

URGENT AS CURE

London Experts Indorse Health Doctrine with Reservations.

Dr. Wallace, Well-Known Woman Physician, Says Conditions Must Be Right Before Ordeal—How the Remedy is Worked.

London.—The experiences described by Upton Sinclair, an American writer, in the current issue of the Contemporary Review, his search for health, and how he ultimately obtained it after a period of fasting, have aroused a good deal of interest among the medical profession here.

Dr. Wallace, a well-known woman physician of London, and editor of the Herald of Health, is a strong believer in fasting for certain cases. "Fasting is the most efficient as a cure," she said in the course of an interview.

"In my own experience I have known a patient to fast for 15 days and derive only advantage from the ordeal. He had suffered from serious internal trouble since boyhood, and he came to me to ask advice about the fruit diet I recommended.

"Another interesting case was brought to my notice by my friend, Dr. Miller, in Canada. A workman, suffering from a tumor, fasted six weeks, sleeping at work all the time, and he completely overcame his complaint.

A leading specialist in the West end of London also expressed himself as a believer in the fast cure—for the rich.

AN EMBARRASSING EXCHANGE

Contents of Californian's Suitcase Causes Him to Blush and Flee Unceremoniously.

Los Angeles, Cal.—When W. F. Schultheis of San Diego, a visitor in Los Angeles, opened a suitcase recently in the presence of a score of passengers on a Hollywood car and discovered a bit of lingerie instead of a handkerchief he sought, he almost fell backward from the platform.

In this affair of the suitcase a woman named Mrs. J. Wilde figures—at least the satchel bears this name.

Schultheis was returning to Los Angeles from Hollywood, and placed his suitcase alongside one of a similar make.

Cuba's Sugar Crop Cut

Havana, Cuba.—Now that the grinding is at its height, it seems safe to make a final prediction on the year's sugar crop. The excellent condition of the fields and the big acreage planted sent to the mills a crop that promised on December 1 to yield 2,000,000 tons.

FIND NEW CURE FOR CANCER

Paris Physician's Discovery Interests Medical Congress—Uses Heat in Treatment.

Paris.—Interest in the physiotherapeutic congress has been centered in an address describing a new cure for cancer by Doctor Doyen. He calls the treatment electrothermic coagulation.

"The phagocytes are disseminated after a surgical operation like seeds scattered by the wind and become the nucleus of a fresh cancerous growth. In my experiments I observed that the diseased cells may be destroyed by heat.

"This lower degree of vitality, therefore, may play an important part in the treatment of cancer. It opened up a new way of treating it.

"Through the living tissues, even at a considerable depth, a temperature above 122 would kill the diseased cells without injuring the healthy ones.

"I solved the problem by means of electro-coagulation. I obtained a thermal effect by the help of a particular device which I conceived.

"Whenever the whole extent of the cancer has been covered by allowing heat to about 135 degrees to penetrate the tissues under the tumor, a sort of elective process goes on, the diseased cells being destroyed while the healthy ones remain intact."

Doctor Doyen asserts that all accessible cancers of the skin, mouth, tongue, etc., may be cured by two or three applications of electricity provided the cancer is diagnosed in time.

MAN USES BABY TO SWINDLE

Waiter in New York Restaurant Swindles Infant and Secures Cash Prize From Proprietor.

New York.—"I want to go home quick; my wife has presented me with a fine boy," said a waiter in the Cafe Martin to the head waiter.

"Sure thing! Beat it, quick! My, but you're lucky," replied the head waiter. It is the rule at the Cafe Martin that when a son is born in the family of an employee \$100 is given to the father, and \$50 for a girl.

With his face wreathed in smiles, the waiter returned to the restaurant some time after the happy event carrying a big baby boy. In the restaurant were John B. Martin and his brother Louis, Mark A. Mayer and Julian Kauffman. These four retired to the private office of the cafe with the waiter and the baby, and set about celebrating.

Louis Martin held the baby and gave the waiter a \$100 bill. Mayer added a \$10 bill. A toast was drunk and the waiter and the baby departed. They had been gone only a few minutes when a little Frenchwoman excitedly entered.

"Where is that waiter?" she demanded. "He has gone," was the reply. "He said he only wanted to borrow my four-months-old baby for a few minutes, and he has been gone an hour and a half. Oh, where is my baby?"

