

JEWIS PLAN EXODUS.

PROFFER OF STATE SITE IN AFRICA MEETS WITH FAVOR.

Convention Meets in Switzerland to Decide Upon Location of New Zion—Plans for Palestine.

Basis.—The interest of Jewish-Americans who have faith in the reestablishment of a Jewish state is now centered upon the seventh Zionist convention at Basel, Switzerland, and to which nearly 50 delegates have been sent by the various Jewish organizations of this country.

Local leaders of the Zionist movement declare that the question of accepting the offer of the English government to organize a Jewish state in British Uganda, Africa, at once is the important problem to be settled by the convention. Assistant State Attorney Leon Zolotoff and B. Horwich are the two delegates sent from this city and they are expected to be especially active in urging an acceptance of the offer of the British government.

It was explained that the original plan of the Zionists to establish a Jewish state in Palestine will not be abandoned, but that plans to further it will be the first order of the business of the convention. The new plan of establishing a Jewish state under the suzerainty of the British government in Africa will first be taken up and may be made the subject of another special meeting of delegates after their principal convention work is accomplished.

The Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel and other fraternal organizations which are not branches of the Zionist movement, although doubting the success of the plan to establish in the near future a Jewish state in Palestine, have become convinced of the feasibility of carrying through a plan of establishing such a state in some other place. These fraternal orders have taken action to support the plan of accepting the offer of the British government and have empowered delegates from Zionist organizations to represent the different orders in support of the plan on their behalf.

This activity of the fraternal organizations has stirred additional interest in the work of the convention, which begins in Switzerland to-morrow, and active cooperation and support will follow a successful vote upon the question.

The belief in the necessity of establishing for the children of Israel a country of their own wherein may be exercised the freedom of citizenship as well as the worshiping of God according to the dictates of their hearts has been strengthened because of the persecutions in Russia, and the various fraternal orders in this country, although not becoming annexed to the so-called Zionist movement, are now strongly championing the acceptance of the offer of the British government for the establishing of a Jewish state in Uganda, Africa, said Eli Brandt, grand secretary of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel. "We are awaiting with patience the outcome of the deliberations of the convention."

NEW SUN SPOTS ARE LARGE

Astronomers Say They Are About Twelve Times as Big as the Earth.

Boston.—Two sun spots are now exciting considerable interest among the Harvard astronomers on account of their size. They are close together, somewhat above the center and on the right side. They are estimated to be 189,000 miles in diameter, 12 times as big as the earth. When they first appeared on Friday they were not easily visible, but now they can be plainly seen through smoked glass, or even with the naked eye when the sun is low. Whether the hot weather is caused or affected by them is not known.

Each spot consists of an umbra or dark center, surrounded by an outer fringe of lighter penumbra. The shape of the whole is irregularly oval. These spots are supposed to be collections of condensed gas containing solid matter, but scientists are not agreed, and some astronomers think that the spots are depressions in the surface of the sun or bodies moving from the earth to the sun. The spots on the sun are among the largest which have appeared in recent years, although they cannot compare with those which appeared in 1852.

Woman Swims at Eighty.

Past 80, Mrs. Mary Frankie, a guest in a hotel at Seaside station, Rockaway Beach, claims the distinction of being the oldest woman bather in that resort. Monday she donned an ordinary bathing suit and plunged into the ocean with as much vim and swam about as if she were less than two score of years. Mrs. Frankie is an expert swimmer, and the pretty girl bathers envied her as she swam out far beyond the lifeboats, heedless of the big rollers which washed her about and at times promised to carry her far out to sea.

English Fruit Farming Defects.

Our home-grown fruit is subject to one great drawback. The English fruit farmer takes so trouble about packing, and it does not seem to enter into his mind that fruit may be attractively set out.

Boston's Toad Crop.

The toad crop in the suburbs is reported to be largely in excess of anything noticed in former years, and he is said to be a voracious devourer of the brown fall moth.

ANCIENT RULER'S TOMB.

Excavations in Egypt Bring to Light Remains of Great Historic Interest.

