### DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD; DAKOTA CITY, NEBRASKA

# **PROVIDES** FOR **UPBRINGING OF FUTURE CITIZENS**

Widows' Pension Act, in Operation in New Jersey, Declares to Be'Great Success.

#### **KEEPS THE HOME TOGETHER**

Under the Law Widows Are Enabled to Clothe, Feed and Educate Their Children-Will Do Away With Pub-Institutions, Which Cannot Take the Place of the Mother-New York is Investigating With a View to the Adoption of the Sys-

EWARK, N. J .- She stands in the door of the shanty she calls home on the outskirts of the city. A child elings to each hand and another clutches tightly to the folds of her pink callco dress. Just inside the door stands two new brass cribs Across the gloomy aspect of broken kitchen chairs and patched table beyond are hooks in the brick chimney on which hang children's garments with the bright stamp of newness on them. There is coal in the scuttle by the range, with its cracked lids, and there is food a-cooking. Dingy

and gloomy is the interior of the sinrie room, but it is spotlessly clean. This is the home of the first widow In Jersey to be pensioned for being mother. The cribs, the coal, the

clothes, the food are results of that first pension check. Homes Are Proof of Worth. To the outside world perhaps the Widow's Pension act passed in Jersey last July is a hazy reality, the real significance of which is hardly appreciat. ed. It is only when one can peer into a home where the pension has comeor perhaps, more aptly, has peered into it before and after the comingthat it dawns on one what this penstoning of widowed women who have children dependent upon them really menn

Briefly the widows' pension was the stated that in his opinion a woman eration and all those throughout the wholeheartedly it is relief for widowed who brought children into the world state have given it their unqualified mothers." was entitled to a pension for her work approval. The state of New York has Mrs. A. M. Palmer, president of the taken from her by death. That was owed mothers' pensions. Last year phatic. the beginning. Senator Nichols was the governor appointed a commission in the reward intended really for the stein, president of the Widowed Moth- fine manhood and womanhood. widowed mother. The bill was amend | ers' Fund, who for many years has ed, and became a law on July 4.

First Pension on July 22. By July 22 the first hearing to deter. there really is but one side to the them, and a child in such a place is mine the granting of pension had been question. held, and the first pension was grant. "There is not a bit of doubt," she stincts never expand and

hand the hair of a five-year-old boy | family. However, the widowed mothwho clung to her dress. The other ers' relief plan is excellent. It indichildren, a girl of eight and a boy of catea a wholesome interest in preseven, looked up at her as children ventive work. It shows a splendid de-

only can look at those they trust. velopment of public thinking." "It pays the rent," she went on, "and Of the clubwomen of New York it buys the coal and it gives me a city, \$0,000 in all, and the clubwomen chance to clothe them as they ought of New York state, 200,000 of them, to be clothed. Before the first check there is not one who is not an enthusifrom the county came we didn't have astic advocate of the idea. Florence any clothes that you might call Guernsey, president of the Federation clothes. I didn't mind for myself, but of Women's Clubs, expressed herself what she is-just a poverty-stricken the little ones were without warm forcibly.

things except what I could make for "State Owes It to Mothers."

them between the days' work, and "I am very much in favor of it," she even in July the winter isn't far off, declared. "I think it is a fine, a wonfor the poor at least, and this house derful thing. Only those who know of is cold. I hated to look ahead and the tragedies of a home in which the think of them shivering all day, and bread winner is gone can appreciate the coal most gone, and then it was a what such a thing will mean. The puzzle as to whether to spend our lone state owes something to the mothers, dollar for food or warmth for them. and it is its duty to accept its obliga-"But now," she smiled again, "it's tion. I think it is the mother who different. It pays the rent, and it buys should look after the children, take the coal, and-we can eat three times | care of them, and no one else, and the mother should be given the opportun-New York Investigating. ity to do so. New York is fighting for the very

