

HUGE LEOPARD IN BURMA TOWN

Full Grown "Cat" Hidden
Under House in Crowded
Quarters in Mandalay.

MANDALAY, Burma, May 5.—Widespread comment has been created among Mandalay residents by the discovery of a full-grown leopard hiding under a house in one of the most crowded quarters. The beast ranged at large for a short time, but was shot by an officer of the Irrawaddy Flotilla company before doing any damage.

How this leopard found its way into the city is not definitely known. Some thought it came from the neighborhood of Amarapura where there is a large area of thick jungle. Another theory was that it boarded one of the Irrawaddy fuel steamers which tie up alongside the bank at night, and was thus carried to Mandalay.

It had been more than 10 years since a leopard penetrated into Mandalay, though one was killed only 8 miles from the city last summer. Leopards are still common in the thick jungle which abounds in every part of Burma, but usually confine their operations to the cattle of villagers. In 1901 a leopard appeared in Bassein, in Lower Burma, and killed and wounded several people before it was shot.

Tigers, also, are still common in some parts of Burma. Less than a year ago a tiger was killed only 15 miles from Rangoon, a city of 340,000. It has not been many years since a tiger entered the city of Rangoon and was found about a third of the way up a pagoda. It had climbed up in the night and was unable to get down, and had to be shot from the pagoda platform.

Wild elephants are protected by law and are still to be found in some sections of the country. One member of a large herd was killed recently only 30 miles from Rangoon. Domesticated elephants are used extensively in the lumber camps for moving heavy timber.

Jungle cats and deer remain abundant, and often enter the towns. Recently a large jungle cat was killed in Rangoon, where it had chased a domestic cat into the interior of a house.

EXPECT TO FIND INCA INFORMATION

(By Associated Press)
SPOKANE, Wash., May 5.—Information concerning the Incas, mound builders and cliff dwellers will be received in future archaeological investigations in the Inland Empire, is the prediction of Dr. Randolph D. Magoffin, president of the Archaeological Institute of America and recently appointed head of the new department of classics at New York university.

"I expect to see great results accomplished by archaeologists in the next ten years," Dr. Magoffin said in an address here. "We are finding out what the ancient peoples thought and did, and we are also discovering some of our own mistakes."

"The greatest results, I believe, will be achieved in this continent. The Incas had a civilization which went back to the time of Christ or earlier. Vast stores of information are now being opened up. A few words in their writings have been translated, and in time, more will be."

The Incas, mound builders and cliff dwellers, probably came from Asia, said Dr. Magoffin. "They possibly came down by way of Alaska. Of course, some of them may have come straight across the Pacific. Investigation in the northwest will probably show where they lived during the period of their migrations."

The book of etiquette doesn't explain why the man who howls for service gets more attention than the well-bred chap.

ARGONAUT SEEKS EMERGENCY EXIT

(By Associated Press)
SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The fifteen-year-old controversy regarding the opening of a tunnel between the Argonaut mine and the Kennedy mine at Jackson, Calif., will be settled here on May 16 when the industrial accident commission meets for that purpose. Several hearings have been held on this subject since recently and Fred L. Lowell, safety engineer of the commission, and E. A. Hoyt, vice president of the Argonaut Mining company, and E. C. Hutchinson, president of the Kennedy Mining and Milling company, will sit the matter out and make a report to the commission at its meeting here on May 16.

A connection between the adjacent mines was made last September when 45 miners were entombed in the Argonaut mine. A cut was made from the Kennedy mine to the Argonaut at the 3000-foot level in an effort to effect a rescue. Three weeks were required to cut through from the Kennedy to the Argonaut, with one crew facing on the 3000-foot level and another on the 3200-foot level. When the opening was made, the men were found to be dead.

The proposition of keeping open this cut and making other cuts between the two mines is now the disputed point in question. The Kennedy company has consistently fought the plan of an opening between the two mines, and the Argonaut has been trying for fifteen years to force tunnels of ingress and egress between the two properties.

There is a bill pending before the California legislature requiring underground operations to be maintained between contiguous operating mines of more than 1000 feet in depth. If the workings of the mines come within 1000 feet of each other. However, where intercommunications might be dangerous to underground men, the law would permit the driving of drifts, or cross-cuts, to within 40 feet of each other, leaving a 40-foot pillar to be pierced at the time of emergency.

WOMEN HORSESHOE MEET IS PLANNED

(By Associated Press)
PULLMAN, Wash., May 5.—A horseshoe tournament in which women will be active participants is planned by the Pullman chapter of commerce, May 16. W. M. Ellsworth, in charge of the event is arranging for the entry of about 2,000 contestants from surrounding towns. Inquiries from nearby communities indicate that 300 teams will be entered. Twenty sets of stakes will be provided for the occasion.

Women will engage in a tournament of their own at the same time. Each woman contestant will pitch only once and will use a lighter horseshoe than the men.

