

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE

Preparations for the Coronation Already Under Way.

London to Be "At Home" to the People of the British Realm—Carnival Parade From Hyde Park to Crystal Palace.

London.—One of the most spectacular events open to tourists in London during the coronation season will be the "Festival of Empire" at the Crystal Palace.

Arrangements are completed for a series of grand empire carnivals. The city of London corporation has voted £200 (\$1,000) for the construction of a car symbolic of the life of the capital of the empire.

During the coronation period there will be a carnival parade from Hyde Park to the Crystal Palace. In addition to the fifty carnival cars—Nice has but fifteen—there will be mounted cavalcades and thousands of people in fancy dress.

Rapid progress is being made with the construction of the "All Red Route," the mile and a half of electric railway which will give visitors a comprehensive review of the British empire at work and play.

The exhibits in the various government buildings will include thirty tableaux of "The Romance of Empire." These will illustrate what the British settlers had to contend with in the early days and how the history of the overseas dominions has been made.

The all-British exhibition of arts and industries, to be held in the Crystal Palace itself, which is being rearranged and decorated for the purpose, will make a special feature of machinery in motion.

The Duke of Marlborough is sending from Blenheim Palace a priceless gallery of paintings which relate to the history of the empire and portraits of men who have helped to make that history.

Mr. Frank Lascelles, the master of the festival, explained that on this occasion "a great scheme will be given by the people of London, the mother city of the empire, to her sons and daughters and grandsons and granddaughters."

"A sum of more than \$250,000 (\$1,250,000) is being spent," Mr. Lascelles continued, "in order that the palace and grounds may be made worthy of the occasion. In the 200 acres of ground will be seen exact replicas, two-thirds the actual size, of the parliament buildings of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland and India.

There will also be camps for boy scouts from all parts of the empire; empire sports, under the presidency of Lord Desborough; a play, "Tilwatha," by Iroquois Indians from Canada; battles of sewers and carnivals; and, lastly, a series of scenes in the great amphitheater, which Sir Anton Webb has designed, of the history of London. Under the presidency of Princess Louise, the performers already enrolled throughout London to take part in the representations of the city's history number 13,000."

Emigrants Prove Ungrateful. London.—The members of the emigration subcommittee of the Birmingham distress committee report that they experience difficulty in securing repayment of the amounts advanced to emigrants, although many of the persons assisted are now well able to repay. Since 1906 the committee have expended \$10,000 in assisting emigration, and the repayments amount to \$100 only. In each case the emigrant had entered into a bond to repay the loan.

Alaska to Show Farm Products. Seattle, Wash.—Alaska farmers have been notified that space has been allotted for their farm products at an agricultural show to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, next fall, and an effort will be made to astonish those who consider Alaska a region of perpetual snow and ice.

APPEAL OF "KISS-NOT" CLUB

Cincinnati Woman Issues Call for More Members in Fight Against Tuberculosis.

Cincinnati.—Come along! Join the W. H. O. It's easy. All you have to do is to sign a pledge that you'll never kiss any one on the lips.

This W. H. O.—World's Health Organization—has a worthy object, and its president, Mrs. I. Rechlin, has just issued another appeal for more members. Here it is:

"Once upon a time there was a contest among diseases—the one that could prove he gave the most victims to death was to have first place. Can you guess what disease came out ahead? When infection stalks forth in the guise of affection, civilized, affectionate, kissing human beings do not realize it is a wolf in sheep's clothing. The beginning of consumption is never known, but the end is heralded in unmistakable signs. Doctors have declared over and over again that kissing is one of the most direct methods of disseminating the disease.

"Kissing friends in greeting and parting, kissing the baby by well meaning but infected relatives are the means of spreading consumption faster than any known scientific remedy can check it.

"Why not stop kissing? It is a time honored custom, and one person cannot stop it. It is only in unity that sufficient strength can be gained to convince the civilized world that kissing is pernicious and unhealthful.

"A club has been organized for the express purpose of discouraging kissing. The name of the club is the 'World's Health Organization.' The initials are W. H. O. It has been estimated that one person in every seven is infected with consumption.

"Who offers to greet you with a kiss? Is it an infected person? 'Who wants to kiss the little folk? Is it an infected person? 'You may not be able to answer these questions, but you can join the W. H. O. and protect yourself from your friends.

"If you have the welfare of your country at stake; if you prize your own health; if you care for the health of your relatives; if you have seen a loved one weakened and fatigued by consumption; if you want to help to protect the babies; if you want to do the world a little good before you die, join the W. H. O.

