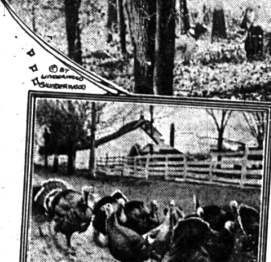
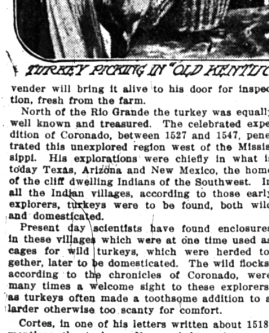
# SPEAKING of TURKEY

THE TURKEY HUNTER



SHOOTING WILD TURKEYS

FINE FLOCK OF TURKEYS



TURKEY PICKING IN "OLD KENTUCK"

The turkey is truly an American bird. It existed on this continent with the Indians before Columbus landed. Only a few years ago among the caves of Arizona the mummified remains of a turkey were found. Practically every cave once occupied by the cliff dwellers of that region contained the bones or feathers of the turkey, but this specimen is intact. Its age is a matter of speculation among the scientists of the National museum at Washington, where the specimen is on exhibition.

Another interesting fact resulted from a scientific expedition which Dr. C. Hart Merriam made among the mountains of Arizona; he came across a living species of bird identical with the one found mummified and which is now known to the scientific world by his name.

Another recent discovery in connection with the turkey was a Maya hieroglyphic which mentions along with other things ten turkey hens and five turkey cocks. This is thought to be the first record of the turkey in this country and antedates the expedition of Cortes to Mexico in 1519.

But the turkey goes back further among the Indians than even the probable date at which the specimen found in the cave existed. Among the Zunis, for instance, there exist many legends, handed down from time immemorial, which have for their subject the turkey.

Perhaps none is more interesting than the one which tells why his tail feathers are dark, showing, as it does, not only the place he held in the estimation of the Indians but also a noticeable similarity to the flood story of our Bible.

Once upon a time, so the legend runs, there was a flood and the face of the world was covered with water. And the turkey, weary of continually flying, decided to seek some spot on which he might light and rest. But the other birds and animals advised him not to; and the very gods themselves warned him.

He refused to heed either advice or warnings and set out in search of land. After much effort he discovered a single spot not covered by water and alighted. But he found it only deep mud. So he decided to hunt further for some dry place on which to rest. But, alas, when he came to fly, he found his tail feathers stuck fast in the mud.

He pulled and pulled, but could not get them loose. Finally, after a gigantic tug, he managed to free himself. But bits of mud stuck to the end of the tail feathers! And to this day turkeys have dark spots there—a sign of their disobedience to divine command!

The turkey plays a more important part in the life of the Indian than in his legends alone. Not only is it regarded as a choice article of food, but in many tribes it is held sacred. In the parts of the country where the turkey was worshiped it was never eaten except when other food was unobtainable. And even then separate portions were divided among various tribes, so that the religious custom would not be violated.

Turkey feathers rank next in importance to those of the eagle with all tribes, while the Apaches, the Pamunkeys and Cheyennes chose the turkey's feathers for all ceremonial headdresses and ornaments. The Pamunkey tribe also used turkey feathers for ornamental purposes on their clothing, as well as for their headgears. To this day, when they don their native costumes, the turkey feather is preferred as ornament.

If Benjamin Franklin's words had been heeded the turkey would have been the national bird of the United States. The eagle is a first cousin to the species known of old in the eastern hemisphere. Furthermore, it has appeared upon the banners of many nations. It was a symbol of the Roman empire. It was known in China for ages, and today it appears upon the banners of Russia, Germany and several other nations.

The turkey is indigenous to America. Wherever the early European adventurers and settlers arrived they beheld great flocks of turkeys, and it soon became known that they were a favorite food among the Indians. After a while turkeys were proudly sent home as trophies of the chase. In this way the turkey became practically a world-favorite as a food.

When Cortes, in 1519, ascended to the plateau of Mexico, he found a social life developed to a high degree of refinement. He was entertained with oriental magnificence. All the delicacies to be found within the empire were set before him; and though game was abundant, the turkey held the place of honor among the fowl. This was the first time that the Spaniards had eaten turkey.

