

Says Anthrax Is Not Fatal

Importance of Early Treatment
Is Emphasized by New
York Specialist.

SERUM CURES 100 PER CENT

Inspection of Hides and Furs Under
Government Regulation Is Urged
by Doctor—Cure Takes
About Ten Days.

New York.—Dr. Douglas Symmers, director of the pathological laboratories of Bellevue and allied hospitals, said that the case of Frederick H. Post, polo player, who was discharged as cured of anthrax from Bellevue, was most important in that it may emphasize that anthrax is not a "fatal" disease.

"Mr. Post's case was diagnosed in time," Doctor Symmers said. "That is the most important thing. Get an anthrax case early enough and a cure is practically certain. This is the fifth case to be cured in Bellevue with the serum prepared by the United States department of animal industry.

"I would like to make it as emphatic as possible in this connection that use in newspapers of the phrase 'deadly anthrax' has a bad effect not only on the public generally but on any patient that may be under treatment. You see a sufferer from anthrax is fully conscious throughout the disease. He is just as clear mentally as any one up to perhaps the last hour. If it chances to be a case that was not taken in time and cannot be cured. That is a peculiarity of anthrax.

Bad for Morale.

"Now, in Mr. Post's case, he was feeling in excellent spirits, and he wanted the newspapers. There was no reasonable excuse for not giving them to him. When he got them he read about 'deadly anthrax' and that it wouldn't be known for ten days whether he would live or not, and it wasn't particularly good medicine for his morale. Mr. Post, it happened, was a man of fine courage, high intelligence and rare gameness. He was a splendid patient, so reading about the mythical deadliness of anthrax in the newspaper accounts didn't have as bad an effect on him as it might."

"But there are other patients suffering from anthrax here and there about the country, and the chances are there will be more in Bellevue. The public should be educated as to what the disease really is."

"Anthrax, at the outset, is manifested by a characteristic lesion at the point of inoculation. This usually is on the face, as in Mr. Post's case. It looks like an ordinary pimple, red and itching. Within a day or so the pimple breaks down into a large, blackish pus-filled surrounded by an enormous but painless swelling.

"That one pimple and swelling is all the visible sign there may be of the disease. But, if the swelling is on the cheek, as in Mr. Post's case, it may be enormous, closing the eye."

"Now, if the disease is taken right there, a cure is practically certain. No one with any such symptoms should wait an instant. Any one who has seen the characteristic lesion of anthrax could not fail to identify it instantly across a room."

Serum Is Effective.

"At Bellevue the percentage of cures with the government serum is 100 per cent. Of the 20 cases treated in the last three years seven have died. But the last five, which are the only ones in which the serum has been used, have been cured."

"The disease is caused by a large, spore-bearing bacillus, very resistant to all forms of disinfection. It yields most readily to steam under pressure. The probability is that Mr. Post was infected by a shaving brush. Proper disinfection of the brush would have ruined it."

"Disinfection of hides and furs for

anthrax should be a matter of government regulation," said Dr. Charles Norris, chief medical examiner, who had listened to the discussion. "It is very nearly impossible to disinfect without destroying the object disinfected. I know of only one process and it is a long one. About the only thing I can see for any one to do at the present time is to take a chance—and if he contracts anthrax get proper treatment with the serum immediately. It is easy to cure it if it is diagnosed in time."

"There aren't enough cases to alarm any one," Doctor Symmers said. "But it crops up here and there all over the country, and the newspapers call it 'deadly' and every one gets worried. Mr. Post came to the hospital on the fourth day of the disease, and he was in time. The earlier the better, however. Where it gets dangerous is when the infection gets into the blood. The cure takes about ten days."

Doctor Symmers said that the anthrax bacillus first was discovered in 1875. It is really cultivated in a laboratory, he added.

ABORIGINES POWDERED NOSE

Recent Find Shows Girls of Prehistoric Age Beautified Themselves With Ochre.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Present-day girls, with their cosmetics, orange sticks and nail powders, may be chagrined to learn that their aboriginal sisters, who disported themselves beside the Pacific generations ago, knew something about personal adornment.

A stone "powder puff" found on

Cook on Lost Boat Picked Up in the Open Sea

Jacksonville, Fla.—A Greek cook, member of the crew of the tug Winthrop, which went down off Cape Henry July 15, was brought here by the steamer Kokomo. The Greek was picked up in the open sea shortly after the Winthrop founders. Other members of the crew who were picked up by a steamer and landed at Norfolk had reported the cook and a mess boy as drowned.

