

SEARCHING FOR SON

Boy Vanished From Seattle, Wash., About Year Ago.

Admiral John A. Rodgers Going to Alaska in Effort to Locate Lad—Letter From Far North Tells of Mysterious Young Man.

Seattle, Wash.—Rear Admiral John A. Rodgers, in command of the navy yard, Puget Sound, will soon go to Alaska in search of his lost son, Alexander Rodgers, who was last heard of a year ago when he was planning to go down the Tanana river on a raft. Admiral Rodgers is impelled to make the trip north himself by a letter from Bethel, Alaska, which has just come to hand. It is written by Bob Hunter to a friend in Bremerton, whose name the admiral does not wish to reveal. According to the letter Hunter was building a power boat at Bethel last month for a trip to the Iditarod. A young man applied to him with the proposition that he should earn a trip up the river by helping build the boat. Hunter goes on to say that the young fellow worked hard, but adds that privations which he suffered had apparently affected his mind.

For days he would not say a word, and would then talk disconnectedly of a father in the south who had 2,000 men working for him. All of his name that Hunter had discovered was Alexander. Hunter goes on to say that he is taking the stranger along with him to the new diggings because he is such a good worker and is going to give him the Bremerton man's kit, which Hunter was keeping in Bethel. Hunter closes with an urgent request to his Bremerton friend to join him in the north, because he is not sure that "Alexander" will prove a good working partner.

That Admiral Rodgers believes Bob Hunter's companion is his son is shown by his visit to the schooner P. J. Abler, which will soon sail for the Kuskokwim. Admiral Rodgers handed to Capt. E. B. Hoffman, skipper of the Abler, 50 letters addressed to Bob Hunter, which are to be distributed throughout Kuskokwim district, in the hopes that one of them may come into the hands of the right party.

They describe Alexander Rodgers as twenty-two years old, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, weight 150 pounds, blue eyes, blonde hair, fair complexion, nearsighted, wearing glasses when he left home. The letters, which are signed by the admiral, request Mr. Hunter to wire any information from the nearest office. Admiral Rodgers was accompanied on his visit to the Abler by Lieut. John Rodgers, an older brother of the missing man, who has recently returned from a fruitless search in Alaska. A long consultation was held in the cabin of the P. J. Abler between the two naval officers and A. J. Born, owner of the Abler, and Captain Hoffman as to the methods of the search.

When the Abler stopped at Bethel on June 17 there was no such person as Bob Hunter there. Bethel is a little Indian village and all the white people know one another by name. The letter was dated June 27, and Hunter states that he is handing it to Captain Johnson. Johnson is known as the skipper of a small sloop which runs between Nome and Bethel.

The Bremerton man received the letter in Cordova and brought it down from Alaska. Mr. Born cannot account for the shortness of time between Bethel and Cordova. The only explanation is some mistake in the date line of Hunter's letter.

WAIST MEASURE IS 15 INCHES

Woman at Everett, Mass., Puts Mile. Polaire, Noted Parisian Danseuse in Shade.

Boston.—Mlle. Polaire, the Parisian danseuse, who boasts "the smallest waist of any woman in the world," must suffer in comparison to Mrs. Kittle Nyman of 20 Deven's street, Everett, whose normal waist barely reaches 15 inches, as compared to Mlle. Polaire's 15 1/2.

Mrs. Nyman is a little more than 5 1/2 feet tall, weighs about 125 pounds, with bust and hips measuring 36 and 38 inches, respectively. She says her waist is not the result of lacing, and that she never wore a corset until she was nineteen.

Mlle. Polaire is anything but beautiful. She is described as having uncouth features, protruding lips, large feet. Mrs. Nyman possesses good looks to no mean degree and in spite of thirty-three years could easily pass for a girl half that age.

Old Man Rides Far. Greeley, Col.—Roos Magnus, 80 years old, rode into town the other day from West Virginia, having covered the distance on horseback.

He came west to locate a farm on government land. In the United States land office he displayed \$5,000 in bills which he had carried in his bootleg.

"I feel like a boy," he said at the end of his three months' ride.

Twins Come Three Times.

