Shaker Sect Is Fast Dwindling

Most Remarkable of All Religious Groups That Found Sanctuary in Colonial America.

TWELVE COMMUNITIES LEFT

Introduced Idea of Equal Rights for Women Two Years Before Declaration of Independence—Practiced Real Communism.

Washington, D. C.—The idea of equal rights for women was introduced in America two years before our Declaration of Independence declared "all men are created equal." Spirit manifestations, akin to the recent popularity of other world communication, had a vogue in the colonies before the Revolutionary war.

These facts are recalled by the proposed abandonment of the Shaker community in Enfield, New Hampshire, which is reported to have dwindled from 350 members to only six survivors, says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"Of all the religious groups that found sanctuary on the soil of colonial America the most remarkable, perhaps, were the Shakers with their customs that were partly medieval and partly far ahead of their day," the bulletin continues. "And the persistence of a firmly grounded religious belief is aptly illustrated by their survival to this day although their virginal vows provided no younger generation to carry on their tradition, and their deliberate isolation in self-sustaining communities gave few opportunities to make converts.

"The Shakers never had more than 5,000 members and the 12 communities remaining today reported 267 members in 1916, which means a population of not more than a thousand. The longevity of individual members, combined with their abstinence from meat and fish, their prescribed manual labor and hygienic living, have made their communities interesting human experiment stations for the biologist as well as the geographer. The bodily movements as they worshiped closely resemble the noon-day gymnastic exercises of many an American business man.

Arrested for Gyrations.

"Ann Lee, self-styled, 'Ann the Word' but known among her followers as 'Mother Ann,' founded the Shakers, whose official title is 'United Society of True Believers in Christ's Second Coming.' After four children died in their infancy Ann Lee sought solace among an offshoot of the Quaker sect in England, which had been influenced by the early Eighteenth century wave of 'manifestations' among what we would call 'mediums.' Ann could not read or write, and her husband later deserted her. For her shouting, leaping and bodily gyrations during her exhortations she was arrested in Manchester.

"While in jail the young woman asserted that the Christ appeared to her in a vision, told her he was one with her, and upon serving her sentence she gathered a few followers and set out to America to proclaim herself the embodiment of Christ in His second coming.

"On the way across the ship's captain forbade the Shakers to indulge in their athletic form of worship. Whereupon, according to Shaker literature, a storm arose, a plank was sprung, and the vessel began to fill. 'Mother Ann' reassured the captain saying two angels had appeared before her in a vision to promise her safe passage. Just as the crew was becoming exhausted from pumping a huge wave again struck the ship and jammed the plank back into place.'

"For two years 'Mother Ann' worked in New York as a washerwoman, then, in 1776, she founded the first Shaker village at Watervliet, New York.

"In such strange fashion was instituted, the year that America dates her national birth, the Western world's first experiment in communism. Later societies, or 'families,' grew up in New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, Ohio and Kentucky.

The Shaker Platform.

"The cardinal principles of the Shakers' religion are virgin purity, confession of their sins, complete separation from what they term the world's vanities, and a communism which approaches political socialism. If a man and wife join a Shaker community they are supposed to live as brother and sister.

"Until recently they prohibited the taking of photographs and they forbade pictures of all kinds as idolatrous. Even the cultivation of flower gardens for decorative purposes was frowned upon in former years. And there is still doubt among the older members about the propriety of musical instruments.

"The Shaker community is as nearly self-sustaining as possible and about the only importations in their beginnings were iron for their plowshares. In their industrial and agricultural development they have contributed many valuable ideas which have been seized upon for general use. They are credited with the revolving harrow, cut nails and the planing machine. Raising herbs for medicinal use was one of their early major industries."

GIRL IS ATHLETIC STAR

Miss Dorothy Bough, here seen going over the hurdles, was a star performer in an athletic meet in Philadelphia. She made the 75-yard dash in ten seconds, tying the women's record.

Lays Real Golf Ball.

