

FAVORS DEVELOPMENT OF NAVY.



Admiral George Dewey, who holds the highest naval post within the gift of the American people...

GOLF STORY STIRS

Premier Asquith Reported to Have Played on Sunday.

Quick Contradiction Causes Some of the English Publishers to Be Suspicious—King Edward Has a Similar Experience.

London—Premier Asquith's recent motion in both Westminster and Fleet golfing experiences caused a big commotion...

Now the question of Sunday playing is still a burning one and, although in many clubs it is permitted...

Great was the excitement throughout England Monday when the reports of the premier's Sunday golfing were read...

The Liberal electoral organizers at Westminster at once realized that if Sunday golfing by their leader was to be added to their other responsibilities...

Mr. Asquith was telegraphed to and promptly replied the report was erroneous, and thereupon the news agencies and newspapers were asked in hot haste to kill the story on the wing.

The form in which the contradiction was sent out was unfortunate, as it suggested that the whole story of Asquith's play was incorrect...

It was Saturday afternoon that he had a game.

King Edward has just had an experience of a similar kind. On his return from Marlborough, before going to Doncaster, the king paid a visit to the Marlborough club...

Once a year he makes a point of dining at the Marlborough, and the Sunday after his return from Marlborough was this year elected for the occasion...

Now, King Edward likes his loyal subjects to know what he is doing, and instructions were given that a paragraph was to be communicated to the press relative to his majesty's visit to the Marlborough club.

It happened that the person who framed the paragraph mentioned that after the dinner his majesty had played bridge. It was just upon midnight when one member of the royal circle, possibly it was the king himself, noticed the unfortunate circumstance that the bridge playing had been mentioned...

Lauds California Irrigation

Los Angeles, Cal.—Irrigation as exemplified in California is the most wonderful thing in the world. The system in use in this city surpasses anything I have seen in Egypt or any other country...

SENATOR LOST IN A CANYON

Was Without Water and Had Practically Abandoned Hope of Escape from Prison.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Lost in a canyon on San Clemente island, with no water and but little hope of being found by other members of his party...

Flint was a member of a party composed of Gifford Pinchot, United States forester, Steward Edward White, a well-known author, and Charles F. Holder.

San Clemente lies 35 miles seaward from Catalina. The party had an excellent time fishing, tramping, exploring the Indian mounds, etc. They started on one of these expeditions, and when returning Senator Flint saw what he thought was a short cut to camp...

Senator Flint tried to work his way back, but fell and rolled 50 feet, sustaining many bruises, but fortunately escaping severe injuries.

Finally a fishing-boat hove in sight. The castaway senator took off his coat and waved it as a token of distress. At last he attracted the attention of the fishermen who rescued him.

BALKY HORSE LOSES PRIZE

William Fairweather Wrestles World's Championship from Alvin Stark, Former Champion.

Joliet, Ill.—Ten thousand people who gathered on the farm of John H. Lumbard, near Wolf's Crossing in Will county, the other day saw William Fairweather capture the plowmanship of the world...

The annual plowing match is the great event of the year among the farmers of northeastern Illinois, and a long procession of automobiles, carriages, wagons and conveyances of every description reached the Lumbard farm until the roadway for a distance of two miles from the farmhouse were crowded with vehicles.

The contestants in the post-graduate class began the work of turning the furrows in the half acres assigned them. Straight as the traditional shortest distance between two points they seemed to follow the line, and their admirers looked on with breathless interest as each one slowly and carefully held to the course.

Wealthiest Boy Unhappy

New York.—John Nicholas Brown, ten years old, reputed to be the wealthiest boy in the world, was a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, arriving the other day...

The only fact he seemed to bemoan was that he did not have a watch. It appears that more than one watch had been entrusted to him recently, but he had invariably broken them.

Girls Never Saw Pig. Kansas City, Mo.—The census taker of the high schools here shows that there are 200 girls of marriageable age who have never seen a pig.

LEPROSY IN UNITED STATES

Those in United States Total 200,000. But Probably Thousands More Are Concealed.

Washington, Nov. 14.—In a report on the leprosy of the United States, declaring that the disease is contagious from person to person, that every country in which there is a small island of leprosy should be isolated...

A report of the conference was prepared by Dr. Donald H. Currie, of the public health, and marine hospital service and director of the leprosy investigation station at Molokai, Hawaii, one of the official delegates from the United States.

The resolutions, after declaring that the clinical study of leprosy induces the belief that it is not incurable and that at present a certain cure is not possessed, expresses the desirability of continuing the search for a specific remedy with the greatest zeal...

