

CAFES MEET UNTIMELY DEATH

New Yorkers Abandon Their Plans for Many New Palais Hot Bird and Cold Bottle Places.

New York.—There has been an alarming death rate in the plans for new restaurants in Broadway's lobster palace belt. This is ascribed not so much to the decrease in New York's yearning for the flesh pots as to its indifference to new resorts.

The lease for the new Cafe Napoleon, adjoining the Globe theater, for which foundations were laid, was sold and the building will be devoted to other purposes.

The enormous Studebaker building at Forty-ninth and Broadway, which was to be rebuilt into a great hotel and restaurant for the Beaux Arts, is on the market as a lease.

The Brewster block, from Forty-seventh to Forty-eighth street on Broadway, which was reported sold to a Milwaukee syndicate, and on which an immense restaurant and stadium was to be put, is offered again for business purposes.

The ground lease of the Albany flats, on Fifty-first and Broadway, which John Murray planned to use for a new eating place, has been sold and will be turned over to commercial uses.

Shanley's famous old home on the east side of Broadway, above Forty-second street, has been closed, and finally the noted resort of Burns in Sixth avenue and Forty-fourth street went into a receiver's hands.

This list, with the failure of the costly Cafe de l'Opera, completes a table of heavy casualties among the members of the hot-bird-and-cold-bottle set.

Meantime the dairy lunches are flourishing.

HUNTED BIRDS IN JUNGLES

Prof. Beebe Brings Many Specimens of Beautifully Plumaged Pheasants Secured by Wife.

San Francisco.—After seventeen months in the jungles of Asia, whither he was sent to study the pheasant, Prof. Charles William Beebe, curator of ornithology of the New York Zoological society, has returned with his wife on the Chiyo Maru. India, Ceylon, the Himalayas, Tibet, Yucatan, China, Borneo, Java and Japan were covered by the expedition, and hundreds of specimens of beautifully plumaged birds were sent back to New York.

"Mrs. Beebe was an invaluable assistant to me," Professor Beebe said. "Without her I could not have accomplished half of what I did. She was especially diplomatic in dealing with the women of the wild tribes we had to encounter.

"These tribal women exercised great awe over the men, who would refuse to lend us any aid in securing specimens until won over by the women. A traveler with a tactful wife in a wild country, I am convinced, can get along twice as well as a single man."

Professor Beebe declares the pheasant will soon be extinct unless extensive preserves are established for its protection.

NUDE MAN HIDES IN A TREE

Pennsylvanian is Stripped of Every Stitch of Clothing by Tramps and Assailed by Bees.

Philadelphia.—Accosted by tramps in a small strip of woods in Germantown, Thomas Jones of Frankfort was robbed of every particle of clothing he wore and left in the woods by the vagrants, who escaped.

Jones, not knowing any of the neighbors and living at a distance from the scene of the robbery, climbed into a tree to wait for some chance passer-by. He remained in the tree all day, suffering greatly from cold, fatigue and hunger, besides being tortured by a swarm of bees which had built a hive in a dead limb.

After dark Jones descended from his perch and covering himself as best he could with weeds went to a neighboring truck farm, where he obtained clothes and food.

MAKE AN AUTOMATIC RIFLE

Light Weapon of Small Caliber Has Been Wrought for Use in Austro-Hungarian Armies.

Vienna.—Interest was caused the other day by the publication in the Zeit, a paper usually well informed on military matters, that, after long endeavors, the Austro-Hungarian military authorities have succeeded in constructing a perfect model automatic army rifle.

The new weapon is said to be considerably lighter, and to have a smaller caliber than that now in use by the army. Practice with the new rifle is now proceeding on a large scale, and it is believed that it will soon be introduced into the army.

The paper gives further details, and states that the caliber is six millimeters. The rifle is being constructed at the Steyr Armory works.

Eggs Hatch Out Chicks.

Buffalo, N. Y.—When Dr. Heath, chief food and drug inspector of the department of health, opened a bag containing eggs which had been left with him for examination he found that three of them had developed into baby chickens during the night. Two of the chickens were dead, but the third was a lusty little fellow, which will be used as an exhibit by the health commissioner when he applies to the board of aldermen for additional food inspectors.

