

PROMINENT PEOPLE

GETTING RID OF MILLIONS



Daniel K. Pearsons ("Die-Poor Pearsons"), millionaire philanthropist, who has given away over \$4,000,000 to 43 small colleges located principally in the west and south, in the course of an interview declared that his reason for so doing was his desire to act as his own executor. Mr. Pearsons intends to give away what remains of his fortune before his ninetieth birthday, next April, he says.

"I have been administrator of a number of estates," said he, "and I have never felt that such a trust can be satisfactorily executed. I have always intended to die a poor man—at least, that has been my purpose for a quarter of a century. I have quite definite views of how my money should be invested for the public benefit. Why then, should I myself not assume the responsibility of making the investment?"

"You want to know what impelled me to set about giving away my fortune? Well, I've been a hunter after poverty all my life and it isn't hard to find it even in America. I have wanted to give young men the advantages of education because they need it, and the country needs educated young men."

"I have selected what you might call the wilderness for my gifts just because in the wilderness education is more needed and there it yields the richest returns on a small investment."

Mr. Pearsons himself does not know how much money he has given to educational institutions. His latest gift was one of \$25,000 for the establishment of a woman's department in the Chicago Theological seminary. At different times he has advanced sums aggregating \$150,000 to needy students.

KNIGHTED BY KING EDWARD



Sir Henry W. Lucy, as he now is entitled to be called, for many years has been one of the most distinguished of British journalists. The honor of knighthood in this case is paid to one whose most popular work has been published in a humorous journal. As "Toby, M. P.," he is world-known, this being his signature to the work he has done for Punch, descriptive of parliamentary happenings, since 1881. Punch, like the London Times, may perhaps be called a British institution, rather than a British journal. Its humor not always is relished by Americans, to many of whom it ordinarily seems dull and ponderous. But Punch is a political and social power wherever the British flag floats, and not a little of its influence in recent years has been credited to "Toby, M. P." In addition to this kind of writing,

Mr. Lucy has been a prolific writer for The Strand and other magazines, and he has found time in the course of his busy life to write a number of books.

Genuinely humorous writing is popular in all countries, and in England it has found its most popular expression since 1841 through Punch. John Tenniel, cartoonist of the weekly for half a century, and F. C. Burnand, its editor, were given knighthood, so that Mr. Lucy is the third thus distinguished for making people smile.

Born at Crosby, December 5, 1845, Sir Henry as a boy was apprenticed in the hide and valonia business in Liverpool. But Sir Henry hated the smell of hides and valonia, a tanning substance imported from the Levant, and after writing some blank verse for the Liverpool Mercury and studying shorthand, he became a reporter for the Shrewsbury Chronicle. That was in 1864.

Later the young journalist went to London and Paris. In the course of his newspaper work Sir Lucy has found occasion to visit South Africa, Canada, the West Indies and the United States several times.

"DIAMOND MAKER" JAILED



Henri Lemoine, the Frenchman who startled the world with his claim that he had successfully made artificial diamonds as good as those dug in South Africa, by means of an electric furnace, has been sentenced to serve six years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of \$600, and to pay \$2,000 damages to Sir Julius Wehrner, head of the De Beers diamond syndicate of South Africa. Whether Lemoine has really discovered the philosopher's stone or whether he is a trickster is still a matter of warm debate among European men of science.

At various times Lemoine obtained from Sir Julius \$320,000. Of this amount \$65,000 was for the formula for the making of the diamonds, which, in a sealed packet, has been placed in a London bank, to be opened only in case of Lemoine's death. The remainder of the \$320,000 was to be used for the construction of a workshop for the manufacture of the artificial diamonds.

Twice, after being stripped to the waist in the presence of various men of science, Lemoine has submitted to a test. In each case 25 or 30 small diamonds were found in the crucibles after they had been baked in his electric furnace. Sir Julius Wehrner met Lemoine in 1904, but did not lose faith in him until 1907, when he learned that he had once before been convicted of fraud.

Sir Julius recently predicted that the sealed packet, when opened, will be found to contain waste paper. The judge, in sentencing the "Diamond King," called him a "vulgar humbug."