"Sign the pledge and get your friends to sign it. Band in your names. We want to boast of having the largest and healthiest club in the world. There are no dues necessary to join the club; all who work for it are doing it for the cause of humanity."

HIGH PRICE FOR RARE BYRON First Edition of His "Poems on Several Occasions" Sold for \$425, Setting Record.

New York.—A copy of a Lord Byron rarity, the first edition of his "Poems on Several Occasions," published at Newark, England, in 1807, brought \$425 at Anderson's auction rooms in the sale of the library of Judge Jacob Klein, of St. Louis. It is said to be the first copy ever offered at public auction in this country. It was owned by Col. E. G. Hibbert of England, and brought \$250 in 1902 at the sale of his library at Sotheby's.

The highest price for the book is \$646 for a copy sold in London in December, 1901, but that contained a presentation inscription from Lord Byron and three autograph stanzas on the fly leaf. Only 105 copies of this first edition were printed, being distributed by Lord Byron among his friends.

For the Klein copy of the first edition of Byron's "Hours of Idleness," published at Newark, England, in 1807, \$81 was paid. Other items of interest were: First edition of Gilbert A. A. Beckett's "Comic History of England," in the original paper, \$50; presentation copy from the author of a first edition of Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Out of His Head: a Romance," \$15; first edition of Matthew Arnold's "Empedocles on Stina," author's presentation copy, \$27.50; the original autograph manuscript of Walter Besant's novel "Andromeda," 401 pages, signed and in binding, \$87.50; John Major's edition of Walton and Cotton's "Compleat Angler," London, 1824, \$140, and the "Private Journals of Aaron Burr," \$70.

PLAN ALL TO WEAR KILTIES New York Organization Formed to Encourage Use of Scots' Costumes and Bagpipe Music.

New York.—An organization just incorporated here urges the wearing in America of the highland costume and proposes to perpetuate and encourage the wearing in America of the highland costume, to foster recollections of Scottish pipe music, literature and traditions and to unite Scotsmen and their descendants. The members promise, in a preliminary statement, to do everything they can to see that the highland costume is in more general use on the streets of New York this summer than it was a year ago.

Girls No Longer Blush. Boston.—Another phase of "Things aren't like they used to be," is developed by Rev. Dr. Herbert S. Johnson in his assertion that the girls don't blush any more. Self-possession is blamed by the pastor for the disappearance of this interesting feminine attribute.

FIND ANCIENT RUINS

Clay Diggers Unearth Steps of Temple of Sacrifice.

Discovery of Aztec Temple, Antedating Invasion of Mexico by Spanish Under Hernando Cortez, by Possibly Centuries.

San Antonio, Texas.—If Indian clay diggers and potters are to be believed mysterious lights at night, and strange sounds during the day, at a site near San Miguel Amastla have led to the discovery of an Aztec temple antedating the invasion of Mexico by the Spanish under Hernando Cortez by possibly centuries. Since time immemorial the Indians in the vicinity have claimed that both the lights and the noise had been observed by many and it has been impossible to get any of them to approach the scene of the alleged phenomenon—a mound located to one side of a narrow lane leading from the Atzacapotzalco-Santiago Ahuizotl road to the village of San Miguel. Recently, however, some of them were induced to dig clay near the base of the mound and in the progress of their work they came across the steps of a teocalli, one of the pyramid temples of the Aztecs.

When first found the ruins were thought to be those of an old ranch house or granary, but soon unmistakable signs of their prehistoric character were met. So far little excavation work has been done. Above the temple, says the Mexican Daily Record, early Spanish farmers had erected a low circular wall, the inclosure being used for the thrashing of grain. This wall was torn down a few weeks ago and under it and at the base of the temple wall were found old statues, broken pottery, ashes and bones thought to originate with human sacrifices made to appease the wrath of Huitzilopochtli, the great god of the Aztec system of religion. At a depth of ten feet below the present soil surface a cement floor was found and under it more Aztec statues, pottery and human bones. Here also the remains of an older wall were discovered.

In view of the fact that the base of the temple is ten feet below the present surface of the ground, there is little doubt that the structure is a very old one. Possibly the surface of the mound represents the platform of the teocalli. The fact that ashes and bones were found on it is ample proof that such is the case. The Mexican teocalli, or temple, was a pyramid of earth faced with stone, and on its summit stood the sacrificial stone on which the victims were killed by having their hearts torn from their living bodies, certain portions of the body being then made burnt offerings to the deity to whom the temple was dedicated. The remainder of the corpse was then thrown down the steep sides of the teocalli and left there.