Independence, Kan.—L. Kenover's famous hen is again in the limelight. This biddy a year ago laid eggs on a roof, shled them off and then grabbed them as they fell. She devoured her own eggs. One day recently she laid a round egg, which Mr. Kenover, after treating with acetic acid and formaldehyde, finds makes an excellent golf ball. He has refused $500 for the hen.

Powdered shark's skin is used for polishing diamonds.

American Gold Perils Tourist

Is Big Hindrance to Travelers and Exchangeable for Less Than Bank Drafts.

MRS. TENNANT IS SEARCHED

Fined for Attempt to Leave France With United States Coin She Brought In—French Law Limits Amount Taken Out.

Paris.—Americans traveling in Europe who persist in the time-honored custom of carrying about a certain amount of gold may profit by reading of the disagreeable experience of Mrs. Palmer Tennant of Hagerstown, Md. Mrs. Tennant has just returned to Paris after eight months of travel on the continent and in North Africa with her husband. On leaving New York last August Mrs. Tennant and her husband bought a small amount of gold to use in any emergency in case they arrived in an out-of-the-way place where checks and letters of credit did not pass current.

Mrs. Tennant kept $100 in gold pieces in an envelope in her dressing bag. She passed through various custom houses without any difficulty or delay save for the usual formalities. On arriving at Bellegarde on the French frontier on her way to Geneva a few days ago Mrs. Tennant fell into the hands of the only woman inspector in the Bellegarde customs. This woman, after being assured that Mrs. Tennant had nothing dutiable to declare, started to make a minute examination of the contents of Mrs. Tennant's dressing bag and picking up an envelope of the Banker's Trust company found the five $20 American gold pieces, which she immediately confiscated.

She then ordered Mrs. Tennant into an inside office to be searched. Mrs. Tennant and her husband protested strongly and pointed out the fact that they were not carrying French but American gold, which they had brought into France. Protests were of no avail and Mrs. Tennant was forced to disrobe down to her last garment. The woman inspector even tore the lining out of her hat and ran her fingers through Mrs. Tennant's hair.

After their trunks were examined in a vain quest for more gold, the Tennants were marched by a half dozen officials to the prefect of police, who took the American gold, figured out a very low rate of exchange and gave Mrs. Tennant French notes for her gold. He then fined the American woman 50 francs for attempting to carry gold out of the country. Mrs. Tennant was so upset by her experience that she paid the fine lest any further indignities be offered her, and continued on to Geneva with her husband after four hours' delay.

Subsequently inquiry has developed that the woman inspector at Bellegarde makes a specialty of gold digging, whereas the male inspectors at Bellegarde usually make only a most cursory inspection, and, in most cases, pass trunks without opening them at all, after making the usual inquiry as to dutiable tobacco, liquors and perfumes. An American woman with two children had $350 in American gold taken away from her recently by the same woman inspector at Bellegarde. American men carrying gold pieces on their watch chains have been similarly relieved.

Gold Is Hindrance.

The French law prohibits any person taking more than 5,000 francs in currency out of the country. Gold is not only a hindrance to a traveler, but it is exchangeable at a lower rate than a bank draft. Paris banks recently paid 1025 francs for American dollars in the form of bank drafts or travelers' checks, but only 10.50 francs for American gold. Travelers coming from Germany who admitted to the customs officer that they were in possession of more than 3,000 marks were invited to hand over the surplus or go to jail. In each case they were given a receipt for their money and informed that they could redeem it when they returned to Germany.

One American, who innocently told a German inspector that he had only $500 but that its equivalent was in German marks, had to turn over all but about $30 with which to make his way as best he could south, through Switzerland, to catch his steamer. This incident happened at Basel, where the German inspection of trunks is most minute. Anything bought in Germany and not declared is confiscated. The immense purchases by foreigners in Germany has brought about the most rigid scrutiny of baggage.

Painting Given Legion Post in Paris

Marshal Foch presenting to American Legion Post No. 1 in Paris the symbolic canvas "America," the work of M. Reni-Mel, official painter to the French minister of war. The painting, of an American soldier aiding a wounded French comrade, will hang on the wall of the post headquarters in Paris.

