

RATS AND GUINEA PIGS STI

Girls Employed in New Jersey Capitol Object to Health Board's Exhibit on Roof.

Trenton, N. J.—Within a few days the New Jersey capitol will house a dozen guinea pigs, 25 rabbits and a number of rats, cats, dogs and other animals that the state board of health will find necessary to carry out its new program of vivisection.

The board has been fighting for this privilege for a long time. It being understood that such quarters were to be arranged when the new wing was started three years ago. The capitol building did not like the idea of having animals in the building, realizing that if any of them, particularly the rats, escaped, havoc would follow.

The state health board has insisted that sheltering of animals about the dome of the capitol, where they could get plenty of fresh air, was absolutely necessary, and the capitol commission, with many meetings, instructed State Architect George E. Poole, to prepare plans for a "pig pen" within five feet of the gilded dome.

The news relating to the concession spread rapidly about the statehouse and there was much excitement among the employees. "Will you have rats in the animal house?" This question was asked the officials of the health department by girl stenographers more than a hundred times. The employees were much incensed by the answer.

"We intend to keep all animals necessary for our use in scientific investigations."

The officials in the health board promised to see that none of the rats escaped, but even this did not satisfy the female employees of the building, who immediately made a protest to the capitol commission, saying they did not want to work in the same building with a lot of animals. Their complaint was unheeded and a strike may result in case any of the inmates of the animal house succeed in getting liberty enough to walk about the corridors, which are a popular promenade for Jersey statesmen.

Another feature objectionable to the girls is that the "cute little things" are to be tortured and killed in the capitol. It is probable the legislature in the coming winter will grant the health board an appropriation sufficient to provide other quarters for its menagerie.

FINDS FINE SHARK FISHING

Boston Captain of Fishing Schooner Tells of Taking Fifty and Still Leaving Plenty.

Boston.—Capt. Fred Chetwynd of the fishing schooner Matiana told of an effective way he took on his last trip of getting even with the sharks that hung about his vessel and robbed the trawls after they had been set.

Like the other captains who have been fishing in the channel grounds lately, Captain Chetwynd found the big sharks there bolder than at any previous time within the memory of fishermen, and after suffering loss of gear and fish through them he determined to get rid of some of them.

The lines that are used for holding the dories in and out of the vessel were baited with fish and lowered over the side. They would hardly touch the water before a dozen of the sharks that were constantly hovering about the vessels would rush for them.

Sharks gulp down anything small enough to be swallowed whole, and the one lucky enough to get to the fish first took it in, hook and all. Then came a stirring time, as the watchers tried to haul the squirming fish out of the water with hook and tackle.

When it was got high enough over the hull to give good chance to the man who waited with a long knife the head of the shark was backed off and the body allowed to drop into the water, where the other sharks made short work of it. The head was thrown over also. Captain Chetwynd kept up his fishing for sharks until he had killed fifty of them, but that did not appear sufficient to diminish the number about the vessel or to intimidate the others, who fought for a share of the last one with as much avidity as they had for the first.

Increased Liquor Output. Peoria, Ill.—In the output of liquors and spirits Peoria shows a steady increase with figures that are enormous. During October 55,000 barrels of liquor and spirits were sent out.

A statistician, figuring on the theory that all of this output was whisky, which it is not, and that there were 50 gallons of whisky in each barrel, shows Peoria turned out 2,750,000 gallons, from which the government derived a revenue of a trifle over \$2,000,000, or sufficient to build a new battleship.

The larger part of the output is alcohol for mechanical and medicinal uses.

Snow is Safety Sign. Cleveland, O.—Mrs. George Chisler, 3400 West 64th street, was given a divorce on the grounds of neglect and habitual drunkenness. Wife and children testified that Chisler was in the habit of sneaking them out of the house while he was drunk, and that they feared to return until they heard his loud snore.

"CURE-ALL" REMEDY

New Discovery of Medical Expert Surprises World.

