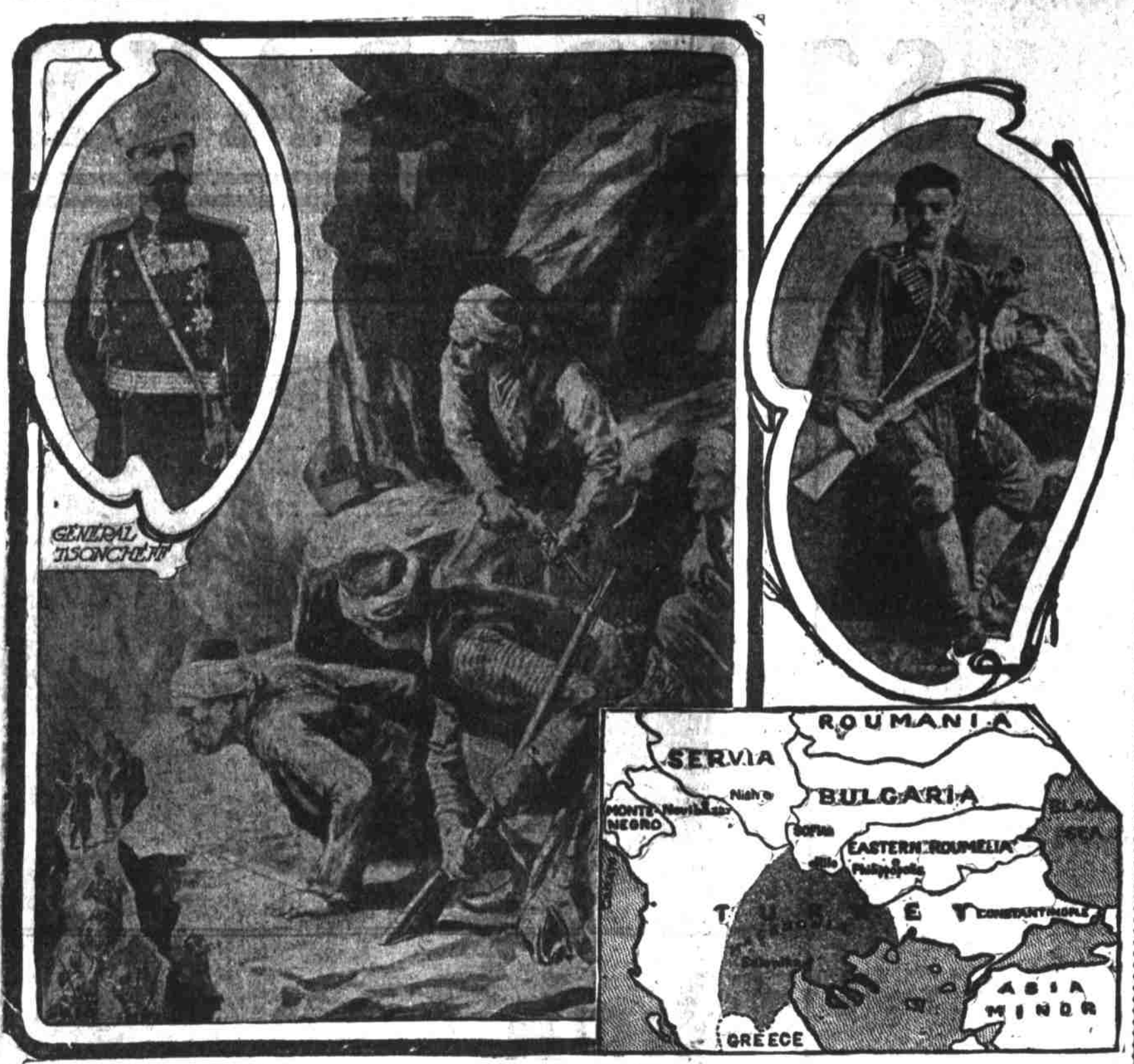


WHOLE WORLD WATCHING SITUATION IN BALKANS



Turkish troops hunting Bulgarian bands. The situation in Macedonia continues to cause rumblings of coming conflict of the most serious character to agitate the European capitals. Daily cable dispatches hint at alliances secretly forming between the big powers. Russia and Austria, in accord, are reported ready to intervene and occupy Mitrovitza unless Turkey can at once put down the formidable Albanian revolt. England, France and Italy are rumored to be consummating an alliance. Meanwhile Bulgaria continues to be the scene of bloody strife between the Sultan's troops and the insurgents.

