

# KANSAS FARM LANDS

### Values Greatly Increased in Last Ten Years.

### State Makes Very Favorable Showing in Agricultural Statistics Just Issued—Smaller Farms Have Diminished.

Topeka, Kan.—The United States census bureau has just issued the agricultural statistics for the state of Kansas, as collected at the thirteenth decennial census of last April. The figures are given out a year after the date when they were collected, but the time of the census bureau has been devoted principally to population statistics since the work of taking the census was completed.

Kansas makes a very favorable showing in the agricultural statistics as just issued. The total value of farm lands increased three-fold in the decennium from 1900 to 1910, or over \$1,000,000,000. Owing to the increase in population and the advances in irrigation, the farmed area increased during the period by four per cent. There are 4,000 more farms in the state than ten years ago, more farms, more tenant farmers and more farm owners. The number of farm mortgages is about the same, which does not mean that the farmers are no richer than ten years ago, but, on the contrary, that they have been increasing their holdings and placing improvements on their farms. Perhaps a few farm mortgages may be due to autos, but the number is probably not large.

During the ten years the number of smaller farms, with the exception of truck patches, has diminished. Over one-third of the farms of the state are 175 acres and over. The number of negro and Indian farmers is decreasing. The farmers of the state spend less for farm fertilizers in 1910 than in 1900, but this is probably due to better conservation of the fertility of their farms and the use of barnyard fertilizers.

Statements relative to the acreage of crops and the yields will be made later by Census Director Durand as the tabulation of this data has not been completed.

The principal rates of increases in Kansas in 1910 as compared to 1900 are: In the total value of all farm lands alone, 188 per cent; in the average value per acre of farm land alone, 178 per cent; in the total value of farm land and buildings, 169 per cent; in the average value per acre of farm land and buildings, 159 per cent; in the total expenditures for labor, 90 per cent; in the total value of farm buildings alone, 79 per cent; in the total value of all farm implements and machinery, 64 per cent; in the total improved farm acreage, 19 per cent; in the total farm acreage, 4 per cent; in the whole number of farms, 3 per cent, and in the average acres per farm, 1 per cent.

The only decrease during the decade occurred in the total expenditures for fertilizers, 73 per cent.

The statement shows in detail that the number of farms reported in 1910 was 177,299, as compared with 173,098 in 1900, an increase of 4,201, or 2 per cent.

The total value of farm lands and buildings was given in 1910 as \$1,738,652,000, as against \$648,652,000 in 1900, an increase of \$1,090,000,000, or 169 per cent.

The total value of all farm land alone was reported in 1910 at \$1,534,852,000, as compared with \$553,186,000 in 1900, a gain of \$1,002,666,000, or 188 per cent.

The total value of farm buildings alone was given in 1910 at \$199,101,000, as against \$111,466,000 in 1900, an increase of \$87,635,000, or 79 per cent.

In 1910 the value of the farm land alone constituted 89 per cent of the total value of land and buildings, as compared with 83 per cent in 1900.

The reported value of farm implements and machinery was \$48,244,000 in 1910, as against \$39,491,000 in 1900, a gain of \$18,753,000, or 64 per cent.

The total acreage reported in 1910 was 43,261,000 acres, as compared with 41,649,000 in 1900, an increase of 1,612,000 acres, or 4 per cent.

The improved acreage was returned in 1910 as amounting to 29,855,000 acres, as against 26,841,000 in 1900, an increase of 3,014,000 acres, or 19 per cent.

The improved acreage formed 69 per cent of the total acreage in 1910, and 60 per cent in 1900.

The average acres per farm reported in 1910 were 244, as against 241 in 1900, an increase of three acres, or per cent.

The average value per acre of farm land and buildings in 1910 is stated as \$40.07, as against \$37.45 in 1900, a rise of \$2.62, or 169 per cent.

The average value per acre of farm land alone in 1910, was reported as \$35.47, while in 1900 it was \$32.77, the amount of gain being \$2.70, or 178 per cent.