A somewhat startling prevalence and widespread distribution of leprosy is indicated by statistics furnished by delegates to the conference...

India, it is stated, holds the world's record with 97,349 cases; Japan follows in close succession with 40,000 cases, and so on down the scale with 145 cases in the United States...

OHIO IN CLAY PRODUCTION

Every State and Territory is Represented in the Industry's Annual Output.

Washington.—The United States geological survey has published a large chart showing the statistics of the clay working industry in 1908 by states and products, with comparative totals for 1907.

The chart shows that the clay products of the United States in 1908 were valued at \$133,197,762, compared with \$158,942,369 in 1907, a decrease of about one-sixth. Every state and territory except Alaska is represented in this total...

Ohio is the leading clay working state, reporting products worth \$29,622,490, or 19.9 per cent. of the total. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, New York, Indiana, Missouri, California, Iowa and West Virginia are the next largest producing states...

The first five states produced considerably more than one-half of the total output. Wyoming has the smallest production, with products valued at \$52,282, or only .04 per cent. of the total.

AGED COUPLE ARE MARRIED

Man of 70 and Woman of 83 Wed Secretly to Surprise Their Numerous Friends.

Chillicothe, Mo.—The friends of William B. Wilson, aged 70 years, and Mrs. Margaret Brown, aged 83, have discovered that the couple were married in this city very recently.

So well did the aged couple plan the surprise on their friends that the bridegroom of seventy summers went to Linneus, 40 miles from here, and secured the license.

Mr. Wilson is a former well-known Democratic politician. Mrs. Wilson is a well-to-do woman, her present husband being her fourth one. The other three former husbands are dead.

Fasts Thirty-One Days

Kirksville, Mo.—Dr. O. W. Avery, a 70-year old resident of Kirksville, has not tasted food for 31 days.

The only semblance of nourishment that he has taken during this long fast was a little water and a spoonful of ice-cream. He has not eaten a mouthful of solid food.

Dr. Avery had a sunstroke during the civil war while he was serving in the southern army, and this is supposed to have caused the paralysis from which he is now suffering.

France After Pacific Trade. Seattle, Wash.—The French government, through its representative, Maurice Huot, announces its intention to establish in Seattle a permanent commercial commission, whose duty it will be to extend and develop trade between the Pacific coast of the United States and Canada and France.

ARMY OF CHILDREN

Seventeen Million of Them in the United States.

They Number About One-Fifth of the Country's Entire Population—Range in Age from Five to Eighteen.

Washington.—An enormous army of children has begun the regular winter campaign for education. This year's force numbers more than 17,000,000 persons...

The bureau of education is a branch of the general government and collects statistics concerning the schools of the various states. Complete data for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, have been received from every state except Delaware and Montana...

The figures obtained by the bureau of education show that at the close of the school year in June, 1907, there was a total enrollment of 16,890,818 children in the common schools of the various states...

The population of the United States has materially increased during the past two years, so the total army of school children for the present campaign will be largely in excess of 17,000,000.

Census officials estimated the total population of the country in June, 1907, to be 85,226,761. On that basis it was computed that the number of children ranging in age from 5 to 18 years was 24,262,936.

Taking the above figures as a foundation, it was found an enrollment of 16,890,818 of all ages between five and eighteen was equal to 69.61 per cent. of the school population. The per cent. of enrollment showed a decrease, as in 1900 it was 72.43 per cent. In 1890 it was 68.61 per cent., in 1880 it was 65.50 per cent., and in 1870 the percentage was 61.45.

The sex difference in enrollment was less than in the matter of school population. It is shown that 8,473,921 boys and 8,416,897 girls were enrolled. This represented 19.75 per cent. of the total population.

That abundance of work was found for truant officers and persistent parents is found in the fact that the average daily attendance at school was 11,925,672, or 70.60 per cent. of the entire enrollment.

The average length of the annual school term was a fraction more than 151 days. In 1871 it was 132 days, in 1880 but 130 days, in 1890 only 134 days, and in 1900 it had increased to 147 days.

To officer and drill this great army of the children 481,316 teachers were employed. The weaker sex came to the fore in this regard, and outnumbered the men by more than 4 to 1. There were but 104,414 male teachers in the aggregate number, or but 21.7 per cent. of the total.

While the great bulk of the teachers was women, the men were better paid. The average price given was \$50.30 per month. The average allowed men was \$58.06 and women but \$44.08.