How Tommy Foster Made a Clean-Up.

His Backers at Benning's Landed at Two Hundred to One.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—The Chicago Inter-Ocean correspondent says that the horsemen here are still talking of the big killing that was made by Tommy Foster at Benning's recently. The average price against him at post time was 100 to 1, but there was plenty of 200 to 1 on tap 10 minutes before the signal sounded. Barely a day so many incidents clustered about a notable killing. A large number of men and women won heavily on the colt's victory, and yet the great majority of them made their Tommy Foster investments on pure hunch. The colt's past record was very largely of course, but their secret was well kept, and very few outsiders had any line on the actual condition of the horse. Most of the women in the stand who won handsomely on the event played Tommy Foster solely on account of the colt's dash and handsome appearance, which he got from his sire, the famous old Ponso, who for many years took the blue ribbon as the handsomest thoroughbred stallion in Kentucky. It is a trait of feminine race visitors to bet on the animal with the handsome looks. A young Baltimore woman, the leading soprano in the choir of a Monumental City church, attended the Benning's races on that day with her somewhat worldly fiancé. When Tommy Foster headed the procession to the post in the first race with his burnished chestnut coat gleaming in the midday spring sunshine, she deliberately opened her purse and handed a \$10 bill to her escort. "That's all the money I have with me," she said to him, "and I suppose I'll lose it anyhow, but I would not feel right if I did not bet on such a beautiful creature as that. Please play Tommy Foster for me."

"He hasn't any chance," good-naturedly replied the young man, "but I'm glad to see you've got a little sporting blood. Tommy doesn't win I'll make good to you," and he hustled down into the ring and placed the \$10 on Tommy Foster at 100 to 1 to win. She was a very pale and speechless soprano when Tommy Foster's number 160 was hoisted as the winner and for quite five minutes she sat perfectly still and almost rigid, gazing at the far-away hills. The return of her escort from the betting ring aroused her from the trance. He counted into her lap \$1,100 bills and a \$10 bill. She dabbed at her eyes with a handkerchief. "It's wicked; I know it's wicked, and I shall never bet again as long as I live," she almost sobbed, as, with feminine inconsistency she stuffed the neat stack of bills into her purse.

Must Have Been Mystical. Her first race has been purely hysterical, however, for when the third race came around she had recovered herself and sent a \$100 bill into the ring on another handsome horse that pulled down the event. She bet on three of the remaining races and won two. Tommy Foster was very thoughtfully attired colored women in the stand were seized with the Tommy Foster hunch as the field paraded to the barrier, and they made up a \$5 pool of \$1.25 each and put the money on the colt straight at 100 to 1 in the book of a grand stand commissioner. Their routings as Tommy Foster turned into the stretch well in advance of his field were entertaining.

"Lavin' easy," one of them rapturously screamed. "I don't know no more, I'm developin' po'k chops home," screamed another, leaning far over the grand stand rail. "Ah'm uh shuah-nough gam-buh-juh," sang another of the black women ecstatically in syncopated coon-song time as Tommy Foster easily drew away from his field half way down the stretch. "Eeah me whlapuh," shrieked the fourth when Tommy Foster crossed the line a length or so to the good.

It was worth the price of admission to witness the easily drawn quartet when the grand stand commissioner counted \$126.25 into the hand of each of them. They declared all bets off for the day and directly they had received their winnings chartered an automobile and were headed into Washington royally.

A hunchback who strolls around the Benning's betting ring during the meeting here proffing by giving the superstitious horse players the chance to touch his hump before getting their bets down made a big thing out of the Tommy Foster killing. Customarily the bettors who touch the hump of a hunchback in a race track betting ring offer him a bit of money for the privilege, but this particular hunchback started in to work a different system at this time. "What are you going to play?" he asks the bettors who gently place a finger or two on his deformity.

The bettor laughingly names his horse. "Can you go a dollar on that one for me?" the hunchback inquires then. The men who are up on such superstitions of the track are liberal and they always laughingly agree to the hunchback's proposition in lieu of giving him a bit of change.

On the Tommy Foster day no fewer than seven long-shot players on the point of making investments on the Ponso colt touched the hunchback's hump, in addition to the large number of other fellows who were about to put their money down on other horses in the race. Thus the hunchback had all of the horses in the race running for him—an untidy, peckable system when no money has to be invested.

The seven hump-touchers who played Tommy Foster all kept their word with the hunchback and some of them got as good as 200 to 1 for the dollar that they put down for him. The hunchback cleaned up \$1,100 on the race, and he is convinced that his present system is unbreakable.