MAY REGAIN PRESIDENCY



Gen. Ignacio Andrade, former president of Venezuela and ousted from that excellent job by "Dictator" Cipriano Castro, is apparently upon very good terms with the present administration. He has been named as minister to Cuba and is at this moment in the United States on his way to that post.

General Andrade had served two years in the presidency when General Castro and his revolution came along and created an abrupt vacancy in the office, to be filled by the little dictator-to-be. Since that time General Andrade has been a lively element in Venezuelan affairs. Castro has not dared to have him killed off-hand and Andrade has pulled off two or three little personally-conducted revolts of his own that were unflinching failures. He will probably be a candidate for election at the next shift in administrations.

Andrade has spent some time in this country at various intervals.

GENERAL JACOB COXEY



Gen. Jacob Sechler Coxey, both free trader and protectionist, perhaps, is the hero of two advances upon the capitol at Washington. Recently Gen. Coxey advanced on Washington and appeared before congress in the character of a lobbyist. He had an army of dollars, and he wanted a protective duty on arsenic, just because he now owns an arsenic mine. Gen. Coxey is now of the "cursed capitalists class" whom he so bitterly arraigned when he was kicked off the capitol steps that bright morning, the first of May, 1894, and his tattered army of 1,000 was kept "off the grass" by the police. Coxey at that time was for unrestricted free trade, also for free meals for his army. He had promised to parade 100,000 unemployed right in front of the capitol steps, but brought only 1,000, mostly bums. Before

that time Coxey had been owner of a sand quarry at Missillon, O., but his business was ruined by the panic of 1893.

YELLOWSTONE PARK LAND OF THE GEYSERS



"A VERITABLE WOODLAND"

In all the world there is no tourist resort comparable to Yellowstone National park. It is unique among the scenic regions of the world because, in addition to most of the attractions of the others, it has, besides, the most wonderful natural phenomena known to scientists. Its streams and valleys are not surpassed in beauty by any in the Old World. Its roadways and hotels are equal to those of the favorite resorts of continental Europe. Its area includes, in addition, wonderful geysers, hot springs, and the Grand canyon of the Yellowstone. Of that mighty gorge, noted for its riot of color, for artistic and beautiful nature-harmony, there is nothing men have written that is adequately descriptive. Words are trivial and weak when one experiences the overwhelming sensation produced by a first glimpse of its wonders. In all the world there is no more startling scene.

Yellowstone National park is the scenic gem of the northwestern hemisphere. It lies partly in Montana and partly in Idaho, but largely in Wyoming, among the greatest peaks of the American Rockies. It comprises 3,312 square miles, with a forest reserve adjoining it.

The first man to see and know any portion of what is now the Yellowstone park, was John Colter. Colter had been with Lewis and Clark to the mouth of the Columbia river, and on his return in 1806 severed his connection with those explorers and retraced his course to the headwaters of the Yellowstone. During the summer of 1807, he traversed at least the eastern part of the Yellowstone park country, and the map in the Lewis and Clark report, published in 1814, shows "Colter's Route in 1807."

The next known of the region was in 1842, when an article describing the geysers was printed in the Western Literary Messenger of Buffalo, N. Y. The author was Warren Angus Ferris, an employe of the American Fur Company who, with two Pend d'Oreille Indians, visited one of the geyser areas in 1834.

Many of the mountaineers and fur trappers of the period long before the civil war, knew of the locality. James Bridger, a noted guide and explorer, and Joseph Meek, an old time mountain man, often told of the geysers and hot springs.

Folsom and Cook of Montana, made an extended tour of the country in 1869, but the real discovery of the park came in 1870, when several western pioneers with Gen. H. D. Washburn as their leader made an extended exploration of the region. To the Washburn party is to be credited the initiative which ultimately resulted in the region becoming a national park.

The park is entirely under the control of the government. For years congressional appropriations were small and the efforts at road making were superficial and the roads themselves temporary ones. With larger appropriations in late years and the work in charge of the United States engineer corps, a well-devised system of roads, including necessary viaducts and bridges, has been constructed. No railways nor electric lines are permitted within the park and the usual tourist route aggregates about 143 miles of stage coach travel.

