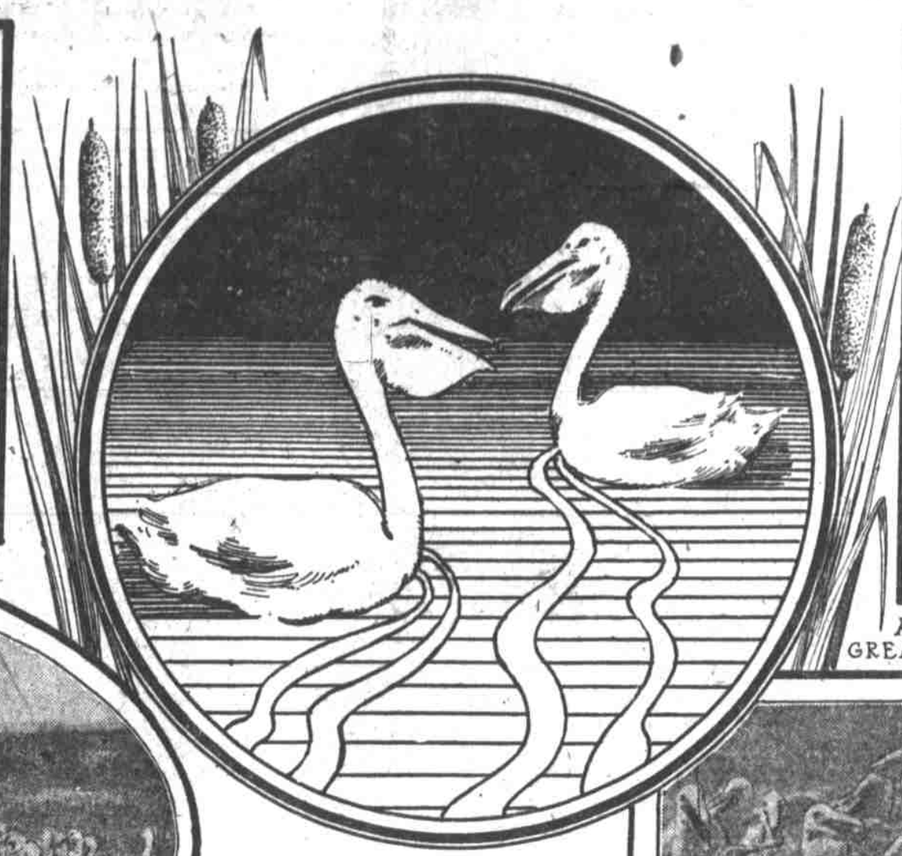
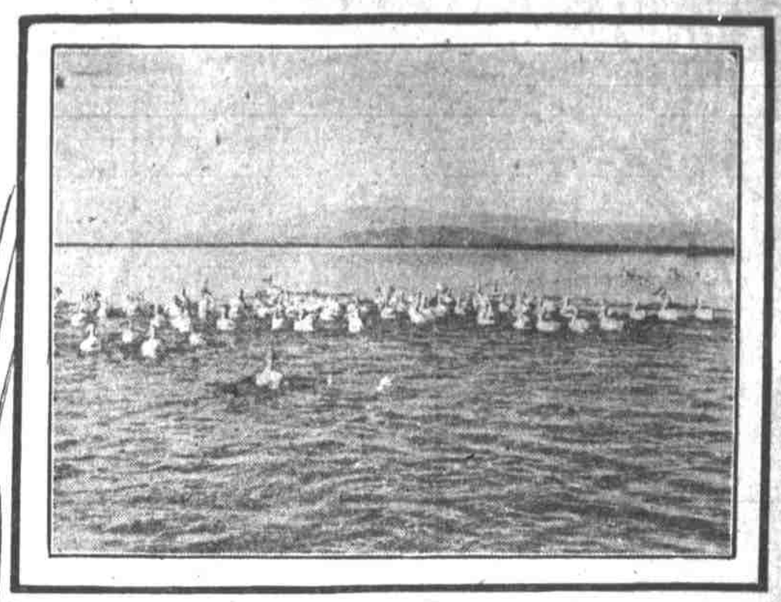
QUEER BIRDS OF LOWER KLAMATH LAKE COUNTRY