Cairo.—In a report just made public by Edouard Naville and H. R. Hall on the excavations of the Egypt exploration fund, the following appears: "The excavations of the Egypt exploration fund on the site of Deir el-Bahari, which were begun last year, and which led to the discovery of the oldest temple at Thebes, have made much progress during the past winter. With the help of Mr. E. R. Ayrton, who worked with us throughout the season, and of Mr. H. Garnett Orme, in the latter part of it, we have cleared two-thirds of the temple of King Mentuhotep III., of the eleventh dynasty (B. C. 2500) the oldest temple in Thebes. The discoveries of this year have raised important questions as regards the development of Egyptian art and architecture.

"We have unearthed the remains of a building which is at present unique in type. It consists of a rock platform, which was reached by means of a ramp, like the terraces of the neighboring temple of Queen Hatshepsu of the eighteenth dynasty. At the top of the ramp a granite doorway (of which the threshold only remains) led to a triple row of octagonal sandstone columns, which we considered at first as belonging to a hypostyle hall. But at the end of last year's excavations it seemed probable that this was not the case, and that these columns were a colonnade surrounding a square central building, perhaps the pyramid of which, according to the texts, formed the tomb. Akh-aust by name, of King Mentuhotep in Thebes (Dier el-Bahari). This year's work has shown that this is the case. The columns formed a double peristyle, which ran along the four sides of a central construction, the nature and purpose of which is not yet absolutely settled. This construction is a rectangular block, the outside of which was formed by a casing of large limestone slabs like those found last year."

BASEBALL IN WALL STREET

Clerks of Stock Exchange Houses Organize Representative Clubs.

New York.—Wall street has the baseball fever and the wave of enthusiasm is sweeping into brokers' offices and the offices of the great corporations down town, where many clerks are employed, according to the New York Herald. It is estimated that last Saturday there were no less than 21 games played between clubs representing stock exchange firms, railroad offices and industrial corporations.

Every Saturday for the last few weeks clerks composing the nine and their "rooters" gather soon after the noon hour and with their suit cases and baseball paraphernalia can be seen hurrying to catch the ferries or street cars to take them to their destination. The game has become so popular that the news tickers now print challenges for games between firms of the stock exchange. The recent contests between the New York stock exchange and the Boston stock exchange have given a stimulus to the interest displayed.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have one of the best baseball clubs in Wall street if the full force of the office is drawn upon. The reason is that there are many Harvard, Yale and Princeton graduates in that office who have played the game in their college days. The National City bank, the Bank of Commerce and numberless stock exchange firms also provide material for good nines. Names taken from the abbreviations used on the tickers are frequently used—"Mops," for example. The baseball aggregation from the Missouri Pacific railway office is so named because of the familiar name applied to Missouri Pacific stock.

CAT TURTLE INCUBATOR.

Animal Devours Reptile's Eggs Which Hatch and Claw to the Outside.

Port Jervis, N. Y.—Alonso Murphy, of Pochuck, Pa., captured a snapping turtle recently which his wife made into soup. The family cat was given a portion of the carcass and a number of eggs, which were found in the reptile. The cat died. While Mr. Murphy was burying the animal the fur at the stomach parted and 11 small turtles emerged one after the other. Mr. Murphy's theory is that the cat had swallowed the turtle eggs whole and being unable to digest them on account of the shells, the stomach of the cat acted as an incubator and hatched the eggs.

Then the young turtles clawed and bit their way to freedom, killing the cat.

Cost of North Pole. It is said that more than 4,000 lives, 200 ships and \$100,000,000 have been expended at various times in efforts to reach the north pole. On this computation, should the goal ever be achieved, every acre of ground in the whole arctic region will have been bought and paid for at better than market rates.

"Stunts."

There is an ugly and curious American word which is used to express a state of affairs for which there is no short English equivalent. The word is "stunt." It implies an overwhelming desire to go one better than anyone else. Great Britain as a nation has not been given to "stunts."

SASKATCHEWAN TO LAKE.

Proposition to Establish Communication by Water to Lake Superior.