Of the whole number, 177,299, of farms reported in 1910, there were 175,618, or 99 per cent, operated by white farmers and 1,681, or 1 per cent, by negro and other non-white farmers, as compared with a total of 173,098 in 1900, of which 171,323, or 99 per cent, were conducted by white farmers, and 1,775, or 1 per cent, by negro and other nonwhite. The increase in the number of farms of white farmers during the decade amounted to 4,286, and the decrease in the number of farms of negro and other nonwhite farmers to 185.

# SPRAYED TREES CHASE BEES

### Aparists in Connecticut Who Have Lost Honey Gatherers Advance Theory for Disappearance.

Hampton, Conn.—Bee keepers in this section are fearful that the honey-storing industry is to be a failure the coming season, and on comparing notes they are becoming convinced that the trouble is due to the spraying of trees, especially apples and other fruit trees, while in bloom or just before the opening of the blossoms.

City Clerk A. C. Scripture of Willimantic, who was one of the first to make the assertion, states that in the winter of 1909 he took especially good care of his hives, kept them well covered during the severe weather, and the bees as necessity demanded, and in the spring the little honey gatherers came out in prime condition, so that when the apple trees began to blossom they were in trim to make a vigorous attack on the hidden sweetness.

He supposed the bees were storing honey as in former years and paid little attention to them for two or three weeks. When he did visit them, he was surprised to find very few bees about the hives. At first he thought nothing of it, reasoning that they were out gathering honey. The next time he looked over the hives was at a time of day when the bees should have been about their quarters in large numbers. He was surprised to find even fewer than he did before.

Investigation disclosed that the bees were practically all gone. It was too early in the season for them to swarm, and there were no indications about the hive that they had died, no dead bees being in sight.

Inquiring of other bee keepers, Mr. Scripture learned that he was not the only one who was losing bees, and that others had concluded that the spray applied to fruit trees to kill the fly moths which infect the blossoms, and later the fruit, was doing equally effective work in killing off the honey bees.

# \$1,000 BOND IS DISCLOSED

### Precious Document is Revealed While Old Building is Being Razed at Spokane, Wash.

Spokane, Wash.—While razing the Frankfurt block, rebuilt by Jacob Goetz and Harry A. Baer in 1889, following a fire which wiped out the business district in Spokane, entailing losses estimated at \$5,000,000, a United States government bond of \$1,000 denomination, with the original interest coupons signed by Rutherford B. Hayes, as president and Carl Schurz as secretary, and other interesting reminders of the city's early days were brought to light. They were inclosed in copper boxes and sealed in the foundation stones.

According to the inscription on the bond, duly attested, Messrs. Goetz and Baer willed it to survivors of the two families at the time it was found. As both men are living it is likely the bond will be presented for payment.

Among the papers was a program of the new theater Comique, announcing as the headliners for the week of April 23, 1888, the Winchell Sisters, one of whom became the wife of Rudolph Gorkow, a millionaire brewer, and married Doctor Russell after her first husband died.

# CANNIBAL CROW IS KILLED

### New Jersey Man Who Lost 300 Eggs Traps Bird and Hangs Body on Tree as Warning.

New York.—A crow which had been robbing the henhouse of John J. Maynard at West Caldwell, N. J., for three or four weeks was caught in the act the other day. Maynard estimated that the bird had taken the inner works from fully 300 eggs.

Beginning early this month, Maynard every day found eggs broken—not only those freshly laid, but those under setting hens. Only the shells were left.

"Rats," said Maynard, not slantly, seriously. The other day he went to the hen house after breakfast. A patient watch of five hours was rewarded. A crow flew in through a gable hole and made for pigeons.

The crow flew to a nest and destroyed a new egg. Maynard leaped out and beat down the ravenous marauder with a broom. Wringing its neck he hung the crow on a tree close to the henhouse as a warning.

# BANTAM BESTS HAWK IN DUEL

### Comees Valiantly to Defense of Sweetheart Hen Like Feathered Knight—Gives Crow of Victory.

Middleton, N. Y.—A mite of a bantam rooster, which flew to the defense of his favorite hen, attacked by a large hawk, won out in a great battle at Twin Lake. L. B. Watson heard some excited cackling in the bushes near his home and found the little hen lying crushed and bleeding on the ground while the rooster was sinking his spurs into an unusually large hawk in a battle that made feathers fly. Watson went to the house for his gun and on his return saw the hawk flying away with difficulty. The bantam settled back and gave the crow of victory.

