tutions come the most gratifying re

liary bodies and toxins.

Value of X-Rays.

One of the most up-to-date means of de-

tecting tuberculosis, and at the same time

finding out the extent of its ravages, is

now employed in the New York Health

Department dispensary. This is nothing less than the use of the X-rays. For ex-

ample, miliary tuberculosis, or "gallop-

ing consumption," can be readily detected

by the mottled appearance of the lungs or body. Lesions are clearly shown, as well as infiltrations and consolidations in the lungs.

the lungs.

It is proved by experience, too, that X-rays will relieve coughs and pains, to a cartain extent. And one thing is certain—the fluoroscope is a valuable aid in detecting incipient tuberculosis before it is discovered by other means, and also in revealing lesions and structural changes in the tissues that neither percuesion ner augustation can disclose in

cussion nor auscultation can disclose. In a word, it would seem to be the part of wisdom for every consumptive to be X-rayed, so that the hidden lesions and internal injuries from the tubercle bacil-

lus may be laid bare.

Still another new kind of treatment is the use of ozone. Perhaps it is because this gas is so pientiful on the mountains

that patients seem to thrive better there

although I heard a number

## WHAT TO DO WHEN IN DANGER

(Note.-The author of this article is a me ber of the farmous detective family, the father of which was formerly chief of the United States Secret Service.—Editor.) OW many times we have all heard this bit of conversation:

"Now, what would you do if you should awaken to find a burgiar in your

Well-why-abem-I hardly know. I couldn't say until the occasion arose, Yet the proper course to follow in such a situation is simple. It is-exercise the coolness and caution of true courage.

Above all things, if you aspire to be courageously cautious, do not rush out from your room in an attempt to corner and capture the burglar. There are two good and sufficient reasons against such a foolhardy procedure.

In the first place, the intruder will have you at a decided disadvantage. You have just awakened, and your eyes are unused to the darkness, while his eyes have been peering through it for some minutes and ere keen in his behalf. You do not know just where he is, while, from previous inwestigation, he has located your room and knows where you will come from and how.

Tour night shirt, being white, is also in his favor, for white stands out in black surroundings. Even though you essay to creep upon him unawares, his ears are as sharp as a watch dog's, and he hears in-significant noises that yours fall to catch. Every step that you take is known to your adversary, crouching somewhere be-fore you in the sheltering darkness. You are entirely at his mercy

The Result of Foolhardy Action. In the second place, try to corner a bur-

glar and nine times out of ten he will shoot, and shoot to kill. How many times have each of us read in the newspaper of this or that man killed by a burglar whom

he was trying to capture?
There was the Latimer case in Brooklyn some three years ago. Latimer was the treasurer of a secret organization, and had some of the society's money in his house. In the night he thought he heard a sur-glar. He went hunting for the intruder, who sprang out of a closet and shot him

Several years earlier, in the same town, a butcher met death under similar circum-stances, and about the same time another Brooklyn citisen endeavored to rush down-stairs upon the intruders, but before he had gone ten steps he received three bul-let holes through his body.

Brooklyn is not unique in this respect.
It is simply representative. Every city can show a long record of murders committed by burglars.
A burglars.

A burglar always goes about his jobs armed, and that burgiar is a rare excep-tion who prefers capture to taking life. The law recognizes this fact, and therethe man whose house has been entered the right to kill the burglar on the ground of justifiable homicide. In other words, the law presumes that a bur-glar intends to kill, as well as to loot, never he enters a house and his ends will be served thereby

What You Should Do.

If you want to do the correct and not the foolhardy thing, etuy in our room and hear it, know that you are awake and aware of his presence, and forthwith face the house. It is a characteristic trait of burglars to be frightened off by noises. Perhaps, when you frighten off your hunglar, he will leave so precipitately that he will leave so precipitately that he will neglect to take the allverware with him. But if he carries a well-stuffed bag

Southern Baptist Convention, in

am now on my way to New York City,

whence I sail for London Wednesday

Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

enterprise so immense and at the same

time so incomplete as the World's Fair.

stage immensity and incompleteness. The Fair is not half finished. Most of the

large buildings are complete so far as ex-ternal appearances are concerned, but

pers and by the people about the ex-orbitant prices asked by the hotels. Un-less there is a change, the attendance at the Fair is bound to be seriously effected by it. As a matter of fact, the attend-

ce thus far has not met the expects

tions of the Fair directors. Unless it is greatly increased, a great sum of money will be lost on the enterprise. Neverthe-less, when the Pair is finished, it will be

worth seeing. It is larger and grander in every way than the Chicago Exposi-

Great Foreign Exhibits.

Fifty-three foreign governments are participating in the Exposition, and their

ing and instructive features of the Fair.

Each nation has endeavored to outdo the

other in the erection of a characteristic outlding, and the installation of exhibits,

didings form one of the most interest

It is a very difficult matter to condense

in my journey.

of an ocean voyage, I can fully later. Let me say a few

in his flight, then charge up another item to profit and loss, and be thankful for the comforting bit of knowledge that spoons can be replaced and life cannot.

can be replaced and life campo.