The government recently expended about \$1,000,000 in various betterments, and the result is road improvement and transformation which astonishes and pleases those who see the park for the first time.

Transportation within Yellowstone National park is by stage coach exclusively. Even automobiles are not permitted within its boundaries. The wilds have been but little touched by influences which would destroy their charm.

Between Gardiner, at the end of the railway, and Mammoth Hot Springs, the site of the first of the hotels, large coaches hauled by six horses are used. Beyond Mammoth Hot



OLD FAITHFUL

Springs the four-horse coach is the vehicle generally employed.

Each day's journey through the park unfolds new scenes. The landscape changes with amazing suddenness. Each wonder spot, when passed, is found to be but the preface to something more inspiring.

With each succeeding year the wild animals in the park become a more interesting feature of it. Here is really the only place where the public in general can freely see the animals of the forest and the wilds in their natural state. The animals evince less and less timidity and, while not common, it is not an unusual sight, as the coaches drive along, to see an elk or a deer or two slaking their thirst in the stream or several quietly and unconcernedly feeding in the woods near the road.

The effort to increase the buffalo herd by outside purchase and to corral the animals where they can be fed and protected has met with success. There are now about 100 bison in the park.

There are about 2,000 antelopes and from 100 to 200 mountain sheep in the park, most of them living on and around Mount Everts near Mammoth Hot Springs. Both sheep and antelopes are more wary than the other animals, and, to a great extent disappear in the spring. In the fall, winter and spring, both antelopes and sheep are found in large numbers on the hills and flats above Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs. They are fed by the authorities at Fort Yellowstone, which serves to domesticate them in some degree, and in recent years many antelopes remain to graze during the summer on the large alfalfa field at the park entrance.

The deer, of which there are hundreds, are increasing in number, and the pretty animals are seen more and more each year. During the fall, winter and spring, like the sheep and antelope, they are a familiar sight around Fort Yellowstone and Mammoth Hot Springs.

It is the elk, however, that are found in almost countless numbers, and during the summer they are not infrequently seen. They seclude themselves, more or less, however, in the timber and valleys.

The bears are found near the hotels and it requires no exertion, beyond the walk of a few rods, to see them.

In portions of the park, naturally those somewhat retired and secluded, there are many beavers and they are flourishing and increasing. One place where these industrious animals may be seen is near Tower fall, where there are several colonies of them. Here, among the brooks in this beautiful part of the park, they may be found, with their dams, houses, ponds, and slides, swimming about in the water or cutting down trees on land, laying in their store of food for the winter.

As a place where one may indulge in angling at little or no hardship, the park heads the list. In 1890 the United States fish commission began stocking the waters of the park. Since that year several hundred thousand trout have been "planted" in the park lakes and streams, and these have greatly multiplied.

There is now scarcely a stream or lake in the park but that has trout in it. From any of the hotels one can easily make fishing excursions, at distances ranging from a few rods to a few miles, and find fine sport. Those who angle in Yellowstone park are under few restrictions, but they are assumed to be true sportsmen. All fish must be taken with a hook.

SHEEP AND PASTURES ARE CLOSELY ALLIED

Letter is Absolutely Necessary for Successful Raising of Former.—Numerous Crops May Be Grown.

Pastures and successful sheep raising are so closely allied that it may almost be said the one can not exist in the absence of the other. Certainly it is true that sheep are not being grown as economically and advantageously as they can be nor are the maximum benefits to the soil being realized, unless pastures are provided to furnish feed for the sheep from early spring until late fall. The man who is seeking the very cheapest sort of feed for his sheep finds it in pastures, writes D. A. Gau-

that will not alone make good use of them, but will likewise help to improve fertility by scattering their manure about the fields where it is needed, and by eating up the noxious weeds that sap the life of the crops? We should have fewer run down and weed overgrown crops to-day if pasture crops had been grown, and sheep kept to eat them down. For the sake of saving a few dollars in fence, many farmers use the same piece of land from month to month and from year to year, for pas-



A Picturesque Pasture.

nitz, in the Illuminated World Life. They are productive and cost nothing but the price of the seed, and the labor of producing them. All the labor of harvesting and storing and feeding these crops is saved; the sheep get all the good of the crop, and they get it in the field where it grows. For cheapness of feed, pastures are not to be outdone.

