

WOMAN AND THE LAND

Prominent Part She Is Now Taking in the Development of Oklahoma.

HOW A GIRL GOT HER CLAIM.

Miss Nannette Daisy's Leap from Cowcatcher of an Engine When She "Located."

A person of persistent prominence in the development of Oklahoma is the woman homesteader. Since the first day of the opening of old Oklahoma to settlement in 1889, when Nannette Daisy jumped from a cowcatcher of an engine on the first train that brought thousands of homeseekers into the territory and staked off a claim in "the promised land," the woman homesteader has been occupying a front seat in Oklahoma's march of progress. The instances are not few where women have staked off claims, superintended the cultivation for years and finally won the prize—a deed to a quarter section of land from Uncle Sam, says a Guthrie (Okla.) correspondent of the Arkansas Gazette.

Leaping from the engine, Miss Daisy climbed a small embankment, made when the road was constructed, and hastily disengaging herself from a white undershirt, she plinned it to a neighboring blackhack bush and called to the other passengers as the train started ahead with renewed speed: "This is my homestead!"

That tract of land, near Waterloo and lying along the Santa Fe's main line through this State, is still known as the Daisy farm. She made good on the claim, got a patent from the government and held the farm in her name until the time of her death in Chicago several years ago. She attained considerable prominence in Oklahoma politics in the early days and was a personal friend of many men who have since become wealthy and well known in political and business circles. Afterward she married a soldier, one of the men stationed at Fort Reno, and following his retirement from the service they moved to Chicago, where she died.

It is estimated that more than 100 lone women held claims in Beaver County last winter, as a rule living in dugouts and waiting for the spring-time in order to cultivate the land. It's a plucky thing to do, but it's a pluck that in practically every instance brings success as well as health and freedom.

After they have lived on their claims during the period specified by Uncle Sam they make application for final proof, the last thing necessary before obtaining deeds. J. S. Fischer, a United States land commissioner at Texhoma, says, as a rule, the women pick the choice tracts of land. In this connection it is interesting to note that the United States commissioner at Tyrone, in Beaver County, is a woman—Mrs. Susan Healey. Many women homesteaders appear before her to file on claims and make final proofs.

The woman at the head of a farm is in almost every instance a specialist. In numerous cases they have been exceedingly successful in different lines of horticulture, agriculture and raising of live stock.

SHOT AT INQUISITIVE TOURIST.

Woman's Story of Attempted Killing in Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem.

In a letter to a friend in this city, the Orange (N. J.) correspondent of the New York Sun says Mrs. Herbert Turrell tells the story of the attempted assassination on March 9 of Mrs. Moore in the mosque of Omar at Jerusalem, of which she was an eye witness. Mrs. Turrell says she is convinced that women have no business to enter sacred places where the country holds that they should not be admitted. She says that the fanatic who fired the pistol thought he was doing his duty.

"We stopped at the golden gate opposite Solomon's court," writes Mrs. Turrell, "to have sandals placed on our feet. We of the second party were assembled just outside of the outer screen, when we heard a pistol shot, followed by four or five other shots in rapid succession. At first I thought it was a bomb; then I saw a flash and smoke. We rushed to the right of the mosque in the opposite direction from the firing.

"Following the report women shrieked and there was a rushing sound as of people running. Our guide told us he would see what the matter was. We crouched in the corner by a huge pillar, not knowing how soon an attack would be made upon us. Our first thought was that there was an uprising of the Mohammedans.

"The party which had preceded us was unquestionably involved, as the shrieks of women plainly indicated. We were told that a crazy man had fired a pistol and that the women were frightened. We realized that there had been a tragedy, but were willing to accept any kind of explanation.

"The guide said the man had been firing blank cartridges and had been arrested. He then proceeded to tell the history of the mosque and we pretended to listen to what he said. We passed out of a door into a court and here we were horrified to see blood spots and a sheik was mopping blood from the floor.