Winsted, Conn.—For the third time Mrs. Elov Peterson has presented her husband with twins. They are boys this time, weighing six and one-half pounds and seven and one-half pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are 39 years old and have had 11 children during their 16 years of married life. Seven of them, six boys and one girl, are living.

PAY OF FRENCH PRESIDENTS

Receives \$240,000 Yearly, Half as Salary, Half as Expenses, No Extras for Hospitality.

London.—The voting of the English king's civil list has led Mrs. Crawford, the Paris correspondent of Truth, to tell how French presidents fare in the matter of expenses. A French president receives \$240,000 a year, half as salary and half as expenses, no extra allowance for hospitality being made except on exceptional occasions. He has no pension.

He profits by few minor perquisites outside his salary, such as vegetables, from what were formerly the royal gardens at Versailles, fruits from Fontainebleau, game from those state forests where he has shooting, and hay for his horses from the presidential seat at Rambouillet. The state pays for his men servants in the stables only, but allows for the coachman, though not for a chauffeur or secretaries. His military and naval staffs are maintained by the war and marine ministries.

Felix Faure, when president, obtained from the parliament money for building and keeping up a palace train. Railway companies, when the president goes into the provinces officially, are glad to give it—and any extra cars he may want—the freedom of their lines for the sake of the excursion business this brings. This enables the president to reserve the \$40,000 allowed for traveling expenses for tips to railway servants, servants at prefectures, and for charities.

The French president never gives less than \$100 to the railway employes. His contributions to charity funds at the hospitals he visits and donations to mayors for the poor are heavy. He also is expected to subscribe to relief funds for victims of fires, floods and other disasters. Yet a French president always contrives to save money.

REVIVE BERING TUNNEL PLAN

Paris Corporation Formed to Connect Asia and America by Rail—Scheme Feasible.

Paris.—The project of tunnelling Bering strait and connecting Asia and America by rail is attracting renewed attention on this side of the water. Several Frenchmen with important governmental relations are reported to be committed to the plan, among the more conspicuous being Francois Deloncle, formerly in the diplomatic service and now deputy representative of the colony Cochon China.

A corporation formed for the construction of the tunnel plans to utilize two small islands in Bering strait as ventilation towers, so to speak, thus dividing the tunnel into three sections, averaging in length about ten miles each.

J. Delobel, one of the capitalists interested in the project, visited London recently with the object of enlisting in it some prominent American railway men who then were present. One of them, a retired railway president of vast experience who now is in France, had been asked some years ago to become a director in a Bering strait tunnel company.

An American who has just arrived in Paris from London says the invitation to this railway magnate was repeated last week, but it is not at all probable that he will accept. He has for the present positively forbidden the use of his name in connection with the project. At the time his friends say he is far from regarding it as chimerical, but on the contrary would probably enter into it personally if he were younger. Careful inquiries are being made in Paris regarding the character and responsibility of the Frenchmen who are promoting the scheme and it is said these inquiries are in the interest of American capitalists.

OMAHA HAS A FROG FAMINE

Dry Weather Causes Death in Marketable Denizens of Millponds, Creeks and Swamps.

Omaha, Neb.—There is a bull market here on frogs, due to the unusual dryness of the season. Places where heretofore frogs have hatched by the millions and grown to full size this season are frogless. The swamps and low lands have become as dry as a turnip and in them not a frog is to be found.

Ordinarily at this season of the year frogs large enough to serve in the hotels and restaurants may be bought of the frog catchers and fishermen at 40 to 50 cents per dozen, but this year they have jumped to 80 cents per dozen, and even at those prices are hard to get.

"Blondy" Clark, who for the last fifteen years has run a frogery on the shores of Florence lake, and annually has sold from 300 to 500 dozen of frogs, finds himself now without a frog except the old stock carried over for breeding purposes.

Electric Fan for Cow.

Columbia, Mo.—An electric fan has been put up in the stall of Missouri Chief Josephine, the Holstein dairy cow owned by the agricultural college of the University of Missouri, which is being sent after the world's record for milk and butter production. Josephine made a new mark for the first 120 days of her test and is now giving an average of fifty quarts of milk per day on about sixty-five cents' worth of food.