A feature of the temple at San Miguel is that around its present base grows a druidlike circle of large trees. In its vicinity are many other mounds, mostly small, and it is therefore quite possible that here at one time stood an Aztec city. Clay diggers and potters living near by have found tremendous quantities of small stone idols, jade beads, earthenware with Aztec decorations and Italian knives, such as used by priests in opening the breasts of the victims of their creed. According to present calculations, Aztec civilization in Mexico is not over 700 years old, but it would seem that this period will have to be added to considerably, for the reason that it must have taken centuries to bury the structure at San Miguel Amastla.

"WOODLEA" AS COUNTRY CLUB

Millions Plan to Utilize Magnificent Shepard Estate at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson.

New York.—The formation of a beautiful Sleepy Hollow Country club on "Woodlea," the property at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson lately owned by Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard, has been proposed. On the advisory committee appointed to complete plans for transforming the valuable estate into a magnificent country club are John Jacob Astor, William Byer, Edward W. Hardin, William Rockefeller, Lispenard Stewart, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Frank A. Vanderbilt.

In addition to the splendid facilities in the house and on the estate at the present time, the club proposes to complete the grounds with a series of tennis courts and an 18-hole golf course. The dining room of the club house will accommodate 200 people. The large garage attached is capable of housing 200 automobiles. The land is laid out in Italian gardens, lawns and terraces, covering about 20 acres.

The maximum membership has been placed at 1,000 and the expense for the maintenance of the club estimated at \$75,000 a year.

"Woodlea" is 20 miles from the heart of New York and express trains will be able to carry a club member in 20 minutes from the turmoil of the city to its peaceful surroundings.

381 Come to U. S. Farms. New York.—A party of Dutch and Belgian farmers, with their wives and children, 361 in all, arrived in New York the other day en route to Minnesota to take up farming. They arrived on the steamship Kroonland.

IRON MINES ARE UNEARTHED

Site of Old Junk Yard Yields Wealth to All Those Who Are Willing to Work Hard.

Chicago.—There is a mining camp in the heart of the West side. It is a real camp, that grew in the same sporadic way as the old western Eldorado. It began with a discovery of valuable metal and a rush to uncover mineral wealth. There was claim jumping and anarchy, followed by the establishment of a crude government to protect the claimholders. The camp is located in a large vacant lot at West Taylor and Jefferson streets.

It all began a week ago, when a young citizen of the neighborhood uncovered a quantity of old scrap iron while digging on the lot. This he took to a junk dealer and was soon exhibiting a bright silver quarter among his playmates.

The story of wealth spread and within a few minutes the lot was covered with children of all ages, industriously panning out the iron. The pennies, nickels and dimes brought home at the end of the first day's work caused the older relatives of the children to take notice, and the next day there were scores of adults on the ground, with pickaxes and wheelbarrows.

The "pay dirt" is on a lot which was covered for years with gigantic piles of junk, which was recently removed. The weight of the piles forced smaller pieces down into the soil, and these are now being recovered by the hundredweight.

When the first mines were opened the discovery of quantities of copper and large pieces of iron which netted the finder \$7 for a day's work caused the news of the underground wealth to spread over a wider circle, and soon there were more claimants than claims.

A few fights followed, and the original discoverers saw that something must be done or they would lose the fruits of their finds.

Their remedy was the effective one of the primitive western camps. When the next claim jumper tried to drive out a holder he was beaten down by a score of neighbor miners. That ended all trouble, and now the camp is a scene of peaceful industry for twelve hours every day.

SURGEON IS FRIEND OF POOR

Duca di Brambilla Has Been Welding Knife in Italian Hospital Many Weeks Without Fee.

New York.—Not until the other day did many of the poor Italians who have been going for treatment to the Italian hospital in West Houston street know that the surgeon who has been operating on them skillfully and never asking a fee was no other than Cavaliere Giacomo Rostelli Carminati, Duca di Brambilla, a noted Italian army surgeon. The duke, or Doctor Carminati, as he prefers to be known, comes from one of the oldest families in the Italian nobility.

The surgeon came here about six weeks ago to study American methods of surgery, which he much admires, and went to the Italian hospital. There he registered simply as Doctor Carminati, but it soon became known to the hospital staff that he was the Duca di Brambilla.

Doctor Carminati is only thirty-six years old, but he has become recognized as one of the leading surgeons of Italy. As an army surgeon he was decorated at the end of the disastrous Abyssinian campaign. During the campaign he was wounded twelve times in action. At the battle of Adua, when the tribesmen of Menelik routed the Italians, Doctor Carminati was one of a detachment of 350 men, under General Ellena, which was surrounded by 5,000 Abyssinian warriors.