"Our guide insisted that it was a quarrel among the Muslims and that nothing serious had happened. He led

us across the court to the fountain of purification. Just as we were about to enter the temple we heard a call that made our blood run cold.

"Our guide hastened to see what was wanted and several sheiks beckoned to us to leave at once. We had our sandals removed by men, who hastened toward us for this purpose. Our guide told us that he was wanted and that he must leave us. He tried to have us accept the services of a dragoman to conduct us from the mosque.

"Members of our party protested and he remained with us. The attitude of the sheiks, as though prepared for an attack, was not alluring, and I felt that at any moment we would be shot at. Our guide finally took us to the Christian street, which led us to the Joppa gate. An empty carriage passed and several of our party took it and drove to the hotel.

"We learned the details of the shooting later. It appeared that a woman member of the party that had preceded us in the mosque had been shot in the face. A priest in the mosque held the man, who was on the point of reloading his revolver and who was within twenty-five yards of our party. The carriage used to convey the injured woman, Miss Moore, from the mosque was the one in which Mrs. Anna L. Tichenor, of Newark, and Mrs. Lebkuecher, of East Orange, drove to the mosque.

TABULATING CENSUS RETURNS.

Mechanism of Machines Which Are Labor and Time Savers.

The automatic machine is the most recent development in census tabulating machinery, and had it been perfected earlier much of the hand machines could have been dispensed with, though, in most cases where readings must be taken very frequently, the hand machines are almost, if not quite, as economical.

Whether in the hand machine or in the automatic, the counters are operated by means of electrical contacts made through the punched holes, according to E. Dana Durand in the American Review of Reviews. The machines are so wired that facts can be counted in combination with one another. Thus it is possible to count at the same time facts with regard to age and marital condition, so as to show, for instance, on one counter the number of married persons from 21 to 25 years of age, on another those from 25 to 30, and on others the number of single persons of these two age periods. Each machine, in fact, is provided with a large number of counters; as many as sixty counters will be used in certain "runs." Even thus, however, it would be quite impossible to count all the manifold combinations of items at a single "run" of the card. Each card on the average must be passed through the tabulating machines five or six times. In other words, the work is equivalent to tabulating approximately 500,000 cards.

Even the hand machines used at the present census are much more rapid than those of ten years ago. In 1900 the counters used consisted of dials, from each of which the results for each county or other unit of presentation had to be read by the eye and taken down on sheets of paper. The present machines are so arranged that the results on all the counters can be printed at the same time by merely pressing a button. This change absolutely prevents errors, which frequently arose in the reading of the dials, and also greatly economizes clerical labor.

The Price of Fame.

It was in the office of one of the big theaters. A lot of actors were hanging around, a couple of journalists and a secretary or two. A young woman dropped in for a hasty greeting, and then paused a moment to speak to a very well-known actor whom she evidently met for the first time. The press agent's desk was open, and in a corner was a package of pictures of the celebrated actor. The latter looked them over, and as the young woman exclaimed that he should give her one he said, with an insinuating smile to the press agent: "Alas, they are not mine. They belong to Mr. Dash!"

"I can't give any away," said the latter. "Each one costs me 20 cents."

"Surely that is cheap!" the young lady suggested.

The press agent ignored her and turned to the actor.

"Cheap? Do you think anybody would pay that much for you?"

And the young lady laughed and went without her picture.

A Question of Terms.



Mrs. Bronson—My husband is plain spoken; he calls a spade a spade.
Mrs. Woodson—So does mine, but I must decline to repeat what he calls the lawn mower.

It's a sign that a small boy has a good disposition if he doesn't resent being told he looks like his father.

Nearly every man wants to lay off every time he sees a flag, or hears a hand

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Washington, June 11.—Large amounts of politics were mixed up with the debate on the sundry civil bill today, and it was all over the tariff.

In the sundry civil bill was a provision for \$250,000 with which to enable the president to investigate the operation of the present tariff law.

