

SAYS VIVISECTION IS FUTILE

Twenty-Nine Years' Experience Convinces English Doctor That Cancer Research is Moonshine.

New York.—Twenty-nine years' practice as surgeon to the London Cancer hospital so thoroughly convinced Dr. Herbert Snow of London that "what passes with the public for cancer research is utter moonshine," that he stirred the members of the Anti-Vivisection society meeting here the other night with a condemnation of "the whole system of experimentation upon the subhuman animals."

"No inference can be drawn directly," he declared, "from any phenomena in the subhuman animal to mankind. The fundamental differences of structure in every direction are enormous."

As an instance, he pointed out that lemonade, a healthful and refreshing beverage for man, was deadly poison to cats and rabbits.

"Salt," he said, "is fatal to chickens; prussic acid promptly kills men and elephants, but horses and hyenas take it with impunity. Rabbits eat belladonna, goats are fond of the tobacco plant and of opium, the hemlock which killed Socrates. And so in a hundred cases one sees the mischievous character of drug experiments on the lower animals."

The only sure path to scientific instruction was, he contended, by the reverent observation of the actual diseases in the human being, living or dead.

DINOSAUR IS A REAL MUMMY

Prof. Osborn Declares It Discloses Nature of Mastodon's Epidermis—Gives Theory.

New York.—Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, in a monograph on the dinosaur "mummy," which has just been put on exhibition at the museum, says that in spite of the fact that scientists have been well acquainted with the dinosaur for 40 years or more, not until this one came into the possession of the museum and was prepared for exhibition did paleontologists have correct or extensive information as to the outer covering of these strange animals.

Professor Osborn says the museum's specimen, found by the veteran fossil hunter, Charles H. Sternberg of Kansas, is entitled to be called the dinosaur "mummy" because in all parts of the animal except the hind legs and tail, the epidermis is shrunken around the limbs, tightly drawn along the bony surfaces and contracted like a curtain below the chest area.

According to Professor Osborn, the condition of the epidermis suggests, as a theory in explanation of the preservation of the remarkable specimen, that after dying a natural death the animal was not preyed upon by other enemies, but that the body lay exposed to the sun entirely undisturbed for a long time, perhaps upon a broad sand flat of a stream in the low water stage.

HEIGHT TO COMMAND FARE

Conductors on West Penn Trolley Line Must Measure All Children to Fix Charge.

Irwin, Pa.—When a person accompanied by a child boards a street car here the conductor no more asks, "How old is it?" but he takes its hat and takes its measure. If the child is under 41 inches tall no fare is charged. This system was adopted recently by the West Penn line because so many children nearly the size of men and women have been represented to be under five years of age. Statistics showed that children five years old average a height of 4 1/2 feet. A mark 41 inches from the floor in each car is used to determine a child's height.

Besides their transportation, passengers, it is said, get a nickel's worth of fun every time a child gets on a car. Little boys can ride to their heart's content if they are under six, and all the excuse they need give is that "mother sent me to the store." Sleeping children in parents' arms, however, must be awakened and stood against the mark. Little girls must have their hats removed, and the child that is "large for its age" must pay like a little man.

MONS UNDER SEARCHLIGHT

Trenton, N. J.—James M. Donald, a New York banker, who has a country home at Ewing, near this city, has just finished equipping his place with a 3,000-candlepower searchlight and a 3,000-candlepower arc light for protection against chicken thieves who have been despoiling his henneries. He has also given to each of his farm hands a rifle, with orders to shoot if chicken thieves put in an appearance.

The wires for the electric lights are in concrete under ground, so that they cannot be tampered with. The arrangements are such that the opening of a door or window in the henneries will throw on the lights.

RADIUM BANK HIRES WOMEN

Paris.—The Radium bank here has greatly increased its staff of women since it started. This is due to the rapidly increasing use of the marvelous mineral in medical and surgical practice. Women are employed in preference to men as porters of radium, and \$100,000 worth is entrusted to them daily, and their individuality purposely is shrouded in mystery to prevent an attempt to rob them while accomplishing their important missions.