Outnumbered as he was, General Ellena ordered his little force to retreat. He was shot by the surgeon, and the detachment cut its way through the enemy's line, getting through with only 18 men alive out of 350.

The surgeon has large estates near Florence, and was graduated from the University of Pisa. He is now at the Hotel Majestic, with his friend, Count Bossano, a concert basso. He will return to Italy at the end of May.

Mink Farm Fad. Libby, Mont.—A. R. Gibson of Libby is making arrangements to start a mink farm, the stock for which he will purchase from trappers in this locality. Mr. Gibson owns a ranch a short distance west of town, a portion of which he intends to use in raising the animals.

He has proved by experiments, he says, that mink may be successfully propagated in captivity, and as the fur from the animals has reached quite a high price with no prospects of ever going lower, Mr. Gibson figures that the time is ripe to engage in the business of raising them.

As many of the animals are caught every year in Lincoln county by trappers, catching of a few of them alive would not be a difficult proposition.

\$15,000,000 Is India Census. Calcutta.—The final provisional census returns give the total population of India as \$15,000,000, an increase of 20,500,000 as compared with 1901.

BIG MASONIC TEMPLE

Magnificent Structure to Be Eulit in Chicago.

Work on Great Building, to Cost \$400,000, to Begin May 1—Auditorium to Have Seating Capacity of 4,500.

Chicago.—More beautiful than any Masonic temple in the country, or in the world, for that matter, will be the building that the Shrine of Medinah Temple will dedicate to the uses of the craft in Chicago at Ohio, Cass and Ontario streets, it is declared.

Plans for the structure already are well under way. Building operations will begin by the first of May. Early in April, 1912, the dedication will take place.

When completed the building will represent an outlay of \$400,000, which is more money than the far-famed New theater of New York cost its millionaire founders. Of course, in the case of the Medinah temple, the cost of the land was a comparatively small item compared with the extensive New theater property that borders on Central Park West in New York.

The Lambert Tree property, on which the new Medinah Temple is to stand, runs 106 feet on Ohio, 218 on Cass and 150 feet on Ontario, situated directly behind the Studio building, which fronts on State street.

Messrs. Huehl and Schmitt are the architects for the new building, and Mr. Huehl, with a large staff of assistants, is personally at work on the drawings. The first floor, underneath the auditorium, will be occupied by the banquet rooms. The auditorium proper will be in the form of a great theater, seating over 4,500 people, a capacity as large as the Auditorium theater before the recent alterations. There will be three tiers, the first floor seating 1,280, the balcony will have a capacity of 1,672, and the gallery will hold 1,550 persons. Then there will be numerous boxes besides.

There will be large parlors, candidates' rooms, rooms for the caretaker, for the Arab patrol and for the bands, in the two wings on each side of the stage. A magnificent new organ is to be a part of the equipment.

While it has been definitely settled that the style of architecture shall be Turkish, it has not been finally determined of what material the building shall be constructed. Mr. Huehl said he hoped to be able to use terra cotta and brick. In Turkey, however, they use for their elaborate effects a red freestone which they can cut almost like butter, and so get the most ornate decorative results with little cost. There, too, the climate is not quite as strenuous as it is here, and the flight of time does not leave upon buildings such perceptible damage. Another important consideration is the fact that to get the same decorative effect with terra cotta the expense in this country would be enormous.

"I would be more like engraving than sculpture work," said Mr. Huehl, "and the men who do this work charge seven dollars a day."

Arrangements have been almost completed for the sale of the present temple to Oriental Consistory when the Shrine of Medinah temple move into their new home. Members of Medinah temple bewail the fact that they have to leave their present building, which has always been very much admired. The move was a necessity, however, since they have quite outgrown their present quarters, and it is barely possible to get their members into the building, much less into the auditorium, on any special occasion. There are 9,000 members of Medinah temple living today. They are scattered all over the world, but 6,000 of them live in Cook county, and their present hall holds barely 1,100 persons.

COOKS ARE ALL GRADUATES

New Jersey Club Women Are Interested in Movement to Solve Servant Girl Problem.

Montclair, N. J.—Club women from all parts of New Jersey are interested in a state-wide movement started by the New Jersey Women's Progressive league to solve the servant-girl problem. The plan would provide better servants by establishing training and cooking schools in the cities of the state. The students will be taught every branch of housework.

Organization of classes for practical instruction to housewives also is planned.

Under the proposed system servants will receive diplomas. The curriculum will provide the following classes: Special butlers' and waitresses' course; cook's practical classes, early fall course in pickling and preserving, chafing-dish course, camp cooking course, lectures on the individual consumption of food, purchasing and kitchen bookkeeping.