If you awaken to find a burgiar bending
over the bureau in your room, your play
is to lie perfectly still, and when your eyes
have become accustomed to the darkness,
and during the flash of his lantern, center all your efforts on trying to fix in your mind some of the man's physical charac-teristics that may aid the police to capure him later on.

Get his height, which is very important, This can be pretty closely determined by noticing where his head comes on some object in the room tailer than he, as, for example, the bureau. Don't trust to y sense of height without some such guide. Very few persons can name a man's height off-hand within several inches, and an inch or so cuts in identification.

The Burglar's Ear.

Ascertain the general appearance of his ear. The measurement and shape of the car plays an important part newadays in identifying criminals, the Bertillon system having shown that while a criminal may alter other parts of his physical being by sticks out abnormally, or is long, or broad, or has any peculiarity of any sort. Also endeavor to notice the general

hair or eyes, or whether he has a mi is black, wour faulty informati confuse the police in their search for the criminal.

Don't try to shoot a burglar who is in your room. You play right into his hands. While you are reaching for the revolver

under your pillow, the odds are heavy that he will cover you, to may the least, The slightest noise gains his attentioneven the gentle slipping of your arm along the sheets up under your pillow for your

of the revolver, he still has a decided advantage. He is on his feet, your are on your back, and so he can get his revolver into action with greater rapidity and freedom. You will be encumbered by the bed clothing and will have to make at him, while he can simply whirl about on you and bang away. His advantage may be a matter of seconds only, but sec-

I firmly believe that a revolver under a pillow is more dangerous to its owner than to the criminal it is meant to protect the foolbardy thing, stay in our room and him from. "What have I a pistol here for, make a decided noise. The burglar will if not to shoot?" the owner asks himself when he sees a burgiar in his room, and

tutions come the most gratifying reports as to checkmating tuberculosis, and some of the cures effected are little short of marvelous. In New York City alone the results accomplished in the past few months in the dispensary treatment of tuberculosis give promise of magnificent development in the near future. I listened to papers read at the Academy of Medicine the other night, and was surprised to find that the various hospitals, clinics, medical schools and dispensaries of the metropolis have within the past few months act aside wards for the special study of tuberculosis, and that thousands enough not to fire first under such circumstances. Then, too, if the sleeper is ever so restless, he may knock the re-volver to the floor, or touch the trigger with a hand thrown about in his sleep.

with a hand thrown about in his sleep, and off goes the weapon, probably wounding the cheeper or his bedfellow.

Do not attempt to jump out of bed and grapple with a burglar in your room, for the same reasons that you should not try to shoot him. Lie perfectly still until he has left the room and then endeavor to frighten him off and remove the danger to your life in the manner already described.

Notifying the Authorities.

Notifying the Authorities.

Once a burglar has become frightened It will not take him long to make his escape. He generally leaves windows un locked and doors open so that he will lose no time in getting away either before or after the job is finished. Whenever he can be departs by the rear, as he is not so likely to meet any one in the alley as in the street. If your room has a window opening on the rear, you can witness the fellow's departure therefrom and know that the coast is clear. In any event it will be perfectly safe for you to venture downstairs to summed the police several minutes after notifying the burglar of your wakefulness.

your wakefulness.

But before you so after the authorities do not neglect to impress upon the other members of the household the importance of not touching or disturbing the contents of the room in which the burgiar has opof the room in which the burgiar has op-erated, so that no possible clew may be destroyed. Something in the general ap-pearance of the ransacked room—the burgiar's method of going about his busi-ness or a piece of wire left behind may be sufficient evidence to the trained eye and mind to put the detectives on the right track and lead to the ultimate cap-ture of the criminal. ture of the criminal.

For the criminal.

For the same reason, if neighbors have been attracted to your house by your adventure, keep them from walking around the prenises and mingling their footprints with those of the burglar. Important evidence is frequently destroyed in this manner. And do not let any one tamper with anything about the house, which the authorities should see just as the burgiar left it-broken window panes, immied doors and all.

Precautions Against Burglary.

To reduce to the minimum the chances of burglary of your house, see to it that no stranger not properly vouched for is let past your door.

past your door.

It is the easiest thing in the world for a burglar or his confederate, a day or two before he enters your house under cover of darkness, to present himself at your door with some such information as "I'm the gas man, and I've come to look over the pipes and fixtures"; or, "I'm the plumber, and Mr. Smith, my boss, said I was to see that everything was all right" or "I'm a building inspector, and I want to see if the fire escapes are in good working order."

ing order."
The man is admitted without question, and while he goes about from room to room, estensibly examining the gas fix-tures or the plumbing or what not, he also takes in the sideboard with its display of sliver, the various dressing tables with their burdens of eliver tollet articles, and the general arrangement of the house. Then, when he has secured all the neces-sary information, he leaves, to return that

night or the next.