The most diverting shaver in the killing was a hobo who rode up from Georgia in the same car with the horse. The tramp wanted to come North on his annual pilgrimage and he climbed onto the brake beam of the horse car as the most likely transporting vehicle. The two stable hands accompanying Tommy Foster took pity on him and admitted him to the car. He made himself handy to them in

FACTS ABOUT THE FAMOUS MASON AND DIXON'S LINE

Why Boundary Was Established and How It Figured in the History of the United States.

No discussion of slavery in the United States is complete without reference to Mason and Dixon's line. Commencement orations and political speeches are full of stilted paragraphs alluding to the famous line as the division between the Confederate States and the United States. It is frequently pictured as the boundary between the slave and anti-slave states. Yet comparatively few people know the exact location and history of the line.

Last week the Washington Times received the following query concerning the famous boundary surveyed by Mason and Dixon: "Is Mason and Dixon's line north or south of Washington? How far is it from the city, and how is it marked? J. C."

Mason and Dixon's line is north of Washington. It was originally surveyed in 1783 and is the division line between the states of Maryland and Pennsylvania and Delaware and Pennsylvania. As originally surveyed the line extended 244 miles west from the Delaware River, Delaware, which is south of the line, was never a slave state. So it is erroneous to refer to the history of boundary as the division between free and slave states. It is frequently confounded with 36 degrees 30 minutes, the line created by the Missouri compromise, north of which slavery was not to exist in the territories.

Purpose of the Boundary. The line was originally run to mark the division between the estates of Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, and Lord proprietor of Maryland, and of William Penn, lord proprietor of Pennsylvania. The Calverts and Penns had had a long and bitter dispute concerning the boundaries of their respective estates. The division line had never been definitely established, and it was shifted back and forth by agreement until 1763. In that year Thomas and Richard Penn and Lord Baltimore went to London and while there engaged Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two of the best-known mathematicians and surveyors of that day, to run a line between the two great estates in the new world.

Mason and Dixon arrived in this country in November of 1763. They immediately determined the latitude and longitude of Philadelphia, and established the circular boundary of Delaware by running the arc of a circle, with a radius of 12 miles, having its center in Newcastle, Del. From the Delaware River they then surveyed a line in a westerly direction for 244 miles. At Duncrans' Creek they were threatened by the Indians, and were compelled to abandon their work. In 1774 the line was completed by other surveyors to the west border of Pennsylvania.

Milestones Brought From England. Stones were brought from England to mark the line. It was the original plan to locate a stone every mile bearing on the Maryland side the letter "M" and having the letter "P" on the Pennsylvania side. Every five miles a more pre-

tentious stone was to be placed, upon the Maryland side of which was to be the coat of arms of Lord Baltimore, while the Penn coat of arms was to be on the Pennsylvania side. This plan was abandoned, however, as the country was so wild in Western Maryland that it was impossible to transport the stones over the mountains. Crownstones and milestones were placed on the line until the surveyors reached Sideling Hill. From there on to the Alleghenies piles of stones eight feet high were heaped up to mark the miles, and from the Alleghenies on to Duncrans' Creek posts were set, about which stones were piled.

Differ From Native Stone. The milestones and crownstones were all about 12 inches square and varied in length from three to five feet. The stones are called a sort of a lime sandstone, and are supposed to have been quarried near Portsmouth, England. They are almost white in color and are so different from any stone found in Maryland and Pennsylvania that it has been possible to locate them when they have been carried far from the division line of the two states. After the completion of the survey of the Pennsylvania boundary in 1774, no attention was paid to the markings until 1845. In the meantime vandals had destroyed many of the stones. The stone marking the point where Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania touch each other was washed away, and it was found necessary to re-establish the line. The Legislatures of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware appointed a joint commission to renew the work of Mason and Dixon under the direction of Lieut. Col. James D. Graham. The work of this commission showed that the English surveyors' work had been well done, and only a few minor changes were made in the line.