BANISHES ALL PETS

Dogs and Cats Should Be Eliminated From All Cities.

Health Commissioner Evans of Chicago Says Animals Spread Contagion and Are Responsible for Great Many Deaths.

Chicago.—Health Commissioner Evans put a ban on cats, dogs and other pets.

He declared that they were a means of spreading contagion, and undoubtedly were responsible for many deaths in a year.

"There is no question in my mind," he said, "but that dogs and cats, especially the latter, should not be permitted in cities.

"Without doubt they carry contagion and are responsible for many deaths annually—just how many no man can surmise.

"We quarantine a house where there is scarlet fever for instance. It has been established that contagion is spread principally through contact. We say: 'No one inside the house shall come out, no one outside shall come in.' But there is a family cat. It is constantly in contact with infected things, if not actually stroked by the sufferer.

"The cat runs in and out, through doors and windows. It roams about the neighborhood. It is stroked and petted by the neighbors' children. Much contagion certainly is carried in this manner. Parents should guard against a cat from infected premises as carefully as against children from the same premises.

"But the cat is not nearly as easily guarded against.

"The dog to a minor degree spreads contagion, in a minor degree because a dog as a rule sticks closer to his master's house.

"Dogs, though, are a general nuisance, and they spread the deadly rabies. Not all cases are of local origin, many persons being brought to Chicago for treatment.

"It is in the spread of contagion, though, that cats and dogs offer the greatest menace. Of what avail is it to quarantine a house when cats are going in and out and mingling with the neighbor's children?

"When we drew up our bakery ordinance we had occasion to investigate the matter of cats in bakeries. Chief Sanitary Inspector Ball collected considerable data. The presence of the cat was defended on the score that it kept down the rats and mice. Mr. Ball in his investigation found that in fact cats did little in keeping down rats and mice, and that the harm they did far more than offset the little good they were supposed to do. It was demonstrated that they were a nuisance and a menace in bakeries.

"There is much on this subject which comes under the head of reasonable surmise—and the indictment is severe against family pets. When it comes to incontrovertible facts, though, the case is not so clear, but there is no question that family pets are a menace in large cities.

"I might add that it is significant that in certain sections of Chicago, where there is a dog practically in every house, we have had much trouble through epidemics of contagious diseases—diphtheria in one particular ward which I have in mind."

PUT BAN ON ADONIS SHAPES

Coney Island Officials Are Tired of Men Strutting Around in One-Piece Suits.

New York.—Capt. Galvin, at Coney Island, has ordered that men who pose in tightly fitting bathing suits on the beaches must go. Hereafter modesty will be the watchword from Seagate to Manhattan Beach.

"We have been receiving so many complaints lately," said Capt. Galvin, "that I have instructed the men to arrest every man who wears one of those tight fitting suits or a one-piece suit. I'm tired of those Adonis men put on their suits and pose. I've looked over myself and some of the suits I've seen are indecent.

"It might not be so bad if these fellows would go in the water, but most of them are so vain that they just strut around, puffing out their chests, trying to make a hit with the girls. I don't mind a woman posing on the beach—it adds to the landscape—but it's most too much when a man starts that sort of game."

Guns Destroy Air Craft.

Reugeneide, Prussia.—Men behind field guns demonstrated their ability to destroy swiftly moving balloons the other day. Several batteries of field artillery were trained against aerial craft towed by a cruiser.

The results from the standpoint of the marksmen were brilliant. In every instance the shells reached the balloons, tearing them to pieces, and frequently the gas bags exploded and were burned in midair.

Major Gross, the aeronautical representative of Krupp, directed the practice.

Goes Haymaking at 106.

London.—Mrs. Rebecca Clark of Wood Green, who recently celebrated her one hundred and sixth birthday, went haymaking the other day in a field at Green Lanes. She was provided with a new fork, and turned over the hay with surprising vigor.