Never admit or let any one be admitted to your house without the proper indorsements; and if you also refrain from pro-

Pacific Coast delegates was held immediately, and plans laid for getting the in-

tion, and will arrange for a joint meet-

so as to have a fraternal rally of all the Haptists of the United States at that

Portland May Get the Convention.

vention, invitation from Portland was

presented by the writer. He was second-

Cal.; Rev. Robert Burdette and A. W.

universally conceded that Portland would

have secured the convention if it had been left to a popular vote. But the mat-ter was finally referred to the executive committee of the three boards, to be de-

cided by them. The question, therefore, will not be settled for several weeks prob-ably, and just which city will win is still doubted. In any event, Portland's at-tractions were given wide advertisement,

and we still stand a good chance of get-ting the convention in the near future, even if we do not next year.

My next will be from London, "if I live

J. WHITCOMB BROUGHER

to tell the tale

ider, of Los Angeles; Dr. Alexander dackburn, of Salem, Mass., and Dr. Kerr loyce Tupper, of Philadelphia. It was

When the matter came before the Con-

catthough I heard a number of New York City's leading experts combat this idea the other night.

In this connection Dr. Lindley R. Williams, of the Vanderbilt clinic, told a very curious story. He said that he knew a very prominent Judge in the city who had tried every health resort in the world, and found that he fared better at the Walderf-Astoria than anywhere else. This fact speaks volumes for the healthy and wholesome air to be had in the vicinity of the metropolis.

Dr. S. A. Knopf, of the New York Board of Health, will also be at Atlantic City, and show his brother physicians a new mouth-protector, so that patients cannot cough their sputum into your face or infect the surrounding air. A piece of cotton hatting on a steel frame does infect the surrounding air. DR. BROUGHER ON THE ST. LOUIS FAIR f cotton batting on a steel frame does the business.

I had quite a talk with Dr. Knopf the other day, and some of his investigations and experiments, when related at the seashore next month, will be intensely

interesting. Interview With Dr. L. F. Flick.

proceedings of this convention have been reported already. It will meet next year One of the prominent specialists who will have an interesting report to make at Atlantic City is Dr. Lawrence F. Filck. of the committee of arrangements, who for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, presier of the Pennsylvania Society dent of the Free Hospital for Poor Consumptives of Pennsylvania, medical director of the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and an author and prac-titioner of acknowledged ability. Dr. Flick told me that he himself had become a victim of tuberculosis years ago, and hence became intensely interested in the subject in order to save his own life. was the securing of the convention for Portland next year. A conference of the I asked Dr. Flick what he thought of Professor Maragilano's attempts to cure consumption by vaccination. It will be recalled that this professor of the University of Genea, in Italy, only a short time ago gave his conclusions, based on 34 years' experience, before the Phipps Institute. terest of all the delegates in going to Portland. St. Louis was our only com-petitor. But it was strongly represented petitor. But it was strongly represented and had some special reasons for wanting the convention in 1966. The Southern Professor Maragliano's proposition was

"If the defensive means produced by the organism are large in proportion to the number of invading bacteria, it gains the victory. If the defensive means are the victory. If the defensive means are insufficient, the organism succumbs."

"We are very much interested in Professor Maragliano's investigations," answered Dr. Files, "and if his claims can be substantiated, they are simply wonderful. We have already sent a physician over to Italy from the Phippe Institute, and he will go into the whole subject very corefully, and report to use ject very carefully, and report to us. "The coming congress of specialists from all over the country at Atlantic City will be most noteworthy, as the workers in tuberculosis will be organ-

ised, and make some authoritative declaration of methods.

"We know a great deal of the causes that produce tuberculosis, and we want to learn the best way to bring about cures. Here, too, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. We know ex-actly how to prevent tuberculosis, which is most important; but we want also to know how to successfully heal those who

Some Vital Questions.

"One of the vital questions that we shall likely consider at Atlantic City is: How to introduce the methods of prevention into the homes of the poor? Tuberculosis is so exceedingly prevalent that some method must be found by which the large number of people must be reached in their homes. Tuberculosis will un through an entire family, unless it is

"Another vital question to be considered is: What shall we do with poor consumptives after they have gone through the sanitariums? The answer is, through the sanitariums? The answer is, Establish farms where they can earn their living. A sanitarium cannot maintain people for five or six years. There must be other places provided where the poor patients can support themselves. "Fifty per cent of the work done in a sanitarium is lost, because there is no place for the patient to go to after leaving the stretterion."

ing the institution.

"Here is a splendid chance for some of our rich men to establish such a place, which I am sure can be made self-supporting and pay interest on the invest-

FRANCIS LEON CHRISMAN. His Favorite Subject.

"Doesn't your father ever talk to you about his Maker?" asked the Sunday-"I guess he does," replied little Albert,
"Pa claims he's a self-made man."—Chi-cago Record-Herald.

## THE GOVERNMET FORESTRY EXHIBIT

What It Comprises and How Arranged at the St. Louis Fair.