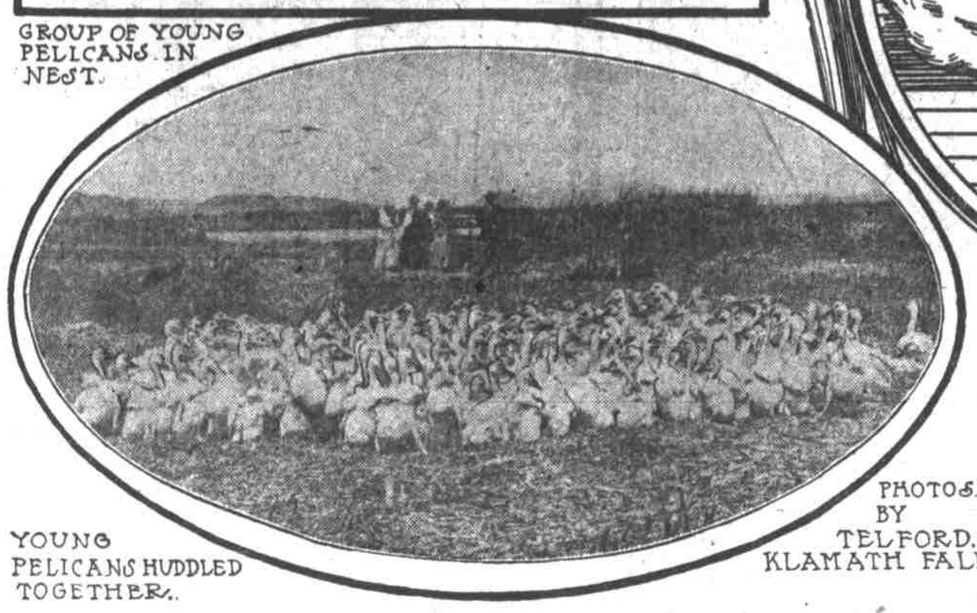
Nesting Grounds *of* Millions on Millions of Pelicans *and* Other Water Fowl--Young Birds Are So Tame That They Are Not Disturbed by the Presence *of* Human Beings

GROUP OF YOUNG PELICANS IN NEST.



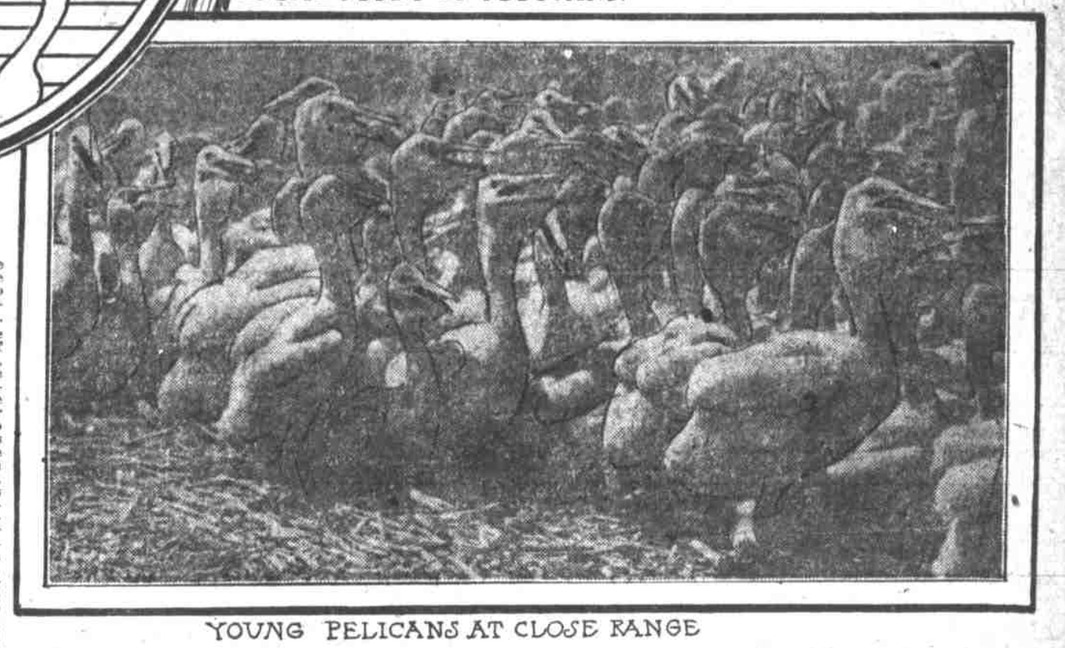


A SMALL SECTION OF A GREAT FLEET OF PELICANS.



