

Lake County Examiner

MAGAZINE SECTION.

LAKEVIEW, OREGON, THURSDAY

AUGUST 16, 1906.

PAGES 1 TO 4.

DIVA OF GRAND OPERA.

SIMPLE LIFE FOR MRS. JULIAN STORY WHEN SEASON IS OVER FOR EMMA EAMES.

Noted Singer Files to Husband at Italian Home as Soon as Last Note of Contract Season Falls from Her Golden Throat.

There are thousands of Madame Emma Eames' admirers who, hearing her sing this season, will think they know her well. They will have seen her in the trailing robes of Juliet, or the simple gown of Marguerite; dark-skinned as Aida or fair and white as the young bride, Elsa. They will find in her a neighbor, giving plenty of heart and strength and personality to those who weep or thrill as they listen. Sympathy is meat and drink to the singer; but, in the spring when the big theater home of her triumphs is closed, Madame Emma Eames flies to Vallombrosa where sympathy awaits.

As soon as she reaches her Italian estate she becomes Mrs. Julian Story. It is the beginning of the simple life; of household duties and dairy superintendence; of the friendship of little chickens, new puppies and old ponies, of favorite flowers in a personal garden, and the companionship of a husband.

Mrs. Story was reared in New England; Mr. Story in Rome. They have a luxurious house in Paris, but it is this sunny mountain slope in Italy that awakens a responsive throbbing when the home longing is keen and the applause of the public fails to reach the heart.

OLD VALLOMBROSA MONASTERY.

Many years ago, W. W. Story, traveling for his health in Italy, found the beauty of the Apennines to culminate in the stretch of land known as Vallombrosa. The monastery of the name, founded in the tenth

"It's simply fine in you to come. Have some seltzer!" cried the lady. A hearty laugh from the group on the terrace broke in upon her greeting and made her call hastily: "Don't tell any stories about me. Let us go over there," she said, rising, "one can never afford to miss a good laugh, and German dialect is too rare on these premises to be slighted. I often wish that I had one of my own, or that Joe Weber, Lew Fields or Sam Bernard could hear some of the attempts at English that reach my ears during the opera season. As it is, I can only enjoy them for a moment and repeat them afterward to some one who can perpetuate the incident. Oh! we have droll times."

Mrs. Story has a keen sense of humor, and quite loses herself as she listens to a group of story-tellers. Unlike most strong personalities, she does not rob those around her of poise and ease, but possesses the rare faculty of bringing out the very best that is in them.

After dinner that wonderful evening music came in for its share. The last Wagnerian production to the popular songs of the season was the range. A fragment of "Tammany" was sung by that voice which will go down in history, and the chorus was taken up in many keys by the dinner guests. All had heard the voice before, but it was not Madame Eames of Grand Opera who sang. It was Mrs. Julian Story singing to her friends.

From Above the Clouds.

The view of a storm cloud from above is one of the most interesting sights ever beheld by man. According to a famous aeronaut, a storm view from that position has the appearance of a vast sea of boiling, upheaving snow. The falling of the rain can be distinctly heard, making a noise like a waterfall over a precipice. The thunder heard above the storm-cloud is not loud, and the flashes of lightning ap-

JUVENILE GARDENING.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION HAS A MODEL SCHOOL GARDEN OF A HUNDRED BOYS.

Practical Demonstrations by Department of Agriculture and Various States—Landscape Improvements and Beautifications.

Among the many novel features at the Jamestown Exposition is the garden work by school children. One hundred boys from the public schools of Norfolk, Newport News and Hampton, near the Exposition grounds, were selected by their teachers to carry out the plans for a school garden at the Exposition. Special trolley cars conveyed these young gardeners and their



THE 1000 YEAR OLD POWHATAN OAK.

teachers to the grounds, April 16, 1906, and under direction of Warren H. Manning, landscape designer of the Exposition, every boy was assigned to a small plot of ground in the garden and given seeds to plant and instructions how to plant them. In these gardens are now growing beans, peas, parsnips, carrots, marshmallow, parsley and other vegetables. They are attended by their little gardeners and are kept clean and free from weeds, most of the boys taking a special pride in their gardens.

This is but a preliminary training for the schoolchildren in gardening—a trial heat, as it were, for the race next year. The actual work is to be taken up at the Jamestown Exposition next spring.

PRIZES FOR BEST GARDENS.

Those who have made a success of their gardens this season will be given preference next year and will have their same gardens. The Exposition Company will give prizes or medals for the best cultivated garden on the Exposition grounds and the young gardeners will be given some valuable lessons in agriculture. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and some of the state departments will have experimental stations and gardens at the Exposition as object lessons to the young as well as older gardeners.