Vienna Physician After Years of Labor and Study of Insidious Blood Diseases Discovers Preparation to Kill Germs.

Vienna.—For the past 25 years Dr. Ehrlich of this capital has devoted himself to the study of insidious blood diseases that are transmitted from father to son, and a year ago the scientific world was surprised by the announcement of the discovery of "606." The announcement gave rise to violent attacks on the doctor, and many newspapers openly declared that he was in all probability a charlatan. Today he is acclaimed by scientists as one of the greatest men of our generation.

Of late years in his laboratory at Frankfurt, Germany, Dr. Ehrlich has had the assistance of two eminent collaborators, Dr. Abertheim and Dr. Hata, a Japanese, and much of the credit of the discovery is due to their unceasing work along the lines laid down by Dr. Ehrlich.

The remedy "606" is an arsenical preparation—arseno-benzol. It gets its weird name because 605 combinations of arsenic were tried before the right formula was obtained. Dr. Ehrlich says that "606" introduced into the system goes directly for the germ of disease and attacks it. In addition to its power to cure blood disorders great results have been obtained by its use in infectious maladies, notably typhoid fever, malaria, intermittent fever and paludism or sleeping disease, while the latest announcement is by Dr. Audrusson of St. Petersburg that he has used "606" on two lepers who were in an advanced stage of the disease, and that not only is a decided improvement shown in their condition, but he is certain of a complete recovery. At the Pasteur Institute, and at many other hospitals in Paris, "606" is being used with phenomenal success.

At the recent medical congress at Koenigsberg, Dr. Ehrlich's remedy was fully explained and demonstrated to the medical profession. The capacity of the hall was exceeded, and more than 500 scientists had to be content to linger in the outside entrance, pressing as near as possible to the door in order to catch even stray bits of the discourse.

Dr. Ehrlich gives the warmest praise to Dr. Hata, who left for his home in Japan and his chair as assistant to the celebrated Professor Kitasato of the faculty of Tokyo, three years ago, and who for 18 months before "606" was discovered, worked with almost incredible energy and perseverance. He was at the laboratory from dawn until late at night. So concentrated were the minds of these two men on their search for the combination of drugs that would destroy the germs without injurious effects to the patient, that day after day passed in which they only partook of one meal in the 24 hours.

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HOBBLE SKIRT HALTS SHIP

Impedes Progress of Warships, One Decombarking and Other Going Aboard Later.

New York.—Two hobble skirts delayed for twenty minutes the sailing of the Venesia of the Fabre line from South Brooklyn for Marselles.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hoth, a newly wedded couple from Harrison, N. J., gave a reception on board for friends. At 3 o'clock, the time to cast off the lines, a Hoth guest who wore a black velvet skirt of the contracted variety, slipped and fell and her skirt became caught. It took several minutes to liberate her.

Mr. and Mrs. George Linger of Chicago, also newlyweds, were to sail. The pier is nearly a quarter of a mile long and Mrs. Linger could not walk swiftly. When the two reached the ship lines had been cast off and the plank drawn up. The crew lowered a ladder.

King Dislikes Snapshots. London.—One reason why King George does not relish the return of the court to London is because his majesty has an emphatic objection to the casual snapshot photographs which may be published.

It annoys the king to see pictures in which the poses are far from dignified, and he was angry when a photographer snapped him with his helmet off. When the king or queen gives permission for photographs to be taken they always stipulate that only such prints as they approve shall be published.

Their majesties also keep a sharp eye on the newspapers and cuttings in reference to the royal family, which are supplied every week.

Birds in Midcoast. Boston.—Far out in midcoast a flock of more than a dozen birds, including one owl and several wrens, thrushes and chaffinches, alighted on the Leyland line steamer Caledonian while on her way to this port from Manchester and Liverpool. The Caledonian has just arrived here.

The birds were exchanged after their long flight from shore and all but two chaffinches died in a short time.

FLOWER IS GIVEN NEW HUE

British Scientists Now Are Applying Electricity to Fish Ponds as Experiment.