BIG LOSSES AVERTED

Modification of Forest Reserve Order Is Boon.

Sheep Men of Utah, Threatened With Ruin, Given Permission to Graze Animals As Formerly—Seek Another Hearing.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Besides saving the Utah sheepmen losses that would amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, the modification of the order governing grazing on the national forest reserves in Utah, by Chief Forester Henry S. Graves, following a conference with a committee appointed at the Utah Wool Growers' State convention, gives the Utah sheepmen foundation for hope that they will be granted another opportunity of presenting their views to the forestry service, according to Secretary C. B. Stewart of the Utah Wool Growers' association.

"Utah sheepmen," he said, "have not as yet presented the forestry people with a fair view of the situation. The modification of the orders means more time in which to seek another hearing. It means that the sheepmen will be awakened as to the seriousness of the situation, which will result in their working together to fight for their rights. This means that a thorough investigation will be made by the sheepmen, and if another hearing is granted, new light will be shed on the proposition, which will probably result in a permanent modification of the orders governing the number of sheep to graze on a forest reserve."

Besides giving the wool growers an opportunity to present their case more fully, the modification, giving them an additional year in which to adjust their flocks, averts a direct loss of many thousands of dollars.

The reduction of 27,000 head of sheep on the Mauni reserve, Mr. Stewart said, would have meant that the Sanpete county sheepmen would have been deprived of at least 20,000 lambs by having to sell their stock in the spring, which alone would have caused a loss of \$50,000. The loss on wool would have been even greater than this, \$100,000 being a conservative estimate.

"If the order had gone into effect," Mr. Stewart said, "the entire sheep industry in Sanpete county would have been ruined, according to the claims of the sheepmen from that section of the state. The last order, they say, was the breaking straw."

"When they appeared before the state convention, December 31, many of the Sanpete wool growers said if the order went into effect they would have to go out of business, assertions being made by many that they had already been compelled to reduce their flocks from 700 to 200. A still further reduction of 17 per cent, they said, meant disaster. Sheep men on the Karibab and St. George reserves also complained that they were being forced to the wall. Some of the sheepmen from that part of the state claimed that their flocks have been reduced from 150,000 to 5,000, with still further reductions in sight."

On the showing made to the convention by these sheepmen, a committee composed of E. H. Callister, president of the Utah Wool Growers' association; W. D. Candland, chairman of the board of land commissioners, and L. R. Anderson, chairman of the state board of sheep commissioners, was appointed to confer with Chief Forester Graves. After the subject was thoroughly considered, an agreement was reached by which the chief forester agreed to suspend the order for one year, which means that the Utah sheepmen will be allowed to graze the same number of sheep as formerly on the forest reserves.

ROMAN VILLA IS UNEARTHED

Architectural Specimens Found in Ancient Town, Similar in Style to Those of Pompeii.

Berlin.—Excavations which have been carried on by Professor Gnir at Pola have led to the discovery of a fine specimen of a Roman villa, similar in style to those of Pompeii. The walls of the peristyle are in part still standing to a height of over ten feet, and are decorated with paintings in the so-called architectural style. In the middle of an ornamental mosaic floor is a medallion portraying two peacocks on the edge of a fountain basin; another mosaic floor represents a dog chasing a hare. This is the finest specimen of domestic Roman architecture so far discovered at Pola, but this Italian city, now the Austrian Portsmouth, has always been well known to archaeologists by reason of its fine amphitheater and the complete, though small, Roman temple, which stands in the middle of the town.

CHURCH'S INCOME IS \$415,000

New York.—The annual report of the Grace Episcopal church shows that it ranks among the richest parishes in the world. The corporation has property worth more than \$4,000,000 and income-producing endowment funds to the value of nearly \$2,000,000, which produce an annual income of \$415,000.

WANTS BILL OF 1779 CASHED

Danville, Ill.—Thomas A. Hudson of this city has sent to the treasury department at Washington for redemption a bill which was authorized by the Continental Congress and which was printed in 1779. The bill calls for \$60 of Spanish mintage.