YOUNG PELICANS HUDDLED TOGETHER.

PHOTOS. BY TELFORD. KLAMATH FALLS.



YOUNG PELICANS AT CLOSE RANGE

By Louise E. Sargeant.

IN Lower Klamath lake, 40 miles southeast of Klamath Falls, are found some of the largest and most noted rookeries in the United States. The local name given to these great nesting places is "Bird Islands," and but comparatively few people in Klamath Kalls have any conception of the curious sights to be seen there in the early summer.

The Lower Klamath lake is a large body of shallow water, 20 miles long by 12 wide, with no apparent outlet, and fed only by a channel eight miles long from the Klamath river. When the snows are melting in the Upper Klamath country, and the river is high, there is a perceptible current into the lake from the channel, and at other seasons the current may be detected flowing in the opposite direction, or the water is motionless, moved only in waves by the winds. The California Northeastern Railway company is now engaged in building its railroad grade across the tule marsh, intersecting the channel, and an arrangement has been made with the government whereby this channel will be closed with the grade, thus cutting off the supply of the lake. This will allow the reclamation of thousands of acres of rich tule land, as well as the lake itself, and this drainage is a part of the Klamath project. The season of 1908 will be the last year that boats can visit Bird Islands, and when the reclamation of the lake is completed, the birds will have to hunt new nesting places.

On entrance into the lake from the channel, off to the right perhaps three miles away, low tule islands are seen and a mass of white along the edges. On nearing the islands, the white proves to be thousands of birds all massed together at their nesting places. Pelicans, cormorants, the great blue heron, and the seagulls have established rookeries here. The gulls are an exclusive bird and nest by themselves, as do the blue heron. However, the pelicans are not at all particular where they lay their eggs, and are found everywhere, although mostly with the cormorants. As the launch nears the island, the old birds take flight and the air is a mass of white wings and long bills. The cry of the pelican is entirely out of proportion with his size, and the flock only make a meek protest against the invasion. They settled down on the water a few hundred feet out, apparently oblivious to the fate of their young. There seemed thousands of them, and on account of their size and the haze over the water, looked like a fleet of small sailboats, or with a little imagination, one could see all the navies of the world gathered in one great fleet. The pelicans were so white and so large that the black cormorants were quite hidden among them.

On the islands, the young birds were huddled together in great bunches of white down, and big awkward bodies, frightened at the desertion of the parent birds and at their strange visitors. On stepping out of the boat we found the tule island very soft under foot, and often stepped through into the water. The odor that greeted us was overpowering. Everywhere the ground was covered with nests flat on the ground, full of eggs, young birds, half grown birds, and around the nests fish to feed the young. Although pelican eggs were found in great numbers, all the birds seemed to be of fair size, and nests full of young cormorants were covered in many instances by a great ugly young pelican, tumbling all over himself and the nest trying to get away. The pelicans were most ludicrous in their efforts to scurry away, as their legs refused to support their great down covered bodies, and they would topple over, to be trampled upon by those that followed. Moved to pity by their ridiculous efforts to hide, and by their tramping of the little ones, we went back to the launch and moved out to one side to see the old ones return. Soon they were all circling back, and were again on their native heath among the young ones, and no doubt searching for their own birds in the general mixup caused by our visit.

As yet no gulls had been seen, and although the launch circled among many of the tule islands, their nesting places were not found, and the supposition was that they had gone to grounds further south.