"All of the clubs of the city federalaw New Jersey now has. The fore- tion, as well as of the state, have inmost charity and philanthropic stu- dorsed the work being done to bring dream of Isaac T. Nichols, senator dents in New York city ardently in- about such a state of affairs, and if from Cumberland county, who plainly dorse it. Every club in the City Fed- there is any one thing women demand

when her husband, or support, was taken a step in the direction of wid- Kainy Day club, was even more em-

for pensioning every mother of a child to investigate the workings of the law women," she declared. "There is no under sixteen years old. But there in several states, including New Jer- influence that can compare with that were those who objected. Such a broad sey. This committee will report upon of a mother and with that of a home, ret, they said, would allow unmarried the advisability of enacting similar re- and a child deprived of these is handiwomen with children, women with has lief legislation. One of the members capped for life. It has not the advantbands still living and others to share of the commission is Mrs. William Ein- ages of these influences that make for "Love, affection, care-these are the

been the heart and soul of the now necessary things. Nothing is so imgreat movement. According to her, portant. No state institution can give inevitably hardened, and its finer indeclared," that the state owes the they would in an atmosphere of love

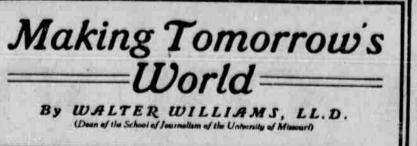
Mrs. Brown a Supporter.

speaks in similar fashion.

Mrs. William Grant Brown, a leading

"I am so much interested in the

few?



#### LAND MONOPOLY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Eng- | farm that is thrown upon the market land.-More than and by the frequent abortive endeavone-half the land ors by actual or would-be small farmof England and ers to obtain at current market rate Wales is owned new or additional land for agriculturby 4,300 persons. al purposes." The evils of this state Nearly 30,000,000 of affairs are manifest. Not only are -or two-thirds of many persons thus deprived of the the entire popu- employment which otherwise they lation-are landwould be enjoying, but this swelling of the ranks of the unemployed, some of less. Eight per whom remain in the country and some cent. of the population of Great go to the citles, tends to diminish Britain live in wages, and, so far as farm products houses with only are concerned, to increase prices. one bedroom. Es- Poverty, taxation, agriculture, unemtimating the total national in- of the social system, are affected by come at \$9,205,- the land problem. 000,000, this in-The resulting high price of land in

come is divided Great Britain, the unused land which one-half to five has been practically untaxed and the and one-half milburden upon all industry have caused lion persons and one-half to the re-

serious consideration of the problem. That "something should be done" is maining thirty-nine millions of the asserted by statesmen as far separat-One-Third of Land for Pleasure. ed in political beliefs as Mr. Balfour

Excluding Scotland and Ireland, and Mr. Lloyd-George.

at \$9,205,000,000, this income is divided Very "Soft" for Noble Duke. one-half to five and one-half 'million The unnecessary burden which falls persons and one-half to the remaining upon industry by landlordism in the live in houses with only one bedroom form of mining royalties is another Estimating the total national income evil result. Mr. Lloyd-George the Libwhere the condition is worse, in Engeral chancelor, estimated it at \$40,land and Wales one-third of all the 000,000 a year. The average amount land is unused for agriculture, indusof royalty on iron ore is 60 cents a try or housing. In the striking phrase ton on every ton brought to the surfof the late Sir Henry Campbell-Ban- ace and 18 cents on coal. This is paid nerman, it is "more of a pleasure to landlords for mining royalties in ground for the rich than a treasure addition to ordinary leases or "dead house for the nation." Four hundred rents." in British phrase. Of the coal peers and peeresses, to use Mr. L. G. mines visited one example will suf-Chiozza Money's carefully prepared fice. A coal mine operating company figures, own 5,730,000 acres; 1,300 fourteen years ago sank the mine at great landowners own 8,500,000 acres; an expense of \$2,500,000, and, although 2,600 squires own 4,320,000; 9,600 as yet no coal has been taken out, the greater yeomen own 4,780,000; 24,400 company has paid in mining royalties lesser yeomen own 4,140,000; 220,000 to the duke of Newcastle more than small proprietors own 4,000,000; 700,- \$500,000. Nearby is a quarry from 000 cottagers own 150,000; while of which the landlord drew \$7,500 for the remaining 3,000,000 acres half is the clay extracted.