She said the waiter had boarded with her for a week and had borrowed the baby to show a friend.

APPENDIX TAKEN FROM CAT

Afterward Surgeons Hold Valuable California Animal Until Their Bill is Settled.

San Francisco.—"Billy" the Persian cat which appeared before Police Judge Conlan recently on a search warrant proceeding instituted by Mrs. H. L. Hastings against the Dr. Morse cat and dog hospital, has become still further involved in a legal controversy.

The defendants had been holding the animal in lieu of payment for a capital operation which had been performed by the physician to save Billy's life.

It was stated at the conclusion of court that a suit may be instituted in the supreme court against Mrs. Hastings to recover a fee for an operation on the feline for appendicitis. In the meantime, however, Judge Conlan awarded the cat to Mrs. Hastings.

Some weeks ago Mrs. Hastings took the cat to the hospital for treatment. The cat was pronounced to be suffering from abdominal trouble, presumably appendicitis, and an operation was performed. Later the woman refused to pay the fee for the operation and then the trouble began.

Cow Gives Much Milk

Utica, N. Y.—A test has recently been conducted by the state agricultural department with a Holstein cow less than three years old, owned by E. La Munion of Solville, Madison county. In seven days the animal averaged over 80 pounds of milk a day, and from this was made over 29 pounds of butter. It is said to be the world's record for a cow of this age. Cornell Agricultural college had a representative present constantly during the test.

BIG SCAFFOLD USED

Novel Method of Constructing Peace Palace at The Hague.

Never Before in Holland Has Superstructure of Such Immense Proportions Been Seen—Provision Made for Enlarging.

The Hague.—In speaking of the progress made on the peace palace, in course of construction here, Mr. Van der Steur, the Dutch architect, who has practical charge of the building operations, in talking of the novel methods adopted in its construction, said:

"Such a free-standing scaffolding as this right around a building has never been seen before in Holland. It is quite a piece of work in itself, being 60 feet high and costing \$16,000, but then it will stand firm for many years, and we intend to let it remain until the whole outer part of the palace is complete, which will be in two years.

In that way it will protect the walls from injury. Two great lift towers, 133 feet high, are built into this scaffolding, with two mighty cranes, each capable of lifting 8,000 pounds. Such great lifting power is absolutely necessary, since, for example, the blocks of Swedish granite for the balustrade of the lower terrace weigh 4,000 pounds each, though when you see them in place they do not look so particularly big. The scaffolding is built in several tiers and along each level runs a Decauville railway for hauling materials.

We use as much machinery as possible to lighten the labor, and not one draft animal enters our precincts, the material being brought close up to the building ground by especially made small railway lines from the station on the Hague-Schoveningen line. Thence the materials are hauled in trucks to the foot of the lifts and brought to their destination by means of the cranes and trolley rails along the scaffolding.

Another novelty for Holland is the cement-mixing machine, which can be handled by one man. The foundations are entirely of concrete and the floors are re-enforced concrete below their covering of marble or wood.

Twelve million brick will be used on the walls and about 65,000 cubic feet of Oberkirchener sandstone, 85,000 cubic feet of white French sandstone and 18,570 cubic feet of Norwegian granite. Four hundred thousand pounds of iron will be required for the roof with 4,200 cubic feet of small granite and 70,000 square feet of slate. The great tower will weigh 15,000,000 pounds. Although the palace is of such important dimensions, the members of the Carnegie foundation committee have foreseen that it will eventually have to be enlarged, especially when America's project of making the arbitration court truly permanent shall have been accepted by the powers. The architect is confident that any such extension will in no wise detract from the beauty of the building, because with M. Cordouner he has planned the proportions in view to such an extensibility.

The upper part of the walls in the halls and stairways is to be of white French sandstone, alternated with sculptures and marble mosaics. All the doors are to be of precious woods inlaid with ivory and other rich materials. In the assembly rooms and justice halls, the floors, wainscoting and ceilings will be of oak wood and the walls of hewn stone. These will almost disappear under the tapestries, paintings and other mural decorations.

In the basement is located the restaurant, close to the kitchen. It is a vaulted chamber, which has been practically completed by this time. It was at first the intention to do without such things as kitchen and lunch room, but on mature consideration it was found better to put them in. Every one knows the influence of a good meal on the temper of man. No badly nourished individual can be expected to be filled with peace and good will towards his fellow men, and so a neglect of the food problem might have spelled disaster to the arbitration court. The architect said that the palace would be completed in 1913, in time to receive the delegates of the third peace conference.