The next island visited was covered with the great blue heron and the cormorants. The heron do not lay their eggs flat on the tules as do the pelicans, but build a sort of fortification of dried tules, perhaps four feet high by two in diameter, and deposit their eggs on top. They rose quickly in air as we approached, but did not desert their young so entirely as did the pelicans. They stayed among the growing tules to one side and seemed of monstrous size with their long legs, slim bodies and bills. The young heron is a most distressing looking bird, and unless roused lies in the nest as though dead. When roused they sometimes show signs of fight. The heron eggs are a most beautiful blue pastel in color, and are much smaller than the pelican eggs, which are a clear white. The cormorants' eggs are mottled in color.

Naturalists from the east are expected in Klamath county this summer, and they will spend some time among the Bird islands, studying the bird life there exemplified.

WHAT A YEAR BROUGHT FORTH--Production *of* Lumber, Shingles *and* Lath Show Astonishing Figures

THE bureau of the census, with the assistance of the forest service of the department of agriculture, has for some years collected statistics concerning the annual production of various forest products, and the preliminary totals for the cut of lumber, lath and shingles for the year ending December 31, 1907, have just been made public.

Total Lumber Cut.

Unusual importance is attached to the reports for the past year, which show that the aggregate cut of lumber in the United States increased from 37,551,000,000 feet, board measure, in 1906, to 40,256,000,000 feet in 1907—a gain of 2,705,000,000 feet, or 7.2 per cent. For lath and shingles the total production was 3,664,000,000 and 11,950,000,000, respectively, in 1907, as against 3,813,000,000 and 11,858,000,000, respectively, in 1906—a decrease of 149,000,000 or 3.9 per cent, in lath, and an increase of 92,000,000, or 8-10 of 1 per cent, in shingles. The number of mills reporting in 1907 was 28,850, while in 1906 the cut of 22,398 mills was covered.

Effect of the Panic.

The substantial increase in the total production of lumber in 1907 as compared with 1906, in spite of the financial stringency which measurably affected most lines of manufacture during a part of the later year, is remarkable, and especially so in view of certain well known local causes which also operated during the whole or a part of the year to reduce the output of the regions affected. Aside from the car shortage, which necessitated a restriction of the cut in many localities during the earlier months of the year, the fact that the industry of lumber manufacture was practically suspended on the Pacific coast early in the fall on account of the prospective raise in freight rates by the railroads which handle the product of the mills in this region, materially affected the amount of output. Furthermore a steady decline from year to year is to be expected in the lake states, because of the rapid exhaustion of their timber supply. In the southern states, however—the principal producers of lumber during recent years—local conditions were substantially normal, but the effect of the business depression obtaining throughout the country during the latter part of 1907, while somewhat obscured, may nevertheless be discerned in the showing for that region.

Increase in Production.

The unprecedented volume of building operations under way during 1906 and the earlier part of 1907 had created a demand for yellow pine which reduced stocks and kept the mills running at practically maximum capacity during the major part of the latter year—for some months even after the decline in building activity had become general and pronounced. Furthermore these conditions brought into operation many new mills, a fact which also contributed to a material increase in the normal cut of the region through the earlier months of 1907. The exceptionally heavy production during this part of the year is more clearly indicated by the figures when it is borne in mind that many of the large mills in the yellow pine district were idle, or practically so, for several weeks during the latter part of the year. The greater thoroughness which characterized the 1907 canvass undoubtedly contributed in some degree also to the increased totals for these states as well as for other lumber regions of the country.

Cut of Yellow Pine.

More than nine tenths of the stand of yellow pine stumpage is in the coast states, from Virginia to Texas, inclusive, and Arkansas. This group, together with Kentucky and Tennessee, reported a total lumber cut in 1907 of 17,694,218 thousand feet by 11,395 mills, as against 15,096,110 thousand feet by 8,143 mills in 1906—an increase of 17.2 per cent in production and 39.9 per cent in number of mills. Of this total output, the several species of yellow pine—long leaf, short leaf, loblolly, Cuban, etc.—contributed 12,816,790 thousand feet, or 72.4 per cent, in 1907, and 11,298,014 thousand feet, or 74.8 per cent, in 1906 an increase in the cut of this wood of 1,466,788 thousand feet, or 13.4 per cent. Other woods showing important gains were: Oak, from 1,032,398 thousand feet in 1906 to 1,465,763 thousand feet in 1907; poplar, from 325,162 thousand feet to 427,426 thousand feet; red gum, from 286,696 thousand feet to 472,754 thousand feet; and tupelo, from 42,624 thousand feet to 66,894 thousand feet. Oak and poplar are the principal lumber trees of Kentucky and Tennessee. It is possible that the indicated increase in the cut of these woods was due, in part, to the substantially larger number of mills reported for these states in 1907.