Mutilated by Vandals. Vandals again demolished the milestones and along in the eighties a movement was started to have the famous line re-marked. The Legislature of Maryland appropriated \$5,000 for the re-marking of its northern boundary, and Pennsylvania set aside \$5,000 to assist in re-establishing its southern boundary. Maryland named Prof. William Bullock, State Geologist, as its member of a commission to look after the re-marking of the line, and Pennsylvania selected Gen. J. W. Latta as its member. W. C. Hodgkins was deputized by the Coast and Geodetic Survey to take charge of the work, which was begun in 1890, and is now almost completed. Found in Queer Places. Mr. Hodgkins and his assistants have had many strange experiences in their re-establishment of the line and recovered a number of missing milestones and crownstones under unusual circumstances. Two of the treasured crownstones were found serving as doorsteps in the Mutual Rights Church, a queer old house of worship on Licking Creek, near Annapock, Md., which was established by an eccentric Marylander who stipulated that it was always to be open to persons of all faiths and was never

HE IS HANGED ON EVERY DAY THIS BOOK IS FREE

Washington Has a Surgical Freak of Note.

(Journal Special Service.) WASHINGTON, April 18.—In this period of deep scientific research, a discovery, invention or innovation must be truly wonderful to create a sensation. The world has become accustomed to revelations. It has grown blasé to the ordinary product of science. The creation of today must be above the unusual if it is booked to cause astonishment. Under these conditions the people of Washington may look with robust interest upon a freak of medical science that has held the attention of local physicians. It is not a marvel of intricacy, but simply an extraordinary treatment to correct a sharp curve in the spinal column of a policeman who was injured nearly a year ago. Twice a day he is hanged by the neck from an apparatus constructed especially for such cases. No Danger of Strangulation. To those unacquainted with the secrets of surgery this statement may appear absurd. Naturally the layman would think that strangulation should follow such a procedure. But fortunately, there is no evil result like that. Indeed, the patient has become accustomed to being hanged, having undergone the treatment for over four months. He is suspended from the contrivance for about forty-five minutes each time. The patient is George Knupper, a private of the Ninth precinct. He sustained the injury last spring while endeavoring to stop a team of runaway horses near the Benning's track. Before the animals were brought to a halt Knupper was thrown violently to the ground, striking his back on the hard road. Paralyzed in Both Arms. Shortly after the accident he became partly paralyzed in both arms. It was evident that the fall had injured the spine. An examination of the wound was made, and disclosed that the backbone had been hurt near the first dorsal and seventh cervical vertebrae, causing paralysis or compression myelitis. This resulted in a "kink" appearing in the vertebral column. The "gallows" treatment was begun after Knupper had been taken to Sibley Hospital about the 1st of December. The apparatus consisted of a long plank, highly polished, with a padded notch at one end for the patient's head to rest upon. There are also a number of leather straps to fasten on the chin and the base of the skull. On either side of the board were loops for the support of the arms, to be used in an emergency. The contrivance is so constructed that it lies parallel with the floor in its normal position. Thus the patient is permitted to lie down on it, his head is strapped tightly to the gearing, and the plank is slowly raised. This action causes the body to slide down the glassy surface until its weight rests upon the neck. The board is slanted according to the desired pressure. In this case, it has been tilted on an angle of 45 degrees, leaving the head to support two-thirds of the body's weight. When the treatment was begun Knupper was unable to remain upon the instrument more than fifteen minutes. He gradually became accustomed to the treatment, however, and day by day the time was increased until at present he can hang for three-quarters of an hour without much pain.



Improving Under the Treatment. The diseased backbone has been greatly benefited by the strange process. The "kink" has been reduced 50 per cent, and Knupper has recovered to a great extent the use of his arms. In fact, his condition improved so rapidly that he was removed from the hospital to his home about two weeks ago. He is still undergoing the treatment, but it is doubtful if he will ever become entirely well. The apparatus is a German invention. It is much used in this country. Its introduction into Washington has aroused a lively interest among the medical fraternity. So far as is known the instrument is the only one of its kind in this section of the United States, and possibly in the entire country.

Er-Senator Kellogg of Louisiana and Judge Weldon of the Court of Claims, Washington, are the only survivors of the Illinois Electors who in 1850 were chosen to cast the vote of that state for Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin.

Fortland Not in This List. The valuation of the park lands of Greater New York is now put at \$20,000,000; of Chicago at \$15,000,000; Boston, \$13,000,000; Philadelphia, \$23,000,000; San Francisco, \$12,000,000, and St. Louis, \$8,000,000.

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Advertisement for Castoria. The text includes: '900 DROPS', 'For Infants and Children', 'The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of', 'A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN', 'Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest, Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral, NOT NARCOTIC.', 'A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.', 'Fac-Simile Signature of Dr. J. C. Fitcher, NEW YORK.', '16 months old, 35 Doses, 35 CENTS.', 'EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.' The advertisement also features a large signature 'Dr. J. C. Fitcher' and the text 'In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA'.