London.—The latest experiments in applying the electric current to growing plants and flowers, as reported by Prof. J. H. Priestley, of the botanical laboratory at Bristol university, tend to show that the current not only accelerates the growth, but also in some ways improves their health, and makes them stronger and better able to resist disease.

The precise action of the current is not yet fully understood. There is a difference in the color of electrified and non-electrified growing wheat, the former being a darker green in consequence of the plants obtaining more nitrogen from the air. The increase in yield of wheat under electrical cultivation amounted in one case to almost one-third.

The current, as a rule, is conducted by wire from the generating station, or power house, to the field and there raised to a very high voltage before distribution over the field on wires attached to poles 10 feet high. Escaping from the wire to the ground, the current passes through the plants and so completes the circuit. In cloudy or foggy weather there is a greater current escaping from the wires. The cost of the electrical stimulation is not as great as that of stimulation supplied by the use of phosphate or other enrichers.

It has been found that the current somewhat modifies the colors of flowers, and this fact is being taken advantage of by greenhouse cultivators who have begun to use the electric current quite extensively.

The current has been applied to a private fish pond in Sussex, with reported quickening results on the growth of the fishy residents, but these experiments have not progressed far enough for definite scientific results to be announced.

SALTON SEA IS VANISHING

Study by Weather Bureau of Evaporation Shows It Will Disappear in Twelve Years.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Final results of the great Salton sea campaign for the study of evaporation, extending over a period of two years, have been determined by the United States weather bureau, and will be set forth in a general report to be issued in the near future. That a standard formula for the study of the problem has been evolved with more accuracy than ever before, is the belief of the bureau officials.

Director A. H. Thiessen of the local bureau has received a brief summary report issued by Prof. Frank H. Bigelow in anticipation of the general report. Prof. Bigelow has had charge of the experiment plants in the Salton sea district, said to be the largest and best equipped stations for the study of evaporation in the world. The formulas evolved at these stations will prove of inestimable value to engineers, a degree of accuracy having been obtained surpassing all previous knowledge on the question.

Among the significant points brought out in the campaign are that barometric pressure can be utterly ignored in figuring evaporation, the experiments having shown that with other conditions similar, the rate of evaporation is the same on the plateau levels of 4,000 feet as at sea level.

As regards the Salton sea, the experiments have determined that at the present rate of evaporation it will disappear entirely within twelve years. The evaporation amounts to 6 feet a year, and the depth of the lake is 75 feet. The Salton sea was formed at intervals between 1905 and 1907, when the waters of the Colorado river broke their bounds and ran into that stretch of country near the meeting places of California, Arizona and Nevada, forming a lake 45 miles long and 15 miles wide and 205 feet below sea level.

CALF SWALLOWED HER MONEY

South Carolina Woman Loses Missing Greenbacks in Young Heifer's Stomach.

Spartanburg, S. C.—While going milking, Mrs. Luther Calvert, who lives at Clinton, dropped a pocket-book containing five \$20 bills, a ten, a five and three ones, besides a silver quarter. The money was missed an hour later and thorough search revealed the quarter, which showed signs of having been chewed upon by a calf. A young heifer in the yard had a guilty look and a veterinary surgeon was summoned. The roll of extracted from the stomach of the calf in a badly mutilated condition. The bills were taken to a local bank cashier, who sent them to Washington to be redeemed.

Owens Largest Dog. Boston.—What is claimed to be the largest living dog in the United States has just been purchased by William F. Joyce of 22 Potter house road, Somerville. It is a Great Dane, named "Trouble," and is 3 years old, stands 34 inches in height, and weighs 335 pounds. The dog was raised in Denmark and was brought to this country when very young. "Trouble" has been a prize winner many times on the Pacific coast. Mr. Joyce, who recently purchased the giant canine from D. J. Collins, a well-known Cambridge dog fancier, intends to send him to his farm at Newmarket, N. H.

ROB LAKE OF FISH

Largest of Inland Seas Fast Losing Its Supply.