Chicago.—Some weeks ago the Inter Ocean published an editorial suggesting the possibility of water communication between the Lake Winnipeg and Saskatchewan river basin and Lake Superior. It was suggested that if it was possible to open a navigable channel between Lake Winnipeg and the Lake of the Woods, to utilize Rainy Lake river below Fort Francis Falls, and to construct a canal from the falls to Lake Superior, Chicago might be given water communication with the great grain fields of the Saskatchewan valley. The editorial was copied by several Canadian papers, and was favorably as well as unfavorably commented on. It was stated in one of these newspapers that the elevations of the several lakes would prevent the carrying out of such a project. For example, the Lake of the Woods is 1,057 feet above sea level. Lake Winnipeg, on one side, is 708 feet, and Lake Superior, on the other side, 608 feet above sea level. In other words, Lake Winnipeg is 109 feet higher than Lake Superior, while the Lake of the Woods is 449 feet higher.

Rainy lake, connected by Rainy Lake river with the Lake of the Woods, is at a still higher level. It is contended that a canal by the way of the Lake of the Woods and the Winnipeg river would be too expensive an undertaking to justify its construction. This, however, is to be determined by a careful survey. Another proposition is to establish water communication between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Superior by way of the Red River of the North. This river, without any expenditure for improvement, is navigable certainly as far south as Red Lake river. The Red Lake river from the Red river to Red lake, it is believed, could be easily improved to meet the requirements of the proposed waterway. Red lake itself is navigable, and there are already steamers on it of considerable size. From Red lake to Lake Superior, by any one of the three possible routes, the distance is shorter than from the Lake of the Woods to Lake Superior.

It has been suggested that water communication between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Superior is of so much importance to Canada as well as to the United States that a careful survey of the possible routes should be made at an early date. If communication between Lake Winnipeg basin and the Lake Superior basin could be established, the great grain fields of the Canadian northwest would have an outlet by water to the Atlantic coast, either by the St. Lawrence or the Hudson river route. With the completion of the proposed canal from the terminus of the drainage channel to the Mississippi there would be also a water outlet to the Gulf of Mexico.

SPEAKS TWELVE TONGUES.

Young Woman of Chicago Astonishes University Professor with Linguistic Ability.

Chicago.—Though but 23 years old, Miss Lillian Gonzalez Robinson holds the degree of A. B. and M. A., issued by the Chicago university, and has mastered 12 languages. She speaks fluently French, Spanish, Italian, German, Sanskrit, Japanese and Chinese, and is versed in Latin, Greek, Gothic and high and low Dutch.

As probably the youngest woman linguist in the United States, Miss Robinson has been recently appointed head of the romance languages department of the University of Oklahoma, where she will be the only woman on the faculty.

Miss Robinson was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1903 with a degree of A. B. After her graduation she arranged for a post-graduate course, the main portion of which she devoted to the study of languages. Recently her course ended in this work, and she was graduated with the highest honors and the highest degrees the university can bestow. Although already holding a degree of A. B. from the university, she has now been given a degree of M. A. The young woman began her study of languages when but a child. She has had the advantage of several years abroad, where she studied the languages of France, Spain and Italy at first hand.

The work at the Oklahoma university will be her first work as a teacher.

INFLUENZA'S MANY FORMS.

At Least Five Kinds, We Are Informed by French Medical Experts.

Paris.—What is influenza? is the question lately propounded by Dr. R. Bernard to a recent meeting of the Societe Medicale des Hopitaux de Paris. According to him there are at least five kinds, of which he distinguishes the grippe pneumococcique, grippe streptococcique and the grippe a bacilli de Pfeiffer, all named after the special bacilli attached to them. Besides these, he distinguishes several "gripes" caused by microbes the nature of which is not yet perfectly ascertained, among which that of Friedlander is the most recognizable. As for the real "grippe influenza," he declares that it must have a special germ, although he is unable to identify it.

Poor Player, Perhaps.

A New York woman wants a divorce because her husband plays poker. She must find it hard to discover any change in his pockets.

JOKE BUILDS HOME.

FUND FROM SMALL NUCLEUS WILL ERECT INSTITUTION.