Many senators took part in the discussion precipitated, and Senator Clay, of Georgia, started the fireworks by charging that the measure was intended to delude the insurgent Republicans into the belief that there was to be another revision of the tariff, which he tried to prove by Republican senators with some measure of success.

By approving the latest step in the re-classification of the national forests and public lands today, President Taft increased the public domain available to homestead entry to 1,182,816 acres and increased the national forests 381,094 acres. The proclamation which the president signed eliminated 11,154 acres from the Gunnison forest; 5,640 acres from the Cochetopa forest and 45,489 acres from the Uncompahgre forest, all in Colorado. All these lands will be available to settlers.

The re-classification is the government's hope of stemming the tide of emigration from the United States to the Canadian Northwest. With more than a million acres now available for homestead entry, it is declared there will be no need of settlers going over the border to gain the advantages of a virgin homestead.

Secretary Ballinger also made some additions to the lands available for homesteaders to day, when he designated 875,000 acres in Wyoming and nearly 4,000 acres in Colorado as available.

Washington, June 10.—The bill authorizing the assignment of homestead entries on government irrigation projects, which passed the senate today, was reconsidered by the house irrigation committee today and after an argument by Representative Hamer, the amendment, previously adopted by the committee, providing that assignments could only be made to qualified homestead entries, was stricken out. Hamer objected to this amendment, declaring it restricted opportunities for disposing of the lands, and on his motion the committee reported the bill exactly as it passed the senate. Assignments may now be made to any one.

The Oregon senators have lost another opportunity to get a government headquarters established at Portland. The civil service commission on July 1 will create a new district, comprising Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, all but Wyoming being carved out of the old San Francisco district. Through the efforts of the Washington senators the headquarters of this new district is to be located at Seattle, notwithstanding that Portland is more centrally located.

Insurgent senators practically reached an agreement today to support the house provision in the sundry civil bill, making an appropriation for the expenses of the tariff board. Speeches will be made in the senate expressing preference for a tariff commission but announcing acceptance of the house provision.

Charles B. Merriek, at present register of the Portland land office, was this afternoon nominated for postmaster at Portland, to succeed the late John C. Young.

Washington, June 9.—By the overwhelming majority of 195 to 101, the house tonight passed the postal savings bank bill as recently agreed upon by the Republican caucus of the house. Not a single Republican voted against the measure on the final roll call.

Prior to this action the house, by 113 to 196, rejected the Democratic substitute for the bill.

The vote on the several motions involved in the measure followed six hours of debate, in which many Republicans and Democrats recorded their views upon the bill of the majority and the substitute, supported by a large portion of the minority.

Congress was asked today by members of the house and by prominent representatives of Jewish organizations to pass the resolution proposed by Representative Harrison, Democrat of New York, condemning the persecution of Jews in Russia and requesting the President to use his friendly offices with the Russian government to obtain action to prevent a recurrence of the recent massacre.

Pulp and printing paper manufactured from wood cut on crown lands in the Province of Quebec prior to May 1 last is subject to the countervailing duty of 25 cents a cord, or its equivalent of 35 cents a ton in the manufactured state as print paper, as provided by the new tariff law, according to a decision the Treasury department today.

Charging that Russian immigrants were being held virtually in a state of penance on sugar plantations of Hawaii, President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has protested to Secretary Nagel, of the department of commerce and labor, and the latter has demanded the prosecution of the

Medical Trust Alleged.

Washington, June 8.—An attack on the Medical Journal, the official journal of the American Medical Association, as being part of a medical trust building scheme of that organization, was made before the house committee on interstate commerce today by Frederick A. Bangs, of Chicago. Mr. Bangs represented the National League for American Freedom, which is opposing the pending bills for the creation of a department of health.

planters who, he says, have violated the alien contract labor law.

The protest was made two days ago and became known today. The department of commerce and labor some time ago started investigation on its own account.

Washington, June 8.—President Taft today appointed Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Secretary of the Navy Meyer to meet Colonel Roosevelt at New York on his return to America. Captain Archibald Butt, formerly Roosevelt's military aide, will accompany them.