The young minds among the visitors which have a bent toward agricultural pursuits will have an opportunity to learn much of value in the way of tilling the soil. They will learn when to plant, what to plant and how to plant, to get the best results. They will also be given an opportunity to study soils and their treatment, and how to enrich and improve them. Tree planting and transplanting will constitute another phase of Uncle Sam's object lessons, as are done at other government experimental stations. At the St. Louis Exposition Uncle Sam's gardens and the children's gardens proved exceedingly interesting as well as instructive to the farmers who were wise enough to appreciate the benefits to be derived from them. At the Jamestown Exposition it is expected the Agricultural Department will broaden its scope of instructions in many ways and surpass its efforts at St. Louis.

WILD WOODS BECOME PARKS.

The landscape gardening which has transformed a wild woods into one of the most beautiful scenic parks, will also serve as an object lesson to farmers and all who have grounds to beautify with flowers, shrubs and trees. More than a million plants and trees are growing on the Exposition grounds, many of which have been transplanted; others are native to the soil. Among the trees transplanted were several hundred old trees, some comprising an apple orchard, whose trees were removed and planted around the thirty-acre drill plain on the grounds. These and the pines, cedars, dogwoods and other trees have not suffered by being transplanted. Even trees which were hauled many miles over land and water and planted on the Exposition grounds are thrifty. They have all been handled under the guidance of landscape engineers. The work has been done scientifically and skillfully. The results are seen in the fine condition of the trees, and plants of all kinds, in various parts of the Exposition grounds can be studied to great advantage by all landscape gardeners, and the unique fence of wire and flowering vines, is a study worth going miles to see, a magnificent model which every fence

builder will find worthy of following. This fence is eight feet high, made of several strands of wire, and running over the wire in every direction, completely covering it, are vines of honeysuckle, crimson rambler, rose and trumpet creeper, making what seems to be an immense hedge of flowering vines.

HOME IMPROVEMENTS.

If the Exposition results in imbuing its many thousand visitors with the spirit of home improvement and with a determination to go back home and make of their own towns, or houses and grounds models of beauty and convenience, it will go far toward proving a national success.

Rustic benches and bridges, pretty walks under canopies of vines and flowers, shady lanes and streets and a thousand other interesting things at the Exposition are studies for the people, worthy of the most careful attention. It will not be an exposition

of commercialism, but one showing the beauties of nature and the value of science in peace as well as in war.

RELICS OF JAMESTOWN.

Site of Exposition Battleground of Conflicts Between Early Settlers and Indians.

Of all the Smiths who have ever lived, Captain John is becoming the most famous, due to the prominence given to his doings, incident to the Jamestown Exposition. The romantic days of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith are vividly recalled by the old Indian and frontiersmen's relics which have been dug up in preparing the ground for the Jamestown Exposition. The site selected for the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America was once an Indian village occupied by the Powhatans, the most powerful tribe of the early American Indians, who roamed over the country east of the Ohio River several centuries ago.

Near the State Exhibits Building stands a majestic live oak tree, the "Powhatan Oak," estimated to be nearly 1,000 years old, which was a favorite camping ground of the Indians before America was discovered by the Palefaces. Here were held councils of war when the only weapons in use were stone hatchets, stone war clubs, spears with stone points and bows and arrows. The arrowheads used were made of flint, clipped down to a cutting edge, almost as sharp as a knife, every arrow head representing many hours of hard and patient toil. Scores of these flint arrowheads are being found on the Exposition ground, in excavating for streets and buildings. Some of them are broken, perhaps by striking some foe of the Indians in battle or some wild animal—in those days the woods about Hampton Roads were alive with deer, bear and other animals. At Sewell's Point where these relics are found were fought bloody battles between the early English settlers and the Indians and, according to old Indian traditions, this was also the battle ground on which warring Indian tribes desperately contended for the right of domain, long before the occurrence of the historic event which the Jamestown Exposition commemorates. The valuable fisheries of what are now called Hampton Roads and Chesapeake Bay, the beautiful hunting grounds along the water courses and the many attractions peculiar to this locality made this particular point of land very desirable, and for its possessions Indian tribes warred with one another. Now, after centuries have gone by and the old Indian nations that once controlled this region have passed away, their ancient battle fields have been transformed into a magnificent international exposition ground, just outside the corporate limits of the city of Norfolk, Virginia.

Want Industrial Training.

Resolutions were recently adopted at the closing sessions of the American Institute of Instruction at New Haven favoring the installing of industrial departments in every efficient school system. The institute also placed itself on record as holding that in view of recent developments of dishonesty in high places and of the increase of crime in different directions, it is the duty of the teachers to persistently train the American youth in honesty, integrity, and uprightness.

FARM HIGH SCHOOL.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATIONAL METHODS IN THRIVING KANSAS TOWN.

