

South African Rebels Are Conquered



A general view of Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, which was the center of the recent disturbances created by the striking miners. The rebellion was quelled by the troops.

Pocket Mirror Beat Geronimo

Thought Its Flash in Battle Was an Order From the Great Spirit.

FIRST USE OF SMOKE SCREEN

Apache Kid Used It, Says Noted Ranger in Recital of Story of His Eventful Life—Has Remarkable Experiences as Ranger.

Chicago.—Superstition resulted in the surrender of Geronimo, the famous Indian, and the Apache Kid used the first smoke screen recorded in this country, according to Col. Fred Owens of Chicago, a noted Texas Ranger of half a century ago.

Colonel Owens, an old circus man, who earned his title as ranger, cowboy, bronco buster, pony express rider and participant in many Wild West pursuits, including those of Geronimo and the Kid, made these assertions here in a recital of his life, which has been crammed full of action and narrow escapes that read like the passage from an old dime novel.

Fred Owens, when nine years old, was missing from his home in Flemingsburg, Ky., one morning in 1859. He had gone West.

At eighteen, or in 1868, he became a Texas Ranger and made such a mark for himself that he was sent to the Centennial at Philadelphia with other rangers to represent the Lone Star State. In 1878-79 and 1880 he was detailed to the pony express through No Man's Land, or the Indian territory. He was never held up, but many times outdone bandits bent on possessing the valuables he carried.

In 1881 he took the saddle again as an active ranger. About that time Geronimo, the most wily chief that ever gave the American army trouble, was getting bad in west Texas. Until Geronimo's capture in the hills back of Chihuahua, Mexico, Colonel Owens was a material part of his pursuit. And he tells a story of the Indian's capture that may not be part of the records of the War department, because Geronimo had few friends among white men. The colonel was one of these few.

In after years Geronimo told him why he surrendered to the white man, and it is a story of the Indian's superstitious nature. Geronimo's pursuers numbered among them a Captain Hildebrand. When the Indian was driven into the hills and the chase became hot, Hildebrand's command was crawling over the crags toward the redskin's stronghold. Just before his surrender Geronimo caught sight of the face of Captain Hildebrand and was ready to fire. Then a bright light flashed over the officer's features. This the Indian could not fathom, and it drove all the fight out of him.

Pocket Mirror Saved Him.

In those days troopers in the army were resourceful men. A private in the advancing line had seen a point of vantage and thought his captain should know of it. To move or call would reveal his position to the Indians, yet he must get the attention of Captain Hildebrand. Taking a small mirror from his pocket he caught the rays of the sun. These reflected on the face of Hildebrand, then in imminent danger of Geronimo's rifle. But the flash beat the Indian's trigger finger. He saw the wonderful bright light and thought it a message from heaven to identify Captain Hildebrand as the Great Spirit. Geronimo ran up his flag of truce, merely stipulating that he should not be hung or shot for his outrages if he surrendered. His terms were accepted.

In 1884 the Apache Kid, a half-breed outlaw, and his band were marauding in west Texas. The Apache Kid was of the same tribe, but not related to Geronimo. Yet he possessed all the wiles and savage cruelty of his chieftain. Colonel Owens and his fellow rangers were sent after the Apache Kid.

The chase was a hot one. The

Apache Kid knew horses, and from time to time got mounts on the fastest and freshest horses in corrals he passed. The rangers plugged along on their same ponies. But they followed the trail so fast that they drove the Apache Kid and his hands to a field of fewer corrals and more desperate straits.

They surrounded the band at Stinking Wells, so-called from the sulphur fumes that rise from its pit. As the law circle closed in the Apache Kid made use of a smoke screen. The wind was blowing from his hand toward the rangers. The Indians fired the prairie. Then, under cover of the smoke, they brought down some of the rangers.

Colonel Is Wounded.

Colonel Owens did not escape. Two of the Wolf boys with whom he had lived when he first came to Texas fell in the rifle fire. Colonel Owens dragged them through it and returned to get his horse. Then he rode into a bullet that caught him in the left thigh and another killed his horse, which fell on the colonel, crushed his chest, and left him unconscious. When he came to himself he was seven miles nearer civilization, being carried on the back of a friendly squaw. The Wolf boys were saved.

Recovering he again took up the chase and helped to make it merry for the Apache Kid until that outlaw was run to cover in Big Bear canyon on the Pecos river, and died from a ranger's bullet.