They also saw great tame flocks of the birds. In fact, since prehistoric times, the turkey has been domesticated and raised for market. Today in Mexico many of the quaint customs then in vogue are still kept alive. And so it is that the purchaser of today may select his choice of a fowl in the village street. Or if he prefers the vender will bring it alive to his door for inspection, fresh from the farm.

North of the Rio Grande the turkey was equally well known and treasured. The celebrated expedition of Coronado, between 1527 and 1547, penetrated this unexplored region west of the Mississippi. His explorations were chiefly in what is today Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, the home of the cliff dwelling Indians of the Southwest. In all the Indian villages, according to those early explorers, turkeys were to be found, both wild and domesticated.

Present day scientists have found enclosures in these villages which were at one time used as cages for wild turkeys, which were herded together, later to be domesticated. The wild flocks, according to the chronicles of Coronado, were many times a welcome sight to these explorers, as turkeys often made a toothsome addition to a larder otherwise too scanty for comfort.

Cortes, in one of his letters written about 1518, mentions the turkey. He carried specimens of the bird to Spain in 1520, where they came into immediate popularity, and the breeding of turkeys soon became established. It was then that the turkey became known as "pavos" on account of his relationship to the peacock, which was then called "pavo real"—the fowl of kings.

It was a long time before the turkey reached France, for the first turkey eaten there was at the wedding of Charles IX and Elizabeth of Austria, June 27, 1570, or 50 years after Spain had first tasted the bird.

Its introduction into England seems to have been in 1524. But, whenever it was, it soon came into popular favor and was given such local names as Black Norfolk and Large Cambridge.

It is an interesting fact that descendants of the parent stock were carried to New England, where, crossed with the original turkey already there, they began the breed that has spread from one end of the country to the other.

As in this country, the turkey has come to be looked upon elsewhere as a holiday feast attraction. In Spain, especially during Christmas time, the markets are alive with the voluble arguments of the venders and purchasers and with the unavailing protests of the victims. In Madrid some of the principal streets are crowded with troops of these birds driven in from the country farms.

In the early colonial days turkeys were still abundant in Massachusetts, the rest of New England, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Florida, while in the last named states the turkey is still found as a native wild fowl, although in greatly decreased numbers.

But a short distance from Richmond is a small island inhabited by a tribe of Indians, the Pamunkeys. They are part of the Powhatans, and under an old colonial treaty they pay no taxes and have their own government. They must, however, send to the governor of Virginia each year a gift of game or fowl; and very often this gift takes the form of several large, plump turkeys.

Many have been the explanations made as to how the bird now so popular at Thanksgiving came to be called the turkey, most of which, to the scientist, are nothing but fanciful. One such is the explanation that it comes from the East Indian word "toka," which, in Hebrew, takes the form "tukki," the peacock. As the Jews in South Europe were acquainted with this fowl, it is assumed that they naturally applied the word turkey wherever it was introduced in Spain.

Such a roundabout explanation, say those who know, is entirely unnecessary. The bird was called turkey because it was supposed to come from Turkey, where it was known as an Egyptian hen.

In France the bird was called "dindon," or in the feminine "dinde," as though it were the fowl of d'Inde—from India. The Mexican name for the bird is "huajolote," which, scientists say, indicates the old Aztec knowledge of the turkey.

But whatever dispute has arisen as to the name of the turkey, the fact yet remains that the turkey is indigenous to America. Although scientists believe it is possible that there was a species, the original of the present turkey, indigenous to the West India islands, it is generally conceded that all turkeys have descended in some way or other from the three forms known today as the North American, the Mexican and the Honduras, the ocellated varieties.

The Mexican turkey is found wild throughout the republic. It is short in shank, with feathers on its body of a metallic black shaded only slightly with bronze, while all its feathers are tipped with white.

The Honduras turkey today is scattered all over most of Central America and is extremely wild.

The bronze turkey, that variety which today holds the place of honor in the North American group of turkeys, is outdone by none when it comes to beauty or size. Black, beautifully shaded with a rich bronze, the breast plumage being dark bronze illuminated with a lustrous finish of coppery gold, its plumage gives full warrant for the name by which this bird is known.