JAP SCHOOL BOYS SUSPENDED

Call Principal "Despotic" in Discharging Old Professors—Vote "Want of Confidence."

Kyoto, Japan.—The boys of the high school of Kyoto who passed a vote of "want of confidence" in their principal were suspended for a week. The nonconfidence vote was based on the alleged "despotism" of the principal in discharging old professors. As a conference between the principal and the scholars could not come to an agreement, the suspension of the boys was decided upon.

LIVE STOCK

MANY ADVANTAGES OF SHEEP

Animals Are Quite Useful in Keeping Farm Free From Weeds—Good Meat Producers.

While many farmers flop from one line of farming to another, according as prices have been high or low the season previous, the successful farmer usually sticks to some well-tried program whether conditions appear to be favorable or otherwise. The great majority of these successful men recommend the keeping of at least a few sheep upon the farm.

They emphasize that sheep are helpful in keeping the farm clean of weeds. They also consume much material that would otherwise go to waste. These farmers point out, too, that the animals can be comfortably kept in comparatively inexpensive buildings. The two main requirements in housing are protection from winds and freedom from moisture.

These animals enable the farmer to better distribute his labor because

Mutton May Be Sold at All Seasons.

they require the most attention in the winter time when help is most plentiful and cheap. As meat producers sheep require about as little food as any other animal for the production of a pound of gain.

Finally, the income from the flock is fairly well distributed over the year. Wool is sold in the early summer when money is much needed, lambs are disposed of in the fall and winter, while breeding stock and mutton may be sold at practically all seasons.

BANKS AID PUREBRED SIRES

Virginia Farmers Given Opportunity to Improve Live Stock by Local Bankers.

The banks of Charlottesville, Va., are cooperating with farmers of the surrounding county in obtaining purebred sires. According to reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture, if a farmer will sell his grade or scrub sires and purchase purebred animals, the banks supply the necessary funds to cover the purchase of the purebred sire over the amount received for the inferior animal. The loan is made on the basis of a year's time.

Sentiment among bankers regarding the use of purebred live stock in practical farming operations appears to be growing more favorable, and the attitude of the Charlottesville banks is evidence of this point. Purebred sires of good quality, as shown by information obtained by the bureau of animal industry, increase the earning power of herds and flocks in which they are used.

CYLINDER OIL HELPS SWINE

Ames Specialists Declare It Is Safe for Hogs, Except Those With Delicate Skin.

Old oil from automobile crank cases can be used for oiling hogs, say the animal husbandrymen at Iowa State college. Although some people are skeptical about using this sort of oil, the Ames men declare that it is safe, except possibly in the case of white hogs, which have a delicate skin that sometimes blisters through the use of the oil.

The oil should be allowed to stand for a while in order to allow the fine particles of metal to settle out. The surface oil may then be poured off and used in the hog oilers. The sediment should be discarded.

Alfalfa for Horses.

Alfalfa hay can be successfully fed to work horses provided some other hay such as timothy is fed once a day. If alfalfa hay is fed the grain ration can be reduced very materially when these horses are not at work.

Start Young Pig Right.

The life and future value of the young pig is absolutely in its owner's hands. Stunt it at the start and it goes through life a runt. Start it right and it will be a big, healthy hog.

No Birthday for Pigs.

Never let a pig have a birthday; which, being interpreted, means feed him fast and furiously and market him before he has a chance to celebrate his first anniversary.

Cattle Need Protein.

Cattle must get a good quality of protein in their ration or economic gains cannot be made.

Horse and Mule Feed.

Corn is a good grain feed for horses and mules doing farm work.

LAMB SUPPLY IS REPORTED SMALL

Production in Several of Western States Is Only 70 Per Cent of Normal Crop.

MATERIAL SHORTAGE IN WOOL

Fleeces on Sheeps' Backs Are Selling as High as 35 to 38 Cents Per Pound—Situation Attributed to Many Causes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A material shortage in spring lambs is indicated in advices received by the United States Department of Agriculture from the western sheep country. Figures are not available, but trained observers say that the total lamb production in Montana, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Nevada is only 70 per cent of a normal crop.