Production in New York.

In New York and New England, where the manufacture of lumber and allied products from standing timber still holds a relatively high place among the industries of the region, the totals were not materially changed from those of the preceding year; most of the states, however, showed gains, and in a few instances the relative increases were considerable. The total cut of New York and New England combined—3,617,482 thousand feet for 1907—exceeded that of 1906 by 348,214 thousand feet, an increase of 10.7 per cent. Such a showing is noteworthy, in view of the waning timber supply in this region, and the adverse business conditions obtaining throughout a part of the period covered. Practically the entire output of the mills of this section—unlike that of the mills of the lake states, the southern states, and the Pacific coast states—is marketed locally and is insufficient in quantity to satisfy the normal demand, a considerable percentage of the product consumed here being shipped in, chiefly from the south and from the lake region. The falling off in the demand for lumber in these states during the latter part of 1907, therefore, while reflected sharply in the decreased shipments into them, apparently had little or no bearing on the output of the local mills, whose capacity was still short of the demand.

Spruce Still a Leading Timber.

Although the wood pulp industry is making a heavy and increasing draft upon the supply of spruce, this tree still practically shares with white pine the place of first importance among the lumber timbers of this region. The cut of spruce reported in 1907 was 1,098,268 thousand feet, an increase over 1906 of 75,814 thousand feet, or 7.4 per cent. It formed 30.4 per cent of the total output of all lumber in these states in 1907, while white pine contributed 31.8 per cent.

Decrease in White Pine.

The total production of the lake states was 5,491,680 thousand feet in 1907 and 6,219,728 thousand feet in 1906, a decrease of 728,048 thousand feet, or 11.7 per cent. Among the various species the greatest loss was in pine, which decreased from 3,055,072 thousand feet in 1906 to 2,497,505 thousand feet in 1907, or 18.3 per cent, while for hemlock, maple and basswood the relative decreases were only 8.8, 5.6, and 9 per cent, respectively, and for birch there was an increase of 4.6 per cent. In these states as a whole, pine still holds the place of first importance, though the history of lumbering in Michigan, where with the passing of pine the cut of the mills ran to hemlock and the hard woods, is being repeated in Wisconsin. In this state in 1907 the reported cut of pine for the first time fell below that of hemlock, the output of the latter exceeding that of the former by 19.7 per cent, while in 1906 the production of pine was greater than that of hemlock by 13.1 per cent. In Minnesota the cut of pine in 1907 formed 91.6 per cent of the total lumber output of that state, and represented 60.9 per cent of the aggregate cut of this wood in all the lake states.

Comparison With Previous Years.

The report also contains statistics of the cut for the years 1900, 1904 and 1905. The total of 35,084 million feet, board measure, shown for 1900, is comparable with the 37,551 million and 40,256 million feet reported for 1906 and 1907, respectively, as the canvass for each of these years covered both merchant and custom mills. In 1904 and 1905 the recorded lumber cut of the country was 34,155 million feet and 36,503 million feet, board measure, respectively. The figures for 1904 were compiled at the quinquennial census of manufactures of 1905 which was limited to merchant mills, thus excluding small neighborhood mills and those engaged exclusively in local custom sawing, which probably accounts for the fact that the total cut for that year is smaller than in 1906, 1906 or 1907. The figures for 1905, while doubtless covering the cut of most of the large mills of the country, manifestly fall short of giving complete figures for that year. In order, however, that the comparison of the annual cut might be given as wide a scope as possible, these figures for 1904 and 1905 are presented, as they constitute the most complete record available for these years.

MARRIAGE AS A SCIENCE--Why Should Not Girls Prepare for It With as Much Care as for Any Other Career

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

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WHEN a young woman decides upon making music a profession, she studies the science thoroughly; she begins at the beginning, and conquers the preliminaries; she drills herself in scales and five-finger exercises, and she perseveres with thorough base and harmony.