He then broke 18 horses to work without line, bridle or bit, and their performance was presented the first time with the original Buffalo Bill show in Omaha in 1884. In 1885 Colonel Owens went back to Texas. He added to his string of "naked racers," as they were called, and presented them for two seasons with the Barnum & Bailey circus. Then he sold them to that company.

He returned to Texas and took up the trail of Bass Scott and his band of cattle rustlers. This crowd was exterminated 100 miles from Fort Stockton, but before their end Colonel Owens had received a terrible wound that crushed in his left side.

1,000 Head Were Dead.

This laid him up for some time, but he went on the last "big drive" of cat-

OWNS FAMOUS NECKLACE



Recent photograph of Mr. and Mrs. James H. R. Cromwell, son and daughter-in-law of Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia. Mrs. Cromwell was Miss Delphine Dodge, daughter of Mrs. Horace E. Dodge of Gross Point, Mich., widow of the noted motor manufacturer. She is the present owner of the pearl necklace, valued at \$825,000—once the property of Empress Catherine of Russia—the sale of which caused a lawsuit between two big jewelry houses.

Gives Beating to Wife Who Wouldn't "Doll Up"

Ralph Magarino, twenty-five years old, a motorman of Brooklyn, N. Y., is different from most husbands, for he not only does not object to his wife using cosmetics, but he insists she do so.

Because Helen, his spouse, refused to use rouge and powder, Magarino, according to the charge, beat her. When Magistrate Liota heard of the unusual cause for Magarino's alleged beating of his wife, he ordered the motorman placed on probation, pending a further investigation.

tle from Texas. There were 5,000 head in the herd. In Stevens Saucer, Texas, so called because the hills form a giant saucer, a coyote barked and a cowboy fired a shot at it. When the stampede was over one thousand head of cattle were dead and twenty-five hundred were lost.

Returning to civilization, Colonel Owens heard of a midget broncho pony born on the trail. He bought this little animal, which was the great trick pony "Cleo." He trained "Cleo" and the animal was taken around the world twice by Colonel Owens. "Cleo" died in 1918. Colonel Owens then left the road.

What is thought of him by showmen is evidenced by his initial, and since automatic elections, as chaplain of their club. He can still take the thumb, fore and middle fingers of his pistol hand, roll and crimp a cigarette the cowboy's way, in spite of the fact that these three fingers are marred by the mark of a bullet that shot the gun out of his hand.

Colonel Owens is still a Texas Ranger. He has never resigned, he has never been discharged. He is a man of quiet mien, and to meet him one would never realize he was one of the valiant men that carried law and order to and over the frontiers.

SHOT 102 TIMES, BUT LIVES

Sergt. Samuel Joseph of Kentucky Has Record for Stopping German Lead.

Lexington, Ky.—Sergt. Alvin T. York and Sergt. William Woodfill may divide honors for capturing or destroying Germans during the World war, but at the Good Samaritan hospital in this city is an American sergeant who probably stopped more bullets than any other soldier in Uncle Sam's army, and, although his merits are unsung, he has a ver record that vies with those of York and Woodfill.

He is Sergt. Samuel Joseph of Hazard, Ky., and he is now at the hospital for his fifteenth operation. Up to date Joseph has had 67 bullets taken from his body; but he is still afraid to go swimming, for he was hit 102 times after being in the front line of fighting for 15 months without receiving a scratch.

The former sergeant's outfit was Company G, Eighteenth Infantry, First division, A. E. F. He was on the Alsace-Lorraine front with French colonials, participated in the capture of Cantigny, helped storm and take Monditor, was in the great drive on Soissons, was 45 days in the hottest fighting on the Champagne front and participated in the sanguinary fighting at Chateau Thierry and in the Argonne forest, where he received most of his wounds, and was taken to a hospital to die, his comrades thought. For 28 months he remained in the hospital.

"SPECS" STIR UP ROYALTY

Young Ex-Emperor of China Finally Adopts Glasses on Advice of American.

Peking.—To wear "specs" or not to wear them was a problem which recently threw the imperial household of the Chinese dynasty into consternation when it was discovered that the sight of Hsuan Tung, young ex-emperor, was failing.

The American expert said it must be either "specs" or falling sight for Hsuan Tung, and "specs" it was.

Red Men Have Occult Sect

"Dreamers" of Yakima Tribe Had Gospel Much Like Gandhi in India Today.