To provide quarters for the vast army of children 259,355 buildings were occupied, representing an estimated value of \$558,655,209. The total revenue available for maintaining the common schools was \$355,016,173. This was equivalent \$3.90 per capita of population, as compared with \$2.84 in 1900, with \$2.34 in 1890 and \$1.56 in 1880.

The money disbursed in giving the children an education was thus divided: Buildings, sites, furniture, libraries and apparatus, \$65,333,340; for teachers and superintendents' salaries, \$202,047,814; for all other purposes, chiefly maintenance, \$69,517,179.

Long Walk Wins Wager. Los Angeles, Cal.—After having completed a foot-journey across the continent to Seattle, Carl Livingston, a youth of Tulsa, Okla., is on his way home to claim a wager of \$100.

He arrived here on the steamer Hanalei. A condition of the wager was that the youth must return with \$1,000 earned on the trip. He has \$750 of the amount and expects to earn the rest before he gets home, as he still has 70 days before the time limit expires.

Germany Studying Cotton. Cuxhaven.—Bernhard Dernburg, secretary of state for the colonies, who left recently for the United States, where he will study cotton-growing in the south, will be absent from Berlin seven weeks. He is accompanied by Herr Busse, head of a bureau of agriculture.

TEACHERS INSTRUCT FARMERS

Bohemia Sends Out Traveling Experts Who Tour Country and Teach Agriculturists.

Washington.—Bohemia has a system of traveling teachers who tour the country instructing farmers and others interested in the science of agriculture, according to Consul Joseph Hoffman of Prague. The teachers have been organized by the Bohemian government.

Each teacher has several specialties, for instance, one has dairying and beekeeping and the scientific study of fertilizing soils, another teaches the proper care of grapes, gives national demonstrations, and lectures on vegetable culture.

All land owners, farmers, teachers and persons interested in agricultural questions are entitled to receive instructions. The tuition fee for each course is \$2.00, the student paying the cost of lodging and similar expenses. To those unable to pay the government gives \$10.00 each, with a total limit of \$23 for all deserving pupils in each school.

The women also are taught fruit preserving and marmalade making and modern methods in the care of the home.

The courses include instructions in irrigation, fertilization, forestry, the prevention and cure of plant diseases, and the cultivation of vines, the keeping of poultry, bees and veterinary surgery.

Speaking of the good results obtained by this scheme, the consul says: "The value of these courses is seen when the agricultural progress of Bohemia during the past years is noted. In forestry alone the result has been astounding; 7,000,000 trees have been planted and especial attention has been given to the reforestation of bare slopes."

FORTUNE FOR LIFE CONVICT

His Relatives, in Order to Secure the Money, Try to Prove He Is Insane.

New York.—Because of certain omissions in the petition, Justice Gleagrich, in special term of the supreme court, has denied, with leave to renew upon new papers, the application of Dr. Dwight R. Perry Heaton of St. Luke's hospital, for the appointment of a committee in this state to take charge of the property of Frederick A. S. Perry, a life convict in the Connecticut state prison at Wethersfield.

Through the death recently of two brothers in a hospital for the insane at Brattleboro, Vt., the life convict inherited some \$72,000.

Dr. Heaton, who is a grand nephew of the convict, said that the convict had been insane for the last 20 years. He said that a committee should be appointed in this state to take care of Perry's property.

Perry was convicted of killing E. C. Whitley of New London, editor of the New London Day. The murder was committed on August 5, 1887, and it was provoked by an article in the Day under the caption, "Fred Perry a Crank on Dogs."

Prior to the murder Perry had been confined for a time in the asylum for the insane at Middletown, N. Y., and at his trial his mother testified that she had two other sons in asylums.

Justice Gleagrich temporarily denied Dr. Heaton's application, because the code requirements had not been complied with. He said that the petition failed to disclose whether or not the convict has a wife or children, and fails to show what conveyances, if any, he has made.

UNIQUE SUIT FOR DIVORCE

Dissatisfied Couple Kiss and Hug in Presence of Magistrate Hearing Case.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Judge James was puzzled when in the hearing of the divorce suit brought by O. M. Keesy, an ex-judge of Texas, the plaintiff and his wife sat side by side and laughed and joked like two old friends.

Judge Keesy says in his complaint that it was impossible for them to live in harmony. Judge James bewildered increased when, as court adjourned after he had announced that he would take the case under advisement, the aged Texan and his youthful wife threw their arms about each other's neck and fondly kissed.