Not alone are they cheap, but they furnish the most desirable sort of feed for sheep. Succulent, palatable, bulky enough, yet possessed of all the nutriment needed. No feed could be more readily digested than these pasture crops for the cell walls surrounding the nutrients are thin and tender and readily broken down. Sheep are foragers by nature and pasture furnishes for them not alone the ideal feed but likewise the ideal conditions. Never



Good Friends.

are they so contented nor so healthy as when given the freedom of a five or ten acre plot over which to play and feed.

Science has long since taught us that grass and root crops must be grown, if soil fertility is to be maintained. In the end all profits must come from the soil whether its products are marketed in the mineral, vegetable, or animal form, and to keep his land yielding large and increasing crops annually should be every farmer's first business. How better can he subserve this end than by growing grass crops to improve the physical condition and give humus to the soil, and feeding them to sheep

ture. Now the money they save in fence, they more than lose by worms in their sheep. There is no disease to-day that so threatens the future of the sheep industry as do worms. Our flocks must be purged of worms or we must quit the business. It was estimated that in one state alone, 85,000 sheep succumbed to the ravages of worms in the year 1903. It is impossible even to hope to have your sheep free from worms if the same land is used for pasture continuously. Worms and their eggs that are passed from the sheep, cling to the grass and are ready to be again taken into the system. How can we be rid of them if sheep are left to eat this infested crop? Change of pasture from season to season, and from year to year is absolutely imperative to successful sheep growing and one of the chief advantages of such a system of pasturing as the one outlined lies in the fact that sheep are kept upon a single piece of land but a few days or a few months at a time.

It would pay to have every field in the farm fenced, as there is scarcely a crop grown that at some time or other does not furnish feed for sheep. Most farmers, however, do not find themselves in a position to do this, but they can, every one of them, do the next best thing and that is fence, say, three, five or ten acre fields, and practice upon these a three year rotation which will give a pasture crop each year, or if they prefer, sow them all to pasture, and alternate them between hogs, sheep and cattle, or just sheep and hogs.

The alleged cost of fencing is the hedge behind which many seek to hide in excusing themselves for not using pastures. Yet as a matter of fact, figures show that practically anywhere in the northwest, a five acre field can be fenced at an annual cost of \$8.50 or \$1.70 an acre, allowing ten years as the life of the fence. Certainly this sum cannot be regarded as prohibitive. As compared with the cheap and excellent feeds it makes it possible to use, it is not worthy of consideration.

The man who is attempting to grow sheep without pasture is making a big mistake. He is not growing his sheep as economically and as well as he might, nor is he realizing the maximum benefits to his soil as a result of his sheep industry.

MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG SHOTES

Unique As Well As Useful Idea Concerning Little Pigs.

The following is a rather unique as well as useful idea concerning the weaning of pigs without apparent danger of injuring either the litter or the mother. As quoted in the last report of the Nebraska state board of agriculture, the author says:

It is best to wean pigs when they are two months old, but wean them slowly. By this time they have been or should have been running four weeks on alfalfa pasture with their mothers. Some morning when they start for the pasture let the sows find the gate closed, but with a creep under it to permit the pigs to go out.

Outside let the little pigs find a trough full of nourishing, appetizing food and they will fill themselves up on it and then start, as usual, for the alfalfa pasture. The sows are retained in a dry lot and their ration suddenly changed to an exclusive dry corn and water diet, which has a tendency to check the flow of milk.

After a while you will hear that peculiar grunt which you have so often heard from the sow and the little pigs will hear it, and they know what it means and they will come tumbling

over one another, squealing for their breakfast—the old sow wants to be milked. They push under the creep, the sow throws herself upon her side and the little fellows commence business, but they have to give it up in about two minutes. They are already



A Six-Months-Old Product.

full from the trough and from the alfalfa and have to suspend operations owing to the lack of capacity.

If this plan is followed in a week or 10 days the sow will have dried completely up and the pigs will have been weaned without either of them knowing that any change has taken place.

A man has no business with religion if he doesn't use it in his business.