BACHELORS TO FORM TRUST

Oregon Wheat Farmers Much Sought by Marriageable Women Seek to Protect Themselves.

Portland, Ore.—National Interest has been aroused in the Blue Mountain Bachelors' club, an organization formed at Dayton, just across the state line in Washington. The club is made up of young wheat farmers and in the past few days more than 80 letters have come from marriageable young women in all parts of the country. In one letter there were inclosed, names of 477 young women from one city in Vermont.

All this has convinced the young men behind the Dayton club that a national organization for bachelors is needed and steps will be taken at once looking toward the formation of such a club, although at first it was intended to conduct a local organization only.

Mustn't Wear Birds. Trenton, N. J.—The assembly has passed the bill making any woman found wearing a "closed season" bird on her hat guilty of a criminal offense.

BOY HAS SAVED MANY LIVES

Returning Home on One Occasion He Receives Sound Thrashing From His Mother.

London.—A tribute to the heroism of a boy of 12, Roland Mitchell, who works as a "half-timer" in a mill and has saved five persons from drowning, was paid at an inquest at Preston on a four-year-old child named John Keefe.

Mitchell dived into ten feet of water to save the child, who had fallen into the canal. He brought the body to the bank, but the child was dead. The jury, in returning a verdict of accidental drowning, strongly recommended that Mitchell's gallantry should be brought before the Royal Humane society.

"You will agree," said the coroner, Mr. Parker, "that Mitchell is a courageous little chap. It does not fall to the lot of many lads to save five lives. In fact I never heard of such deeds being done by a lad of his age. He ought, indeed, to be recommended to the Royal Humane society."

Mitchell, whose face could barely be seen above the witness box rails, was carried shoulder-high by his master and school-mates, and a purse was collected for him. The boy had only just learned to swim when, twelve months ago, he rescued a lad named Gardner from drowning when he had got beyond his depth in the canal and was disappearing for the second time. In April Mitchell rescued two small boys from drowning in the canal, and in May he rescued a lad named Banks, who slipped from a stone and fell into deep water. In July he saved another boy from drowning in the River Ribbles.

Once the young hero went home drenched to the skin and received a sound thrashing from his mother before she knew that he had jumped into the canal to save life.

In an interview Mitchell said: "I dived into the water and brought myself underneath Keefe. I got hold of him and pulled him out. I taught myself to swim in a month by watching other boys."

William King, aged 18, was drowned in the canal at Leicester in an effort to save a child who had fallen into the water. A boy of 13, named William Bale, plunged in first, and King, seeing the two struggling in the water, dived in to their assistance. The child was got safely to the bank by the two lads, but King was exhausted and falling back into the water was drowned.

BATS BRING ON SMALL PANIC

Frighten Dozen Young Women, and One Bites Only Male Member—Crowd Watches Fun.

Philadelphia.—A swarm of bats invaded the boarding house of Mrs. John Bellam and threw 12 girl boarders into a panic, several of them having fainted before the bats were driven off or killed. William Leyhe, the only male boarder, in his fight against the winged intruders, was bitten on the hand, the bat's teeth sinking in to the bone. He was treated at the Pennsylvania hospital.

Miss Agnes New, who occupies the third floor front, was first to discover the bats. They swarmed through her window, snapping their wings and extinguishing the gas. Screaming with terror, the girl tried to reach the door, but was unable to find it. Her cries aroused the other occupants, who ran to her room and opened the door. The bats burst through the opening and fled in the faces of the other 11 girls, who were gathered in the corridor.

The dozen girls' shrieks aroused the entire neighborhood. A crowd gathered about the house, while Leyhe, who had come to the rescue, attempted to fight off the intruders. He succeeded in killing two and driving off all the others but one particularly ferocious animal darted about him and finally succeeded in biting him. Leyhe disregarded his wound, and after a chase killed the animal, which measured 16 inches from one wing tip to the other.

SAGACIOUS DOG SAVES LIFE

Fox Terrier, Seeing Master Drowning, Runs and Brings Woman Artist to the Rescue.

Dublin.—Sunderland Malone, the author, owes his life to his little dog, who went for help when he saw his master drowning a few days ago near Mullingar.