The full-grown, healthy bird is a beautiful picture of bronze, black, copper and gold, and sometimes weighs 40 or more pounds. Other varieties known in the barnyard, and even recognized among dealers as having distinctive markings, are in reality only highly developed fowls with preserved peculiarities.

In the United States there are six standard varieties recognized and grown. These are the bronze, Narragansett, buff, slate, white and black. The chief differences are in size and color of plumage.

The bronze and Narragansett are the largest, the buff and slate medium, while the white and black are the smallest. Within late years, however, the white variety has reached such a point of popularity that it has increased in size until with some dealers it occupies third place.

Whatever the turkey may have missed through failing to secure that place of honor suggested for it by Benjamin Franklin—as the national bird—it has nevertheless found a place in the regard of the American people which is held by no other fowl.

Time was when a turkey, or as many as could be carried, might be had for the asking. Then came the period when 50 cents would buy a plump young fowl. Even so short a time as ten years ago turkeys could be purchased for from 8 to 20 cents a pound, dressed.

# INCOMES TO BE HIT BIG TAX LEVIED BY THE BRITISH

## Lloyd George Says War Will Cost England $2,250,000,000 In One Year

## BEER AND TEA WILL BE CALLED ON FOR REVENUE

### Servia Appeals to Russia for Aid Claiming That Great Reduction of Army Renders Situation Critical.

London—David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, in the house of commons Tuesday estimated that the cost of one year of the war for this country would be $2,250,000,000, the largest amount England has ever spent on a war, and more than twice what was spent in the four years' conflict in South Africa.

To pay this enormous bill the government had decided, he said, to raise a loan of $1,750,000,000, which would be issued at 95, bearing interest at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent and be redeemable at par March 1, 1928.

The chancellor proposed and the house unanimously supported him, that the income tax should be doubled, but only collected on one-third of the income this year; that an extra cent per half pint should be levied on beer, and an extra six cents per pound on tea.

It was explained that the expenditure on the British troops would be higher in proportion than that of any other country in the world, as the pay and the cost of the army and navy were greater; there were separate allowances to the men and their families, and pensions were on a larger scale. Already 2,000,000 were serving and another 1,000,000 were in the course of enlistment.

### Situation in Servia Critical.

Petrograd—M. Tzemovitch, a special envoy from Servia, has arrived here to urge Russia to assist his country.

The Servian army has been reduced from 300,000 to 100,000, with the consequent danger of complete conquest of the kingdom by Austria. Great anxiety is felt in Petrograd because of the distress of Servia, for its absorption by Austria would bring the latter into territorial contact with Bulgaria, Rumania and Greece, thus causing the countries to be exposed directly to an Austro-German attack and making them hesitate about joining the Allies.

Morover, through the possession of Servian territory, Austria would be able to offer Macedonia to Bulgaria, a Wallachian province to Rumania, and other land to Greece for their active support. M. Tzemovitch complains that Macedonian insurgents, led by Bulgarian officers, are attacking the Servian rear.

The situation is critical, because the Russian armies are needed in Poland, Galicia and the Caucasus.

### Disarming German Cruiser.

Christiania, Norway—It was officially announced here Tuesday that the disarmament of the German converted cruiser Berlin, formerly a North German Lloyd liner, which has put in at Trondhjem, a seaport of Norway, has been commenced.

The Berlin appeared at Trondhjem, which is on the northwestern coast of Norway and well outside of the North sea, Monday. It was then reported that she was endeavoring to escape from the North sea to act as a commerce raider in the Atlantic, very much as the cruiser Emden did in the Indian ocean.

Her commander was given the choice of putting to sea within 24 hours or of submitting to disarmament. He chose the latter, apparently preferring to have his ship disarmed rather than risk going out to sea.

The fact that her commander chose not to come out of Trondhjem may be taken to show that the enemy in considerable force awaited him outside the three-mile limit.

The Berlin is a protected cruiser 341 feet long. She has a speed of 18 knots and a main armament of 10 four-inch guns. She has a crew of 450 men.

### Fresh Troops Sent to Front.

Fresh troops now being sent to the front are supplied with short coats of tanned sheep skin. Relief societies in Petrograd and other Russian cities are banding every effort to collect woolen garments, according to advices from Petrograd.

