomb throwing tests. A floating target in the shape of a battleship was constructed on Lake Keuka, Hammondsport, N. Y. In the presence of a number of army and navy officers who had been assigned to watch the experiment, Mr. Curtiss flew his biplane over the lake and more than a score of times hit the target with small bags of sand representing bombs. The military authorities present took accurate measurements and carefully examined the targets after the tests, with the result that they proclaimed the test highly successful.

With Lieutenant Scott's new aerial gun, the shooting of highly explosive projectiles from the heavens on to cities, forts or warships at sea, becomes a simple matter. The accuracy found favorable. Nature, however, has provided huge battlements to defend these riches, and there is doubt whether many of the deposits can be exploited profitably.

Chicago.—Chicago police the other day rounded up a curiosity—a hobo with a bank roll and an alleged desire for work.

Judge Maxwell in the Desplaines street court saw the roll, but had to take the hobo's word for it that he was fond of work.

Joseph N. Norman, who declares his original home was at Piedmont, W. Va., and says his moniker while he is traveling is "West Virginia Slim," was arrested while seated in his side door Pullman enjoying a smoke and studying the terminal facilities of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad as his train pulled in from the south.

The first thing discovered on his person when taken to the Des Plaines street station was a roll of bills amounting to \$700, a cashier's check for \$350 and a passbook showing a deposit of \$600 in a West Virginia bank. In addition, "Slim" was well supplied with small change.

"Great Scott! Is Lala Rockefeller or Morgan you've brought in?" asked Judge Maxwell, as he watched "Slim" nonchalantly hand over his funds.

"Quit yer kiddin', judge," replied "Slim." "I ain't no millionaire, I'm just a ordinary boy. But you see there's one difference: I like to work and—"

"What's that?" gasped the judge.

"Sure, I go to work every winter and chop wood and save my money by 'hittin' a rattler' instead of paying fare. I'm on my way to Wisconsin. I kin pay my fine, all right."

"No, I won't fine you," declared the judge approvingly. "You're too thrifty. Be on your way, but don't steal any more rides."

"That's some judge," declared "Slim" as he pocketed his wealth and strolled out of court.

WALKS STREET IN HER SLEEP

In Night, Dress, Young Brooklyn Woman Plods Through Mud—Taken Home by Policeman.

New York.—Barefooted and sound asleep, attired only in her night clothing, and with her hair hanging in a long braid down her back, a young woman plodded along through the rain and mud of Nostrand avenue in Brooklyn early the other day, between the car tracks and the curb, utterly indifferent to her own uncomfortable plight or the astonished gaze of two score passengers in a street car that overtook her.

GRAND CANYON GOLD LURES

Men Seek Riches Washed into Bed of Colorado River for Centuries—Dredges Being Installed.

Denver, Colo.—Endeavors at last are being made to compel the Grand canyon of the Colorado to give up its bed for centuries. Several concerns are preparing to conduct operations on a large scale to overcome obstacles to get these riches.

It has long been known that there was much gold in the bed of the Colorado canyon. Explorers who have been in various parts of the great abyss have reported deposits of gravel and black sand that apparently ran to a great depth and that promised values, although well distributed in the sand and gravel. Attempts have been made to interest capital in plans to get out this wealth, but heretofore there has been no success, because propositions easier to get at and involving smaller expenditures of money and risk have attracted most of the capital available.

In recent years, however, several syndicates have been formed to get out the gold. One, backed by eastern capital, has been at work for some time at Lee's ferry. This is a desolate place, far from any railway, but it has offered the best opportunity for such work, being at the point where the river runs out of the sand hills after cutting through them for hundreds of miles and running for a few miles about at a level before dipping into the marble canyon. Dredges have been installed here after being hauled far over the desert. Black sand impregnated with gold and platinum and gravel having small nuggets of gold in it have been found here, and the enterprise promises to be highly profitable. This sand and gravel runs to a depth of from thirty to sixty feet before bedrock is touched, and the dredges can take it out in great quantities.

Above this point, in Utah, where the cliffs are not high, similar operations have been put under way. Here it is said that the conditions are similar to those found at Lee's ferry, except that there are evidences of even richer values. Parties have gone out into the wild regions between these two points to explore for places where the river can be reached. Reports have been received that wherever the prospects can be made, conditions are found favorable. Nature, however, has provided huge battlements to defend these riches, and there is doubt whether many of the deposits can be exploited profitably.

Chicago.—Chicago police the other day rounded up a curiosity—a hobo with a bank roll and an alleged desire for work.

CHICKENS BREAK UP COURT

Norwich, Conn.—A rooster and a hen, unwilling but material "witnesses" in a chicken theft case, crowded and cackled to such an extent, despite threats of being punished for contempt of court, that Judge Reed was obliged to suspend the session of the superior court. The two "witnesses" were expelled from the room.