What gives particular local interest to the following article is the fact that this exhibit, or the best portions of it, will form a part of the Govern-ment's share in the Lewis and Clark

mouths act aside wards for the special study of tuberculosis, and that thousands of victims are getting a new lesse of life and becoming, instead of a center of infection, a center of education and enlightment to the masses, not only in sanitary science, but also in the laws of health as they affect humanity as a whole.

And what is true of New York City is true of Philadelphia, Boston. Chicago and all the cities of the country. Advanced methods are being applied to turn the tide of tuberculosis into a tide of health and happiness, and this consummation, so devoutly wished for, is actually being accomplished. HE Bureau of Forestry of the United States Department of Agricultum chase Exposition the most extensive di play it has ever made. The purposa both to illustrate the work which the bu reau is doing and to show actual forest conditions in all parts of the country. The visitor will see there the most impressive complished.

The serum therapy has been tried in America by De Schweinitz, Trudeau, Stubbert and others. The most suitable injection consists of an aqueous extract of virujent, but dead bacilli, supplemented by the infiltrate of a young culture. In this way is obtained the full value of the bacilliary bodies and toxins. evidence of what practical forestry is, and also its great present and future impor tance as a means of promoting the National welfare. Lumbering ranks fourth among the industries of the country, and it is a matter of hopeful promise for the way is obtained the full value of the bacilliary bodies and toxins.

When this serum is injected into healthy
men or animals, there is an increase of
defensive substances in the blood of the
injected animal greater than the geometrical proportion, and the organism plays an
active part in this tremendous increase.
The participation of the organism is necessary to this increase.

Dr. Herman C. Herold, president of the
Newark, N. J., Board of Health, has obtained a different serum, so he tells me,
from which he is getting splendig results.
So successful has it been in many cases
that the United States Government hosplials have asked for, supplies of the rerum, and they, too, secure the same good
results. permanence of the industry and for the cause of forestry that lumbermen are adopting conservative forest management in their lumber operations. That agriculture, incomparably the most important of our National sources of wealth, also de-pends in no small degree on forestry, is not, however, so well understood. Under intensive methods of farming, and with the enlargament of the cultivable area made possible by irrigation, this depend-ence will become increasingly close, Mining and grazing, too, materially depend on forestry, for mines demand cheap and abundant timber, and the forage which feeds most of the Western stock is one of the important indirect products which under proper restrictions, the forest may be made to yield. All of these relationships are strikingly displayed in the forestry exhibit at St. Louis.

Photographic Transparencies The space alletted to the Bureau of For estry is in two different though not widely separated parts of the Fair grounds. An indoor exhibit is located in the Forestry. Fish and Game building, in which is cen-tered also an exhibition of the lumber industry of the United States. A striking and complete collection of photographi transparencies illustrate forest condition and problems as they are encountered by the bureau. Typical single trees and for-ests, the cutting or harvesting of forests and their renewal by natural reproduc-tion, forest planting in treeless regions of where forests have been destroyed, an damage by fire, insects, over-grazing, etc., are shown more clearly. Nearly all of the transparencies are of large size, some of practical forest nurseries, and the best terial welfare is so intimately connects them 4 by 5 feet. They are arranged to be forms of windbreaks which are so impor- with the adoption of practical forestry.

timbers is shown by a testing machine, while the results of tests are shown by charts and tested timbers. There is also a large collection of timbers, both from the United States and Europe, treated by rious construction timbers. Several speci-mens are shown of building and other tim-bers which have been in use for 26 years or more.

Fine Relief Map. One of the special features of the hibit is a relief map of the United States cast upon a section of a sphere 16 feet in diameter. By using this type of map the geographical distortion inevitable in flat maps is avoided, and the real relationship of the various parts of the coun try and their actual position on the globe are correctly shown. The distribution and character of the forests of the country are shown in different colors, as are the location and extent of National and state forest reserves. The forests manare shown in different colors, as are location and extent of National and aged according to working plans prepared by the bureau and lands upon which plan-tations have been instituted under bureau planting plans are also indicated by spe cial symbols. The situation of forest schools and other institutions which afford training in forestry is shown on the map. On another relief map are shown the loca-tion of the proposed Appalachian forest reserve, the extent and character of for-est and other lands included, and the relaest and other lands included, and the relation of the reserve to the surrous country.

Outdoor Exhibit.