owned by public bodies and half lies As in agriculture and in mining, so waste. If the ownership be averaged, in the towns for factory and business it will be found that a peer holds an sites the land concentration makes for average of 14,325 acres; a great land- higher burdens. Some concrete in-



mericana who visit Lohuou sast ters of or ... some offices were sold. the price for the matheld being \$1,-050,000, or nearly \$350 a states fort which is about \$15,000,000 nn acity What is Great Britain to do about it? Democracy, which is, or at least should be, the policeman and the partner of industry, is already in the United Kingdom doing something and plans to do more. "Let well enough alone" no longer satisfies, much less "let bad alone, lest the change bring worse." National Ownership Makes Headway.

Three general plans of land reform have been seriously considered, and each, to a degree, has been adopted. The three plans are nationalization of the land, the small holdings policy, and taxation. Twenty years ago the great Gladstone said: "If the time comes when the British nation finds that the land should be nationalized. and it is wise to do it, they have a perfect right to do so." Nationalization, which means the ownership by all the people of all the land, is openly talked. Indeed, it is put into practical effect to a degree in government purchase and ownership in the land purchase acts. That striking form of ployment, housing, the whole economy tax, which "prides itself on being efnationalization known as the single fected without compensation and by the confiscation by the state of economic rent," has many strong advo-

cates. Rent being a value created by the whole community, say its supporters, should belong to the whole community. All economic rent, the rent of the actual land apart from the improvements, is unearned increment. The single taxers would confiscate not

the land to the state, but the rent. Compulsory Sale and Leasing.

Another form of land nationalization is considered, though not seriously. This involves the taking over of all the land by the state, with compensation to the landlord. Small holdings by compulsory purchases and small holdings by compulsory leasing are other plans actually pursued. Under these schemes the landlord is compelled to sell or lease small acreages for actual farm use. Land hire by the state and land purchase are involved in this general scheme. A more drastic measure has just been proposed by Mr. Will Thorne on the house of commons. Under the Thorne bill it would be illegal for any person to hold, in agricultural districts, any land, exceeding fifty acres in extent, in a waste or uncultivated state, unless it shall not be possible to cultivate such land at a profit, or unless it shall have been

"A Tax to Burst Land Monopoly."

utility.

devoted to some purpose of public

The real attack upon the evils of the present land ownership, the one about which the fiercest contention has taken place, is that in Lloyd-George's budget of taxation. Many forms of land taxation have been proposed, considered and, occasionally, adopted. Land value taxation, in some form, enters into discussion everywhere This new land taxation, however, recently carried into effect by the Liberal government, is not a tax to raise revenue, but, to quote the pungent phrase of the chancelor of the exchequer in proposing it, "a tax to burst the land monopoly." This new system of taxa-