When she hears other musicians play, she listens with critical ear, in order to avoid their mistakes and to emulate their desirable methods.

Why should not each young woman, expecting to be a wife and mother some day (as every normal, sensible young woman does), give as serious attention to the science of a successful marriage?

Why should she not study her mother, to begin with, and see wherein the mother has succeeded, or failed, in making an ideal home for husband and children?

Then, with this foundation for an understanding of some of the complications of domestic life, why should she not proceed to study her friends who are married; to analyze the causes which lead to marital felicity or infelicity?

An observing young woman could provide herself with an immense amount of valuable ideas by the time she reached a really marriageable age, if she set about this work seriously. In her mental notebook she could jot down many general rules which would help her in time to come.

Men vary in their ideals of what constitutes a good wife; men vary in their tastes and temperaments; but there are certain qualities, habits and peculiarities of women on which all men agree.

For instance, every man likes to know that his wife is an orderly woman, that she possesses neatness and system. He may surround her with caretakers and maids and helpers, and lift from her shoulders every obligation to use these qualities, but he is better pleased with her if she includes them in their repertoire of virtues.

Order and system do not mean simply an orderly house. To be orderly means being on time for trains and boats, theatres and dinners.

It means knowing where things are; and it means saving a man nervous irritation by delays when time is precious.

Then the orderly woman is almost invariably economical and able to make a better appearance on one third of the income than does her disorderly and extravagant sister of wealth.

However prosperous a man may be, this quality in a wife is pleasing to him.

No man lives who is not secretly annoyed by seeing a woman finish her dressing on the street, or in a public conveyance. The orderly woman always finds time to put on her gloves and tie her veil before she leaves the house.

However much the man may admire and love his disorderly wife, he would be happier were she to cultivate heaven's first law. A dress which gapes in the back, disclosing garments which are not meant for public gaze, annoys every man who sees it.

Venus and Minerva combined, possessed of all the virtues, would not please her husband if she appeared in a gown with missing hooks or buttons. Yet how often we see expensive costumes spoiled by such defects.

Loud talking in public places, using names of people in the presence of strangers, loud laughter and all actions which attract public attention annoy a man, whether he is ignorant or cultured.

It seems to be innate in each man's nature, this dislike of having any woman with whom he appears in public attract the attention of strangers by her manner or voice.

Every man likes to be praised and told that he is dear to the woman who belongs to him, mother, wife or daughter; but he likes to have this information conveyed in private, and at a time when he is not deeply engrossed with a book, or a friend and a cigar.

Therefore tact is appreciated by all mankind. Every man likes a woman who takes a cheerful and hopeful view of life. He may combat these views and tell her she is a dreamer and that she does not know what she is talking about, but he wants to monopolize all the pessimism of the family, and he is annoyed if she undertakes to deprive him of his role.

He will seek the society of an optimistic and joyous woman elsewhere, if his home gives him only the nervous grumbler.

Each man, no matter how sympathetic, grows tired of the woman who continually talks nerves and maladies and discontent.

He likes to know that he will find a cheerful, bracing atmosphere when he returns home, even if he carries all temper and despondency into it.

Every man likes a woman who can listen well, and who does not always want to talk. To learn the art of listening with interested attention is an important accomplishment for a woman.

By a little observation any young girl of an analytic mind can verify these statements regarding what man likes and dislikes, and she can add a score more to the list.

And by so doing she will be preparing herself to be agreeable to some man, and to supply her part of the qualities which go toward making marriage a success.

Didn't Want to Hear It.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Seating himself on the porch he wiped his perspiring brow.

"I am going to ask you the old, old question," he said to the girl at his side.

"Never mind asking it," she said, wiping her brow in turn. "Yes, it is hot enough for me."

DO SPIRITS EXISTS--By Camille Flammarion

THAT souls survive the destruction of the body, I have not the slightest doubt, but that they manifest themselves by the processes employed in seances the experimental method has not yet given us absolute proof. I add this hypothesis is not at all likely.