The outdoor exhibit of the bureau is on a tract of 21/2 acres situated about 300 yards southwest of the Forestry, Fish and Game building. Here are displayed, on and about a model farm, forest plantations be peculiarly interesting and instructive suited to every part of the United States, to that vast body of citizens whose ma-

seen from the inside of an arcade illumi-nated by natural light, with Eastern and Western forest scenes shown on opposite walls. This series is supplemented by a collection of large colored bromide pho-tographs framed in the panels of the balmated by natural light, with Eastern and Western forest scenes shown on opposite wails. This series is supplemented by a collection of large colored bromide photographs framed in the panels of the balustrade which surrounds the exhibit space. On the floor between the belustrade and the arcade are cases which display some specially important phases of the bureau's investigations, together with a collection of all the instruments used in forest work, the publications of the bureau, etc. Of particular interest is a large case containing longical pine trunks which show the advantages of the new system of turpentining promoted by the bureau and the disadvantages and injurious effects of the old system of boxing. Two other cases exhibit insects and examples of their destructive work. The method of determining the strength of commercial timbers is shown by a tenting machine, while the results of tests are shown by a full machine. of mixing tree species. In each of these blocks the trees are given the actual in-tervals recommended for planting in the different regions to which the illustra-tions apply. Methods of growing nurs-ery stock from cuttings, transplants and from seeds are fally illustrated, as are the various styles of present used for chading various styles of screens used for shading conferous tree seedlings. The cultivation of four varieties of basket willow is also an interesting feature of the outdoor ex-hibit. Fields, farmsteads, etc., are laid off with growing trees pinned along the fence lines and about the home lot.

Preserving Timbers. In addition to the displays described, the Bureau of Forestry will co-operate with the Department of Mines and Metallurgy in a series of comparative tests relating to the best methods of preserving timbers. For this purpose a complete experimental treating plant, consisting of a small cylinder, vacuum and pressure pumps, and tanks for holding the preservative solutions will be in operation on the outdoor tract of the Department of Mines and Metallurgy. Other plants will show the application of the Giussani and Ruping processes. It is expected that one or more runs will daily be made, when the sand timbers from all narte of the ties and timbers from all parts of the United States will be treated. Close to these experimental plants will be found a cylinder whose operation illustrates the best methods of increasing the longevity of fence posts. In a separate building near the treating onants several testing mathe treating plants several testing ma-chines will be operated by the Bureau of Forestry for the purpose of determining the strength of different timbers treated

by various preservative processes.

The greatest effort has been made in the preparation of the Government forest exhibit to give as complete an exposition as possible of the purposes and work of

## ODDITIES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

How Gold Sweats.

HESE millions will sweat them selves away considerably in the hold of the ship," said a mint official as he superintended the stowing of one of the recent exports of gold.

"Gold sweats," he resumed, "and it sweats particularly hard at sea. When this gold reaches the other side it will be a little lighter than it is now. an experienced hand should weigh over there, he would say that some of it had been stelen. It won't be handled in Europe by the inexperienced, though. It will be handled by men who will know just what allowance to make for sweat. "Gold sweat—the phrase has an attractive sound, ch? If you and I could neak down into this ship's hold each sneak down into this ship's hold each day of the coming voyage; if we could gather up the sweat from the gold beday of the

fore it evaporated and was lest-would that be stealing? "Well, anyway, gold doesn't sweat vis-lbly. It's sweat is impalpable and you can't collect it. Attrition is the name

given to it by scientists."

Inscriptions on Persian Rugs. umbia University, has sued Charles T. Yerkes for \$300-his fee for the translation of the inscription on one of Mr. Yerke's prayer rugs. That is a big fee

to ask for the translation of a single sentence. Still, I hope that the professor gets his money." As he spoke, the Armenian rug doctor darned a Bokhara rug. He did not use in this work new yarn; he used—what was many more times more costly—yarn 56 or 60 years old. Expert rug doctors al-

ways use old yarn in darning; for these, with their soft and silky hues, match best the old rugs that they repair. "I have seen inscriptions on Persian rugs." said the Armenian, "that wouldn't translate for \$3000." wouldn't translate for \$3000." He chuckled. "They are odd chaps, some of the rug weavers. They have a sense

of humor. When they know that a rug is to be shipped to America, where practically nobody understands Persian, they weave a little joke into the design some-"A Pittsburg millionaire ordered

through our firm a Daghestan rug for his hallway. He specified every detail of the design and the colors. The weaver in Daghestan made the rug to his measure, as it were. But this weaver, being an artist, did not like the millionalre's taste, and he wove in a lozenge near the top; 'So hideous is this rug that its weaver will not sign his name to it, as is the custom. A curse on the Western bar-barian of Pittsburg who compels an artist to debase his art."

"The Pittsburg millionaire wanted us o translate that inscription," said the armenian, "but we pretended that we Armenian. knew no Persian.
"Some of the Persian rugs sent to
America have poetical inscriptions. I
sold one yesterday that said:

"May a young girl possess me, and may she keep her beauty longer than I keep mine." "Last week a lawyer bought a beautiful

it was inscribed: This rug for a liar and thief, a pig of the West, a drunkard, a robber orphans and widows, a coward." "If you understand Persian," con-cluded the Armenian, "you would often find on your rich friends' floors reading as amusing as a comic paper.

A Reader of Souls.

HAVE a measuring tape wherewith I can measure a novelist's soul," said a student of psychology. "A novelist according to my way of thinking his men and women is a part of himself. a facet of his own character. Thus it follows that the people he treats of most are the people most like himself—if he treats most of cowards, he is a coward.