WATERS OF PLAINS

Underground Rivers Are Source of Supply in Texas.

Interesting Fact Developed by Dynamic Blast While Driving Well Near Plainview—First Authentic Revelation.

Plainview, Tex.—By accident a matter of great interest and concern in connection with the water situation on the plains has just been cleared up near here. While drilling a well on E. Dowden's place, five miles west of Plainview, the driller struck a big boulder in the 14-inch hole a few feet below the bottom of the dug pit. To get this boulder out of the way it became necessary to put in a heavy dynamite blast. As a result of this blast a large cavity was made in the drilled hole, and as the water cleared within a remarkably short time after the blast, Mr. Dowden decided to make an investigation. With mirrors properly arranged he managed to get an excellent focus on the cavity made by the blast, and to his amazement saw that the water was rushing like a rivulet around the shattered boulder, which had been encountered in the second vein of water. For some time there has been much argument and speculation as to whether the great underground water supply here was a flow or an underground lake. The Dowden discovery certainly tends to substantiate the flow theory. This is the first authentic revelation along the line, and will be followed by more thorough investigation. The water conditions on the plains, and particularly in this immediate section, certainly affords a great field for scientific investigation, practical study and general interest.

The first vein of water here is found at a depth varying from 25 to 40 feet depth, to a great extent, depending upon topography. The first vein of water doesn't receive much consideration here, but in most countries it would be considered a bonanza. It is the vein, however, from which most of the windmill supply water has so far been obtained, but few of the old-time wells going below it, and it has never yet been exhausted.

The second vein is found at a uniform depth of 25 feet below the first, and no kind of pump has so far exhausted its supply, but the jumbo vein is found at a depth ranging from 100 to 150 feet. And by reason of common but erroneous phraseology many people draw wrong conclusions as to the depth of wells now being put down for irrigation purposes. A man speaking of a well here, perhaps his own, will say that it is 100 or 150 feet to water, as the case may be when he really means it is that deep to the third, or jumbo vein, and as a result of this error the impression is going about the country that it is that depth to the water. If that were true it would make irrigation here impractical, but it is seriously erroneous.

The first vein of water rises about 3 feet, which in a well 25 feet would bring the water to within 22 feet of the surface. When the second vein is struck the water generally rises another foot or two, and this is maintained when the third vein is struck. Take a well, for instance that is 150 feet deep, which is a little above the general average, it would be 25 feet or thereabouts, to the first vein and 95 to the second, and there would be 104 feet of water in the well, standing within 21 feet of the surface, and this is a reasonably fair average upon which the water situation here may be based and calculated.

FAVORS BUILDINGS OF GOLD

Suggestion Is Made by Ambassador to Great Britain, Whitehall Reid, for Frisco Fair.

San Francisco.—At a banquet the other night 500 prominent citizens of San Francisco celebrated the winning of the Panama exposition by this city. The gathering cheered, more than any other, the toast, "New Orleans," and joined in singing "Dixie" as a tribute to San Francisco's rival.

Whitehall Reid, ambassador to Great Britain, was among the speakers.

"The greatest successes in this world often have been made through a name, a sobriquet, as it were," he said.

"My suggestion is that our exposition be called 'The Golden Gate in the Golden State,' and that in the creation and finishing of our great buildings they all be colored the golden color, that the roofs and prominent ornamental points be covered with gold leaf.

"I want to suggest that the administration building be decorated with polished gold, be built as the central point—an effective representative of our idea—and that the principal statuary and ornamentations shall be in remembrance of the old pioneers of our state."

HELD MEETING BY TELEPHONE

Rochester, N. Y.—By an arrangement of telephones, in which each man at the table used an operator's receiver, the Buffalo and Rochester Ad clubs, each in its own city, held a joint session, with luncheon, the other day.

Presidents of the clubs and other speakers made addresses, songs were sung, and two advertising experts, one at each end of the 69-mile wire, made addresses alternately, and all was heard by both bodies, as the doings at one end were transmitted to each individual at the other.