If the souls of the dead are about us, upon our planet, the invisible population would increase at the rate of 100,000 a day, about 36,000,000 a year, 3,620,000,000 a century, 36,000,000,000 in 10 centuries, etc.—unless we admit reincarceration upon the earth itself.

How many times do apparitions, or manifestations, occur? When illusions, auto-suggestions, hallucinations are eliminated, what remains? Scarcely anything. Such an exceptional rarity as this pleads against the reality of apparitions.

We may suppose, it is true, that all human beings do not survive their death, and that, in general, their physical entity is so insignificant, so wavering, so ineffectual, that it almost disappears in the ether, in the common reservoir, in the environment, like the souls of animals. But thinking beings who have the consciousness of their physical existence do not close their personality, but continue the cycle of their evolution.

It would seem natural, therefore, to see them manifest themselves under certain circumstances.

Persons condemned to death, in consequence of judicial errors, and executed, should they not return to protest their innocence?

Would it not be reasonable to suppose that persons put to death in such a way that violence was not suspected would return to accuse the assassins?

Knowing the characters of Robespierre, of Saint-Just, of Fouquier Tinville, I should like to have seen them revenge themselves a little on those who triumphed over them. The victims of '93, should they not have returned to disturb the sleep of the conquerors?

Out of the 20,000 citizens shot by fusillades during the time of the commune of Paris, I should like to have seen a dozen unceasingly harassing M. Thiers, who was really too puffed up and vainglorious over his having first permitted the organization and then punished it.

Why do not children, whose death is lamented by their parents, ever come to console them? Why do our dearest attachments seem to disappear forever? And how about lost wills and testaments stolen away, and the last will of the dead ignored and their intentions purposely misinterpreted?

"It is only the dead that do not return," says an old proverb. This aphorism is not of absolute application, perhaps, but apparitions are rare, very rare, and we do not understand their exact nature. Are they actual apparitions of the dead? It is not yet demonstrated.

Up to this day I have sought in vain for certain proof of personal identity through mediumistic communications. And then, one does not see why spirits, if they exist around us, should have need of sedulums at all. In order to manifest themselves. They surely must form a part of nature, of the universal nature which includes all things.

It may be, it is true, that spirits exist around us and that it is normally impossible for them to make themselves visible, audible or tangible, not being able to reflect rays of light accessible to our retina or to produce sonorous waves or to effect touches.

I do not say that spirits do not exist—on the contrary, I have reasons for admitting their existence, but as a faithful servant of the experimental method, I think, we ought to exhaust all the simple, natural, hypotheses already known, before having recourse to others.

AMALGAMATING THE RACES--By Mrs. J. A. Logan

THE period prophesied in the Bible of the reign of the author of all evil for 1,000 years seems to have arrived, and that we, who claim to be the most Christian people in the world, are doomed to contend with the innumerable devices of his Satanship to displace the good and to install the evil.

Chaos reigns supremely all over the world and sometimes one wonders whether or not the leaven of righteousness we have will be able to save mankind.

England, who has been watching with great concern the prodigious experiment in America of harmonizing the races under one governmental and the enforcement of obedience to its laws, has been predicting all the time that it would be impossible.

England just now is occupied with this vexed problem on account of the warfare that is being waged between the white and Asiatic races.

Thus far it has been found that monarchal authority is not quite as potent as republicanism in the adjustment of the difficulties existent between races.

Whether this intermingling of all the races of the earth and the consequent conflicts and confusion of tongues was the meaning of the reign of evil, no one can truthfully claim to know, but the probabilities are that it was in the program of the infinite to thus harmonize the whole world and to demonstrate the kinship of the human family.

That we may yet pass through even darker days of conflict than we have hitherto, there is no doubt, but we belong to the class that anticipates final triumph of the good over the bad.

That there is a disposition of the peoples of the earth to migrate and to be in motion is evident from the fact that the orientals are tending westward and the people of the western hemisphere are moving eastward.

The facilities for traveling, the demand of commerce for exchange of commodities, the discontent of people with ancient simplicity and meager resources, all combine to increase the great many that is on the move.

Coming in contact with new ideals, new methods, new experiences and trying to cling to native customs, causes continual friction in the minds of the multitude, and will, in innumerable instances, test the strength of governments and their power to enforce their laws. How long this condition of things will last is beyond the ken of mortals, and should it be for 1,000 years, the generations yet unborn will have to solve these problems.