"It was all a mistake for them to marry in the first place," said Judge James. "There is too much disparity in their ages."

Farmers Aid Crippled

Shiloh, N. J.—Although no money has been collected as toll on the turnpike for two weeks, a potato toll has been cheerfully paid by the many farmers who are busy hauling the tubers to market. At the railroad crossing a barrel has been set up and a sign posted on it reading, "A potato for the one-arm watchman." Every farmer as he passes throws in a potato, and in this way the watchman will get a good supply for winter.

Relics of Romans Found

Paris.—During excavations by the Societe des Sciences de Semur at Mount Auxois a paved street, below which were water pipes, was brought to light at the south of the Gallo-Roman theater. In a well a number of bronze, iron and wooden utensils were found, including a Roman grain measure.

TO AID IN SURGERY

Moving Pictures Latest Innovation in Study of Physical Ills.

Planned to Furnish Films of Rare and Difficult Surgical Operations to Medical Associations of Country.

Chicago.—The invasion of the moving picture camera into the study of the physical world is a great step in the new and difficult branch of operations and the treatment of difficult diseases to the benefit of the country. For some time Dr. L. Blake Baldwin, the city physician, has been experimenting in collaboration with a local company, at their laboratories, and films have been made which in their continuity of exposure show the growth of germs in such a manner that a physician in some cross-roads town may now study them as carefully in his home village as he could if he had the time and money to spend weeks of study in some foreign city.

Dr. L. Blake Baldwin's first work along this line was in the study of locomotor ataxia and paralysis agitans by means of moving picture films showing the muscular actions peculiar to them, as well as hemiplegia and Huntington's chorea. Each day, during the treatment, a patient was made to go through the same exercises and moving pictures were taken of the progress of the disease or of the cure, as the case might be, and shortly the films will be ready to send broadcast for the benefit of the medical fraternity as well as for the education of the public.

Flms are now being produced by the Selig Polyscope Company showing the causes, the symptoms and the cure for the white plague, and doubtless some night when you part with five cents to visit a moving picture show, instead of seeing a train hold up or comedy, you will learn how to avoid consumption or how to cure it and all go home with more real information on the subject than you could otherwise have gained.

In connection with the taking of regular moving pictures, William Selig has harnessed a powerful microscope to the moving picture camera, and in collaboration with Dr. Victor D. Lespinasse has been making films showing the movement of the typhoid bacilli, the Asiatic cholera vibrio and the inoculation and growth of germs in culture media. By means of a device on the camera, regulated by clockwork, the moving picture camera makes only one picture each hour, showing the growth of the culture, and by this means a film can be shown on the screen in five or ten minutes that may have taken months to photograph.

It is not practicable in study, for more than a few people at a time to observe carefully growths such as these, while hundreds of physicians cannot only see the film at the same time but see the details much more plainly. A microscope will show the movement of typhoid bacilli magnified to about 870 diameters on the moving picture film, and each of these little pictures, about an inch square, will be enlarged to about fifteen feet on the screen where it is viewed.

In surgery the moving pictures will present to physicians everywhere the rare and difficult operations which very few could otherwise witness, and with the new advances which are being made in film color photography they may soon be able to show in color replica, craniotomy for brain tumor, the growth and cure of cancer of the esophagus, or the extremely rare pneumotomy (an operation on the lungs by means of a Sauerbruch chamber).

Spokane Professor Discovers Evidence Showing Japan and America Once Connected.

Spokane, Wash.—Prof. T. A. Bonser, member of the faculty of Spokane college, has made a find of importance to scientists the world over by the discovery of a geinkgo leaf in a deep cut near this city. He declares this confirms the theory that North America and Japan were connected by land centuries ago, adding:

"The geinkgo is distinct among plants, in that it is without near relatives. There is only one genus and one species of it extant, and this is found only in Japan. While to the layman the finding of the geinkgo, buried deep in the soil, means little or nothing, to scientists it is a very important discovery, confirming the theory that some time in the dim past this continent and Japan were connected by land."

Prof. Bonser believes that as so as the news of his discovery is given to the world some of the foremost entomologists in the country will come to part of the northwest to carry on research work in the Columbia and near-by hills.

Ban on Cigarettes

New York.—By the will of W. H. G. Grevel, died for probate the other day, his grandson, Grevel W. E. Acker of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., is to receive an estate valued at \$75,000 provided he does not smoke a cigarette from now until he is 25 years old. The child is now three years old. In the will the words "paper cigarette" are underscored.