The secretaries will carry a letter from President Taft welcoming Roosevelt. The secretaries were selected because they were members of Roosevelt's cabinet when he was president.

The house insurgents, in spite of yesterday's defeat, which resulted in the railroad bill being sent to conference, believe that they can force the conferees to make a satisfactory report. The insurgents claim that many of the regulars would reject an unsatisfactory conference report, and therefore they think a good bill will be decided upon by the conferees.

The Oregon delegation has joined in a request to the State department to instruct Henry B. Miller, consul at Belfast, Ireland, to investigate deciduous fruits in European countries. Miller is from Eugene, Oregon, and is well versed in fruit lore.

Washington, June 7.—Formal charges against Senator William Lorimer, of Illinois, were laid before the senate this afternoon by his colleague, Senator Cullom. The proceeding was the presentation of a memorial by Clifford W. Barnes, of Chicago, president of the Illinois Legislative Voters league, embodying the charges of bribery of members of the Illinois legislature. The memorial was read only in part, and was referred without comment to the committee on privileges and elections.

Senator Jones introduced a bill today authorizing the secretary of the treasury to pay attorneys who performed services for the Colville Indians not to exceed \$90,000 out of the Indian fund. The services were rendered in promoting the claim of \$1,500,000, which ultimately was paid for the north half of the Colville reservation.

Senator Piles introduced a bill today permitting the Vancouver, Columbia & Camas Railroad company to build its road across the Vancouver military reservation.

With the Democrats attacking the Republicans, announcing the insurgents for alleged insincerity, and assailing the "regulars" for bringing in "gag rule" to further a party measure, and the Republican leaders retaliating by charging the Democrats with similar performances when they were in power, a special rule was adopted in the house today which placed the postal savings bank bill on its way to final passage with the debate limited to eight hours and all possibility of amendment cut off.

The rule was brought in by Representative Dalzell, chairman of the rules committee, immediately after the railroad bill had been sent to conference. The debate on the question was limited to one hour and each side occupied its full share by heaving verbal brickbats at the other. The vote was 160 to 139, all but 10 insurgents having voted with their party for the adoption of the rule.

Washington, June 6.—By a vote of 40 to 24 the senate today took up the administration bill to authorize the president to withdraw public lands for conservation purposes. The negative vote was cast by members who believed that the bill to admit Arizona and New Mexico to the Union as separate states should have been given the right-of-way.

The statehood bill probably will be delayed until near the close of the session, when there may be slight chance for it to emerge from conference.

The Democrats led in the movement to have the statehood measure substituted for the conservation bill.

The general understanding is that the rivers and harbors conference report will be taken up tomorrow. Opposition to that bill and the public building bill has been used effectively by the Democrats to compel the majority party to act on legislation which the minority favored. But now, if they take that course, the effect will be to delay action on the statehood measure. Appropriation bills will be used to displace other business.

There appears to be, therefore, strong probability that the statehood bill will be the last of all the important measures before congress to come up for consideration. The indications are that final action cannot be taken before next session at least.

It was practically settled tonight that there will be a conference between the senate and the house on the railroad bill. Since Saturday last there has been a movement on foot to have the house agree to the senate bill in its entirety and thus avoid a conference.

Paper Relief Planned.

Washington, June 9.—To enable the secretary of agriculture to conduct experiments in papermaking, the house today adopted an amendment to the sundry civil bill, carrying \$30,000. After Mann had said the price of paper had recently risen from \$2 to \$4 a ton, Representative Swazey, of Maine, made an impassioned speech in which he charged that newspapers had "muckraked" public men who did not accept their views.

BAD QUAKE IN ITALY.

Large Area Badly Shaken—Dead Number About 50.

Rome, June 8.—Great apprehension has been caused again by seismic disturbances showing that the zone affected by the earthquake shocks today is a vast one, embracing practically the whole of Southern Italy, as well as a portion of Tuscany and Venetia to the north.