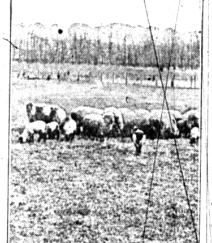
Smaller Supply of Wool.

This also means a small supply of wool. Contracting of both wool and lambs has reached large dimensions during recent weeks. Numerous large western operators are reported to be scouring the West for new crop lambs and many sales at 9 to 10 cents a pound are reported, with the latter price being generally refused in Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The price last year was 5 to 7 cents. Fleeces on sheeps' backs are selling as high as 35 to 38 cents a pound, with some clips including the Jericho pool clip selling up to 40 cents.

The situation is attributed to a shortage of ewes, the over age of many breeding flocks, and losses of early spring lambs on account of cold weather and the backward spring season. A winter lamb and sheep market higher than the trade anticipated, a shortage of the visible supply, and the recent sharp upturn in wool values have created bullish sentiment in the markets.

Money, which was tight last fall and in the early winter, now appears abundant and large speculators and Western feeders are buying freely. This fact combined with the short crop leads many in the trade to believe that the coming summer and fall supply of both feeding and fat lambs at the large market centers will be far below normal. Present conditions indicate that many lambs will be held in the West for fattening for next winter's market.

Some reports indicate that large western speculators and feeders have already contracted approximately half the lamb crop in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. According to the best information available, the summer shortage



Sheep Grazing on Western Range.

ketward movement from these states will be late in getting under way, and will probably not reach sizable proportions before the last of July or early in August.

Lambs Had Poor Start.

Ewes wintered poorly and because of the backward spring were not only late getting on the range, but started the grazing season in poor flesh, with the result that February lambs, the crop of which was more nearly normal than that of later lambs, had a poor start.

The April lamb crop is very short, according to all reports. Many flockmasters tried to lamb the April crop on the open range, but cold weather caused heavy losses. Breeding flocks are seriously over aged, but there is an acute shortage of young stock and it is believed that a very attractive market will be necessary to draw any large quantity of breeding flocks to the shambles. Young ewes are in strong demand all over the West and bids of $8 to $12 a head have not brought out many. It seems certain that very few young western ewes will reach market centers during the coming season.

CUTWORMS DO MUCH DAMAGE

Quite Harmful to Tomatoes, Sweet Potatoes and Other Young and Tender Plants.

Cutworms working on small plants of tomato, sweet potato and other vegetables that are young and tender will soon destroy considerable. Many of them can be destroyed by placing boards or flat stones near the plants for the insects to hide under during the day. When these boards are turned over the worms are found and destroyed. A better way is to use poison bait.

Angeworms Are Harmless.

Never worry about angleworms in the soil. They do not harm but, on the contrary, indicate that the soil is rich and by their burrowing let air into the soil which is of real value to it.

Quail Is Farmer's Friend.

Qaail is the farmers' best bird friend, eat chinch bugs, potato beetles, striped cucumber beetle, wireworms, cutworms, army worms, grasshoppers, clover weevils, and 108 other sorts of insects.

SUDAN GRASS GAINS AS EMERGENCY CROP

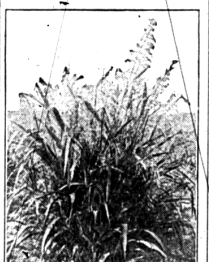
Grown With Success as Far North as Alberta.

Rapidly Supplanting Millet in Many States and Is Being Used Successfully by Farmers as Summer Stock Pasture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

From an eight-ounce package of seed, introduced from Africa in 1909 through the efforts of C. V. Piper of the United States Department of Agriculture, the growing of sudan grass has rapidly increased until in 1918 the value of the crop in the United States was estimated to be $10,000,000, and its popularity is said to be greater here than in its native country. It is particularly well adapted to semi-tropical regions and the warmer parts of the temperate zones, but it has been grown with some success as far north as southern Alberta. Since its introduction by the department in this country it has been tried with good results in Australia, South America, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Cuba.