Mr. Malone went to Mullingar to pass a day with his brother. Accompanied only by his little fox terrier, he went to bathe in Lake Belvidere. His legs became entangled in some weeds and in his efforts to save himself he was seized with a cramp.

A woman artist was drawing some distance away. The little dog ran to her, barked violently and began to pull at her dress. She followed the animal and came to the aid of Mr. Malone, who had lost consciousness in the water. The girl went into the water and kept his head above the surface until his brother coming to seek him, both were rescued.

Winslow to Junk Pile

New York.—The torpedoboot Winslow is to be stricken from the navy's active list, and it is probable that the junk pile will be her inglorious end. The Winslow, on which Worth Bagley, the first American officer killed in the war with Spain, was shot, is fourteen years old, and is so completely out of date that the naval constructors have decided it would be a waste of money to attempt to moderate her.

BUILD PANAMA ROAD

Government to Parallel Canal With Railroad to Control Land.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Confers With President Taft and Secretary of State Knox—English Capital Sought Line.

Panama.—By a contract signed the other day Uncle Sam embarks in the business of railroad building in Latin America. American engineers are to undertake at once the survey of the Panamanian link in the Pan-American railroad, 300 miles from the city of Panama to David, the commercial center of the northern end of the republic, and by the time the national assembly meets next fall the government will have ready to submit a proposition for the construction of the line as an extension of the present Panama railroad, which is the property of the United States.

The argument with which Panama has prevailed upon the United States to go outside the limits of the canal zone and build railroads for the isthmian republic is in brief this:

"Either the American government shall build this link in the international railroad system in order to control the approaches by land to the Panama canal, or English, French or German capital will do it, and America will have just so much more to do to fortify the water way."

English capital was bidding for the line through W. Harcourt Palmer, an Australian engineer, who has established here a manufactory for his safety explosive, "Palmerite," which the canal commission is adopting as a substitute for dynamite. Palmer has been the American government's foremost competitor, and Panamanian officials have not hesitated to declare that Palmer's bid has been used as a club upon the state department and President Taft.

Conclusion of this railroad deal with Uncle Sam was the principal object of the recent visit to Washington of Sato Lewis, Panamanian minister of foreign affairs.

He had reached an understanding with President Taft and Secretary Knox, when the unexpected death of President Obaldia recalled him to Panama. He was assured in Washington that the American government would accept Panama's proposals, and that the agreement could be completed in Panama, and this has just been accomplished.

Details of the contract have not been announced; in fact, the secrecy maintained by the Obaldia government with reference to the railroad plans has been criticized severely, and opponents of the government wish to know upon what terms the republic is to be bound up with the United States in affairs within the republic as well as on the canal.

The Obaldia administration has crooked the knee at every nod of the isthmian canal commission; it has defied the supreme court of Panama and overridden the laws and the constitution of the republic in order to execute the will of Washington, with little glossing over of the fear in which all Panama and a large proportion of Panamanians hold the power of the American government.

Thrown how into the midst of a presidential campaign, through the unexpected death of President Obaldia, Panama finds itself face to face with the question of American, not domination, but arbitrary dictation.

MOTORS ARE STILL BARRED

Government Will Not Allow Horseless Machines in Yellowstone Park for Various Reasons.

Washington.—The time is not yet ripe for the advent of the automobile in Yellowstone park. In answer to petitions requesting their admission into the National park, Secretary Ballinger has decided that it is not feasible because of the danger involved to the beauty of the park and the safety of patrons.

Every year similar petitions reach the interior department, but they have been invariably rejected. The ground that favorable action would sacrifice the pleasure of the majority for the benefit of the few. In addition to the injury to the roads which would result, the narrowness of the driveways, built in some cases in solid rock, would make the admission of the automobile hazardous, in the opinion of the department. A machine would probably be unable to pass a stage coach met on the way.

The game in the park has now become accustomed to the stages which traverse its paths, and the entrance of a new motive power would naturally frighten them. The stage horses, unused to the sight of an automobile, would likewise be seized with fear and endanger the lives of passengers. It is not believed that automobiles will be admitted to Yellowstone Park until a separate roadway is built for them.

To Have Dog Policed

Kansas City, Mo.—Canine police will be a reality in Kansas City in the near future, according to an announcement of the board of police commissioners.