Zeppelin to Carry Passengers. Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia.—Count Zeppelin's dirigible balloon Deutschland II arrived today from Frankfurt-on-the-Main and will be stationed here permanently to carry out the contract with the municipality for passenger flights.

# NEED MORE LEISURE

### Long Hours of Working Girls Cause Freak Ideas.

### Dr. Caroline Hedger Makes Plea for Adoption of Amendment to Women's Ten-Hour Law, Giving Time to Think of Doings.

Chicago.—More leisure as a cure for women's craving for "rats," puffs and high heels was advocated by Dr. Caroline Hedger in a talk before the members of the Women's Trade Union league.

Her subject was "The Cost of Long Hours for Women," and she intimated that one of the results of long hours was an inordinate desire for "over-dressing" and for appearing in freakish costumes.

The speaker made a plea for the adoption of the amendment to the women's ten-hour law, making the limitation of hours 54 a week, which would, she said, give working women more time to think of "some of their doings and mend their ways."

"Women who work need more time for their religious duties, for their family, and for the development of the best that is in them," said Doctor Hedger. "If working women had more time they wouldn't do the things they do now."

"They wouldn't wear high heels and strut around with rats and puffs. Thank heavens, I never had time to buy a rat. If the women had more time to study art and life there would be few rats worn and they wouldn't wear freakish hand-me-down suits that are made the same for thousands and without any more individuality than a thousand."

"What do we women aim at as women? We wish to attain and maintain economic efficiency. We wish to have social and family relations and we wish to have an effect on the future."

"Nothing affects us so vitally as fatigue, which may be classified as normal and abnormal, and fatigue is the result of mental and bodily action. A certain amount of work is necessary for the muscular and circulatory functions, but overwork increases the fatigue stuffs in the system and ends in a physical breakdown."

"The fatigue stuffs are poisons that must be taken out and kept out of the system to maintain economic efficiency. The main way to dispose of the fatigue stuffs is by sleep. Fatigue can be reduced by the taking of food, but sleep is the main cure. More time is needed by the working-woman for sleep."

"You can't lose six hours' sleep one night without paying it back. If you don't pay it back soon then you will have to pay it back with interest later on, and you may overdraw your bank account of health and go bankrupt."

"Nothing produces fatigue among working women like the work of the standing trades such as waitresses and store clerks. I have seen a waitress in a Chicago restaurant fall asleep standing on her feet behind the lunch counter. These trades produce the 'flat foot.'"

"Nothing impairs economic efficiency so much as the 'flat foot,' which sometimes is produced by some of the prevailing styles of shoes. Working women must have more leisure time to learn these things."

"Girls should be taught in school how to feed and care for babies, cook food, and keep house. Women must feed their husbands or they will go to the saloon to satisfy the craving."

# FLYING TESTS FOR BERLIN

### Airships Will Start and End Summer Competition at German Capital—Limited to Germans.

Berlin.—A great flying competition, limited to German aviators, will take place early in the summer. The flight will be over a circuitous course beginning and ending in Berlin and will include Magdeburg, Hamburg, Bremen, Dusseldorf and Dessau. The decision to hold the contest is the result of the failure of plans for a joint competition by French and German flyers, caused by the objections of the chauvinists.

Withdrawal of the French aviators aroused much bitterness in Germany and the officials of the Aviation Engineers' Verein, who are in charge of the preparations, are on their mettle to make the independent competition a brilliant success. The contest has unique interest from the fact that special attention will be paid to the military phase of aviation. It is proposed to offer a special prize for machines carrying two passengers, so as to admit of their taking military observations.

Hen Kills Freak Chick. Alton, Ill.—Alton hen mothers are not going to permit any infraction of nature's laws in their families, even if it requires Spartan courage, as was testified by the act of a hen which the other day killed one of her offspring because it was hatched with three legs.

Edward Kern is preserving the chick, which he will have stuffed. It had eight legs on its three legs, one of which grew out of a leg at the joint.

The appearance of the fluffy little monstrosity so enraged its mother that she set upon it and killed it almost as soon as it emerged from its shell.