"That is my measuring tape, and if you apply it to dead novelists, with whose lives literary history has made you familiar, you find that it measures

Take, for instance, Dickens, Dickens, "Take, for instance, Dickens, Dickens, with his Pickwicks and Wellers, wrote most about people that drank too much. In the novels of Dickens they are always brewing bowls of punch, drinking hot brandy and water, attacking pineapple rum. Hence the conclusion Dickens himself drank too much.

lusion is true. "Take Guy de Maupassant. He liked best to manipulate characters of

'Bel Ami' type—atrocious libertines. Toj-stoi is our proof that Maupassant was like his writings. Read Toistoi's essay on him-read what Turguenev murmured as he loaned Tolstoi one of Maupassant's books.
"Take George Gissing. He wrote in

the main of intelligent young men and women, who, with luxurious tastes, suf-fered in the grip of the ignoblest poverty. Well, intelligence, luxurious tastes and ignoble poverty composed nearly all Gis-sing's life. Zangwill tells us that. "Having proved by means of the dead that our measuring tape works accu-

rately, we might apply this gauge to the George Meredith. Conan Doyle, Kipling, Davis, Cyrus T. Brady. It is not polite, though, to discuss a writer's personality till after his death."

Does Meat Spoil the Disposition?

A BUTCHER claims that meat eating is responsible for most of the bad temper that exists in the world. Who are the heaviest meat eaters? he said. "The English, And who have the worst dispositions? Why, the English. Everybody knows that,

"Go to England, and they'll give you nothing fit to eat but meat. Morning. noon and night, they'll set before you the best meat in the world; but no vegetables to speak of: no desserts, no entrees; meat only.

"The consequence of all this mest eating is that the red-faced Englishman is worse than a bear to have around the

"If you go to France you don't get much meat. The French like fruit, vege-tables, salada, a little fish and a little chicken. I'd venture to say that an Eng-lishman eats more meat in a day than a

"What effect on his disposition does the Frenchman's less gross food have? A good effect. The French are polite. The world over they are noted for their politeness and good humor. "But the Japa prove my point best. The mass of the Japanesa people like and Frenchman does in a week.

mass of the Japanese people live on rice and fruit and sweetmeats and fish. They don't touch meat from one year's end to another. And their temperance and delicacy at table give them the best dispo-sitions in the world. On the streets of Japan there is never any fighting or quarreling. You never see a disturbance of any kind among that people. Tolerance, courtesy, high-bred and ceremon-lous manners are as prevalent in Japan as grumbling in England." "What is the philosophy of all this?

Why, simply that meat is a stimulant, like beer, and that, after the brief, happy effect of this stimulant has worn off, there comes a long effect of ill-humor and ir-ritability. All heavy meatesters have bad dispositions, because they are always suffering from their food's aftermathbecause they are always, so to speak, getting over a spree.
"This holds good, too, among animals

Lions, tigers, leopards and the rest of the carnivora are fierce and treacherous and mean. The herbivora—elephants, ante-lopen, cameis—are good-tempered, mild

Germs in Books.

A CHARITABLE woman carried an armical of old books to a hospital. "For the patients," she said. "Reading matter for the patients." But the young man in white frowned,

shook his head and handed the books "Thanks." he said, "but we can't receive them. "Why not?"

"Because they're bound. Old books, to e received here, must be unbound." "Huh?"

"Old books must be unbound. We can

disinfect books with dry heat, but bound books we can't disinfect in that manner. We have experimented: we have worked the thing out. Old books are dangerous. The streptococcus and the pseumococcus breed in them, also the germ of diph-theria. Now, if these books are unbound, it is an easy matter to kill with dry heat

there is abundant proof that this con- Do you, by the way, ever buy second-

"Sometimes," she admitted.
"Then take my advice, and only buy
unbound ones. And bake them—bake
them in the oven—as soon as you get them
home. Otherwise it is hard to say what
disease you may not contract from them."
The woman frowned. "Oh. I don't bedisease you may not cor The woman frowned. "Oh, I don't beleve all the germ talk I hear," she said and with a grunt of contempt she up her rejected books and departed.

A New Freckle Remover.

SMALL sheet of emery paper," said the young girl. The clerk handed her the emery paper,

and after she was gone he said: "Every now and then she buys a sheet of emery paper. She removes freckles with it."

"Freckles, eh?" said the proprietor.
"How does she do that?"
"Rubs them off," replied the clerk. "She described the process to me the last time she was in. She said she never freckled anywhere but on the end of her nose. Whenever she is out in a high wind or in a glaring sun there appears on her nose a single big brown freckle. This she hates; get rid of it she rubs it off with a piece

of emery. "Doesn't it hurt? Doesn't it bleed?"

said the proprietor.
"It hardly hurts or bleeds at all. It merely abrases the skin a little. The end of her nose burns and smarts for about a day. Then it is as well as ever, and the freckle is gone, leaving no scar,"
"Well, well," said the propri-"Well, well," said the proprietor, "Strange creatures girld are. Imagine you or me scraping our noses with emery paper to get rid of a freckle."

Pronunciation of Niagara.