HABITATION OF MARS

Professor Mitchell Tells of Division of Astronomers.

Controversy That Has Waxed Warmly Among Scientists for Thirty Years Again Brought Before the Public.

New York.—Every great telescope in the world will be kept trained on Mars this fall, and the controversy that has waged warmly among astronomers for thirty years over the habitation of that planet is likely to be renewed. In fact, it has begun.

Only a few days ago Professor See, the government astronomer, gave the opinion in a lecture in Philadelphia that all the planets were inhabited, going that much further than all the Martian theorists. They feel certain, and speak only with authority concerning one. A Boston professor a few days later declared that there was no evidence of the habitation of the heavenly bodies whatsoever, and he did not believe any of them were inhabited.

Finally, Professor Aitken, one of the astronomers of the Lick observatory in California, publicly expressed the opinion that the markings seen on the surface of Mars and supposed by some scientists to be canals constructed by intelligent beings for irrigation purposes are nothing more than earthquake fissures. They are too rough and too wide for canals, he said, and he exhibited photographs in support of his belief.

These are just forerunners of what is to come in the fall from the astronomers of the world. Mars is to be in periodic opposition to the earth and within 35,000,000 miles. The planet will be more luminous than usual with the light of the sun, and the observers will have a chance to confirm or change their ideas.

Professor S. A. Mitchell of the department of astronomy of Columbia university talked about the never ending discussion concerning the habitation of Mars and the widely different views that the astronomers of the world entertain of the subject.

From what he said it might be gathered that the diversion of opinion is not due to conflicting evidence. Two schools of astronomers are divided between those who believe they have positive evidence of the existence of a network of canals on Mars, built for the purpose of irrigating the land, and those who say there is no evidence at all of such canals, and that the descriptions furnished by the first astronomer who proclaimed his discovery of them, and by those who came after him, have not been verified by observation astronomers.

It is to be deduced from what Professor Mitchell said that there are two classes of astronomers, one purely student, teacher, weigher of evidence, supplied by observation astronomers, who spend their lives in searching the skies, and who constitute the other class.

It is among the observation astronomers that the difference of opinion as to the habitation of Mars particularly, and other planets in general, originates. Their followers among the teachers, the professors of the world, take sides, according to the faith in the respective authorities. The exact stage of the discussion was described by Professor Mitchell in these words:

"Every fifteen years Mars is in such favorable position toward the earth that the telescope may disclose markings that at all other times are invisible. One of these periods came in 1877, and at that time Schiaparelli, a young astronomer, announced that he had discovered markings on Mars, which he termed "canali," meaning channel or waterway, dividing seas. No other astronomer in the world saw them. Two years later, when Mars was in the next opposition, Schiaparelli announced that he had again found the same markings, and this time the markings were double. In other words, he had found a parallel system of waterways, running side by side like two tracks of a railroad. No other astronomer had observed this phenomenon.

About the periods of observation, we come to one this fall, which will doubtless excite much comment. The fifteen-year period passed in 1907. That was the very best time to make observations, and that is when Professor Lowell made the best of his. He confirmed his views in 1909, which was the next most favorable opposition, and now in 1911 the opportunity returns, with Mars not quite so near, of course, as before. Perhaps we will learn more then."

Plan Aeroplanes Speed Race.

New York.—A fifty-mile aeroplane speed race for prizes totaling \$10,000 designed as an actual racing test for three flying machines of as many different types will be held in New York city this summer if a suitable course can be found and the desired flyers can be induced to agree. The competitors proposed for the contest are Earle L. Ovington, Capt. Thomas E. Baldwin and Thomas Sopwith.

Will Bottle Up Wind.

St. Louis.—Peter Homishak has invented a machine to conserve wind power and three other men have joined with him to put it on the market in St. Louis. They propose to build a factory in St. Louis, where they think the supply of wind is practically inexhaustible.

PUPIL TALLER THAN TEACHER

Arrested by Truant Officer Fifteen-Year-Old Miss Declares She Could Spank Instructor.