tion included five per cent. duty on mining royalties, a taxation of gifts of set out and cared for by some one pernature or windfalls. It included a tax son. Each tree bears a number, and on the capital value of unworked min- in the courthouse there i erals, thus stimulating the exploitation ing the location of each tree and the of mines hitherto unworked. The im- name of the donor. Many trees are portant principles of the new taxation, maintained by former residents of the however, are involved in the incre- town .- Popular Mechanics. ment tax, the tax on undeveloped building land and on leasehold rever-Model English Homes. sions. Under these sections two tax In speaking of the housing of the values are placed on land, the site working classes by the London county value and the improved value. The council at Tottenham, a northern tendency of the tax, as shown by its suburb of London, Mr. Watrous said: actual workings, is to bring more "There within reach of the very poorbuilding land into the market, thus est are airy and substantial dwelling relieving congestion in the cities and places with all facilities, recreational the country. and otherwise, of a class seldom to Under the system of long leasebe met with in the United States. holds, which is peculiar to Great Bri-"It is a fine thing when a municitain, the owner of the freehold obpality buys land, builds the premises tains, on the expiration of the leaseand rents them at a nominal sum to the working classes. We were so imphrase-"a property which has subpressed with the wonderful success of stantially increased in value by reason the Tottenham scheme that we have of the general growth of the communbrought back photographs of the ity and independently of any expendidwellings and other useful details conture of labor or enterprise on the part cerning them with the idea of utilizing of the owner." them as a model in our own coun-The budget levies ten per cent. duty try." upon the margin by which the leasehold has appreciated since it was last School Wall Flower, granted. Agricultural leases are ex-A word ought to be said about your empt from this duty, as are all leases duty to the students who are always made within the last twenty-one years. "left out of things." Many a real tragedy has been silently lived by misun-20 Per Cent. Increment Duty. derstood or disliked boys and girls at "Founded on the same principle,' schools. If you are one of them, make pointed out Mr. Horace B. Samuel, in up your mind that you will be agreediscussing this effort to burst the land able. Don't resent it; that only makes monopoly, "is the actual increment it worse. Just be cheerful and patient; duty itself. This is a duty of 20 per watch yourself to see if you have any cent., levied at death, on transfer, or little oddities that make you an unat intervals of fifteen years (about the desirable companion; try to like everyaverage period at which all land in the body-and you will soon find people United Kingdom, through one cause liking you. If you are one of the or another, changes hands) on the acpopular set be on the lookout to cheer tual site value." Supplementary to those who are among the "left outs." these novel forms of taxation-regard-You will be surprised at the pleasure



Unnecessary and Unsightly, There is Absolutely No Reason for Its Existence.

There is evidence that the movement against the billboard nuisance is becoming national. There is evidence that it is accomplishing things. in spite of local reverses inflicted by unprogressive judges too ready with injunctions or of slothful and incompetent officials.

It is stated that in New York state nearly 100,000 signs illegally posted on the highways have been torn down. Hundreds of business men have formally pledged themselves to discourage the illegal billboard nuisance.

But what of the legal billboard nuisance? Sooner or later the statutes and ordinances against the former nuisance will be vitalized by public sentiment. But it is supposed to be all but impossible to regulate billboards placed on private property. Are citizens interested in civic progress to admit defeat in this direction? By no means.

France, oit appears has abated the billboard nuisance along the principal lines of travel by means of a high tax. "The right to tax." we know, "is the right to destroy." Cannot ugly, offensive and depressing billboards be taxed out of existence? The plan is being advocated in New York by a commission that has just reported on the subject, as well as by citizens and newspapers, and it is worthy of altention elsewhere .- New York Sun.

## **PROVIDING FOR SHADE TREES**

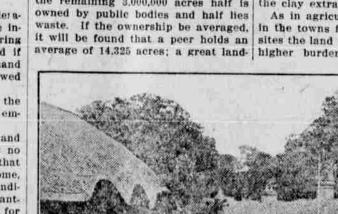
Maine Town Has a Method That Would Seem to Be Well Worth Copying.

A novel method of providing and maintaining shade trees for the streets is in effect in Farmington, Me., where a disastrous fire twenty years ago killed practically all the trees. Following this fire some of the philanthropic citizens of the town originated the plan which is in effect today



Street in Maine Town, Where Each Tree is Maintained by a Citizen.

and under which each tree is bought.



population

ed. It is only a matter of time when every state will have its pensioned duty to the children. I speak ad- and home. The chance of maternal fulmothers, Senator Nichols said.

visedly of the children instead of the fillment is a duty owed by the state There are 346 widowed mothers mothers. However difficult and pa- both to the mother and the child." drawing pension in New Jersey, and thetic may be the condition of a widthe number is steadily increasing owed mother, who is unable to support There are pensioned mothers in every The one exception from which no request has come is Ocean county, in the tion of the children is worse. southern part of the state. Why no cry from a needy mother has been heard from there is a mystery to the are the influences of a lifetime, and given up a considerable amount of my sions and pensioners in hand.