VERYBODY pronounces Niagara wrong," said a philologist, "The secent of this beautiful Indian word

should not be put on the syllable 'ag,'
but on the syllable 'ar'—the penult—the
one before the last.

"Niagara means 'Hark to the thunder.'
Its accent should fall on the penult, because the Indians themselves accent it
there, because in practically all our Indian names of places the penult is the accented syllable. Think of the names you know. Don't you accent near-ly all of them on the syllable before the ast? There are, for instance, Toronto, Mississippi, Alleghany, Appalachicola, Narraganaett, Tuscaloosa, Saratoga, Ti-conderoga, Oswego, Conshohocken, Wis-sahickon and Hochelaga. In all these names the accent is on the penuit.
"Niagara is a Huron word, and, if you can find a Huron, you will find that he accents it as he does Saratoga or Tusca-

loosa. I don't know how we have fallen into the habit of accenting it wrong." Banbury Cakes.

THE fashionable pastry cook pointed to a round cake, about four inches in diameter and an inch thick. It was made of pastry, and it was filled with

"A Banbury cake," he said. "The kind A Banbury cake, he said. The kind they make in the English town of Banbury. I am introducing them here, and I hope that they will become popular. "These cakes have kept Banbury famous for 500 years. Ben Jonson, as far back as 1614, wrote in one of his plays about a Banbury man, who was a baker—but he does drawn now, and see victors. -but he does dream now, and see visions he has given over his trade, out of a scruple he took that, in spiced conscience, those Banbury cakes he made were served to bridals, marpoles, morrises and such profane feasts and meetings.

"Samuel Beesley was the great Banbury cakebaker of the last century. In one year he sold 19,598 twopenny cakes. From ne of Beesley's descendants I got his recipe, and the Banbury cakes that I sell in America are the same as you would get if you went all the way to Banbury for them.

Love Among the Spiders.

46A SPIDER'S love for her children is pretty strong," said a biologist, pretty strong," said a biologist, Take her children away from her and he will remember them for 20 hours."

"How do you know?"
"I have often made the experiment. Always, at the end of 10, 12, 20 hours, a spider mother welcomes back the young that you have removed from her. After it is an easy matter to kill with dry heat the disease germs they contain, but if they are bound, dry heat won't touch much their germs at all."

"I see," said the woman.

"There is not a bound book in this whiteap that you have removed from her. After a full day has passed, though, she forgets. Keep her little ones away from her a full day, and they are strangers to her on their return. She is liable to eat them. "Hor marital is stronger than her mathematically in the will mourn him faithfully a day will find paper-backed volumes only."

Japan leads all others in the large and unique display she makes, and the little "brown men" are the center of attraction to all. Our Preeral Government and all the States of the Union nearly are mak-ing excellent displays of their boundless resources and industrial progress. Many of the buildings are not finished yet, and the exhibits not in place. The writer had a pleasant visit with Mr. Dosch, the Comsioner-General of the Lewis and Clark Fair. He was at the Oregon building looking after the interests of our state. His experience in connection with former fairs specially fits him for the tremendous responsibility placed upon him in ar-ranging for the various exhibits to be had at the Lewis and Clark Exposition next year. He is firmly convinced that the Portland Pair should be held next year. responsibility placed upon him in arging for the various exhibits to be had the Lewis and Clark Exposition next of what is likely to be accomplished. The 
the Liewis and Clark Exposition next of what is likely to be accomplished. The 
personnel of this committee is as follows: 
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shape of the face and head, whether round, oval, long, broad; and if the man bears any out-of-the-ordinary physical mark or characteristic, such as a sear or limp, register the fact firmly in your mind. Rogues gallery descriptions always lay stress on such pseuliarities. lay stress on such peculiarities. Therefore, this bit of information on your part would be exceedingly useful to the authorities, as nearly every burgiar, unless he is a novice, has his description in the country's rogues' galleries. Do not bother about trying to find out the color of his hair or eyes or whether he has a second tache. The poor light will keep you from securing the correct knowledge, and if you say the man's hair is brown when it

Useless Revolver Under the Pillow.

weapon.
Even if you do succeed in getting hold

onds count in such a situation.

Since my last letter, I have been to strictly to their agreements to have the 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 black Baptists. Southern Bartlet Countries of the Pair, spent a few days at the buildings completed at a certain time, proceedings.

Nashville, Tenn., preached to my former people in Chattanooga, and attended the sessions of the Northern Baptist anniversaries, at Cleveland, O. I have been kept so continually on the move that I have not had time to write. In fact, I had to not had time to write. In fact, I had to not had time to write. In fact, I had to not had time to write had the concerning to the people to whom we once ministered. Will be a very interesting representation of Fort Clatsop. It is a primitive style of architecture, one-story high, irregular in form, and made out of logs. Oregon's log of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, as they are now with the world's Fair.

The Oregon building, when completed, will be a very interesting representation of Fort Clatsop. It is a primitive style of gave "the Prodigal" a reception on Monday, and made out of logs. Oregon's log or the lewis and clark Exposition, as they are now with the world's Fair.