## BRIEF NEWS OF WAR

Toronto—Syrians of Ontario have volunteered to raise a regiment to fight the Turks or to join a Canadian contingent.

Rome—The cabinet council has sanctioned the extraordinary expenditure of $50,000,000 for war preparations for the army which was requested by the new minister of war, General Zupelli.

Maassluis, Holland—The Norwegian steamer Pluton, bound from London for Christiana, was sunk by a mine Sunday off Yarmouth. Nineteen men of her crew and three passengers were rescued by a Dutch lugger.

Paris—According to the latest list of killed published in Vienna, the Hungarian aristocracy had a considerable loss in the battles around Lille, France, to which district they had been sent to aid the Germans. The lists show that 867 Hussars, belonging to noble families, were killed.

# Dieses Departement ist für die älteren Glieder unserer deutschen Familien.

## Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völkerkrieges.

Schon längst mußte es auffallen, daß das Ausland durch die Depeschen-Agenturen in erstaunlich schnellerWeise ständig über die Bewegungen der deutschen Truppen, sogar schon im voraus, unterricht wird. Beabsichtigt die deutsche Heeresleitung Verstärkungen an die Front zu senden, so liest man schon eine ganze Weile vor der Ausführung, die Einzelheiten in allen Blättern des Auslandes. Erst am Samstag kam wieder eine Meldung von Amsterdam, daß 150,000 Mann Reservetruppen bei Münster konzentriert wären, um nach Belgien gesandt zu werden. Sodann weiß man durch die Drahtmeldungen im Auslande ganz genau, wann und wo und in welchem Umfange deutsche Militärtransporte einzelne Landesstriche oder Städte passieren. Und die folgenden Tatsachen haben noch immer dieseAnkündigungen als wahr bestätigt.

Für die Alliierten muß diese genaue Orientierung über die Bewegungen der deutschen Truppen von größtem Vorteil sein und sie verstehen es anscheinend auch, denselben richtig auszunützen. Ueberall, wo bisher deutsche Hilfskräfte herangebracht wurden, um die feindlichen Linien zu durchbrechen, waren die Alliierten auf den verstärkten Angriff vorbereitet, sodaß die Bemühungen der Deutschen bis jetzt ohne wesentlichen Erfolg blieben.

Wie vorsichtig ist dagegen die englische und französische Zensur. Man erfährt wohl, daß aus den Kolonien Hilfstruppen herangezogen, daß neue Armeen rekrutiert werden. Aber vorsichtig und geschickt, weiß England zu verbergen, wann dieselben eintreffen, wo sie landen und vor allem wo sie in die Schlacht eingreifen. Ebenso ist es mit Frankreich, kein Mensch wird gewahr, an welcher Stelle die Verstärkungen in die Schlacht eingreifen.

Hier sollten die Deutschen etwas lernen, eine viel strengere Zensur besonders den Amsterdamer und anderen Korrespondenten gegenüber ist nötig. Bei jedem Truppentransport wußten wir schon lange ehe dieselben an die Front kamen, daß zu. B. für mehrere Tage der Privatverkehr auf den deutschen Bahnen eingestellt wurde, um dieselben für den Militär-Transport frei zu machen, daß so und soviele Regimenter etc. gewisse Städte passierten, daß deutsche Truppen durch Lüttich, Brüssel u. s. w. gingen, daß sie für diese oder jene Stelle in der ausgedehnten Schlachtlinie als Verstärkung anrückten.

Niemand wird abstreiten, daß das ein ebenso großer Nachteil für die deutsche Seite ist, wie es als ein wesentlicher Vorteil für die Gegner betrachtet werden muß. Die herangeführten Verstärkungen verfehlen auf solche Weise geradezu die zu erwartende Wirkung. Was nützt alle Tapferkeit der einzelnen Truppenkörper, wenn der Feind auf alle beabsichtigten Angriffe vorbereitet wird.

„Deutschland werde hart!" Das ist der aufrichtige Wunsch aller, die den deutschen Waffen Erfolg wünschen. Hart und unerbittlich gegen all die Ausländer, die in allen Teilen des Reiches herumspionieren, insbesondere gegen die zahlreichen ausländischen Korrespondenten. Das Vorgehen gegen die Engländer, welche jetzt in Konzentrationslagern untergebracht werden, ist gewiß weise, wenn es zunächst auch nur als ein Akt der Vergeltung zu betrachten ist.