What Has Become of Trout and Whitefish in Lake Superior is Question That Has Been Agitating Many Fishermen.

Marquette, Mich.—What has become of the trout and whitefish in Lake Superior?

This is a question that Marquette fishermen, in common with others on the south shore of the lake, are asking. Catches have never been so light. The result of an all-day trip with one of the fish tugs is often not more than 300 pounds of fish, which is not enough to pay the operating expenses. A half ton is considered an average catch on a single day.

That Lake Superior, known as the abode of the finest whitefish in the world, is fast becoming a fishless sea, is a startling statement, but that is what the fishermen assert. The fishermen have been doing less and less business each year for some time. The tugs have been going farther and farther out each succeeding season, and now the nets are set as much as five hours run out of Marquette, and even in those unfrequented waters there are very few fish.

The scarcity of fish in Lake Superior is even more remarkable when it is considered that there are not more than half a dozen fish tugs on the south shore, while no fewer than 125 tugs started out to fish on the south shore of Lake Erie this season. Of course there are many gasoline fishing boats in addition to these, but their numerical proportion on the two lakes is probably about the same as in the case of the steam tugs. There are fewer steam tugs on Lake Superior now than in the past. No tugs are now operated out of Ontonagon, while last year there were two.

In commenting on this condition of affairs, August Anderson, operator of the tug Columbia, stated that the reason fishing was so much poorer in Lake Superior than in the other great lakes was that the government was not replanting fast enough to take the place of those fished out each year. Lake Superior is now declared to be the poorest of the Great Lakes, as far as fishing is concerned, and this in the face of the fact that it is fished the least. Until the states and the federal government began planting by the millions and billions, however, there was the same scarcity of fish in the lower lakes. By liberal propagation Lake Erie and Lake Ontario have become restocked until the fishing interests there report that this has been a very good season.

This year the government has planted in the vicinity of Marquette about seven million fish, which is a somewhat larger number than has been planted in past years. The total number of fry planted this year on the south shore of Lake Superior is probably not far from 25,000,000. At first thought it would seem that this was a pretty liberal allowance, but as a matter of fact it is only a drop in the bucket. In comparison, the fish hatchery of the state of Pennsylvania produces an annual output of over one billion, a large proportion of which are planted in Lake Erie in the vicinity of the city of Erie, while the government hatcheries add considerably to this quota. When it is considered that Pennsylvania is not a fishing state, these figures are quite remarkable and go to show that the marquette fishermen are not far from right when they say that Lake Superior has been fished out.

BUILDS LAKE FOR DAUGHTER

Massachusetts Millionaire Constructs \$30,000 Pond So Girl May Skate at Will.

Leominster, Mass.—That one little girl devoted to skating might have her heart's dearest wish, a real pond in her own yard, a Massachusetts millionaire, former Representative Harry L. Pierce, has just started on his vast estate here what promises to be the largest artificial lake in Massachusetts.

This toy lake when finished will be large enough to float a large section of the United States navy. Added to the incentive of his small daughter's love of skating, the millionaire's decision to gratify her whim has been strengthened by his own boyhood love of building dams.

The lake is to be built by damming a brook. It is to cost \$30,000 and will involve the labor of a large body of workmen. It will easily outrival anything of its kind in Massachusetts.

Misses Sticks to Typewriter. Toledo, O.—Miss Ella Buchala, a stenographer, received a letter from Germany informing her that her uncle and godfather had just died and left her sole heir to his estate, valued at half a million. The only restriction in the will was that the girl shall wait until she is 21 to receive the money. She is 16 now and will continue in her present position.

10,000 Fisher Girls. London.—This is proving a record year for fishing at Yarmouth. More Scottish fishing boats are at that port than ever known before and it is estimated that with the boats have come 10,000 girls who will clean and pack the fish.

GIRL EDUCATED IN COLLEGE

Can She Come Home and Give Grandmother Any Pointers on Making Doughnuts?