# GROWTH OF TRAFFIC ON SUEZ

### Canal Navigation Greatly Improved Since 1869—Original Tariff Reduced Several Times.

Port Said.—According to a semi-official advance synopsis of the annual report of the Suez canal, there has been an interesting increase in traffic through the canal during the fiscal year of 1909-10. In that year 4,239 vessels, of a net tonnage of 15,407,527, passed through the canal, as compared with 3,795 vessels, of 12,633,283 tons, in 1908. Of these 2,911 were merchant ships, 972 mail steamers and 104 men-of-war transports.

The mean net tonnage has risen from 1,000 to 1871 to 2,000 in 1890, and to 3,636 in 1909. The receipts for 1910 were the highest yet reached since the opening of the canal, amounting to \$24,128,595.40, as against \$21,690,447 in 1908.

The average time of transit for a mail steamer has been fifteen hours and for a cargo boat eighteen hours. In 1909 the average for all vessels was seventeen hours thirteen minutes, and 97 per cent of the ships were navigated by night as well as day. The number of British ships in 1909 was 69 per cent, and in net tonnage 62 per cent, an increase on 1908. The German percentage was 14 and 15, respectively; and the Netherlands 5.9 per cent, and 5.2 per cent, respectively.

The original tariff for laden ships was \$2 a ton in 1839; in 1906 it was \$1.50, and there is to be a further reduction to \$1.45 in 1911. For ships in ballast the tariff has always been a fraction of a cent less. The \$2 rate a head for passengers has never been changed.

The navigable dimensions in 1909 were practically double what they were in 1869. The original depth was eight meters, the original bottom width 22 meters, while now the minimum depth is 9½ meters and the bottom width 30 meters.

The khedive's shares, which were purchased by the British government in 1875 for \$20,383,110, are now worth about \$170,000,000, and bring an annual revenue of over \$5,000,000.

# TRAMP RESCUES HUNGRY DOG

### Thousands of Well-Dressed and Evidently Well-Fed Pedestrians Pass by Soulful-Eyed Canine.

Chicago.—Like "yon Cassius" he had a lean and hungry look, and until a playful wind blew him off his "pins," West Madison street pedestrians jocularly referred to him as "Romeo with the soulful eyes."

When he lay in the street, with his paws limply hanging over the curb and his bony ribs advantageously displayed through his muddy white skin, a crowd gathered round him and "Romeo with the soulful eyes" was given food in the form of ham and beef sandwiches bought at a nearby restaurant.

Whatever Romeo's thoughts were, he was too weak to utter them, even in everyday dog language, and the stumpy tail moved ineffectually back and forth and the cadaverous jaws dripped, while the ham and beef sandwiches remained untouched. Romeo was too far gone to eat. Romeo was too dirty and bedraggled to entitle him to the respect of any God-fearing or otherwise deserving pedestrian. Romeo was too weak to make use of his skinny legs. Romeo's eyes blinked as he looked up at the muddy sky and down at the muddy street, and there didn't appear to be much encouragement in either, for he closed his eyes.

No one ventured to soothe his poor suffering martyr, or hero or something, if a man whose appearance was not greatly different from the starving hound, had not come along and picked him up. As it was, Romeo let his head rest against the tattered coat of his unshaven benefactor, and in some manner gave vent to vibratory gladness by means of his tail. The man and the dog went away, while the crowd stood looking after them.

# BIGGEST SHERIFF IN WORLD

### He is 6 Feet 7 Inches Tall and Weighs About 400 Pounds—More Popular as "Big King."

Atlanta, Ga.—Certainly not the least among the city's prominent guests last week was W. B. King, Anderson, B. C., widely known as the largest sheriff in the world. Looming 6 feet 7 inches in the air, tipping the beam at the 440 mark, he was making big fellow delegates look like Lilliputians, and even the bulk of the nation's chief executive sank into insignificance beside the embodiment of the majesty of Carolina law is familiarly known as "Big King" to everybody, and he accepts his nickname with a ready good nature which has made him the friend of all. That his constituents do not think his size affects his ability as sheriff is shown by the majorities which he always receives at election time.

Mr. King visits his friends here several times each year.

Has Record as Traveler. Sioux Falls, S. D.—The state record as a long-distance traveler while acting as a mail carrier is claimed by J. W. Barum, a veteran mail carrier, who resided at White Lake. Almost continuously for a period of 24 years he has been a mail carrier in that part of the state and during that period it is estimated he traveled an aggregate of about 200,000 miles, or a distance equal to eight times around the globe.