New York.—Rather than face the teasing schoolmates who are two feet or more shorter than she, fifteen-year-old Molly Vogel braved the anger of her parents, defied the power of the truant officer and stayed away from school. She was arraigned in the Gates avenue court, Brooklyn, before Magistrate O'Reilly on complaint of Mary Brennan, attending officer.

When Mrs. Vogel was asked by the magistrate if her daughter was in court she replied: "Yes, she is back there." O'Reilly, looking toward the rear of the room, saw two girls seated. One seemed to be about twelve years old, the other fully twenty. The magistrate expected to see the little one rise at the call of "Molly Vogel!" He gasped when the bigger one stepped out in the aisle. Molly would have no difficulty in passing as an adult. Besides being tall she is decidedly plump.

"Judge, if you had to stay in a classroom and you the biggest girl in the school, what would you do?" pleaded Molly.

O'Reilly shook his head, as if to say he had never contemplated facing such a situation personally.

"How can I learn when I know I'm a foot taller than my teacher and a half foot taller than the principal?" wailed Molly. "One of my teachers, a man, is so small I could spank him. And anyway, judge, I thought I'd been to school for the 120 days I had to go. But they say I must go for thirty-five days more."

Magistrate O'Reilly shook his head sadly, but decided the best way would be for the girl to go to school for the remaining days of compulsory attendance.

JAP WOULD LAUGH AT HOBBLE

Swedish Envoy to Japan and China, on Way From Orient, Talks of Women's New Dress.

Chicago.—"I believe the Japanese women, who are considered the most sensibly dressed of any women in the world, would laugh at the American hobble skirt."

Gustav O. Wallenberg, Swedish minister to Japan and China, in Chicago the other day on his way to his native country, made that statement.

Mr. Wallenberg reserved his personal opinion on the harem, hobble and other fashions that greeted him here after an absence of several years since his last visit in the United States.

"I am immensely pleased with everything and everybody here," he said. "I was never happier than when I caught sight of Uncle Sam's country once more, and will say for Chicago that it is wonderful—wonderful. The city becomes greater every year."

Mr. Wallenberg said Chicagoans are holding their own in the trade in the orient.

"Americans seem to be on the ground floor in the industrial outlook in the far east," he said.

The political situation in China at present, he says, is quiet and he attaches slight importance to the recent uprising at Canton.

TERRIER SAYS "GOOD NIGHT"

Diamond Dick, Allentown's Talking Dog, Adds Two Words to His Rather Small Vocabulary.

Allentown, Pa.—Diamond Dick, Allentown's talking dog, has learned two new words, and his vocabulary now consists of four. His owner, Tom Ford, a young Allentown business man, who is well known as a lover of animals, spent one and a half years teaching the dog a handsome bull terrier, two words, mamma and no.

A dog is by nature not constituted to pronounce consonants, but Diamond Dick seems to have mastered that difficulty. About two months ago, after Ford had demonstrated to doubters that his dog could say mamma and no, he said he hoped to teach him more words, and the terrier can now say good night. He will repeat words again and again, the same as the other words he knows how to utter, when he once grasps what his master wants of him.

LONE PIGEON FRIGHTENS MEN

Brave Dorman in New York Police Station Alone Defies Popular Superstition—Fear Hoodoo.

New York.—"Yes, I'm going to keep this pigeon as a mascot," says Joseph Devern, doorman in the East Fifty-first street police station.

"I'm not so sure about that," reports Captain O'Connor. And every other policeman attached to that station joins O'Connor in the fear that the pigeon will be a hoodoo instead of a mascot.

There is a superstition that when a bird flies into a house it brings death to some one there. This pigeon flew into the police station when O'Connor was turning out the platoon the other day. Every bluecoat in line shivered. "I'm going to put a crimp in that nonsense," said Devern. "Think of big, strong men being afraid of a little, hungry pigeon."

Prince Arthur a Chairman.

London.—Prince Arthur of Connaught has consented to act as president of the general London committee for the congress of the universities of the empire which will be held at the University of London in July, 1912.

BUFFALO AND CATTLE

Company Is Formed in Texas to Introduce New Species.