BETTERING FARM LIFE IS ROOSEVELT'S TOPIC

Former President Stops at Utica on His Way West and Addresses Big Gathering of Agriculturists on Subject in Which He Is Much Interested.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 23.—At Summit Park, ten miles from the city, a large gathering of the farmers of Herkimer and Oneida counties heard Col. Theodore Roosevelt talk on a subject that has been made prominent by him and in which he is deeply interested—the bettering of the conditions of life on the farms of America.

Utica gave the ex-president a warm welcome when he arrived in his special car Republic, but he did not tarry here, going to Oriskany by trolley, and from there to the park. This is the first stop and speech made by Mr. Roosevelt on his trip to the west. Talking to the farmers, he said:

There are no two public questions of more vital importance to the future of this country than the problem of conservation and the problem of the betterment of rural life. Moreover, these two problems are really interdependent, for neither of them can be successfully solved save on condition that there is at least a measurable success in the effort to solve the other.

In an age when the great country the prime physical asset—the physical asset more valuable than any other—is the fertility of the soil. All our industrial and commercial welfare, all our material development of every kind, depends in the last resort upon our power of increasing the fertility of the soil. This, of course, means the conservation of the soil as the great natural resource; and equally, of course, it furthermore implies the development of country life, for there cannot be a permanent improvement of the soil if the life of those who live on it, and make their living out of it, is suffered to starve and languish, to become stunted and weakened and inferior to the type of life lived elsewhere.

We are now trying to preserve, not for exploitation by individuals, but for the benefit of the whole people, the waters and the forests, and we are doing this primarily as a means of adding to the fertility of the soil; although in each case there is a great secondary use both of the water and of the forests for commercial and industrial purposes. In the same way it is essential for the farmers themselves to try to broaden the life of the man who lives in the open country; to make it more attractive; to give it every adjunct and aid to development which has been given to the forests for the conservation and rural life policies are really two sides of the same policy; and down at bottom this policy rests upon the fundamental law that neither man nor nation can prosper unless, in dealing with the present, he steadily take thought for the future.

Problem of Cities' Growth.
In one sense this problem with which we have to deal is very, very old. Whenever civilizations have hitherto sprung up they have always tended to go through certain stages and then to fall. No nation can develop a real civilization without cities. Up to a certain point the effort to solve the problem of the city is a struggle and a lamentable fact that always hitherto after this point has been reached the city has tended to develop at the expense of the country by draining the country of what is best in it, and making an insignificant return for the best in consequence. In the past, every civilization in its later stages has tended really to witness those conditions under which "the cities prosper and the men decay." There are ugly signs that these tendencies are at work in this nation. But very fortunately we see now what never before was seen in any civilization—an aroused and alert public interest in the problem, a recognition of its gravity and a desire to attempt its solution.

The human side of the rural life problem is to make the career of the farmer and the career of the farm laborer as attractive and as remunerative as corresponding careers in the city. Now, I am well aware that the farmer must himself take the lead in bringing this about. A century and a quarter ago the English farmer, Arthur Young, wrote of the efforts to improve French soil: "A cultivator at the head of a sheep farm of 3,000 or 4,000 acres would in a few years do more for their woods than all the academicians and philosophers will effect in a century and a quarter ago." It is absurd to think that any man who has studied the subject only theoretically is fit to direct those who practically work at the matter. But, friends, I wish to insist to you here—to you practical men, who own and work your farms—that it is an equally perilous absurdity for the practical man to refuse to benefit by the work of the student. The English farmer I have quoted, Young, was a practical farmer, but he was also a scientific farmer. One reason why the great business men of today—the great industrial leaders—have gone ahead, while the farmer has tended to lag behind others, is that they are far more willing, and indeed eager, to profit by expert and technical knowledge—the knowledge that can only come as a result of the highest education. From railroads to factories no great industrial concern can nowadays be carried on save by the aid of a swarm of men who have received a high technical education in chemistry, in engineering, in electricity. In one or more of scores of special subjects. The big business man, the big railway man, does not ask college-trained experts to tell him how to run his business; but he does ask numbers of them each to give him expert advice and aid on some one point indissoluble to his business. He finds this man usually in some graduate of a technical school or college in which he has been trained for his life work.