Santa Catalina Island, together with a prehistoric toothbrush, is evidence of the early-day activity of women, according to Ralph Glidden, who made the discoveries while searching Indian graves on the island for the Hayo foundation.

The bristles of the toothbrush were gill fibers from the jawbones of the stingers and the "puff" probably would seem heavy today, for although it looks like the modern bit of down, it feels like a lump of lead. It is used, it is said, to crush the ochre with which the Indians beautified themselves.

SPOUSE TOOK HER NAME



Mrs. Alfred O. Corbin of Ocracoke, Va., is a real helpmeet for her husband. She has just returned to New York on the S. S. Mauretania after a business tour in Holland for her husband, a member of the Wall street firm of Leach & Co. When they were married, each liked Mrs. Corbin's old Virginia name so well that they decided to assume that, instead of the husband's name. She carries two dolls which she brought from Holland for her daughter, aged nineteen. Their names are "Leida" and "Alry."

Alarm bells can now be rung by wireless at a distance of 100 miles.

Can't Prosecute "Get Rich" King

No Flaw Shows in Operation of Boston Dealer in International Coupons.

PROFITS BY EXCHANGE RATE

Converts American Cash Into Foreign Money and Buys International Reply Coupons Redeemable at Normal Exchange Rate.

Boston.—A ban has been placed on the rush of people to give their money to Charles Ponzi, head of the Securities Exchange company, on his promise to repay their investment with 50 per cent profit in 45 days.

After a conference with District Attorney Pelletier, Ponzi, whose business is described as the exchanging of international reply coupons from one country to another, agreed to accept

no further deposits until an auditor selected by the district attorney has examined his accounts, which are said to run into millions.

District Attorney Pelletier said the action taken was "in no sense a final closing down of the business."

For several weeks past crowds of persons have flocked to Ponzi's offices and given in their savings in exchange for notes of the Securities Exchange company for the principal plus 50 per cent, payable in 90 days. Invariably Ponzi is said to have paid off the notes in 45 days and there has been no complaint that any person has failed to receive money when due.

Takes Advantage of Exchange Rate. Ponzi explained his exchange system in a general way as being based on the use of international reply coupons authorized under the international postal agreement as the medium for taking advantage of the differences in rates of exchange.

With deposits received from customers, Ponzi explained, he converts American dollars into Italian lire, or other foreign money. Then, through agents located in several countries abroad, international reply coupons are purchased, redeemable at the normal and not the prevailing rate of exchange. The coupons are then transmitted by the agents from one European country to another, gathering profits through succeeding differences in rates of exchange, with assured normal payment for redemption, until the transaction is completed and the proceeds reconverted into American dollars. This usually takes 45 days, according to Ponzi, who says his profits have reached 400 per cent in some transactions.

U. S. Agents Can't Find Flaws.

Ponzi's operations have been under investigation by federal, state and county officials for some time without uncovering any violation of law. United States Attorney Gallagher said he was not certain yet whether the matter was one with which the federal authorities should concern themselves.

The United States attorney said he was "informed by the postal authorities that the United States government is the largest user of international reply coupons in the world." The entire issue of the past 12 months by the government, however, is only a small fraction of the entire number which must have been handled by Ponzi to account for the tremendous income which he claims to have made since December last."

Japanese Sailors See New York



Sailors of the Japanese battleship Kasuga, in New York harbor, en route from Maine to Japan, got "liberty" and immediately set out to see New York via observation cars.

Pay Tribute to French on Bastile Day



Representatives of the United States government paid tribute to the French on Bastile day, July 14, by flying the tri-color over the White House and decorating graves of the French dead at Arlington cemetery. This photograph shows Secretary of War Newton D. Baker placing flowers on the grave of Henri Coquelin. Just beyond the headstone, a little to the right of it, is the dead soldier's widow. Near the center of the group is Gen. Peyton C. March, U. S. A., chief of staff.

Navy to Stage Big Maneuvers

Atlantic and Pacific Fleets to Be Combined in Great Sea Spectacle.

ADMIRAL WILSON IN COMMAND

Not Intended to Concentrate All of Nation's War Strength and Only Vessels in Commission Will Participate.

Washington.—The greatest concentration of sea power in the history of the American navy will result from the junction of the reorganized Atlantic and Pacific fleets off the Pacific coast next January under plans now being prepared by naval officers.

The great naval spectacle probably will be staged in the vicinity of the Gulf of Panama.