Experts Declare That Meat of Cattle Is Better Than Beef and That It Possesses Many Other Distinct Advantages.

Goodnight, Tex.—A company has been formed here for the purpose of taking over the famous "J. A." ranch of Col. Charles Goodnight and engaging in the breeding of buffaloes and cattle on a much larger scale than has been done heretofore, and also to make a specialty of breeding Persian and Karakul sheep, elk, antelope and other animals which can be turned to profitable account.

The present herd of full-blooded buffaloes upon the ranch numbers 100 head. There are 75 head of mixed breed or cattaloes, 300 head of Persian sheep, 43 head of Karakul sheep, 10 elk, 15 antelope and 100 head of black polled Angus cattle.

It is planned by the company to make the buffalo herd worth not less than \$1,000,000 in ten years.

Colonel Goodnight has devoted thirty years to propagating the buffalo and crossing it with polled Angus cattle. He has long been noted as the greatest breeder of buffaloes and cattaloes in the world. He has reached that time in life when he wants to prepare for a continuation of the work he has so well begun after he has laid aside life's cares and burdens. It was this desire that has prompted the organization of a strong financial company to take over his valuable holdings.

Associated with him in the work are younger men who are enthusiastic over the possibilities of making the buffalo of great commercial value to this country.

"I hope and expect that the industry that I have inaugurated will be perpetuated and fill a unique page in the history of a generation yet unborn," said Colonel Goodnight. "In the year 1878 I captured four buffalo calves, one male and three heifers. And while I have sold over \$20,000 worth of their increase, I still have a large herd of full blood buffaloes, and the only cattalo herd in the world.

"By breeding them with the famous polled Angus cattle that were imported from Scotland, I have them from one-sixteenth buffalo on up to half breed or cattaloes. I have been able to produce in the mixed breed the extra ribs of the buffalo, which are fourteen on each side, while the ordinary cattalo have only thirteen ribs on each side. The cattalo make a larger and harder cattle and will cut a greater per cent. of meat than any other cattle. They require less food and are longer lived cattle.

"As yet no one knows how long a buffalo lives. I have three full-blooded buffalo cows, each twenty-eight years old, that now have young calves."

Colonel Goodnight has sold many buffaloes since he began the business of breeding them, more than thirty years ago. Animals from his herd are in the public parks of New York, Denver, Chicago, San Antonio, national game preserve of Yellowstone park, and in Germany and England. He received from \$225 to \$500 a head for the animals. He recently refused an offer from the United States government of \$500 a head for twenty-five of the animals.

The advantages which the cattalo have over ordinary cattle, according to the claims of Colonel Goodnight, are that the former do not tramp or muss up their feed or water; they require less food, less water and less salt; can live on what common cattle refuse; can live longer without food and water, with less loss; have the wild instinct against overfeeding; weigh more to the bulk; have better shoulders than any cattle known, giving more of the valuable forequarter meat, and cut more net meat than any other cattalo under the same conditions.

The oleo, or fat, in cattalo differs from that in other cattle, having better flavor, being healthier for the human stomach than ordinary fats, and serving excellently as a cooking fat. Their meat excels that of the polled Angus, which tops the London market. Its meat is superior in grain and flavor to beef and a little darker in color, with the fat better marbled.

Cattalo rightly handled are extremely gentle, inclined neither to fight nor to run, as do their ancestors. They share the buffalo's heritage of more brains and memory than common cattle, according to Colonel Goodnight's judgment and observations. Cattalo of more than one-quarter buffalo blood have been found under test absolutely immune to "blackleg," and the disease has been able to take hold of the one-quarter strain very rarely.

Savings Banks Celebrate in 1911.

New York.—The centennial of the savings banks in America will be celebrated in 1916, and already plans are under way for making the occasion a notable one. The national and state organizations of savings banks officials will co-operate with committees from the savings bank section of the American Bankers' association, and the American Institution of Banking.

Chinaman Wins Yale Prize.

New Haven, Conn.—The annual De Forest prize speaking contest at Yale university was won by Yun-Hsiang Tsao of Shanghai, China, who spoke on "Yale Spirit." The winner receives a gold medal of the value of \$100.