Eight Pennies Start the Capital Which Swells to Sum Large Enough for National Building.

Sheldon, Ia.—Eight cents contributed as a joke to buy a Sheldon traveling man a haircut at Sioux City, Ia., four years ago, formed the nucleus for a fund which will build a national home for the widows and orphans of the knights of the grip.

The building will be erected in Iowa, inasmuch as the national body bestowed upon the state the privilege in recognition of the planning and promotion of the original scheme. Several cities of the state are clamoring for the location of the home, and at the coming meeting of the order this will be decided.

It has been decided to spend at least \$200,000 for the establishment of this national home, and, having the patronage of the national association, it will be the pride of every traveling man in the nation.

F. W. Houck, of Sheldon, is the traveling man for whom the original eight pennies were subscribed.

Houck struck Sioux City four years ago with a draft of \$150 in his pocket and not a penny in money. The fellow traveling men learned of his predicament early in the day, and for a joke and for the purpose of having some fun at his expense spread the rumor around at the various hotels that the draft was bogus and that anyone who cashed it would be swindled.

The banks and some of the Sioux City stores were also notified, and poor Houck found himself unable to obtain money for his draft.

To add to his predicament members of the order suggested that a penny collection be subscribed at the morning session of the state meeting to buy their Sheldon friend a haircut. Eight cents were contributed, and Houck refused to accept the purse and the sum was turned over to the secretary.

C. Olmstead guarded the eight cents all through the year, and at the next state meeting laid particular stress in his annual report about the eight cents "Houck" fund in the treasury. Houck, in a bantering manner, told the members of the order, in convention assembled, that the eight cents was not enough to pay for a haircut, and suggested another collection be taken at once. This was done, and with a good will many more pennies were added to the Houck fund.

Secretary Olmstead carefully guarded this addition to the fund for another 12 months, and then, at the annual meeting at Cedar Rapids last year, the members became serious about the fund. It was suggested that the money be used for some good purpose, a basis of a fund for a home. A resolution was presented and adopted to the effect that a delegation be sent to the national meeting asking that a national home be built in Iowa.

DOCTOR LEAVES ODD WILL.

One Dollar for Every Woman Who Will Prove Herself His Wife.

Sidney, O.—That Dr. Charles W. Bush, who left this city many years ago, to practice medicine in Los Angeles, Cal., had little respect for justice as it is administered in the courts of this country, is evidenced by his will, a copy of which has just been received here. Bush died last month, leaving property valued at \$150,000. He never married and was for years one of the best known physicians in California.

The will was in his own handwriting and in it he says:

"In view of the systematic confiscation of estates through manipulations of courts under hypnotic influences, perjury, handwriting experts and professional bribers, I have deemed it expedient to meet contingencies, and therefore I will and direct that every woman who shall cause to be established by judicial evidence that she was my wife at the time of my death or entitled as wife to inherit any of my property, I bequeath one dollar.

"To every person who shall prove by judicial evidence that he or she is my surviving son or daughter, legitimate or illegitimate, I give 50 cents."

To eight nephews and nieces in this city he gives \$2,000 each. The greater part of his estate is given to Masonic societies.

HOW TO KEEP YOUNG.

Keep the Blood-Vessels in Sound Condition, Says a German Physician.

Berlin.—The art of keeping young, according to Prof. Goldschneider, consists in keeping sound the blood vessels, for we are only as old as the heart and the arteries. Long life is best insured by early attention to the heart, through care begun in old age will often accomplish much. A great danger lies in abnormal demands on the organ, and little injuries accumulate, so that serious harm must come from the abuse of alcohol and tobacco, of eating too much, of too great muscular effort, or even of mental overwork. Moderation in all things is required. Exercise should not be violent nor too little in amount, elasticity of the blood vessels should be promoted by frequent exposure of the skin to air and water, and work, food, and sleep should be thoughtfully adjusted. Old people need constant movement, with not too much sleep.

FOREIGN TRAINING SCHOOL

Prejudice Against Medical Institutions in Asia Gradually Disappearing.