Some reports estimate the number of dead at 50, and of injured at several hundred. It is feared that many are buried in the ruins of buildings thrown down at Calitri. It is said that in this town half the buildings have been wrecked and the number of dead is above 35.

From many other towns and villages come stories of fallen homes, death and suffering. At San Sole, in the province of Potenza, six persons were killed and five injured. The convicts in the prison at Bonavento became panic-stricken and tried to force their way past the guards, but were overpowered by troops.

The district in which the most serious damage occurred extends for only about 50 miles about Mount Vulture, in the province of Avellino.

This region has suffered much in the past from earthquake shocks and in 1851 800 persons were killed.

The government has taken hold of the situation with promptitude and although the earthquake occurred during the night military and civil authorities were soon hard at work giving aid to the injured, preparing shelter for the homeless and bending their energies to the re-establishment of order.

WORK IS ORDERED RESUMED.

New York Central President Much Pleased With Settlement.

Washington, June 8.—President Brown, of the New York Central, was so pleased at the way in which President Taft treated the railroads in the present controversy over rates that he said tonight he would order the resumption of all work on the Central which he ordered suspended last Friday.

This work, it was said at that time, would require an expenditure of about \$5,000,000. It had to do with the improving of stations, building new ones, laying additional tracks, making yard and roadbed improvements. The Central also will permit the Pressed Steel Car company, Standard Steel Car company and American Steel Car company, all of Pittsburgh, to go ahead with orders given them some time ago for 3,000 new freight cars which he estimated would cost about \$1,000 each. The orders for these cars were cancelled Friday also.

Commenting on the agreement reached with the administration today, President Brown said: "It was just as good an arrangement as could have been made."

JAPAN AFTER SOUTH POLE.

Expedition Hurries to Goal of Antarctic Exploration.

Victoria, June 8.—Japan is hurrying an expedition under Lieutenant Shirase to leave this month in the hope of anticipating the British expedition to the South Pole, according to news brought by the Weir steamer River Clyde, which reached port today.

Some Japanese professors are to accompany the expedition, which will be restricted to Japanese. The diet has voted money for the enterprise, and when the River Clyde left, Lieutenant Shirase was at Sendai preparing for the voyage to the Antarctic. He said he would plant the Rising Sun flag at the South Pole before other explorers could reach there.

Van Cleave Can't Produce.

Rock Island, Ill., June 8.—James B. Van Cleave, ex-state insurance commissioner, failed today to get before the Rock Island county grand jury as a voluntary witness in the fraternal insurance investigation. Van Cleave, who was here last week, claimed to have documentary authority for withdrawing \$57,000 reserve funds of the Fraternal Tribunes from the Chicago Title & Trust company and depositing it in the Lincoln National bank of Springfield, from which it was paid out on alleged bogus death claims.

Marooned Miner Rescued.

Seward, Alaska, June 8.—John Schmitt, of Los Angeles, had a narrow escape from death late in May while coming down the Susitna river from Talkeetna station. His boat was capsized by floating ice, but Schmitt managed to reach a log and made his way to a ledge of rock, where he was marooned without food until rescued by the river steamer Alice. He was nearly dead of starvation and exposure when found.

Summer Practice Cruise Begins.

Annapolis, Md., June 8.—Bound on the annual summer practice cruise for the instruction of midshipmen, the battleships, Iowa, flagship; Indiana and Massachusetts, with Captain George R. Clark as squadron commander, sailed this morning. The cruiser this year will include stops at many foreign ports.

Pittston Strike to Be Settled.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 8.—An early settlement of the strike of 12,000 mineworkers in the Pittston district is looked for today. It is possible there may be an adjustment of grievances without the intercession of a conciliation board.

INDIANS IN REVOLT

Maya Tribe in Yucatan Kill and Plunder Settlers.

Pleading Women Slain—Captured Men Hacked to Pieces—Operators Killed and Wires Cut.