CROW STOLE POCKET BOOK

Long Lost Money, for Which Hired Man Had Been Accused of Stealing, Found in Old Nest.

Waterville, Pa.—Abram Kenter of Blockhouse is \$80 better off and the name of a former hired man, who was discharged under suspicion of theft, has been cleared. Kenter has an old orchard of 60 or more trees on his place. He had been reading in the newspapers that old orchards pruned and sprayed and scraped could oftentimes be made to treble their production. He began the work of cutting out the dead and superfluous limbs.

While at work in one of the trees the other day he saw something sticking out from underneath an old robin's nest that had been built in one of the lower forks of the tree. The thing looked like a little book of some kind, and when he had torn the bird's nest loose and picked up the article the mystery of his stolen money was solved. The article he found was an old pocket book which he formerly owned, and upon opening he found in it, badly mussed and water-beaten, the eight \$10 bills which he had accused his former hired man of stealing two summers ago. The money is believed to have been carried there by a tame crow which the Kenter children had around the house. The crow was a notorious thief. It once carried off a piece of sticky fly paper and one of the boys found the bird a helpless prisoner in the stuff in the corn crib, to which it had carried the paper, and there attempted to pick it to pieces, the result being that the sticky side adhered to its feathers and feet and the more it struggled the worse it got tangled up.

EARLY TO BED RULE A MYTH

London Specialist Says Brain Workers May Retire Any Time—Eight Hours Sleep Needed.

London.—The old proverb, "Early to bed and early to rise," was very popular with our grandfathers, but, according to a leading London physician, a specialist in mental diseases, there is little truth in the statement that such action will make you either "healthy, wealthy or wise."

"Go to bed as late as two in the morning if you like and if you get eight hours' sleep it will make no difference in your health," he says. "Some people who lead lives of mental activity make the mistake of hurrying to bed at 10 or 11 o'clock because they are obsessed with the idea that one hour's sleep before midnight is worth two afterward. They go to bed, switch off the lights and flatter themselves that they are doing the right thing, but it often happens that they begin to worry and fidget simply because they have gone to bed too soon."

"It's all right for the workman to get well to bed before midnight—this fatigue is purely physical; but with the mental worker there is little physical tiredness. If he comes home at half past 11 from a theater or a long day's work he should take at least an hour to go to bed. He should read something light which will not disturb him mentally, then go quietly to rest."

RIB GRAFTED ON MAN'S HEAD

Remarkable Surgical Operation Performed on Skull at St. Louis Hospital—Says He Feels Fine.

St. Louis.—George Williams, a City hospital patient, put his hand to the back of his head and felt his sixth rib yesterday, and said he was feeling fine. He is, perhaps, the only man in the world who has a rib in his head, surgeons at the hospital say.

Williams, whose home is in New Orleans, was admitted as a patient March 25. A year and a half before this he had been struck on the head with a club, and in order to save his life a portion of bone at the back of his skull was removed. The pressure of the scalp on the unprotected membrane beneath it caused an irritation of the brain cells, and the effect was that Williams became subject to paroxysms.

Dr. A. H. Sewing, resident physician at the hospital, says there have been many cases of bone grafting, but heretofore the operations have been confined to taking a slice of bone from one part of the skull and putting it on another. In Williams' case this was impossible because no large a portion of the skull had already been removed. Williams has recovered since a piece of his rib, four inches long, was put in his head.

San Antonio, Tex.—Charles Potchenick, employed by the Maverick apurics near this city, appears to have unusual control over bees. He handles them with as much apparent ease as one would in playing with kittens or a harmless pet. He is used to their ways and appears absolutely oblivious to the fact that they can sting.

While working with them he goes bare-armed and bare faced and pays no attention to the insects as they crawl over his exposed hands and arms or pile up in great clumps on his face.

Tramp Steals Dog's Bed.