In a recent department bulletin, No. 981, "Sudan Grass and Related



This is the Way Sudan Grass Grows When Sown in Rows.

Plants," published by the Department of Agriculture, H. N. Vinall and H. E. Getty have given extensive information regarding the history, adaptation, growing, and utilization of this plant and some related grasses. Sudan, however, is far the most important, and the others are treated only briefly. This new grass has proved best adapted to the southern half of the Great Plains in the states of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. It does not succeed well at high altitudes nor within 200 miles of the northern boundary of the United States. It has a high water requirement, but it withstands drought well and recovers quickly when rain comes.

Sudan grass is admirably adapted for use as an emergency hay crop, and is rapidly supplanting millet in many states. It is being used successfully by thousands of farmers as a summer pasture. For this purpose there are few crops that give better returns and serve so well to supplement the permanent pastures and the feed lot.

The bulletin outlines the results of numerous feeding experiments with sudan grass. In these experiments it was demonstrated that sudan grass hay compares very favorably with other well-known hays in feeding value, especially as a roughage for work horses and stock cattle.

At present, seed production is unprofitable on account of low yields and uncertain prices. Yields of seed are highest in western Texas and in the irrigated regions of New Mexico, Arizona and California. In growing the seed a great deal of care is necessary to prevent the hybridization with the sorghums. When intended for seed it should be at least 80 rods from any field of sorghum.

INSURE GRAIN FROM INSECTS

Thoroughly Clean Out Bins, Removing All Refuse Material—Use Carbon Bisulphide.

To insure seed grain free from weevils or other insects, inspect carefully before placing in storage. If you find it infested, use carbon bisulphide according to directions. Thoroughly clean out and disinfect the bins before storing. Refuse material, old sacking, screenings, heaps of dust and sweepings left in corners are ideal harbors for destructive insects. Instead of spreading the grain out thin, store compactly, thereby lessening the surface to be attacked. Ventilation is needed to prevent overheating, caused by excess moisture in the grain. Screen the windows and leave them open in good weather, thereby keeping out bugs and letting in air.

CONTROL CUCUMBER BEETLES

Little Yellow and Black Pests Can Be Destroyed by Dusting Mixture of Arsenate.

Cucumber beetles, those little yellow and black striped pests which attack cucumbers and melons, can be controlled by the following mixture:

One part powdered calcium arsenate and 20 parts gypsum or land plaster by weight. Dust this on the plants, using a sack or metal duster so that the surface of the leaves and the ground around the plants are thoroughly coated. It is best to make the application early in the morning.

Soy Beans Cure Easily.

Soy beans are easier to cure into hay than cowpeas are for they grow erect, do not tangle, do not have so soft succulent stems and leaves, and cure more rapidly.

Prevent White Scours.

White scours occur in the new-born calf. This disease can be prevented by treating the navel of the new-born calf with iodine and applying a disinfectant powder.

BOWRON SOUGHT RELIEF 40 YEARS

Tanlac Restores Los Angeles Man to Splendid Health After Everything Else Had Failed.

"Tanlac has done me more good than all other medicines and treatments combined, and that's saying a great deal, for I was a sufferer from indigestion forty years and have tried every kind of medicine that came my way," said R. H. Bowron, 1635 W. 17th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

"I could hardly stand the bad spells I frequently had with my stomach. I was weak and nervous, had no appetite, and I felt miserable generally. Nothing I took gave me more than temporary relief and I gradually grew worse.

"About two years ago Tanlac put me in splendid condition and it has been my standby ever since. Whenever I get to feeling a little off, a bottle or two puts me in fine shape. I eat heartily now, sleep fine, have no distress after meals, and, in fact, am enjoying splendid health. Tanlac is just the thing for those who suffer as I did."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

Elaborate Responsibility.

"It's a busy life," remarked the man who was waving a palm leaf fan.