# CATCH PARROT FISH

### Queer Specimen Is Washed Aboard Steamer.

### Picked Up by Liner Trautenfels While Passing Through Red Sea—Face and Mouth Shaped Very Much Like Bird.

New York.—Bernard Schmidt, second engineer on the Hansa liner Trautenfels, is the only known possessor of a parrot fish, and it came to him in a most unexpected and sensational manner while the freighter was on her way here from the ports of the far east. All of the officers of the Trautenfels which, to the average Saxon mind, has a fishy name at best, know all about devil fish, sun fish, catfish and dog fish, star fish, moon fish and jelly fish, besides many other varieties of fish that are seldom heard of in the waters around New York. Never before had they seen a parrot fish, although it was known among them that the Red sea holds them in more or less liberal numbers.

During the first week in January, when the Trautenfels was making her way through the Red sea, toward Aden, one of the freighter's officers sighted what he believed looked like a small keg floating on the surface of the sea. It was only when the alleged keg wagged its tail in a vigorous way that Herr Schmidt and his fellows knew that the thing was animated. Herr Schmidt, however, laughed at the suggestion that the tublike form was anything but a balloon fish when suddenly a heavy sea sent the "keg" on board the Trautenfels and against the bare shoulders of the assistant engineer.

Thrown down by the impact, Schmidt rose from the deck badly bruised and scratched by the pinlike stickers that covered the queer-looking fish. After a few flaps of its tail and its two fins the strange fish lay quite dead, and it was then seen that its front resembled a parrot so closely that one could almost believe it would talk. The mouth of the fish consisted of two strong beaks, exactly like those of a parrot and between the upper and lower lid there was the queer, leathery sort of a tongue, so well known in parrots.

As the fish was dead before the officers of the Trautenfels realized that they had, at last, seen a real parrot fish, there was no time to discover whether the parrot fish could whistle or shout the signal letters for the three alarm at sea.

Herr Schmidt cleaned and stuffed the parrot fish and upon his arrival here he presented the relic of the Red sea to a collector of curios in Brooklyn, in whose home the parrot fish is now an ornament.

# SEEK NEW GATES TO HEAVEN

### New York's Famous Church for Millionaires About to Close Its Doors—Gould Was Member.

New York.—The "millionaire's gate to heaven" will be closed when the famous West Presbyterian church, which has counted among its parishioners Russell Sage, Jay Gould, J. Hood Wright, Alfred H. Smith, E. Francis Hyde, Seth Thomas, H. M. Flagler, Robert Jaffray and a score of other wealthy men, representing \$750,000,000, to which fact is due its irreverent title, shuts its doors. The famous landmark opposite Bryant park on Forty-second street, is to give way to a modern skyscraper.

The church organization will consolidate with the Park Presbyterian church. Its greatest success was during the incumbency of Dr. John R. Paxton, the soldier preacher, who occupied the pulpit from 1881 to 1895, when charges and counter charges which led to his resignation caused a split in the church. His vigorous sermons gave the church a great reputation and crowded it to its doors at every service.

Jay Gould was brought into this church by his daughter, Helen, after she had heard Dr. Paxton preach; and he, in turn, persuaded Russell Sage to join. These two financiers were followed by many others, some of whom are still members and officials.

# MOTHER-IN-LAW PLANT WINS

### Flower Expert Refuses to Change Name of Species at Request of Boston, Equal Suffragists.

Boston.—Chester I. Campbell, superintendent in charge of the national flower show, was besieged by members of the Equal Suffrage association and asked to have the ordinary garden name removed from the "defenbochia plant."

The common name for this remarkable plant is "the mother-in-law plant." It is so called because, it is said, if one were to chew up one of the leaves all power of speech would be destroyed for at least a month.

William Robertson Smith, superintendent of the United States botanical gardens at Washington, is authority for this statement. He said that the one small plant on exhibition contained enough poison to kill a buffalo, if he ate it, in ten minutes. The name "mother-in-law plant" will not be removed.

340 Cremations in England. London.—Eight hundred and forty cremations took place in England last year—a decline of fifteen from the total for 1909.