In the meantime, during the passing of the generations who are to take part in the solution of the destiny of men, all races will need to exert all the wisdom and discretion that they can command.

The United States has more than her share of responsibility, and the fact that she has assumed leadership in the reformation of the world and the extension of civilization and Christianity will bring to the more prominent leaders double care and concern, and the question is ever uppermost:

"Have we persons in church and state who can maintain American leadership?"

GRAMMAR SCHOOL BIOLOGY By Wex Jones

LESSON XXIII.—THE OWL.

THE Owl is a bird that spends most of its time looking in-tense-ly wise. The rest of its time it spends in hoot-ing and in catching mice. Only for the last-named oc-cu-pa-tion the owl would starve, which shows little Boys and Girls that while looking wise may gain them a rep it will bring them no cof-fee and cakes.

The Owl does most of its hunt-ing at night, but not be-cause it loves to come home in the dark. Its ob-ject is to catch the rev-el-ing mouse. This teach-es us to take the six o'clock train instead of the mid-night taxi-cab.

It is hard to tell what the owl is think-ing of, be-cause he says noth-ing but "Hoo? Hoo?" Unluck-i-ly, he can never learn, because there is no Who's Who in Bird-land.

The com-mon owl is very re-spectable, but the Boiled Owl is very disgrace-ful indeed. He is u-su-al-ly to be found on owl cars.

LESSON XXIV.

THE LAUGHING HYENA.

The Laugh-ing Hy-e-na is a re-pellent an-i-mal that laughs at ev-er-y-thing bad.

Its ev-il rep-u-ta-tion should warn little Boys and Girls never to laugh when Baby falls in the fire or Father hits his thumb with a ham-mer.

LESSON XXV.—THE ELEPHANT.

The El-e-phant is found at Re-public-an con-ven-tions. Because it is a nice, o-be-di-ent an-i-mal it is al-lowed into other cir-cus-es as well. Think of that—a free pass to the cir-cus for o-be-di-ence! Will you not do quickly what you are told by your par-ents when you learn this?

The El-e-phant has a trunk at one end of him and a tail at the other. This is for-tu-nate for him, be-cause if he had a trunk at each end he would be trying to walk back-ward and for-ward at the same time. His trunk is used for field-ing buns, pea-nuts, etc. Without it he would have to lie down on his side and wriggle when he wanted to eat any-thing.

The El-e-phant is famed for be-ing able to pick up a pin with his trunk, which seems a waste of time be-cause he has noth-ing to pin up with one, is often pitied because he can-not climb a tree, al-though there is no reason why he should, as an El-e-phant would mere-ly look ri-dic-u-lous try-ing to perch upon a twig.

Does not Bi-ol-o-gy in-spire deep thoughts in those who study it?

LESSON XXVI.—THE SHEEP.

The Sheep is an an-i-mal clad in a coat made up of three parts cot-ton and one part wool, known for short as all-wool. When young the Sheep is known as a Lamb; when old it is also known as Lamb if it ap-pears on the bill of fare.

In re-al life the Lamb is a very joy-ous crea-ture, jump-ing gay-ly and skip-ping mer-ri-ly under the cold eye of the man with the carv-ing knife. In the gulle-less in-vest-or re-joi-ces and gam-bols under the eye of the stock ma-nip-u-la-tor.

The Sheep is a silly an-i-mal, and if one of a flock jumps over a gate all the others will fol-low. Man-kind is never guilty of such fol-ly.

LESSON XXVII.—THE DODO.

Do-does are large ex-tinct birds and don't live any more.

From the Do-do and Pres-i-dent Roose-velt we learn not to be-come ex-tinct.

Does not Bi-ol-o-gy fit us for the battle of Life?

LESSON XXVIII.—THE RABBIT.

The Rab-bit is a small an-i-mal that can run very fast and you-su-al-ly does. This gives him plenty of ex-er-cise and also bee-e-fits dogs which think they can catch him.

From the Rab-bit we learn to run away instead of fighting, if you are sure you are faster than the other fellow.