Memphis, Tenn.—William Thompson, a tramp, invaded fashionable Lamar boulevard the other day hunting a meal. At Mrs. William Johnson's home he said he was starving. She fed him. Then he went to the back door and told a servant he was dying for a drink of whisky. He got that. Then he walked around the house, drove the dog away and went to sleep in the dog's bed. Policemen found him there and arrested him.

UPLIFT OF CIOCIARE

Wealthy Italian Women Unite to Aid Models.

Spanish Stairs, Where Natives Wait for Passing Artist, Must Go—Will Be Taught to Read, Write and Sew.

Rome.—The world's fair in this city this summer will induce a multitude of people to visit Rome who have never beheld its glories, and it will also be a stimulus for other tourists to revisit the scenes of their former travels.

Whether they be artists of laymen, if they have ever spent any length of time in Rome one of the most vivid impressions they retain must be the Spanish stairs and the groups of gaily dressed models or ciociare, as they are called, who, when not engaged by an artist, make this spot a rendezvous. Here they would congregate, some chatting, others drowsing in an undertone their weird folk songs, all leisurely waiting for the appearance of a passing artist who might be in search of a subject for his picture.

The Spanish stairs was the bureau of engagement for the ciociare. But all this is to pass. A number of women, headed by the Princess Ruspoli, Baroness Lombardo del Giudice, and the Marquise de Targuinal Herman, have decided that the care-free ciociare must be instructed, when not posing, in the practical things of life, that this open-air retreat was pernicious to good morals and right living, and in consequence they have formed a benevolent society to undertake the problem of teaching them the rudiments of learning—for not one of them can read or write—and instruct them in sewing.

Numerous inducements are held out to attract the indolent ciociare to the school. If she works two consecutive hours in the morning the reward for diligence entitles her to a midday luncheon at the expense of the society. Then, after she has been taught to make different articles of clothing, the material for which has been given to her, she is allowed to keep the finished garment, or else she is paid for her labor.

Princess Ruspoli and the other members of the committee personally superintend this big work, and all their energies are directed toward making it a permanent success.

The ciociare, or children of the field, as they are named, are never seen outside of southern Italy, for they never migrate. The sobriquet of ciociare came from their sandals, which are called "ciociare," a name finally given to the section from where they come—between Naples and Rome. The dress of one differs from that of another in color only. Each wears the velvet bodice mellowed by age, the bright silk shawl draped over a white cotton blouse, the voluminous skirt, and the fancy apron with its elaborate wool embroidery. The young boys are equally picturesque in their knee trousers of blue or red velvet, short jackets of the same stuff, a soft felt hat set coquettishly on one side of the head, protecting the long mass of blue-black hair. Even the old men, with green or purple clothes and long cape cloaks, keep up the illusion of living old masters.

In these days of compulsory education one can hardly realize the ignorance that exists among these ravishingly beautiful ciociare. Many of the fairly intelligent people in Italy cannot read nor write, so that a lack of even a smattering of book knowledge is not a matter of surprise, but the ciociare's intellectual horizon does not extend farther than that of an American child of three. They seem to live from day to day, like birds of the air, careless and unhampered, with no thought of the morrow.

TEXAN NOT AFRAID OF BEES

Charles Potchenick Appears to Have Unusual Control Over Busy Little Honey Gatherers.

San Antonio, Tex.—Charles Potchenick, employed by the Maverick apurics near this city, appears to have unusual control over bees. He handles them with as much apparent ease as one would in playing with kittens or a harmless pet. He is used to their ways and appears absolutely oblivious to the fact that they can sting.

While working with them he goes bare-armed and bare faced and pays no attention to the insects as they crawl over his exposed hands and arms or pile up in great clumps on his face.

Recently he had a picture taken holding a small limb in his teeth on which a swarm had settled. The bees formed a kind of long beard hanging below his waist and his entire face was covered with those that crawled from the limb. Old beekeepers say that his feats in handling bees are the most remarkable in the world. He claims he has not been stung in two years.

Bees Capture Busy Street.

St. Louis.—A swarm of honey bees took possession of Main street, in St. Charles, near the highway bridge. Several horses were stung, and there were narrow escapes because of runaway horses. The bees settled on the framework of the bridge over the street, where they remained until transferred into a hive.