Missionaries, religious, medical and otherwise, are steadily overcoming the opposition of peoples who through ignorance or prejudice or both have prevented the adoption of humane and scientific methods of caring for their sick. Hospitals are not unknown in many of these countries, but as in some instances they are maintained in spite of marked indifference by many classes of people, their existence does not so much indicate a change in public opinion as does the demand for trained nurses. This, says American Medicine, surely means the recognition of modern methods of combating disease and its importance to the inhabitants, especially the women, can hardly be estimated. It is with satisfaction we note that efforts are being made to establish a training school in Asia Minor, and another in Turkey. The former is assured, being in connection with the Syrian Protestant college at Beirut, where there has been a medical school since 1857; Miss Van Zandt, of New York, has sailed to take charge of the new school. The other is to be part of the American hospital and training school for nurses, which will be established in Constantinople by Dr. T. S. Carrington, who for some years has maintained a small hospital at Marsovan. Dr. Carrington is now in this country to raise funds for the institution. The demand for nurses, even in Turkey, appears to insure the success of the school if it be started. The need for medical enlightenment in these countries scarcely needs mention, a recent instance of Arabian native practice being the dosing of patients with American newspaper soaked in oil. Were emetics alone required, we are constrained to believe the grateful Arab obtained wonderful results from the judicious employment of certain of our noted dailies.

HAILSTONES AND EGGS.

The Comparison Between Them Is Something Impossible to Dodge.

There is some strange relation between hailstones and poultry, or between hailstones and eggs, that fascinates mankind. The hailstone may be dodged, the egg should be dodged, but the comparison between hailstones and eggs never can be dodged, says the Washington Star. It is impossible to get away from it. Whenever there is a hailstorm, when tender plants are cut to death and window glass is shattered, the hailstones are always the size of hen's eggs. Nobody ever heard of a hailstone the size of baseballs, walnuts or potatoes, or the size of macadam rock, golf balls, tomatoes or the fat, but ever and always the size of eggs. Yet eggs vary in size.

No chicken fancier would think of pointing to a cackling hen and saying: "She lays eggs as big as hailstones." This really should be no comparison between hailstones and eggs. A shower of hailstones is a work of nature, while a shower of eggs is apt to be a work of ill-nature. A shower of hailstones may be destructive; but a shower of eggs is positively insidious. The longer a hailstone stays on earth the more inconspicuous it becomes, while the longer an egg stays on earth the more convinced we are that it is here.

THE SCHOOLS OF POLAND.

Country in Which the Per Cent of Illiterate People Is Very Large.

In the kingdom of Poland, with its 127,000 square kilometers, somewhat less thickly settled than Galicia, it is true, having only 73 inhabitants per square kilometer, there are less than 2,200 common schools, writes David Bell Macgowan, in "The Future of Poland." Fifty per cent of the adult population of Warsaw is illiterate. With a school population of 110,000 between 7 and 14, this city has a total primary school accommodation for not more than 40,000. The public schools, conducted in an alien language (Russian), have a capacity for only 14,000; an equal number are accommodated in the Jewish schools, which teach Yiddish and Hebrew, while private enterprise gives facilities for 10,000 or 12,000. The first common school building ever erected in Warsaw was opened in 1903. All the others are housed in second-class private lodgings. Lemberg, Galicia, with only 130,000 inhabitants, has 39 handsome schoolhouses.

Pygmy Marriages.

Some hitherto unpublished facts about the habits of the African pygmies are contained in a pamphlet just published by Col. Harrison, who brought from central Africa the party of little people now in London. The pygmies generally marry at the age of eight or nine, and the men buy the wives with three or four spears and ten to fifteen arrows, according to the market value of the lady. They pay by installments, and not until the last arrow is handed over is the lover allowed to take his bride. A man may have as many wives as he can afford to buy.

Unprecedented.

"Were there any unusual or curious features connected with your escape from drowning?" inquired the reporter, whipping out his notebook. "Yes, sir," said the young woman. "I was not sinking for the third time when I was dragged out of the water. That, I think, is absolutely unique. I never heard of anything like it happening before."—Chicago Tribune.