Boston.—If Hortense Vere de Vere, petite, pretty, twenty-two and having shopped up the sleeve of her athletic sweater a diploma from Wellesley, and Mary Casey, forty-two, fat and having in her huskyiceps the meat of twenty years of housework, should start simultaneously to scrub the floor of the municipal court corridor, for instance, Hortense would draw their wages on Mary.

A college education does not unfit a girl for a life work or for work in the house. Oh, dear, no! But the little girl with the marcel and the knowledge of Schopenhauer ought not to expect that she can come home to the old place and give grandma any odds on the making of doughnuts.

The Wellesley College News, in its latest number, takes up the issue of the value to a girl in actual material things of a college education. The editors of the News feel, they say, that silence has become a guilty admission. They say, in part:

"On the whole we are quite able to 'hang a curtain' and 'get a dinner.' There are other ways of acquiring such knowledge than through courses in domestic science, dressmaking and the like. The girl in the ordinary home is brought up to them. She may lack a knowledge of food values, but she is not the ignorant and helpless creature of magazine creation.

"As for the girl who has lacked this home training, it is not amiss to ask whether she is not somewhat better off after four years of college training than the society girl at home, who is equally ignorant of domestic cares and quite unacquainted with the art of 'disappointed' and wants to learn—even 'the young person of twenty-two,' previously referred to, seems to have that ambition—and with the balance and common sense which she should have gained through the years of mental discipline at college, her success should not be far off—for mental discipline and common sense have a lot to do with bread making."

POLICEMEN TO HAVE BUZZERS

Press Button and Cab or Assistance Will Immediately Come—Experiment Interesting.

London.—There is soon to be conducted in London an interesting experiment. C. E. Kelway, whose inventive genius has been prolific of practical results, has designed an electrical apparatus by which he hopes to rid London of the cab whistle.

Mr. Kelway explained to a representative of the Pall Mall Gazette that he has perfected a little apparatus by means of which the noisy cab call can be superseded.

The movement of a switch transmits a Herizian wave signal which will reach any vehicle fitted with a receiver within a distance of 200 or 300 yards. These receivers can be fitted at very small expense, and at present they give a slight buzzing sound when a call is given. At the same time an indicator at the entrance to the hotel, private residence, or other building shows where the vehicle is required.

The Scotland Yard authorities have already closely examined the apparatus.

Mr. Kelway sees many possibilities in his invention. There is nothing, he says, in the weight or size of the apparatus to prevent a policeman from carrying a receiver. If this were done any one in a bedroom could summon assistance by merely pressing a button. The policeman would know at once that he was wanted, and the small indicator at the door of the building would show him the spot.

The first practical demonstration is to take place in the vicinity of Charing Cross.

PENNY LUNCH FOR SCHOOLS

Chicago Children May Soon Have Soup and Bread Every Day—Use Freeless Cookers.

Chicago.—A luncheon for a penny for Chicago school children is proposed by Mrs. Isabelle C. O'Keefe, member of the board of education. She asserts that many Chicago pupils now are compelled to attend their schools all day without having time for lunch. The plan is to install penny lunch rooms in six schools as a means of experiment. The ultimate aim is to extend the system to all Chicago schools.

Hot, nutritious vegetable soup with bread and butter in plenty is to be the menu of the penny luncheon. The pupils of the manual training schools are to make the freeless cookers to be used. The cooking school teachers will make the soup and bread. The pupils of the cooking schools are to serve the luncheons.

A committee was appointed, with Mrs. O'Keefe as chairman, to investigate the feasibility of the plan and prepare for the experiment luncheons.

Cigarette Causes Fire. Philadelphia.—A cigarette started a fire in the cloakroom of the Allison school that threatened to destroy the building. A panic was averted by the action of Miss L. E. Allen, a teacher, who sent the children into the yard for what she said was an early recess. The boy was indulging in a smoke when the janitor appeared, and to escape detection the miscreant dropped the lighted cigarette into the pocket of a coat.