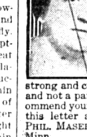
"How have you been occupying yourself?"

"Voting. It's everybody's duty to vote. In addition to voting for state, county and town officers, I voted in the primaries, got elected as a delegate and voted over and over in the convention. Of course, I'm going to vote in the fall election, and I only hope they'll let me round out my record by putting me in the electoral college."—Detroit News.

WOMAN COULD NOT WORK

Made Strong and Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

St. Paul, Minn.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a



run-down, tired, worn-out feeling and painful periods. I used to get up with a pain in my head and pains in my lower parts and back. Often I was not able to do my work. I read in your little book about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have taken it. I feel so well and strong and can do every bit of my work and not a pain in my back now. I recommend your medicine and you can use this letter as a testimonial."—Mrs. Pat. Masek, 801 Winslow St., St. Paul, Minn.

Just another case where a woman found relief by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Many times these tired, worn-out feelings and pains about the body are from troubles only women have. The Vegetable Compound is especially adapted for just this condition. Thousands testify it helped the disagreeable symptoms passing away—one after another.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a Woman's Medicine for Women's Ailments. Always reliable.

YOU CAN color your hair easily, quickly and safely by using Q-Ban Hair Color Restorer. Safe to use as water. Makes you look young again. At all good druggists, 75c, or direct from HESSIG-ELLIS, Chemists, Memphis, Tenn.

EYES HURT?

Don't ignore the danger signals of aching eyes, red lids, blood-shot eyeballs. Mitchell's Eye Salve removes irritation, reduces inflammation, soothes pain.

BALL & BUCKEL
247 Waverly Pl., New York

Lettonia Called "Singing Nation."

"The Singing Nation" is the name often applied to Lettonia, home of the Letts. The Letts derive the title of "singing nation" from their common devotion to vocal music.

For seven centuries the Letts suffered subjection from the German barons, who formed a haughty and firmly entrenched caste of nobility, but, despite this oppression the vitality of the Letts was such that they survived. Since the abolition of serfdom in Russia, in 1800, they have advanced in education and economics, and there has been a growth of wealthy and cultured middle-class people.

Don't Forget Cuticura Talcum

When adding to your toilet requisites. An exquisite face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume, rendering other perfumes superfluous. You may rely on it because one of the Cuticura Trio (Soap, Ointment and Talcum). 25c each everywhere.—Advertisement.

Solution of "Lake of Mystery" Sought.

An attempt to solve the secret of Lake Eyre, called the "mystery lake," in the interior of Australia, soon will be made by a scientific expedition. The lake is 600 miles from the nearest settlment. Seven rivers from the hills, miles away, penetrate Australia's great interior desert and tumble their contents into the lake. In rainy season these rivers become normous flooded areas. Without any apparent outlet, Lake Eyre, an inland sea as the result of the flooded rivers, contracts and becomes a lake again in a surprisingly short time.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION 25 CENTS

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELL-ANS

25¢ and 75¢ Packages, Everywhere

KIN OF CONFUCIUS IN QUARREL

As Result the Grave of the Chinese Philosopher Is Now Mass of Weeds Through Neglect.

Peking.—Almost twenty-five centuries have passed since Confucius died at Chufou, Shantung province, yet he is today the subject of news items on the front pages of Chinese newspapers. Recently two brothers engaged in a public quarrel over the expenses of the upkeep of Confucius' tomb.

K'ung Ling-hsu, who is poor, receives from the government $2,000 gold annually to guard and preserve the Chinese sage's tomb, erected on the outskirts of Chufou in 479 B. C. K'ung asserts that the allowance is insufficient and that since the population of Chufou is made up almost exclusively of Confucius' descendants, the family ought to provide ample funds.

Meantime weeds are said to be growing on Confucius' tomb, and the soldiers guarding it are working on half pay. The controversy in the Chinese newspapers is based on speculation as to what Confuscius himself would think of it were he living.

The finest Kashmir shawls cost as much as $1,500 when bought in that country.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 27—1922.