Consolidation of the Sod-House Schools into a Large and Well Equipped High School—Students Inbibe the Spirit of Village Improvement.

Actual examples of successes—of things that already have been done—are more convincing than a thousand plausible arguments to prove what possibly can be done. The Department of Agriculture cites a case in Kansas, showing the practical operation of a county high school, which has done much for Norton County, and which, if faithfully worked out, in other instances, would give a tremendous impetus to any other county in any state.

Kansas has local option in the establishment of county high schools. As a result several sparsely settled counties or counties in which there are few large towns are supporting such schools. Norton County, which a few years ago was dotted with sod school houses, and which still has many sod dwelling houses, now supports a good county high school in the village of Norton, a town of 1500 inhabitants, located near the geographical center of the county. The high school building is of brick, 2 stories high over a well lighted basement, and is located on the outskirts of the village, where land can be easily secured. The basement contains furnace and fuel rooms, lavatories, and a gymnasium. On the first floor is a physics and chemistry room, a natural history room, a music and art room, and the rooms of the business department. The second floor contains an assembly and study room and two recitation rooms. The apparatus and other equipment for the work in physics, chemistry, and natural history are exceptionally good for a small high school. There is also a good library and a reading room with current newspapers and magazines.

The expense of running the school in 1905-4 was \$9,588, including \$4,430 for teachers' salaries and \$5,158 for buildings, grounds, and incidentals. This was a year when considerable sums were spent for furniture, apparatus, supplies, and additional land. The running expenses for the first six months in 1905 were \$3,775. Heretofore five teachers had been employed, but this year there are six.

NO FARMING TAUGHT.

Previous to this year the Norton County High School has offered college preparatory, normal, business and general science courses, but no course related in any direct way to the leading industry of the county—farming. The county superintendent of schools said that his attention had been forcibly directed to this lack in the curriculum of the high school by the experience of a young man who came to the school from one of the many large farms in the vicinity, took the four-year business course, spent one year in a local bank at \$30 a month, and then con-

cluded that he would gain in both purse and pleasure by going back to the farm. Such a young man, and there are many like him in the Norton County High School, would have welcomed an agricultural course, and would have gone back to the farm much better prepared for the duties of life than he was with a business training. So the county superintendent of schools and the other members of the board of trustees decided that an agricultural course should take the place of the general science course, and hired a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College to teach agriculture and other sciences in the high school. Secretary Wilson of Agriculture, while making a trip through the "short-grass country," learned of the enterprise, became much interested in it, and in response to an appeal for aid sent a representative of the Office of Experiment Stations to Norton to help start it. The president of the Kansas State Agricultural College also responded to a call for assistance and made one of a party of four that toured

STARTING IN AGRICULTURE.

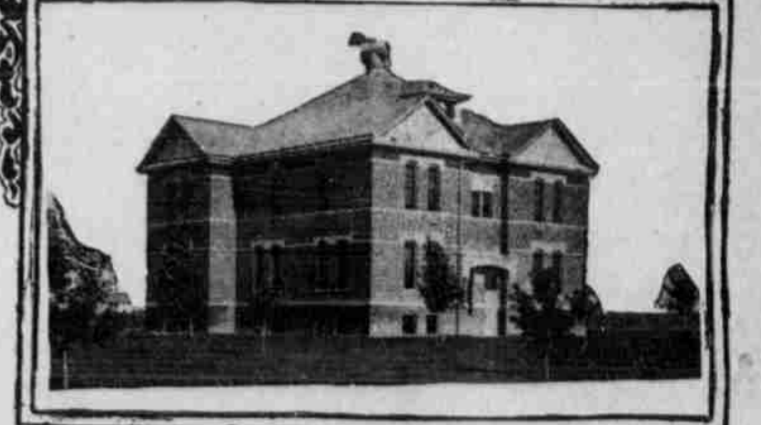
The agricultural work of the course includes botany, with special reference to variation, development of species, hybridization, and the influence of light, heat, moisture, etc., on the plant; soils and tillage; plant physiology, farm crops, grain judging, and horticulture; farm accounts; farm management, including farm plans, methods of cropping, farm machinery and its care, and rural economies with special reference to the problems of a business nature that will be met on the farm; animal production and stock judging, and dairying. The teacher of agriculture reports that the implement dealers have given further evidence of their interest in the agricultural course by offering prizes aggregating \$112 in value for a grain-judging contest, open to all young men in the county, and that these prizes have been supplemented by a \$15 suit of clothes from a clothing dealer. Continuing, he says: "I am well pleased with the way the boys take hold of the work. Out of 70 boys we have 9 enrolled in the agricultural course, and I think most of the first-year boys will take it up when they get to it in the course. It is proving popular in the school and entirely free from the prejudice I had anticipated at the outset."