The process a widowed mother must employ to gain a pension is simple board of children's guardians for application blanks. She will receive dren it should do so. three blanks, all identical. She must fill in each, one for the state board. one for the overseer of the poor in her district and one for the judge of in every one of them it is working the county court, where her case eventually will be heard.

County Foots the Bills.

On receipt of her application the state board sends investigators to de difference is that the money will go ditermine her condition. Then a date is rectly into the needy homes instead set for her hearing and she goes into of into institutions. It will do incourt and tells her story. The inves- finitely more good in those homes tigation of the state board is offered than in institutions. in evidence, and the judge passes on whether or not she is eligible to a wish to do away entirely with private pension. If she becomes a pensioner charity. That accomplishes very little. the checks are sent her out of the It is only a. temporary relief and

funds of the county in which she lives. doesn't for a moment get at the big The amount of the pension, which principle of the situation. is really intended for the support c Mr. Bruere, the head of the Bureau her children; is fixed by law. It is \$9 of Municipal Research, believes in month for one child, \$14 a month such relief, but he declares the presfor two children and \$18 a month for ent scheme does not go far enough or

three children, and for each child quite grasp the underlying principle of thereafter \$4 a month. The state the question. board's investigators have supervisory charge of the dispensation of the pen sion and of the conduct of the mother. he said, "I am in favor of the present At the arrival of a child at the age of movement. In considering it I have Which reminds one to ask, who was sixteen, or before, at the discretion of the board, the pension for that child I am theoretically in thorough agreecan be discontinued. This, briefly, is ment with it, I cannot help thinking what New Jersey has done for 'ts that it stops a little short. widowed mothers. How has the plan

worked out? The woman with the three children in a shanty on the edge of Newark smiled when she was asked. It was a tired smile, but there was no trace of

unhappiness in It. "How does it work?" she answered. 'Fine!'

She paused to smooth with a thin husband and father to provide for his was it?-London Chronicle.

her children and who must bring them clubwoman, who but recently returned one of the state's 21 counties save one. up in a state of pitiful sordiness or re- from a trip abroad, where she went as linquish them to the state, the condi- a delegate to several conventions, Eighteen States Give Relief. "The influences of their early years

Would Go Even Further.

"As a step in the right direction.

every day."

movement," she said, "that I have state board of children's guardians they make or mar them. And certainly time to the work. All those who know which has the supervision of the pen- it is obligatory upon the administra- the conditions in the homes of the tion to see that all possible be done to poor agree that relief for widowed make those influences of the best, mothers is a much needed bit of legis-Mother love and home surroundings lation, and almost all charity workers First, she must write to the state are of inestimable value, and since the favor relief directly in the home. state can preserve those to the chil-"It will be not only an economic sav-

ing in the long run, and perhaps even "Since I have been interested in this in the short run, but it also will be a problem, 18 states have adopted a sys- blessing so great that it is hardly contem of relief for widowed mothers, and ceivable. Only the mother, who will be able to retain her first born, and beautifully. It can't help but be a lastthe little girl who need no longer fear ing success. The argument that the the strange faces of some state institustate will be spending too much money tion can truly appreciate all it means." is not worth consideration. The only Miss Frances Day is general agent of the New Jersey state board. She is a woman of broad comprehension and human sympathy. Many of the cases she has investigated herself, and she

knows what the granting of these pen-"And, what is just as important, we sions mean to many a poor mother. 400 Applicants So Far. The greatest number of applications, she says, have come from Hud-

son and Essex counties, the two most thickly populated in the state, the former including Jersey + City itself. There have been 400 applications from each, with Mercer county and Burlington county not far behind.