COLONY IS UTOPIAN

Farmers' Protective Association Is Formed.

Community Open to Any White Man Will Be Conducted on Business-Like Basis, but With an Ideal Theory.

Oakland, Cal.—Out of a desire on the part of Charles Street, a wealthy rancher, formerly of London, now residing on the Dingus estate in Piedmont, to benefit his fellow men, has evolved the Farmers' Protective and Benevolent association, to be incorporated. The purposes of the corporation will be to conduct a co-operative farm, primarily to raise poultry, but also as a home site for shareholders, who will be recruited from all walks of life.

The land chosen for the "model town" is two miles east of Livermore, and there are 200 acres available. Each person entering into the scheme will be expected to purchase five acres for his own use. The organization will be conducted on the lines of a town, with officers and public buildings, including an auditorium where speakers will be invited to lecture. The electricity for the farm will be manufactured on the premises.

There will be a music conservatory established, weekly dances will be held and playgrounds prepared for the children. A moving-picture theater is also contemplated.

Any white man may become affiliated, and 12 prominent people of Oakland vicinity are already interested, including R. N. Scoville, son of the president of the Scoville Iron Works. A well-known Piedmont school teacher, Miss Scherer, is another who is active in the enterprise.

All the supplies of the community will be raised on the ground, irrespective of what is intended for general sale, and it is the purpose to provide every inducement for those who share in the proposition to make their home within the confines of the farm. An enthusiastic advocate of the enterprise cites the present high cost of living as a sufficient reason for any man in moderate circumstances, particularly those who work for their daily bread, adopting this method of providing a home for himself and family in old age.

For, as he remarks, the Farmers' Protective association is essentially a poor man's club, with the main object of securing the advantages of the wealthy class by giving those who are interested in the scheme the opportunity through co-operation of developing in their children any latent talents, enabling them to do things that they would otherwise be unable to do.

The initiative, referendum and recall with women's suffrage, will apply in its entirety. In the membership of the association there are already a violinist, linguist, electrician, school teacher, printer, machinist, carpenter, general contractor, stenographer and an editor. American citizens are, of course, preferred, but all whites are eligible.

Every one will be given full market value for their products, and all will be expected to contribute to the entertainment and social amusement of the community. It is, in short, a Utopian scheme with a businesslike foundation, something that many similar propositions have not had, to which may be attributed their failure.

PRIZE IN \$10,000 DRAWING

Tacoma Maiden Asks \$1 a Ticket in Unique Lottery—Offer Includes Pretty Girl.

Tacoma, Wash.—Not satisfied with resting on her laurels as one of the very prettiest girls in Tacoma, Miss Lavone Livingston, who is twenty years old, made an announcement the other day which places her in the front rank of philanthropists. Basing her action on the assumption that there are at least 10,000 men in the United States each of whom would be willing to be married if he could get a wife for \$1, Miss Livingston has arranged a "chance marriage" for the 10,000 for the not exorbitant price of \$1 each.

Having lived in Virginia and in Potomac, Mich., before coming to Tacoma, Miss Livingston says she knows enough about men to feel sure that 10,000 of them are willing to give \$1 for a chance on a happy home.

If an acceptable candidate gets her he will take her and \$5,000. If the selection is so unglorious as to decline to marry he will forfeit the \$5,000 he might have with his bride. On the other hand, if he is not up to the plans and specifications favored by Miss Livingston, she thinks release from the agreement for \$5,000 will be a bargain and she will forfeit her \$5,000 and let the man go out and pick his own wife.

Million to Blacksmith. Trunee, Cal.—Over Hoffman, a blacksmith, and his daughter, Alice, will receive \$1,000,000 each from the estate of Philip Hoffman, who was a wealthy tea and coffee merchant in India. He died recently, leaving an estate worth \$60,000,000, divided among his three brothers and their children. Frank Hoffman, the only brother living in the west, and his six children, one of whom is Oscar Hoffman of this place, receive \$1,000,000 each.