Kaiser Makes Bricks. Berlin.—The emperor's brick factory at Cadman is so successful that an extension of the premises is necessary to cope with the growing business. The prosperity of the establishment is due primarily to the emperor's own keen interest and activities.

\$200,000 Horse Is Dead. New York.—From Paris comes the news that Flying Fox, the great race horse which Edmond Blanc purchased some years ago for \$200,000, is dead. He won \$130,000 in purses on the French turf alone.

SHEEP GLAND INSANITY CURE

Thyroid Substance Taken From Animal Relieves Patient Treated in Edinburgh Asylum.

London.—Remarkable instances of the cure of insanity are given by Dr. George M. Robertson, physician superintendent of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, in his annual report, published in the Scotsman. "Among the recoveries during 1910," says Dr. Robertson, "a series of three cases of a most instructive kind shows the progress that science is slowly but surely making. Two at least of these cases would have been deemed incurable 20 years ago.

"The first patient suffered from the insanity of myxoedema, a disease due to the defective secretion of a gland in the neck, called the thyroid. Owing to the absence of this secretion from her blood, in a few weeks' time the whole body increased in bulk and the movements became slow, the expression of face changed completely, and even the tone of voice altered in character. She became childish in mind, expressed silly delusions and heard imaginary voices.

"The patient was given tablets prepared from the thyroid gland of the sheep, and in a week she was transformed from a misshapen, stupid object into a bright and pleasant-featured woman—her natural self, and quite as unrecognizable as the creature of a week before.

"A few centuries ago these kaleidoscopic changes would have been put down to magic, the spell of an off-od wizard transforming her body and soul and a counter-charm restoring her original shape and personality. Today every medical man knows the secret, and people have ceased to be astonished at such things. Nevertheless it was a miracle of science.

"The second case of insanity was due to an excess of the secretion of the thyroid in the blood. This tends to produce great nervousness and excitability and many other symptoms, such as palpitation. There is a theory, not yet established, that excess of thyroid secretion is neutralized by a substance in the blood. In this case, according to the theory, there was not sufficient of this substance to neutralize the great excess, so she was supplied for this purpose with serum from a goat whose thyroid gland had been removed. In this serum none of this special substance had been used up, there being no secretion present, and apparently as the result of this treatment the patient recovered."

Dr. Robertson adds: "A feature of the research work recently done in our laboratories is the wave of optimism it has produced."

PULP WOOD FROM WASTE

Professor Frankforter of University of Minnesota Makes Discovery of Importance.

St. Paul, Minn.—Prof. George B. Frankforter, dean of the College of Chemistry of the Minnesota State university, has announced the details of a discovery made by him by which, he declares, through the utilization of waste wood and sawdust the United States will produce one hundred times more pulp wood than was believed possible.

"It means," he says, "that every cord of fir lumber will yield \$10 profit on by-products alone, and that the greater part of the 60 per cent of a tree now wasted will be turned into dollars and cents."

Professor Frankforter predicts that huge plants will be built as the result of his discovery and that the new industry will assume proportions of great magnitude.

C. A. Smith, of the C. A. Smith Timber company, is interested with Professor Frankforter in the process. So convinced is he of the enormous commercial value of the discovery that an experimental plant is now being constructed, and a mammoth plant is already planned, to be erected in the far west.

Doctor Frankforter has experimented on his processes for twelve years. The developed process consists in taking small pieces of waste wood or sawdust, laying them on a steel incline over a furnace, and subjecting them to a chemical process of distillation. Carbon disulphide or gasoline is poured over the sawdust, dissolving the turpentine and resin, which pass off as gases into a coil of pipes leading to a tank. The process is similar to the distillation of sugar. The wood pulp remains, free from pitch and suitable for the manufacture of paper. The present method of distillation leaves the pulp in the form of charcoal.

Old Frigates May Be Target. New York.—The fate of the famous old frigate Portsmouth, lying at the navy yard here, will be decided within a few days, after the secretary of the navy has weighed the report of department experts who have just completed an inspection of the historic vessel. If she is pronounced unfit for further service as a training ship for naval reserves she probably will be used for target practice.

Gold Output Is Doubled. Bulawayo.—At the annual meeting of the chamber of mines the president predicted that five years hence there would be \$0,000 natives employed in the Rhodesian gold mines, as compared with \$0,000 employed in them at present. The gold yield of Rhodesia paid dividends of \$4,529,995, against \$2,135,000 in 1909. The past year has been one of unexampled progress.