"Muscular Christianity." The new year in England is to see launched a church paper run on the lines of "muscular Christianity." gone through many phases. And while the inventor of that particular phrase? For Kingsley repudiated it. To a clergyman who, in a review, had called him "a muscular Chris-

> ..... And in one of his "David" sermons at

an indubitable right that these moth- Christianity save one. ers and children should have relief. "The danger in the present scheme, | Cambridge Kingsley spoke of "muscuit seems to me, is that the mother has | lar Christianity-a clever phrase inand her voice was full with emotion. no absolute surety she will be paid, vented by I know not whom." Now,

a right. For unquestionably there ik tianity.' My dear sir, I know of no

"I prefer a general social insurance tian," the rector of Eversley wrote: that will lay less stress on relief as a "You have used that, to me, painful, necessity and more on the payment as if not offensive, term 'muscular Chris-

and that there is no incentive for a if it wasn't Kingsley set it affoat, who

Village on Duke of Norfolk's Estate.

owner, 6,538; a squire, 1,661; a greater stances, vouched for by Mr. H. R. its "falling in," to employ an English yeoman, 496; a lesser yeoman, 170; a Stockman, who has made a study of small proprietor, 18, and a cottager, the question, will show the result. less than half an acre. "The obvious creator of land wealth,"

said that canny Scotchman, Andrew 300,000 Leave Farms in Decade. Carnegie, "is not the individual, but What is the effect of this concenthe community." Mr. Balfour, in an tration of land in the hands of the address in the house of commons, said: "The value of all land, any

"Land is the mother and labor the where, just as the value of a railway, father of wealth," a distinguished wherever it may be and by whomsoeconomist has written. Land concenever it was made, by the state or by trated in a few hands increases the private individuals, the value of this problem of poverty, which Mr. Horace as wellas of every other kind of prop-B. Samuel defines as "the economic discomfort occasioned to vast masses But to whom does the uncarned increof the population by the unequal disment go? tribution of wealth." The use of the

Uncarned Fortunes for Landlords. land is necessary for economic produc-In fifty years the ground rent of the tion, whether agricultural or industown of Burton-on-Trent increased trial, and for housing, whether in city from \$10,000 to \$350,000. An absentee or country. The whole trend of civiliowner, the marquis of Anglesey, as zation just now is away from agriculture and toward industrialism. In landlord receives this rent. His local England this tendency is most marked. | taxes or rates are \$390,

Less than nine per cent, of the popa-Sheffield, one of the greatest manulation of England are now engaged in facturing cities in England, is owned. agriculture, 300,000 having abandoned in greater part, by the duke of Northe farm in the last ten years, as folk. A dry goods merchant in that many leaving the farm in a single city held a lease on land at \$75 a decade as the entire number of farm year. Seven years before the lease owners in the state of Missouri. In would have expired the duke granted the United States one person in three a renewal on condition that the tenis engaged in agriculture in some ant surrendered the unexpired part of over the United Kingdom it is too form; in all Great Britain and Ireland the lease, paid \$750 a year rent inonly one in ten is so engaged, and the stead of \$75, spent \$5,000 in improving proportion is growing rapidly less, the building and continued to pay all

The general tendency of the situation, the taxes. to quote the significant and measured A large part of the ground upon words of Mr. Asquith, the British which London's buildings stand is prime minister, is "a process of deple- owned by certain rich peers. Land is tion at one end and congestion at the not sold by them, but leased or rented. other, by which every year fresh ad- The renter erects, at his own expense, ditions of recruits are being made to such buildings as he needs, and pays

the ranks of the casual and unem- all the taxes. When his lease expires he must pay the increased rent which ployed." Land Hogging Spawns Great Evils. his own improvements make possible