Farmer Needs Technical Advice.
In just the same way the farmers should benefit by the advice of the technical men who have been trained in phases of the very work the farmer does. I am not now speaking of the man who has had an ordinary general training, whether in school or college. While there should undoubtedly be such a training as a foundation (the extent differing according to the kind of work each boy intends to do as a man), it is nevertheless true that our educational system should more and more be turned in the direction of educating men towards, and not away from, the farm and the shop. During the last half-century we have begun to do as a man, it is nevertheless true that our educational system should more and more be turned in the direction of educating men towards, and not away from, the farm and the shop. During the last half-century we have begun to do as a man, it is nevertheless true that our educational system should more and more be turned in the direction of educating men towards, and not away from, the farm and the shop. During the last half-century we have begun to do as a man, it is nevertheless true that our educational system should more and more be turned in the direction of educating men towards, and not away from, the farm and the shop.

On the other hand, just as little is done by the working farmer who stolidly refuses to profit by the knowledge of the day who treats any effort at improvement as absurd on its face, refuses to countenance what he regards as new-fangled ideas and contrivances, and jeers at all "book farming." I wish I could take representatives of this type of farmer down to Long Island, where I live, to have them see what has been done, not as philanthropy but as a plain business proposition, by men connected with the Long Island railroad, who believe it pays to encourage the development of farms along the line of that railway. They have put practical men in charge of experimental farms cultivating them intensively, and using the best modern methods, not only in raising crops, but in securing the best market for the crops when raised. The growth has been astounding, and land only fifty miles from New York, which during our entire National history has been treated as worthless, has within the last three or four years been proved to possess a really high value.

The farmer, however, must not only make his land pay, but he must make country life interesting for himself and for his wife and his sons and daughters. Farmers should learn how to combine effectively, as has been done in industry. I am particularly glad to speak to the Grange, for I heartily believe in farmers' organizations; and we should all welcome any step taken towards an increasing co-operation among farmers. The importance of such movements cannot be over-estimated; and through such intelligent joint action it will be possible to improve the market just as much as the farm.

Country life as it could be as attractive as city life, and the country people should insist upon having their full representation when it comes to dealing with all great public questions. In other words, country folks should demand that they work on equal terms with city folks in all such matters. They should have their share in the memberships of commissions and councils; in short, of all the organized bodies for laying plans for great enterprises affecting all the people. I am glad to see on such bodies the names that represent financial interests, but those interests should not have the right-of-way, and in all enterprises and movements in which the social condition of the country is involved, the agricultural country—the open country—should be as well represented as the city. The man of the open country is apt to have certain qualities which the city man has lost. These qualities offset those which the city man has and he himself has not. The two should be put on equal terms, and taking the country as a whole, the opportunity as the city talent to express itself and to contribute to the welfare of the world in which we live.

The country church should be made a true social centre, alive to every need of the community, standing for a broad individual outlook and development, and leading the way in work and recreation, caring more for conduct than for dogma, more for ethical, spiritual, practical betterment than for merely formal piety. The country fair offers far greater possibilities for continuous and healthy usefulness than in the city. The country school should be made a vital center for economic, social, and educational co-operation; it is naturally fitted to be such a center for those engaged in commercial farming, and still more for those engaged in domestic farming, for those who live on and by the small farms they themselves own. The problem of the farm is really the problem of the family that lives on the farm. On all these questions there is need of intelligent study, such as marks the books of Professor Bailey, of Cornell, and of Sir John Plunkett's book on the "Rural Life Problems of the United States."

Conditions of Farm Life.
One feature of the problem should be recognized by the farmer at once, and an effort made to deal with it. It is our duty and our business to consider the farm laborer exactly as we consider the farmer. No country can be satisfactory when the owners of farms tend, for whatever reason, to go away to live in cities instead of working their farms; and, moreover, it cannot be really satisfactory when the laborer part of the year is demanded for labor which cannot be met, and during another part of the year no demand for labor at all, so that the farmers tend to rely on migratory laborers who come out to work in the country with no permanent interest in it, and with no prospect of steady employment. It is exceedingly difficult to make a good citizen out of a man who can't count upon some steadiness and continuity in the work which means to him his livelihood. Economic conditions on the farm—in variety and kind of cropping—especially as distributed in time, and in housing for the men—must be so shaped as to render it possible for the man who labors for the farmer to be steadily employed under conditions which foster his self-respect and tend for his development.