The Saturday following, May 21, will be "boys' day" and boy scouts will have charge. The tournament will be an annual affair, according to Mr. Ellsworth.

TONAPAH IS HUGE SILVER PRODUCER

(By Associated Press)
TONAPAH, Nev., May 5.—Approximately \$127,636,903 worth of gold and silver have been taken from the mines in the Tonopah district since 1901, according to figures compiled by Victor C. Heikes of the United States geological survey. This is the first official statement regarding the Tonopah mines since the region was first opened.

The ore of the district runs almost entirely in gold and silver. Mr. Heikes' report showing that from 1909 until 1913 only \$8.36 worth of copper and \$8.32 of lead was marketed.

In 1901-2 there were but four mines in the Tonopah region compared with over 25 at present. In 1901 gold and silver worth approximately \$1,001,754 was marketed, compared with an estimate of \$6,864,690 for 1922.

The nearer an 'ism comes to perfect idiosyncrasy, the greater the enthusiasm of its devotees.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEMBERS MANY

Methodist Sunday School
Enrollment Is Approximately 4,918,194.

CHICAGO, May 5.—There were 4,918,194 Methodist Episcopal Sunday school members enrolled in 35,121 Sunday schools of that denomination during 1922, according to a report of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school board just made public here. More than 400,000 officers and teachers were engaged in the work among this army of pupils.

Last year these Sunday schools contributed \$1,772,121 to the missionary work of the church, the report states. This was 88 per cent of the total of \$2,000,000 asked of them.

The board, however, considers the record in evangelism the really remarkable part of the report, inasmuch as 187,254 Sunday school pupils joined the church during the year. This number is 68,247 greater than the entire net increase in church membership reported in the Methodist year book, the report says. "Without these accessions," it continues, "the church would have suffered a considerable loss in membership."

Last year 1,577 new teacher training classes were established with a membership of 18,422 in correspond-

ences were given. The report continues. During the year 226 institutes or group meetings were held, carrying trainees to 12,946 attendants. The department of teacher training reports that during last year 20,589 students were receiving training of some sort.

The report concludes: "Believing that the Sunday session of the church school alone does not avail to provide adequate religious education for American youth, the board of Sunday school is aggressively entering the field of week-day religious education. Last year 156 study vacation schools with an enrollment of 41,429 and 46 week-day schools of religion with an enrollment of 2,551 were established."

Kerosene Ammunition For Spokane Mosquito Battle

(By Associated Press)
SPOKANE, Wash., May 5.—Making way for the oil can corps, a barrage of kerosene is to be poured on all mosquito-breeding swamps in the vicinity of Spokane by 60 members of Professor R. T. Larze's zoology classes at Lewis and Clark high school of this city.

Professor Larze will general the army. "We will make peace by totally destroying the enemy," he said. "During the past two months, we have had an excessive amount of moisture, with the result that many small ponds have been formed."

Spokane citizens were asked to contribute ammunition in the form of kerosene.

FRENCH BIRTH RATE VERY LOW

Drops Nearly Five Hundred
Thousand Since 1868, Is
Statistical Report.

PARIS, May 5.—A row of three babies of diminishing size clothed in white and resting on a black background, has been attracting attention in the windows of the National Alliance for the Increase of French population.

It is a show window way of telling the story of a decreasing rate. The latest baby has written underneath, "Year 1922—1,924,000," the second baby, "Year 1912—746,000," and the last baby, "Year 1868—500,000."

The trouble between France and Germany is one of babies, according to the spokesmen of this organization, and Germany is bound to win the next war because of more babies.

According to the latest figures, Germany now has 596,000 extra new babies, and France but 25,000 above her death rate.

France's present population is placed at 39,269,000, whereas 1,500,000 are foreigners. Her native population for the first six months of 1922 increased by 9,045, compared to 15,849 in 1913, a normal per-war year.

With the number of marriages in-

creasing (192452 for the first six months of 1922 as compared to 166,722 in the corresponding period of 1913), the birth rate is slightly lower, as is the death rate.

The national alliance, however, points out that there is a 3 per cent decrease in the German birthrate due to post-war poverty and other causes.

France is endeavoring by legislation to increase the birthrate. Fathers of four or more children are given higher salaries, and other measures are being adopted, one of which is to give a father an extra vote for every child.

Not all those who dig up are archaeologists. There's dad.

"WITCHES BREW" FOR RHEUMATISM

(By Associated Press)
SALINAS, Calif., May 5.—When police officers captured a still in a Chinatown herb store here recently they found the retort filled with fermented mash, and upon closer examination of the mash they found portions of snakes, whole lizards, horned toads, beetles and pieces of liver. The proprietor of the place said he did not make the concoction for drinking purposes, but for the Chinese to use as a medicine. He explained the combination was good for rheumatism.

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