# TO EXPLORE AFRICAN WILDS

### Austrian Scientific Expedition to Penetrate Region of Which Very Little is Known.

London.—A few weeks ago the Royal Geographical society received information about an Austrian scientific expedition which had left Vienna for the confines of north central Africa. The society has now received some remarkable and interesting facts about it.

The actual objective of this expedition is the Tibesti region, which is situated midway between Wadai and Fezzan, one of the most unknown places in the "dark" continent. It is near the spot where several French military expeditions have of late suffered some severe defeats. The Tibesti region is practically virgin ground, as only one explorer (Nachtigal) has entered it.

Although journeys may now be made in Africa in all directions, the traveler who can cross the Tibesti region and return unmolested must be particularly fortunate. The country is inhabited by a tribe known as the Tibbu, whose fanatical and even cannibalistic proclivities were known even to the Romans.

The personnel of this expedition comprises (Europeans only) three men, and all of them are Austrians. The leader is Herr Otto Artbauer, who is not only a well-known African traveler and a fine Arabic scholar, but is also a student of cartography, geology and ethnography. He is well acquainted with the whole domain of Arab culture in both Africa and Asia.

The leader's assistant is First Lieut. Emil Kraft von Helmacker, an artillery officer. The man who will be in charge of the caravan is Herr Storck. This man has already lived for eleven years in northern Africa, and so well acquainted is he with the mode of African travel that, while he is making his way from one part of the Sahara to another, he assumes the character of a regular Arab. He is also an expert zoological collector.

# CUPID BUSY AT BRYN MAWR

### Girls Deny New York Clergyman's Assertion They Are "Puffed Up"—Forty Per Cent Marry.

Philadelphia.—The New York clergyman who recently declared that only an infinitesimal percentage of the graduates of the big women's colleges were able to find husbands is refuted by the statistics issued by Bryn Mawr college. It is asserted here.

Figures in the annual register of alumnae and former students show that 28.4 per cent of the entire graduate body, numbering 2,724, have married, while of three classes graduating since 1889 more than 50 per cent are married; 1 of seven other classes, also since 1889, nearly 40 per cent, have been wedded, a general average of about 40 per cent.

The New York clergyman declared that graduates of women's colleges were "incompetent in the domestic arts," "puffed up with a little superficial knowledge and entirely too expensive a luxury for the average man to undertake to support." This assertion the Bryn Mawr girls indignantly deny and point to the statistics to bear them out.

# DOG CATCHER USES AIRSHIP

### Hopes With Aeroplane to Trap Stray Canines That Have Become Wary—Has Amassed Fortune.

Montclair, N. J.—David Steinfeld, who is official dog-catcher in ten towns in Essex, Union and Morris counties and who has amassed a small fortune from his work, announces that he has awarded a contract for a small aeroplane and a large net for use in his work. He adds that he will try it on the stray and unlicensed dogs in Montclair first.

Steinfeld has been hunting dogs so long in the three counties that the animals recognize him half a mile away and rush for shelter long before he gets within striking distance.

He has repainted his wagon, put on false wigs and whiskers and resorted to other expedients in his efforts to fool the unlicensed dogs, but without avail. Now he says he will try the aeroplane, soar a few feet above the ground, load his machine with fresh beef bones, and then, after all the dogs assemble beneath his machine, drop the net over them and slight and separate the licensed from the unlicensed dogs.

# WRITES WILL ON TRUNK TAG

### Odd Testament is Introduced in California Probate Court—Son is One of Beneficiaries.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A unique will has been introduced in the Probate court. It was written on a shipping tag by William T. Meyers, and found after his death attached to a trunk.

The will was dated November 19, 1910. Meyers died January 16, 1911. His will bequeathed the contents of the trunk to Mrs. Mary W. White of San Miguel, Cal.

The trunk contained silverware, wearing apparel and other articles of little value. The remainder of Meyers' property will pass to his son, Walter P. Meyers, and is valued at \$2,000.

# Princess Picks Flowers for Patients.

London.—During her recent stay at Windsor castle Princess Mary gathered a quantity of snowdrops and sent them to the patients in the King Edward VII hospital, who greatly appreciated the kind thought.