Officials of the navy department say the proposed total mobilization will in no sense result in "grand" maneuvers. No effort will be made to concentrate all of the nation's naval strength and only ships regularly in commission with trained crews will participate. The exercises and drills will be simple and mainly of a competitive nature, including unofficial athletic competitions between representatives of the two fleets and of individual ships.

Admiral Wilson Senior Officer.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, will be senior officer of the combined force, with Admiral Hugh Rodman, chief of the Pacific fleet, second in command.

The maneuvers will be unique in many respects, chiefly in that they will afford the first actual mobilization of the bulk of the new American navy. Before the war the forces were always more or less scattered and a shortage of several types of vessels, particularly of destroyers, submarines, light cruisers, aerial forces and fleet auxiliaries, made it impossible to concentrate a well rounded out fleet, although the major portion of the battleship force met each winter at Guantanamo, Cuba, for target practice and drills.

During the war the shortage in most types of small vessels, notably destroyers and submarines, was overcome, but the entire fleet was never mobilized, due to the use of practically all light craft in the war zone, the detail of cruisers to escort duty and the fact that a considerable portion of the battleship force was on duty abroad much of the time.

Will Set New Mark.

The January maneuvers will set a new mark in American naval progress. For the first time in the history of the new navy the battleship fleet will be supported by a reasonably adequate number of destroyers and other light craft. Submarines will be available in abundance, together with sufficient naval aircraft for all tactical purposes and a fully rounded out fleet of auxiliary vessels. The total number of vessels to participate will depend on the progress of recruiting, as many ships are in reserve now for lack of crews, but it is probable that Admiral Wilson will command at least 300 vessels of all types.

The most modern of dreadnaughts to participate in the maneuvers will be the great Tennessee. The last word in naval construction, this great floating fortress displaces 32,000 tons, carries 12 14-inch guns and is propelled by electric turbines. The Tennessee is attached to the Atlantic fleet. A sister ship, the California, probably will not be completed in time to join Admiral Rodman's forces before the maneuvers.

A comparison of the ships available for next winter's maneuvers with the naval strength available for a similar concentration ten years ago affords some striking contrasts. January 1, 1910, the latest battleship in the navy was the New Hampshire, authorized by Congress in 1904 and completed in 1908. A comparison of the New Hampshire and the Tennessee follows:

New Hampshire—Length, 450 feet; breadth, 70 feet; draft, 27 feet; dis-

Pearl Instead of a Boil on Man's Neck

Twenty years ago, James Longen of Clifton Heights, Pa., ate some oysters. One of the bivalves had a pearl which Longen swallowed. He never gave the incident a thought until a few days ago when he had severe pains in a small lump in his neck. Longen thought the lump a boil, so he squeezed it, and the pearl broke through the skin, ending Longen's pains.

200 vessels, with over 100 more in reserve or under construction. In 1910 16 submarines were carried on the active list of the navy. This year nearly 100 of the submersibles are attached to the two fleets, with about 75 more under construction.

Eighteen Dreadnaughts Available.

Eighteen single caliber gun ships classed as dreadnaughts will be available for the January maneuvers that were not completed in 1910. They have a combined displacement of 445,000 tons and a combined gun power of 112 14-inch guns, eighty twelves, 226 5-inch and twenty-eight 3-inch.

A comparison of total battleship forces available in 1920 with 1910 shows that this year there are 18 dreadnaughts and 10 predreadnaughts, excluding the Oregon class, against 23 predreadnaughts in 1910, including the Oregon class. Most of the battleships listed as available in 1910 are now considered obsolete.

Ten years ago the navy destroyer force consisted of about 38 vessels, including 17 torpedo boats, even then practically obsolete. This year Admirals Wilson and Rodman command destroyer forces aggregating more than

Straw Kitchen Utensils

Junior Red Cross School Children in Italy Make Colanders and Sieves.

Collestrada, Italy.—The Junior Red Cross school at Collestrada, Italy, is making kitchen utensils from osiers and withes to supply the countryside with the hardware that it is impossible to buy from stamping mills in Italy since the war. Collestrada is in the heart of Umbria, where straw plaiting and osier weaving are two of the principal industries. The orphans at the Collestrada school make colanders and sieves and market baskets in sufficient quantities to furnish the neighboring villages.

The reed receptacles are woven very tight and serve for flour sifting. This is an important utensil in a part of Italy where the flour is ground on hand grist mills and contains many coarse particles. Another method of making these sifters is to weave three thicknesses of horsehair across a wooden hoop, which sifts as fine as the best articles manufactured with steel wire.

The woven receptacles

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week