Mexico City, June 9.—With telegraph wires cut and operators murdered or forced to flee, definite information is lacking as to the present situation at Valladolid, Yucatan, the scene of a bloody massacre by Indian insurgents several days ago. The government authorities here today, estimated the number of killed at 40.

More than 2,000 Indians are said to have been engaged in the attack upon the town. At last accounts the insurgents held Valladolid, having fortified themselves in the jail and other buildings.

About 2,000 Federal and state troops and volunteers are concentrating at Dzitaa, a short distance from Valladolid, to march upon the rebels.

General Ignacio Bravo, commander of the Tenth military zone, has been ordered to the scene and will take command.

Reports as to the cause of the outbreak conflict. Some say it began with a protest against orders issued by the civil authorities known as "Jefe Politico," while others say it was the result of a drunken spree. It appears to have had some resemblance of organization and is said to have been led by political malcontents. Colonel Bonilla Montenegro, formerly at the head of the civil government, at Valladolid, is said to have been in command of the raiders.

The first attack was made upon the buildings where all public offices are located. After sacking this building, the rioters turned their attention to the Jefe Politico, named Regil. The battle began in the night and it was 2 a. m. when the attack was made on the building where Regil and many other citizens had taken refuge.

A bloody butchery followed. Regil's wife left her four children and went to the assistance of her husband, seeking by tears and prayers to reach the hearts of the infuriated raiders. Regil was cut down before her eyes and his body was hacked to pieces. The wife also is said to have been murdered, as were all the men in the building, numbering about 20. Later the five or six gendarmes in the town met a similar fate.

The people of the town were terrified. Many fled in the direction of Merida. The mob surged through the town, crying for blood and pillage. Victor Ojed, judge of the First Instance, was assassinated.

Among the victims were Florentine Echaratta, commander of the police; Jose Maria Hernandez, second in command; Pedro Hernandez, the mayor and the treasurer.

KAISER HAS PAYING JOB.

Wages Estimated at \$22.50 Minute With Income Beside.

Berlin, June 9.—Kaiser Wilhelm's income is computed to a nicety as the result of the discussion aroused by the proposal to increase the royal civil list. It is estimated that the income he derives from government sources amounts to 5,340 marks (\$1,335) an hour, or 89 marks (\$22.50) a minute. These figures came out in the course of furious attacks made by Socialists upon the bill in the Prussian chamber of deputies.

That the kaiser is really a man of great wealth is supported by a number of other facts unearthed by opponents of the bill. He is owner of about 90 landed estates and 50 royal residences, including hunting boxes. Also, under an old law, he receives free, 40 riding horses each year, valued at about 120,000 marks (\$30,000). The crown prince has a special income from separate sources.

Spite Work in Ballinger Case.

Washington, June 9.—Friends of Horace Tillard Jones here assert that he was badly treated by being dismissed from his position as special agent by the Interior department. It is stated that he had placed his resignation in the hands of H. W. Schwartz, chief of special agents, but that it was ignored and placed on the "indefinitely suspended" list, in spite of the understanding with Schwartz, it being known that "indefinite suspension" in this instance is the same as dismissal, on account of Jones' upholding Glavis.

Sugar Trial Evidence All In.

New York, June 9.—The taking of testimony in the sugar underweighing conspiracy trial ended today and arrangements were made for addresses to the jury. Separate addresses were allowed counsel for each of the three defendants, Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining company; Ernest W. Gerbracht, the former superintendent of the Williamsburg refinery of the trust, and James W. Bendernagel, the former cashier.

Suspect Faces Fraud Charge.

Los Angeles, June 9.—The police of this city say that James A. Woodbury, recently arrested in Chicago and returned to Los Angeles on a charge that he had cashed a worthless check, is J. E. Marcell, wanted in Kansas City for having borrowed \$10,000 on fictitious collateral. Marcell had previously served time for looting the State Bank of Highland, Kan., of \$350,000.