FOUR-TOED HORSE IS FOUND

Philadelphia Scientist Makes What Is Believed to Be Important Discovery in Wyoming.

Philadelphia.—Joy over the finding of the skeleton of a four-toed horse believed to represent the very earliest American stage in the evolution of the equine race, pervaded the American Museum of Natural history.

The discovery is the last word in the important researches in which the institution has led the scientific world, and the descent of the horse is now traced down to the hypothetical five-toed animal, from which it is believed that it sprang. If it should be found that there is a rudimentary bone or splint in the feet of the skeleton which has been unearthed, the find will be of still greater importance.

The museum authorities received a letter from their expedition in charge of Walter Granger, telling of the finding of the fossil steed in Wataash, or lower Eocene formation of the Big Horn valley, in Wyoming, being the first complete skeleton of a horse which that formation has ever yielded. The bones have been uncovered sufficiently to show the four toes on the forefeet, which are the marks of the species. The animal seems to have been about the size of the fox terrier. He is one the less, in the opinion of the scientists, the progenitor of the breed from which came such marvels as Syonby, slight of frame and swift of limb, and of the ponderous Percheron.

Instructions have been given to have the precious skeleton prepared as quickly as scientific accuracy will permit, and it is expected that before the close of the winter it will be on public view. The museum began the assembling of its fossil horse under the direction of Prof. Henry F. Osborn, now its president, and has today the largest collection of the kind on the globe.

DEPOT WAS HER FERRY BOAT

Iowa Woman Finds Trip From Oakland to San Francisco Takes Much Time—Put Straight.

Oakland, Cal.—Mrs. Millicent Kidd of Keokuk, Ia., arrived at the Oakland mole on an overland train, expecting to be met by relatives with whom she is visiting in San Francisco. Failing to meet them, Mrs. Kidd followed the crowd of weary and confused travelers into the ladies' waiting room at the pier.

Weary from her long transcontinental journey, Mrs. Kidd evidently did not notice that her traveling companions left the waiting room and that others were taking their places.

After sitting nervously in the waiting room for more than an hour the woman stopped Depot Master Wagner, who was passing through the waiting room.

"It's a long, tiresome trip, isn't it?" she said. "When are we ever going to get to San Francisco?"

"Get to San Francisco?" asked Wagner, puzzled.

"Well," said Mrs. Kidd, "I've been sitting in this ferry boat for at least an hour, and it seems to me we ought to be getting there pretty soon."

Wagner, who is accustomed to the troubles of travelers at the pier, took charge of the confused lady until the arrival of the next ferry boat, when he escorted her to a seat on the upper deck.

TO LECTURE ON AERONAUTICS

Eleven German Universities and Technical Institution to Conduct Summer Studies.

Berlin.—It is unofficially announced that not less than seven German universities and technical schools will institute lectures on aeronautics during the summer half year. Special attention will be given to technical problems connected with the flying machine, its structural principles and practical management.

Lectures will be given at Berlin, Breslau, Giessen, Goettingen and Strassburg universities, and at the technical institutes in Charlottenburg, Aachen, Brunswick, Danzig, Stuttgart and Munich. Two professors will deliver each course of lectures at Charlottenburg and Danzig and three at Munich.

At Charlottenburg Maj. Parsserval, the inventor of the first German semi-rigid airship, will give one of the aeronautical courses, while at Strassburg the lecturer will be Prof. Hergesseil, president of the International Aeronautical commission, and himself a practical aeronaut, who some years ago conducted the German studies of the higher atmosphere by means of self-registering balloons.

PINE IS 10,000 YEARS OLD

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Ninety-foot deep "entry" in a local gypsum mine has given up to miners fully a cord of hard wood which local scientific investigators pronounce to be pine from vegetation on the earth 10,000 years ago. Buried at that time by an immense glacial drift a mile thick, which swept down upon ancient Iowa and buried all vegetable life. These Fort Dodge men say it was with considerable awe, which the miners did not feel, that they walked, far beneath the earth's surface, on prehistoric ground.