Above all, the conditions of farm life must always be shaped with a view to the welfare of the farmer's wife and the farm laborer's wife, quite as much as to the welfare of the farmer and the farm laborer. To have the man as to have the man a mere drudge, it is every whit as important to introduce new machines to economize her labor within the house, as it is to introduce machinery to increase the effectiveness of his labor outside the house. I haven't the slightest sympathy with any movement which looks to excluding men and women for the non-performance of duty and fixes attention only on rights and not on duties. The woman who shirks her duty as housewife, as mother, is a contemptible creature; just as the corresponding man is a contemptible creature. But the welfare of the woman is even more important than the welfare of the man; for the mother is the real Atlas, who bears aloft in her strong and tender arms the destiny of the world. She deserves honor and consideration such as no man should receive. She forfeits all claim to this honor and consideration if she shirks her duties. But the average American woman does not shirk them; and it is a matter of the highest obligation for us to see that they are performed under conditions which make for her welfare and happiness and for the welfare and happiness of the children she brings into the world.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HEALTHY KIDNEYS.

Weak kidneys fail to remove poisons from the blood, and they are the cause of backache, headache, urinary troubles and dizzy spells. To insure good health keep the kidneys well. Doan's Kidney Pills remove all kidney ills.

Mrs. Sophia Hultquist, 10 W. 16th St., Jamestown, N. Y., says: "Doctor said I could not live six months. I was bloated to twice normal size and friends could not recognize me. I was perfectly helpless and wished for death. Rapid improvement took place after I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, and in six weeks I was cured."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sign of Recovery.

"If when the devil is sick a monk he will be," said Rose Stahl sagely, "then the devil gets well in double quick time. Witness that young 'devil with the ladies,' my kid cousin. Last winter he was ill, so ill he didn't have any sense of humor left nor any sense either. I was staying at the same hotel, and when I went in to look after him he virtuously remarked that his room was no place for a 'Chorus Lady' and promptly shooed me out. (A few years ago I spanked that kid.) Then he got scared and sent for a doctor and the doctor sent for a trained nurse. For several days I got bulletins of his progress from the chambermaid. The fourth morning she set my mind completely at rest.

"Sure, ma'am," said Maggie, 'an' I think he do be gettin' along very well. The nurse was sittin' on his lap this mornin'!"

He Had No Eye for Color.

There came to the home of a negro in Tennessee an addition to the family in the shape of triplets. The proud father hailed the first man who came along the road and asked him in to see them. The man, who was an Irishman, seemed greatly interested in the infants as he looked them over, lying in a row before him.

"What does yo' think?" asked the parent.

"Waul!"—pointing to the one in the middle—"I think I'd save that one."—Everybody's Magazine.

Faults in American Character.

In an address on botanical education in America, Prof. W. F. Ganong remarks that "disregard of particulars and a tendency to easy generalities are fundamental faults in American character," and he insists upon the necessity of laboratory and experimental work in all scientific study. Books "ease the wits," but independent observation is the source of sound knowledge in science.

Bores Bared.

A reporter asked Mr. Roosevelt at the Outlook office how he got through so much work, and at the same time saw so many people. "I shun bores," was the reply. "I don't waste a minute of my time on bores. Do you perceive that I have only just one chair in this room? You see, my hunting experiences have shown me that great bores are always of small caliber."

Deduction in a Street Car.

The Heavyweight—Pardon me, did I step on your foot, sir?

Coogan—If yez didn't, begorry, then the roof must hov fell on it.—Puck.

The trouble with the man who knows nothing is that he is always the last to find it out.

The entire nature of man is the garden which is given him to cultivate.—W. E. Gladstone.

Cut Out Breakfast Cooking

Easy to start the day cool and comfortable if

Post Toasties

are in the pantry ready to serve right from the package. No cooking required; just add some cream and a little sugar.

Especially pleasing these summer mornings with berries or fresh fruit.

One can feel cool in hot weather on proper food.

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