Die Erfolge der tapferen deutschen Truppen könnten gewiß wesentlich gefördert werden, wenn die deutscheMilitär-Verwaltung die falschangebrachte Nobilität dem Gegner gegenüber etwas mäßigte und gegen die feindlichen Subjekte hart wie Eisen wäre. Der rücksichtslose, sich über jedes Völkerrecht hinwegsetzende Gegner verdient nicht, mit Glacehandschuhen angefaßt zu werden. Das eigene Land und Volk, die eigenen Truppen müssen unter einem solchen übertriebenen Humanitätsprinzip leiden. Und der Dank der Gegner? ist die gemeinste Verhetzung und Lüge über deutschen Barabarismus trog alledem.

Der herrliche Seesieg der deutschen Flotte über die englische an der Küste von Chile hat unser Marine- und unser Staats-Departement in großen Aufruhr gemacht. Die Möglichkeit einer Verständigung der deutschen Kreuzer mit dem Festlande auf drahtlosem Wege soll zum Siege der Deutschen beigetragen haben. Wenn die Engländer Schläge kriegen, so sind sie nie über eine Ausrede verlegen. Und so ist denn rasch an die Ver. Staaten Administration von England aus der Befehl ergangen, diese vermutete drahtlose Station der Deutschen, die in irgend einem Urwaldwinkel verborgen sein soll, zu vernichten.

Man glaubt, daß in Wäldern von Maine eine deutsche drahtlose Station bestehen soll, die mit den deutschen Schiffen in Verbindung steht. Ebenso soll eine solche Station an der pazifischen Küste sein.

## Verschiedene Neuigkeiten im Staate.

Lansing. Staatssekretär Martindale hat folgende interessante Statistiken über die diesjährige Ernte im Staate veröffentlicht: Es wurden geerntet 14,015,290 Bushel Weizen, 60,090,295 Bushel Mais, 52,535,717 Bushel Hafer, 2,214,708 Bushel Gerste, 5,633,659 Bushel Roggen, 903,625 Bushel Buchweizen; ferner in Bushels: Kartoffeln 41,139,473; Bohnen, 4,669,514; Erbsen, 1,109,758; Kleesamen, 194,400; Kepsel, 23,643,000; Pfirsiche, 1,564,000; Birnen, 978,000; Pflaumen, 378,000; Kirschen, 1,326,000; Erdbeeren, 531,000; Him- und Brombeeren, 695,000; Zuckerrüben, 662,677 Tonnen und Heu 2,762,025 Tonnen.

Lansing. Sekretär Burkhart vom staatlichen Gesundheitsamt sagt daß eine allgemeine Diphtherieepidemie im Staate zu herrschen scheint und in mehreren Plätzen war es notwendig, die städtischen Schulen zu schließen. So auch in Ithaca, wo eine Untersuchung ergab, daß 50 Prozent der Kinder an Diphterie litten. Sekretär Burkhart traf sofort die nötigen Vorsichtsmaßregeln, um Verbreitung der Krankheit zu verhindern.

Saginaw. Mark Eastman wurde benachricht, daß sein 31 Jahre alter Sohn, John L. Eastman, in Liverpool, England, verhaftet ist auf den Verdacht, ein deutscher Spion zu sein. Eastman sr. telegraphierte sofort ans Staatssekretärs-Amt in Washington; der junge Mann ist hier geboren und war seit sieben Jahren Vertreter der American Rubber Co. in Liverpool.

Saginaw. Der 75 Jahre alte Hiram O. Morgan, ein Veteran des Bürgerkrieges, wurde in seiner Wohnung in Carrollton zu Tode verbrannt. Der gänzlich verkohlte Körper wurde an der Stelle gefunden, wo vor dem Brande der Vordereingang zum Hause war, woraus man schließt, daß der Greis, der allein wohnte, einen Rettungsversuch gemacht hatte. Arbeiter der Michigan Sugar Co., welche das Feuer entdeckten, versuchten, ins Innere des Hauses zu gelangen, wurden aber durch Rauch und die Flammen zurückgetrieben.