DISPUTES OVER HARMON SKIRT

Paris.—A war of words is raging over the harm skirt from a hygienic point of view. Dr. Berg is of the opinion that it is health giving, while President De Hove of the Academy of Medicine gravely asserts it is contrary to anatomy.

BASEBALL IN JAPAN

Trip of University of Chicago Team Described.

Mainichi Denpo Predicts Pastime Will Become National Game in Mikado's Kingdom and Promote Better Feeling.

Chicago.—"Honorable baseball, of all games in the world the most refined, the most highly organized and the most active," is to become the national game of Japan.

Daily newspapers of the island empire, commenting with enthusiasm upon the recent visit of the University of Chicago baseball team, declare this, and then go so far as to predict that the mikado and Uncle Sam, hands clasped as fellow-fans, will never, never utter a harsh word except, perhaps, at the umpire.

The Mainichi Denpo, according to a translation sent to President Harry Pratt Judson, of the University of Chicago, by Montgomery Schuyler, charge d'affaires at Tokyo, and published in the current University of Chicago Magazine, had the following to say on the subject:

"The American people's own estimate of baseball may not be quite unreasonable if we take into consideration the fact that of all foreign games adopted by our students baseball is the most popular and attracts the largest number of spectators, and that several international matches have been held. If baseball makes progress at this rate in this country, and if we do not have any new international game, then baseball will become the national game, as it is in America.

"Without reference to warship teams or professional teams, the contract of American and Japanese teams will, besides promoting the game itself, contribute much to a better understanding between the two nations.

"The University of Chicago team now visiting this country consists of students of good moral standing and excellent scholarship. They are real American gentlemen whose amiability is an object lesson to our students. We have been told that in the principal American colleges students of inferior scholarship can not join baseball team no matter how good players they may be. Following this example, our schools have adopted a rule whereby those who can not become members of the representative school teams. It will thus be seen that the evils that the enlightened public feared might attend the game of baseball have been prevented.

"If baseball matches can be held by Japanese and American students who cross the ocean, and if thus the students of the two countries cultivate friendship, then international baseball matches between Japanese and American students can no longer be regarded as sport pure and simple.

"We hope that baseball in this country will make sound progress among our students and that we may be able to have more international matches. It is natural to expect in this connection that the graduates of various schools will make it easier to have international matches. America will feel proud if one of her national games becomes an international game, in which the Japanese nation alone can take part. If our people intend to make baseball an international game, the American people will extend to us their most cordial support."

The Japanese newspaper paid a glowing tribute to the exemplary and sportsmanlike behavior of the Chicago students.

"In moments of excitement," it said, "every person is liable to lose control of his temper, and especially is this the case the world over with young men. But in many occasions of thrilling excitement and close contests the Chicago team always maintained calm, gentlemanly attitudes. Not a word of indecent language came out of their lips.

"In the United States, the east claims almost a monopoly of politeness and refinement. The west is generally considered as rough and unrefined. But from this west we had the pleasure and satisfaction of welcoming here a baseball team most exemplary not only in the skill of the art, but also in their conduct on the field.

"They have given us very useful lessons in many ways, and especially to our youths, who rank behind nobody in their tendency to get excited, the Chicago team and their behavior throughout the seven games on the Waseda field stand out very prominently as a model of conduct, and as we record this fact we are simply echoing the unanimous impressions of the tens of thousands who witnessed every match on the Waseda ground.

"We believe and expect that the Osaka also the same thing will be placed to their record, and such happy impressions left behind will doubtless go a long way in keeping up the traditional friendship now happily existing between the United States and our country. It may be said of the Chicago team that they have done a considerable service in the international relations of the country they represent and the country of their visit."

SLEEPING SICKNESS IN POND

London.—A disease long infecting goldfish kept in a pond at Ectree has been established as sleeping sickness, Miss Robinson, who has investigated the matter, has communicated to the Royal Society the discovery that leeches carry the disease to fish as mosquitoes do to animals.

TELLS OF EVENTS 870 B. C.

Ancient Hebrew Chronicles Have Been Found in Palestine by Prof. George A. Reisner.