MYTHS SHOW POETIC QUALITY

Yakimas Recently Assured by Federal Authorities They May Fish and Pick Berries for Ten Years More Without Interference.

Washington.—As they would put it, the wise men of the Children of the Narrows have been assured by the Great White Father that their tribe may fish, dig roots and pick berries for ten more summers without interference from palefaces.

Technically, the Yakima Indians, of Shaphtian stock, have been granted freedom of their reservation, in Washington state, for ten more years, without acceptance of any duties and privileges of American citizenship.

"Some 1,300 of the Yakimas thus are assured the untrammelled freedom of their tribal customs," explains a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society. "Thus not only are these Indians made happy, but the friends of the Red man will be given further opportunity to study one of the more primitive groups of American aborigines, who have not been spoiled by a too sudden imposition of the white man's civilization.

Derisive Name Stuck.

"The Yakimas take their name from a derisive nickname, meaning 'runaways,' applied by other tribes; and they have given this name to the Yakima river along which they live. They call themselves 'Waptallmin,' meaning 'Children of the Narrows,' in reference to the narrows of that river, less poetically designated Union Gap on the maps.

Tribal customs among all the Shaphtians, to which linguistic family the Yakimas belong, are similar. The Shaphtians ranged over what now is northeastern Oregon and southwest Idaho as well as in Washington.

Offshoots of the Shaphtian stock included the Nez Perce, the 'pinched-nose men,' whose leader, Joseph, won comparison with the march of Xenophon's Ten Thousand for his retreat after an attack upon white usurpers of his ancient home lands in Oregon.

"Smohalla, the preacher, founder of that mystic Indian band known as 'Dreamers' also was Shaphtian. In the Columbia river region, near the present-day home of the Yakimas, he preached a gospel strikingly like that of Gandhi, leader of the non-co-operation movement in British India today. After wanderings in the deserts south to Mexico, during which he claimed to have visited the spirit world, he returned to counsel that Indians return to their native ways of living, decline instruction or association with white men, and above all follow their own gods. Chief Joseph embraced this faith.

"Disputes over land in the Yakima reservation were made the occasion for a federal military investigation of this sect in 1884. The salmon thanksgiving, the berry festival and the ghost dances were reported upon, and dances marked by trances and bell ringing were found.

"Today the Yakimas may roam at will over an area nearly as large as that of Rhode Island. The treaty by which this reservation, within the bend but not bordering the Columbia river, was set aside dates back to the '50's and included among its signa-

tures representatives of 13 other remnant tribes of the Shaphtian family.

Myths Show Poetic Quality.

"Primitive, without a system of clans or tendency toward agriculture, these tribes have a folk lore which often challenges the myths of Greece or Scandinavia. Where the Columbia now cascades its way through narrow defiles the Klickitats believed a natural bridge once spanned its waters. Two sons of their gods, they explained, quarreled to possess so fair a land. The two shot arrows to determine the land they should occupy. To one son fell the region of the present-day Yakimas and to the other the Willamette valley.

"To insure peace between the peoples the chief god raised high mountains but, so they might be friendly, he threw a great stone bridge across the 'Wanna' (Columbia) river. This bridge the Indians called 'Tamahnawos,' bridge of the gods. A witch woman lived on it and to her was entrusted all the fire in the world. After intercession with the chief of the gods she won permission to build a great fire on the bridge to which both tribes might come and light their fagots. This act so pleased the chief god that he transformed the witch woman into a beautiful maiden.

"No sooner did the two chiefs behold her than they fell victims to her wondrous charm and set their people to battle so they might win her hand. Then the god was wrathful. He destroyed the bridge. But so the maid and her lovers might be beautiful in death as in life he created three mountains with snow-capped peaks. He who doubts this tale may see these mountains for himself. Are they not beautiful, and are they not perpetually snow-crowned, as the god, Saghale, decreed.

"The white men call them Mount Hood, Mount St. Helens, and Mount Adams."

WAS SOLD FOR 35 CENTS



This girl was sold for thirty-five cents—but that was eighteen years ago, when she was a child of five; and she was sold to an American missionary and his wife. She is Kan En Vong, who was "bought" on the streets of Hang Chow by Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sweet, Baptist missionaries. Later she was adopted by Rev. A. E. Harris of Philadelphia. She is now a music student at Oberlin college and she expects to study child psychology and teaching at Columbia. For the last three years she has been running a kindergarten in China.