Land concentration in Great Britain to charge, or else move, abandoning has promoted agricultural depression, his own building. Some recent sales low wages, unemployment and disconshow the almost fabulous price which

tent. "It is notorious," said a city of the absentee landowner receives when London barrister, "that large areas of he does sell London real estate in the land which might be with advantage more favored sections. farmed by desirable tenants willing to Fabulous Price for London Realty. The London county council went to land) county council. The gift is

pay a fair market rept are kept back by owners, who either sit on the prop-

parliament for powers to purchase Al- from Lord Abercromby and consists bert Square garden, Limehouse, to of the banner and crest of his anceserty in the hope of being eventually able to hatch a higher price, or pre- preserve it for an open space or park tor, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Knight of for the poor. After arbitration, the the Bath. Commander-in-chief in In serve it for the purpose of game or council was compelled to pay to the dia, 1793-97 and 1801-27, removed from ornament for reasons of social pres-"noble lord," its owner, \$50,000 for the King Henry VII. Chapel at West tige or sheer sporting instinct. The extent of this retention of land is con- ground, two thirds of an acre. At the minster abbey. The historic relics clusively evidenced by the numerous function of Old Brond street, where will be given a prominent place in pplications that flow in for every stands the bank upon which many the county buildings at Alloa

ed by many in Great Britain as revolutionary-is a provision for a universal valuation of all the land affected. How far this new taxation will break up the land monopoly and make

early to predict. It appears to be the entering wedge for larger advance. 'We are marching on," said Lloyd-George. "We are just beginning to march on to attack the very center

of all the social evil, the land monopoly.' The organization of opportunity for all, is the program of the British democracy today. To this end, monopoly of ownership of land, which limits opportunity to the few, must in some way be abolished. To this high task does Great Britain address herself. The result is on the knees of the gods.

(Copyright, 1913, by Joseph B. Bowles.) Banner Has a History. An historic banner has been pre-

The game of dominos has been variously traced to Greek, Hebrew and Chinese origin. Early in the eighteenth sented to the Clackmannan (Scotcentury it was introduced into France trom Italy, and the Cafe de l'Opera was long the headquarters for expert From France it spread to players: England, Germany and America.

#### Figure It Out.

The following quaint excuse was received by the North London magiatrate from a defendant the other day: "Sirr .- Sory canot apear has I to hill '

you will find and at the sweetness of

some of the friendships thus formed.

A Weighty Work.

"I wish you would send me a 'His-

'Certainly," replied the bookseller.

The boy will deliver it on his way

"Oh! Then I must send it in a

A Suggestion.

"Are electric wires quick-tempered

"Because it seems so dangerous to

Greeks Played Dominos.

"But I want it in German."

"Why do you ask that?"

-Christian Herald.

ory of Philosophy.""

home tonight."

wagon."-Puck.

steel?"

cross them."

of Bryn Mawr, vice-president of the number had been killed. They A. M. Collings company; Gilpin Lov- charged the boats, and the hunters ering of Jenkintown, Marshall Scull were obliged to take to their cars of Overbrook and Dr. Arthur W. Elt- and pull back to the schooner for

coast of Siberia, 300 miles west of The hunters had many exciting ex- the strait; in eastern Siberia, in the rounded by a herd of waires that patch to the New York Sun.

### HUNTED IN ARCTIC REGION Party of Philadelphia Sportamen Re-

turn Laden Down With the Spoils of the Chase.

After fighting their way through penetrating to a point in the Arctic ocean seldom, if ever, visited by caribou sportsmen, four widely known biggame hunters have returned to this periences in the pursuit of big game. Bering sea, and on the Kenal penincity with a thrilling story of their ex- Once their small boats were sur- sula of Alaska -- Philadelphia Dispertenses.

The hunters are Alfred M. Collins | were enraged because one of their ing of Albany, N. Y. They brought dear life. back as trophies from the cold north The hunting was done in the Arc ice-clogged seas and wintry gales and five polar hears, four black bears, two tic ocean north of Bering strait as far brown bears, 14 walruses and eight as Herald island off the northern