This is the nucleus of an important experiment in education. Norton is just in the edge of the great semiarid region of the Middle West. Agricultural practice in that region differs materially from that of the more humid regions on the one hand and from that of the irrigated districts on the other. The teacher of agriculture is thoroughly familiar with the agriculture of the region, and has but recently graduated from an agricultural college which is devoting much study to the problems of the hundredth meridian belt. The agriculture of this belt is extensive. Here one man works as much land as four or five men in the East; he cultivates three rows of corn at one crossing of the field, and does other things on an equally extensive scale. Improved farm machinery makes this method of farming possible. It is therefore of the greatest importance that much attention to farm machinery be given in the agricultural course at the Norton County High School. The cereals (corn and wheat) are the leading field crops, hence the importance of grain-judging contests and other school work relating to these great staples. The county superintendent of schools has expressed the hope that the school may also do much work that will be of immediate practical benefit to the agriculture of the country, such as testing seeds for viability, or germinating power, and milk and cream for butter fat; treating oats and wheat



THE LAST SOD SCHOOL HOUSE IN NORTON COUNTY, KANSAS.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, NORTON, KANSAS.



for smut and potatoes for scab; spraying trees and garden crops for insect pests and diseases, and making plans for farm buildings, roads, water systems, etc. Such work could be done largely by the pupils at school or on the different farms on Saturdays. It would be educational and at the same time would make the farmers feel that they were getting some immediate tangible return for the taxes paid in support of the school.

The Homer Pigeon.

The homer pigeon, when traveling, seldom feeds, and if the distance to its home be long, it arrives thin, exhausted, and almost dying. If corn be presented to it, it refuses to eat, contenting itself with drinking a little water, and then sleeping. Two or three hours later it begins to eat with great moderation, and sleeps again immediately afterwards. If its flight has been very prolonged the pigeon will proceed in this manner for forty-eight hours before recovering its normal mode of feeding.



MADAME EMMA EAMES. A Popular Favorite of Grand Opera.

century, was in the hands of a few monks. The scattering of the monastic order was the first of innovations. The locality, famed for its health-giving properties, offered peace and immunity from the world, in a few hotels and sanitariums. Two or three American millionaires have erected summer homes on near-by hill tops and several families of the aristocracy of Florence spend the hot months here in feudal strongholds.

The shooting box of the ancient Medici family, where the American poet lived and died, is occupied by his daughter; and Julian Story, because the spot is endeared to him through his father's memory, has built on a farm of many acres a great square tower and hall. Campiglioli is the farm, and Torre Di Campiglioli is the home, which signifies the happy abode of art and good fellowship.

Mr. Story paints pictures, and spends his energy wherever his portrait commissions may take him while his wife is singing. To the visiting friend of the singer is a fitting approach to her beautiful retreat. The road which eventually led up to the terrace of Il Torre was tied in bowknots, and worked out like a puzzle. The puzzle was solved, however, and in the open living room or "loggja," Mr. Story gave me hearty welcome.

ENTIRELY DEMOCRATIC.

The girl who had been separated by professional etiquette from the great singer, looked forward with some apprehension to meeting a divinity in sweeping sun-embroidered velvet draperies. Soon Mrs. Story came out in a white duck skirt and a drawnwork shirtwaist.

near like streaks of intensely white light on the surface of the gray-colored vapor.

JOHN WESLEY'S "POEM."

Representative J. W. Gaines of Tennessee, Created Roars of Amusement in the House, During Closing Days of Session by Reciting "When Democracy Will Die."

"When the lions eat grass like an ox,
And the fisherman swallows the whale;
When the terrapin knit woolen socks,
And the hare is outrun by the snail;
When serpents walk upright like men,
And doodle bugs travel like frogs;
When the grasshopper feeds on the hen,
And feathers are found on the hogs;
When Thomas cats swim in the air,
And elephants roost upon trees;
When insects in summer are rare,
And snuff never makes people sneeze;
When the fish creep over dry land,
And mules on velocipedes ride;
When foxes lay eggs in the sand,
And women in dress take no pride;
When Dutchmen no longer drink beer,
And girls get to 'preaching' on time;
When the hilly goat butts from the rear,
And treason no longer is crime;
When the humming bird brags like an ass,
And hamburger smells like cologne;
When plowshares are made out of glass,
And hearts of Tennessee are of stone;
When sense grows in Republican heads,
And wool on the hydraulic head,
Then the Democratic party will lead,
And this country not worth a—"

In the Friends' burial grounds, in Salem, N. J., there stands the largest oak tree in the State and possibly the largest in the United States. It is now used as the "trade mark" of the New Jersey Forestry Association.