DEVICE KEEPS OUT MOTHS

Basket with Rubber Tubing on Edges Preserves Clothing from the Insects.

The moth-proof storage receptacle will soon be sought by every housewife, for with the advent of spring the winter woollen apparel and blankets, etc., have to be disposed of for another season. The difficulty with most of these devices, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, is that they are not tight enough to prevent the entrance of moths and bugs. Boxes or chests with loose-fitting lids are not satisfactory, as the objectionable insects manage to discover the smallest crevice, and the apparent security is a mask for their undisturbed destruction. A western inventor proposes to overcome this difficulty by the use of a practically hermetically sealed receptacle, which he secures by the use of a packing of rubber gas tubing. This is placed inside the rim of the cover, and the tubing or packing being of such a size as to make a tight fit. Fastening is arranged through holes in one side of the tubing from which project nail points adapted to engage in opening in the cover. When made of canvas or other flexible material such a receptacle possesses the advantage, in addition to low cost, of not requiring much space for storage when out of use, and yet having all the merits of an expensive wooden chest.

PRETTY NEAR THE LIMIT.

Neighborly Request Which Might Be Regarded as an Approach to Effrontery.

"My dear Mr. Taylor," said Mr. Perkins, as they met on the street, relates the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "You and I have lived neighbors for five years."

"Yes."

"During that time I have kept a parrot, a goat, a dog and two cats."

"You have."

"My children have broken your windows, my goat has chewed up your Monday washing, and my dog and cats have disturbed your sleep of nights."

"Yes, that is true."

"We have emptied our ashes over into your yard, borrowed your hoe and rake, broken down your alley fence and tried in various other ways to be neighborly."

"Heavens knows you have!"

"And now, my dear sir, to show us that you appreciate the situation of affairs, and have no ill feeling in the matter, I want to ask a favor of you."

"Go ahead!"

"I have four daughters, as you know, and all of them are now ready to take piano lessons. Will you kindly and as a neighbor come down to Greene's with me and help me to select a good toned instrument and guarantee my financial ability to pay him \$10 a month on the installment plan."

ANOTHER EGG TRUST.

But One That Will Hardly Affect the Price of the Commercial Supply.

Youngsters who go bird's-nesting will read with envy of the recent addition to the collection at South Kensington museum of the 10,000 eggs collected by the late W. Radcliffe Saunders, says the New York Herald.

This addition to the collection brings the total up to very nearly 100,000 specimens and fills many gaps. Even the 30,000 previously collected did not represent a complete set, since many of these were duplicates, and of the rarer sorts the number is so limited that every existing specimen is known to collectors as exactly as are the old masters to art dealers and experts.

Mr. Saunders' collection was one of the largest ever made by a private person, and large sums have been spent for a single specimen of the rarer sorts. He was an enthusiastic in his way as was any small boy who gathers his nests at the expense of torn clothing and barked knees, but he did most of his collecting through professional nest hunters, many of whom belonged to expeditions sent into Africa and other unsettled places to capture wild beasts for the zoological gardens.

The Knotted Flag.

The important part played by flags in all maritime affairs cannot be over-estimated. Besides signaling, there are many other uses to which they can be put. Visitors to any of the big seaports, like London or Liverpool, may often have seen a vessel flying a flag with a knot tied in one corner of it. It is not generally known that this sign is used to attract the customs officer, who knows when he sees it that the vessel wishes to ship or consume a quantity of bonded stores, i. e., tobacco, spirits, etc., his presence being necessary to break the seal before such stores may be utilized.

Fortunes in Cats' Meat.

The cats' meat man or almost exclusively a London institution. Certain rounds have been sold for as much as £300 as going concerns, and many such rounds change hands at a price for the goodwill of from £20 to £100. Several London cats' meat men have made considerable fortunes.

The Sequel.

Old Friend—Hello, Bill, haven't seen you in ten years! The last time we met you were writing a book on "How I Got Rich Quick." What became of you after that?

Bill—Oh, then I wrote another on "How I Got Into Jail Quick."—Detroit Free Press.