Omer. Durch Brand wurden 30 Ladengebäude und zwölf Wohnhäuser ruiniert und der angerichtete Schaden, dem nur sehr geringe Versicherung entgegensteht, wird auf $200,000 geschätzt. Der Wind trug Feuerbrände anderthalb Meilen weit und dadurch wurde ein Feuer auf der Farm des John Thilby verursacht, das $8,000 Schaden anrichtete. Der Brand brach in derOmer Mühle aus, und als es entdeckt wurde, standen schon mehrere Gebäude in hellen Flammen. Der einzige Feuerschutz, den die Ortschaft hatte, kam durch die Mühle, welche mittels Wasserkraft betrieben wurde und alle Versuche, dem Brande Einhalt zu tun, blieben resultatlos. Die Heimlosen haben Aufnahme bei hiesigen Freunden gefunden.

Escanaba. Sam Cotolovich wurde in bewußtlosem Zustande auf der Landstraße in der Nähe von hier gefunden und starb später in einem hiesigen Hospital, nachdem er Angaben gemacht hatte. Er hatte vier Schußwunden im Unterleib erhalten. Tony Burch in Verbindung mit der Affaire wurde verhaftet.

Harbor Springs. Die beiden Brüder Miller von Petoskey, die nicht von einem Fischzug heimgekehrt waren und die man für verloren-aufgegeben hatte, wurden von dem Fischer Frank Pfister gerettet, nachdem sie 24 Stunden hilflos den Wogen auf dem See preisgegeben waren. Ihr Boot wurde an den Felsen zertrümmert.

Harbor Springs. Das dem Staate gehörige Patrouillenboot Michigan wurde während es an seiner Werft vor Anker lag, durch Feuer um etwa $5000 geschädigt.

Kalamazoo. Der 17 Jahre alte Jay Jackson erlittBrandwunden, die vielleicht seinen Tod zur Folge haben werden. Er war mit dem Füllen des Gasolinbehälters eines Automobils beschäftigt, als sich dieFlüssigkeit entzündete und eine Explosion folgte.

Manistee. Im Hause ihrer Tochter in Salt Lake ist Frau Magdalena Czeszynski im hohen Alter von 103 Jahren gestorben, nachdem sie noch vergangene Woche hierhergefahren war, um Einkäufe zu machen.

Adrian. Als sie dem heimkehrenden Vater entgegenlief, geriet die vierjährige Louise Hubert von Deerlleld unter ein Rad des Wagens und wurde auf der Stelle getötet.

Adrian. Dem Brauf Robinson wurden, als er nahe seiner Wohnung auf den Geleisen der D. T. & I. Bahn ging, von einem Zuge beide Beine abgerissen. Sein Bruder war Augenzeuge des Unfalles, entkam jedoch unverletzt.

# CAPITAL AND CAPITALIZATION

The actual capital of a business may be equal to, greater, or less than its capitalization. The capital of a company is the money actually invested, good will, plant, and stock. The capitalization is the total amount upon which dividends have to be paid, and includes not only common or preferred stocks, but also debentures or bonds. There are companies which paid such large returns that rather than excite amazement at their remunerativeness, the stockholders were given extra shares of stock, so that instead of paying ten per cent upon $100 shares, five per cent might be paid upon $200 shares. And there are others which could not be made to pay because not enough money had been invested, and to induce financiers to put their money into at present unprofitable businesses, preferred stock which has the first claim upon profits up to a certain specified sum has been issued. The "watered," or enlarged value stock, forms part of the capitalization, though it represents no capital invested.

### Learning Through Suffering.

The world is filled with men who are trying to reform some one else, with those who have some panacea or antidote for all ills and who think that by legislation or other outward pressure men and women may be made ideal. There is nothing to such notions. Life is a struggle, and generally a hard one. Good character is built upon overcoming oneself, and unless reforms begin from the inside they do not last long. Boys are punished not to give them pain, but to give certain definite reactions between the physical and moral parts of their composition. The rod has been abused, but it is now more neglected than overworked. It is through sad experience that we achieve moral worth.—Exchange.