New York.—After spending the last six years excavating among the ancient ruins in Egypt and Palestine, Prof. George A. Reisner, assistant professor of Egyptology at Harvard university, has returned to America with his wife and little daughter.

Professor Reisner was assisted in his work by C. S. Bishop, an architect, and Prof. O. Bates, an archaeologist. His return to New York marks the close of 14 years' work in Egypt.

Last year Professor Reisner carried on extensive excavations among the pyramids and was rewarded by the discovery of nine almost perfect examples of statuary of the fourth dynasty. They were portrait statues of King Mycerinos, in whose reign the third pyramid of Giza was built.

"These statues are of alabaster and black slate," said Professor Reisner. "They are splendid examples of portrait statuary and more perfect, I should say, than a great number of modern attempts along these lines. Four of them are at present in the Boston museum and the remaining five are in the museum at Cairo."

Probably the most important discoveries made by Professor Reisner and his party, according to his valuation, are those of ancient Hebrew writings, contemporaneous with the era of Ahab, about 870 B. C., which contain references found in the Bible. These were discovered in excavations made late in 1910 at Samaria in Palestine, which was the capital of the northern kingdom of Israel.

PUT FALSE RIBS ON HORSE

Steed Used to Play Role of Rosinante Takes on Altogether Too Much Adipose Tissue.

Paris.—The managers of the Gayety theater have found themselves in a dilemma by the persistency with which a horse continues to put on flesh. The horse at one time was a candidate for the ax, but fate was kind. The managers of the Gayety were about to stage Massenet's new opera "Don Quixote" and they cast about for a horse that could play the role of Rosinante, the hero's charger.

Paris was ransacked for an animal lean and miserable looking enough, and finally they found a worn out and decrepit steed. He duly made his first appearance in the part and was a great success. But the actresses of the Gayety, letting their pity get the better of their discretion, offered the horse food, which he greedily devoured in such quantities and to such good purpose that, to the consternation of the managers, he gradually grew fatter and fatter until he became altogether too sleek and robust for their purpose.

They were in despair, being loath to discard the animal, for he was a good actor. Finally they mastered the difficulty by painting false ribs on the animal's hide to give him the necessary appearance of sorrowful emaciation.

TO EXPLORE POLAR REGIONS

Rudolph Francke Plans Expedition to Push into Arctic to Study Mysteries of Sea.

New York.—An exploring expedition to the polar regions, the first since the return of Peary and Cook will leave this summer under Rudolph Francke who has accompanied nearly a dozen previous expeditions in various capacities. Francke is now in this city purchasing part of his outfit and making various arrangements.

He proposes to lead a party of several scientists and Eskimos from Etah across Elsmere land, then to Bradley Land, and if conditions are favorable, to push over the ice northward. The first stages of the journey will be made in the auxiliary schooner Polar Star, which is being built at Delfsiel in Holland.

The vessel is to cost \$65,000, is of wood and has steel frames of extraordinary strength. The keel was laid last August and by June next should be ready to start on its adventurous journey.

The expedition is to start from Hamburg. Francke's primary purpose is to study the currents and other mysteries of the Polar sea.

PECULIAR LANGUAGE DISCOVERED

Portland, Ore.—Prof. Lee Frachtenburg of the Smithsonian institution at Washington, who has just completed a study of the Alsea tribe of Indians in Lincoln county and the Umpqua in Curry county, says the Alseas have a language distinct from all other of the 87 basic tongues of the American Indians. He says it is one of the 13 known languages using the gender in the verb—that is, the same action by a man and a female is designated by a different term. This peculiarity is shared by certain inhabitants of northern Asia, those of a small section of southern Asia and by the Kamris of South Africa.

OWNS SCOTT'S PHANTOM

London.—A phantom which once belonged to Sir Walter Scott is now the property of W. J. Sage, Briton. It was in this coach that Sir Walter rode when he received King George IV. in Edinburgh in 1818 and used when hiding in the district of Abbotsford. The carriage bears a brass plate on which is engraved:

"This pony phantom formerly belonged to Sir Walter Scott, Bart., of Abbotsford."