Following an investigation of the use of dogs in police work in Europe and in the larger American cities, the local board decided to begin training a number of Airedale dogs. The animals will be taught to distrust every person not wearing the uniform and brass buttons of a policeman.

BALLOONS WILL AID IN SPEED

German Engineers to Add Buoyancy to Electric Trains—125 Miles an Hour Expected.

Washington.—To increase speed and lessen work German engineers will combine the principles of aerial locomotion with electric motive power. In a report to the state department Consul Norton at Chemnitz says:

"Engineers in Germany have taken up the problem of introducing the buoyant principle into railroad construction, and the first project in this line to enlist capital in its support is that of a well-known engineer of Marburg. This is practically a combination of the essential elements of the dirigible and the electric railroads—cars supported by the buoyancy of a balloon and motive power transmitted by an electric cable, the latter being the only feature of an ordinary electric road that is retained.

"The supporting balloon is cylindrical in shape, of semi-rigid construction, 200 feet long and 33 feet in diameter. It rests lightly against cables on either side, channeled wheels attached to the framework of the balloon forming the contact, the cables being suspended at the proper height by towers. The passenger car is attached below.

"A company is about to construct a line from the railway station in Marburg to Frauenberg, an elevation five miles distant and 1,200 feet above the town. The preliminary estimates show an initial cost of construction of \$27,000 to \$28,000 per mile for a double cable line. It is further estimated that the cost of maintenance and of transportation on such a line will not exceed three per cent of the corresponding expense on a railroad, through the avoidance of weight, friction and serious wear of material.

"It is thought that a speed of 125 miles an hour can be attained, with practically complete avoidance of danger to the passengers and all danger to surface travel. The steepest grades in mountain regions are easily come."

NOTE IN BERRIES BRINGS WIFE

Leads Michigan Man Straight to G. Living in New Orleans—Direct Command of Cupid.

New Orleans.—A note concealed in a basket of strawberries is, it is confidently whispered, going to be responsible for the engagement of Miss Lena Roth and W. E. Jeffries.

Mr. Jeffries is a chef by profession, and at the time he received the message was head chef in a large hotel in Michigan. One morning when he opened a crate of strawberries his attention was attracted to a strip of paper trying to hide itself among the delicious fruit. Picking it up, he read upon it the name "Lena Roth, 2412 Laurel street, New Orleans"—and to Lena Roth's own words, "It knocked me all of a heap, for something seemed to tell me that this was the woman I was going to marry."

Jeffries had been looking for a wife for a long time. When this little message of love came to him in the basket of strawberries it seemed to him like a direct command from Cupid, and he felt certain that his future wife had been pointed out to him by an unseen hand. He lost no time in communicating with the young lady, and receiving an encouraging reply, was soon speeding as fast as a train could carry him towards his divinity.

He met her by appointment, and was positively transported with her personality. She apparently contained all the lovable elements he had been looking for in a wife, and he believed that they had been brought together by a providential magnetism was confirmed. Nor was Miss Roth at all averse to Jeffries, who, in her opinion, also possesses all the elements necessary in a good husband.

Mr. Jeffries decided not to return to Michigan, and opened a restaurant in this city.

DIES OF A BROKEN PROMISE

New Jersey Man Drops Dead When Reminded of Joking Pledge to Pay Bill.

Glassboro, N. J.—When Eugene Doughty, a local merchant, sent a clerk on a collecting tour, the clerk carried a bill for \$3 cents balance to Casey Sweet. "Tell Mr. Doughty that if I am alive tonight I will stop in and pay him," said the customer. The clerk returned and reported the message.

Doughty and his wife were at the Reading railroad station next morning when he walked Sweet.

"Why, hello," said Doughty, "thought you were dead."

"Why, no; I'm not," replied Sweet. "But you are," jokingly replied Doughty. "You are a man of your word, and you said last night that if you were alive you were coming in to see me, so you must be dead."

Just then a friend of Doughty's came in, and as he turned to greet him Sweet suddenly reeled, fell to the floor and died.

Dynamite for Plowing. Spartanburg, S. C.—J. Henry Call well, farmer, broke up an acre of land with 800 charges of dynamite, the explosive being used instead of a plow. He says that blasting land with dynamite is the best method for subsoiling and that it can be done more cheaply than by manual labor. Many persons from the city and the county were present to view the experiment.