Paroled Criminals Commit Most Crime

Chicago.—Seven out of every ten crimes of violence in Chicago are committed by criminals who are out on bond, say police officials. The crooks at liberty on bond are the most vicious of all criminals, authorities declare, and some way to curb this evil is to be sought.

Wheat Leads in Farm Exports

It Breaks Record in 1921, and for First Time Exceeds Shipments of Cotton.

INCREASE IN CORN EXPORTS

Pork and Pork Products, Including Lard, Follow Cotton on the List—Many Commodities Show Increase Over 1920.

Washington.—Wheat was king of American agricultural exports in 1921. An analysis of the 1921 exports of 32 of the principal agricultural products grown in the United States, made public by the Department of Agriculture, shows that more wheat was exported during last year than in any preceding year in history of the country, and that for the first time the export value of wheat and wheat flour exceeded the value of cotton exports.

Exports of corn in 1921, including cornmeal converted into terms of corn, were larger than in any year since 1900.

Since 1919 the United States has become an exporter of rice, the exports of 600,050,000 pounds in 1921

being more than twenty times the average annual rice exports in the five-year period, 1910 to 1914.

Exports and Values.

The principal agricultural exports during 1921 and their declared values were:

Wheat and wheat flour, \$551,000,000; cotton, \$534,000,000; pork and pork products, including lard, \$246,000,000; leaf tobacco, \$205,000,000; corn and cornmeal, \$97,000,000; sugar, \$49,000,000; rye, \$44,000,000; condensed and evaporated milk, \$38,000,000; cottonseed oil, \$24,000,000; rice, \$21,000,000, and barley, \$21,000,000.

Exports which showed an increase in quantity over 1920 were: Wheat, cotton, corn, rice, barley, pork and pork products, except bacon, oleo oil, cottonseed oil and cake, refined sugar, green apples, eggs, tobacco, dried apples, dried apricots and dried prunes. Exports which showed a decrease in quantity were: Wheat, flour, rye and rye flour, oats, beef, bacon, butter and cheese, condensed milk, potatoes, hops, dried peaches and raisins.

Wheat exports totaled 279,949,000 bushels, as compared with 218,287,000 bushels in 1920, but the value was \$432,965,000 in 1921, as compared with \$596,975,000 in 1920, a decrease of more than \$160,000,000.

Exports of wheat flour were 16,800,000 barrels in 1921, with a declared value of \$117,696,000, as compared with 19,854,000 barrels, valued at \$224,472,000 exported in 1920.

Cotton and Corn Exports.

Cotton exports in 1921 totaled 6,678,000 bales of 500 pounds each, with a declared value of \$534,242,000, as compared with 6,350,000 bales valued at \$1,136,469,000 exported in 1920.

Corn exports, including corn meal converted into terms of corn, totaled 132,206,000 bushels valued at \$96,596,000, as compared with 21,230,000 bushels valued at \$33,432,000 exported in 1920.

Imports of corn dropped from 7,784,000 bushels in 1920 to 164,000 bushels in 1921; rice imports from 142,951,000 pounds to 83,805,000 pounds. Cheese imports increased from 15,964,000 pounds in 1920 to 26,806,000 pounds in 1921.

Imports of eggs in the shell jumped from 1,769,000 dozen to 3,063,000 dozen.

The department asserts that an analysis of American foreign trade is incomplete without taking into account both quantity and value, for although exports of many leading agricultural products show a large increase in quantity declines in value have greatly offset the possible gain derived from increased quantity.

Grocer Shoots Self in Sleep.

Emporia, Kan.—John B. Gunderson, a grocer, shot himself in the chest during the night while he was sleeping with a revolver under his pillow. The sound of a shot awoke Gunderson, who found he had wounded himself. The grocer had carried the gun to bed with him to protect his store from burglars.

Little Girl Causes Ghost Scare



Dr. Walter Franklin Prince of the American Institute for Scientific Research, who went to Antigonish, Nova Scotia, to investigate the ghostly visitations that had driven Alexander Macdonald and family from their farm home, has reported that the mischievous pranks of Mary Ellen, adopted daughter of Alexander Macdonald, were responsible for most of the manifestations. The picture shows Dr. Prince and his party in sleighs with inserts showing Mary Ellen and Alexander Macdonald.