The Oregon building, when completed, will be a very interesting representation of Fort Clatsop. It is a primitive style of gave "the Prodigal" a reception on Monday in the concerning Posterior and the world of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, as they are now with the world of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. From Nashville we went to Chattanooga, and was given a royal welcome by the people to whom we once ministered. The oregon building, when completed, will be a very interesting representation of the world of the wo form, and made out of logs. Oregon's agricultural, horticultural and mineral displays will be noteworthy when all in stop at a bank the other day to draw my breath. Fortunately, the account was

not overdrawn, and I am still living. I place. Special Features morning, May Eth. It is with some doubts and misgivings that I look forward three in number, and are said to surpass to the voyage. As a preparation for it, I have just been reading an article on \*How to Meet the Ups and Downs of Life." I shall be able to preach a sermon on that subject when I return from personal experience. One friend recommended my wearing a porus plaster, and enother mended my all a rapid year was weak. "How to Meet the Ups and Downs of mended my wearing a porus plaster, and another said a plaid vest was good-it another said a plaid vest was good—it mues radiate from this point, the sparkle would keep a check on my stemach. As of the down-pouring waters are visible speak more fully later. Let me say a rew things that have interested me thus far into one brief letter a description of an One does not like to take the part of an adverse critic when there would seem to be so much to be praised. Nevertheless, for the sake of those who may expect to attend from the great Northwest. I wish to be fair, at least. There are two words that characterize the Fair at the present Festival Hall. It has five manuals. ternal appearances are concerned, but, with one or two exceptions, the exhibits have not been put in place. In many of the large buildings the booths for exhibits are just being erected. The Ferris wheel is not finished. By the way, the hotel rates are so much higher than the Ferris, wheel that it looks insignificant.

A great deal is being said in the parers and by the people about the exwill probably see it in fair shape, but if I were going to get the most for my money, and at the same time have some

Chattanooga. Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn. At Nashville the Southern Raptist Convention was in session. This is the greatest Baptist body in the world. It represents

National Association for the Study, Treat-

ment and Prevention of Tuberculosis, at

Atlantic City, the second week in June,

will be of great importance to hundreds

of thousands of people all over the land.

This interest is due to the fact that the

ten thousand every year, and judging

from the great army of the afflicted, few

homes escape its ravages at one time or

The meeting will bring together the ex-

perts in tuberculosis from every part of the country. The plan is to effect a National organization and then make a

mited crusade against the common enemy the tubercle bacilius. The high standing of the committee

"white plague" counts its victims by the

buildings completed at a certain time. He does not want the people to be disappointed at the opening of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, as they are now with the World's Pair.

The most striking and inspiring feature of the Fair are the Cascades. They are music far away. It is the most inspiring spot at the Fair. The Louisiana Monu Festival Hall. It has five manuals, 140 speaking stops, 239 movements and 16,655 pipes. It is one of the marvels of the Exposition. But time would fall me to mention all the special features—they are all special. The Fair will be worth seeing about September 1, 1964. I have no hestitation in saying that it will be that time before it is entirely completed. Of course, sefore it is entirely completed. Of course, if you do not mind hot weather, August

emfort, I would not go before the mid-

From St. Louis our Itinerary took us to

him concerning Portland. He was glad to be able to say many good things about his new home city and his church. An extended interview was printed in the extended interview was printed in the evening paper, a copy of which will be sent to The Oregonian. Our stay in Chattanooga was all too short/ but the Northern Baptist Convention was already in session when we arrived at Cleveland, O., Wednesday morning, the 18th. The matter in which we were most interested

in size and beauty anything of like character ever seen in the history of the world. They flow down from weir to across a vast expanse, and their rush and splash can be heard as the voice of ent stands near the great basin int which flow the waters from the Cascades three famous bands render the choicest music every afternoon and night. Souss, lines and Weir are the leaders, and their musical organizations are known the world over. The greatest pipe organ in the world can be seen and heard in the

dle of September.

Crusade Against Consumption Congress of Tuberculosis Specialists at Atlantic City. N EW YORK, May El.—(Special Cor-respondence of The Sunday Oregon-lan.)—The coming meeting of the Dr. George M. Sternberg, former Surgeon-George M. Sternberg, former Surgeon-H. Weish, of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. George M. Sternberg, former Surgeon-General in the United States Army; Dr.

> Dr. William Osler and H. B. Jacobs, of has been accomplished within the past few months in the way of checking the ravages of consumption in the land, and the improved methods of science employed counteract the deadly plague.

Laurence F. Flick, of Philadelphia, and

to counteract the deadly plague.

Many of the most prominent physicians in the United States have been quietly at work in their laboratories and private hospitals wrestling with the problem, and these will make their reports of varying success at Atlantic City next month.

In the hope of anticipating somewhat the results of these investigations, which will be reported to the National Convention, I have interviewed within the past month a number of experts on tuberculosis as well as visited some of the most up-to-date institutions, like the Phipps