

PARIS HERALDS SURE CURE FOR TYPHOID
OUR SLANG "GETS" ENGLISHMAN'S "GOAT"

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR
TYPHOID FEVER IS THE
CLAIM OF PHYSICIAN

New Discovery as Result of
Experiments Said Also to Be
Sure Preventative.

By William Philip Simms,
(Paris Correspondent of the United Press.)
Paris, July 12.—As the result of pure accident, an accident which made the blood of at least one hospital nurse run cold, the discovery of an unfailing method of preventing typhoid fever has been officially recognized by the authorities here, and its discovery is proclaimed one of the world's greatest benefactors of mankind.
Dr. Henri Vincent's anti-typhoid vaccine, tested in the most unusual way, has been proved absolutely unfailing as a typhus preventative and practically unfailing as a cure after a patient is stricken. The Vincent virus, therefore, has been hailed by specialists as doubly valuable, especially at the present time when comparatively few people have been vaccinated against typhoid.

Dr. J. Thirioleix, of the Paris city hospital, one of the most noted physicians of France, has pronounced formally in favor of general vaccination. It was he who made the official test of Dr. Vincent's work, and who, indirectly, unintentionally, caused to be administered to a living patient billions of the most virulent typhoid germs.
It was some three years ago that the discovery was made known to the medical world, Dr. Vincent not claiming to be the pioneer in the field, but rather a follower of Dr. Wright, the English scientist, who first experimented along that line. Considerable scepticism was manifested, but Dr. Thirioleix, without believing or disbelieving in the discovery, determined to test it as far as humanly possible, since humanity was crying out for just some such thing.

The ultimate proof of a vaccine, Dr. Thirioleix, in common with other scientists, considered, was the ability of a vaccinated person to withstand any and every exposure to the disease, just as anyone properly vaccinated against smallpox may without fear, sleep in the same bed with a patient ill of the malady. The real test, therefore, would be to select one, two or three subjects, vaccinate them with the Vincent antityphoid liquid and later inoculate them with the germs of typhoid and watch what happened. This, however, was manifestly out of the question since the subjects themselves could hardly be found, and if they could, Dr. Thirioleix was not willing to shoulder such a responsibility.
But hazard was to have its way.

Dr. Thirioleix had vaccinated a number of people after the Vincent method and continued to vaccinate others in growing numbers. None so treated, and among them were nurses constantly tending typhoid patients, was ever stricken. Also, the physician noted, patients ill of typhoid, and vaccinated as the well persons had been, after four or five days invariably showed improvement, and whereas, normally, vaccinated patients were ill from 30 to 40 days, or even still longer, the others were up and about at the end of two weeks or 30 days.
After a while Dr. Thirioleix, to augment the effect of the vaccine, administered to his patients wine-glass fulls of sterilized cultures of typhoid bacilli. One day, by mistake, a nurse administered to a patient a million fulls of the pure culture, ultra virulent, every one of the hundreds of billions of germs squirming and very much alive.
When the nurse found out her mistake, she swooned time and time again. Through her carelessness, she just knew, the patient would die of the most virulent typhoid. Dr. Thirioleix, too, felt the man lost as did the other hospital physicians. And, as the patient had already been vaccinated there was nothing further to do but to watch and wait.

Patient Saved.
The patient didn't die. He never had a pain. Though he was kept under close watch for weeks, he never showed the slightest symptom as the result of the billions of typhus bugs imbibed.
This experience emboldened Dr. Thirioleix to make other experiments. He called for volunteers to be first vaccinated then to have the living typhoid germs injected. In other words the germs were injected and taken internally, both, but none of the patients ever experienced the slightest inconvenience, or showed a trace of fever.
"So far as I am concerned," Dr. Thirioleix said, "this antityphoid vaccination is a mathematical certainty. It insured the subject against infection, either digestive or sanguinary. It is, therefore, of first importance that any physician to administer this treatment the moment his patient shows the slightest symptoms of typhoid, or in the event he suspects the patient may develop the disease."

Help for Consumptives.
Paris, July 12.—After discussions which lasted for nine months the French Academy of Medicine has reached the decision that all cases of tuberculosis should be reported to a doctor sworn to professional secrecy and that the sufferers, if too poor to pay for treatment, should be cared for by the powers that be, gratuitously. Though the decision only points the way to a much needed and beneficial reform it has great weight and will no doubt be made effective by the legislature. Chief credit for whatever good may follow goes to Dr. Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute.

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE CORDIALLY WELCOMED IN OLD ENGLAND



FRENCH POLITICAL
FIGHT ON TAPIS

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Paris, July 12.—As soon as the French government passes its three-year army service bill, over which it has been fighting for weeks now, the old row between the chamber of deputies and the senate, which cost the life of the Briand cabinet after 30 days in office, will break out again, so the wisecracks say, and the Barthou cabinet will have to look out.

The two branches of lawmakers are seemingly hopelessly split over what is known here as the "R. P." or "reciprocal representation." In other words, an attempt is being made toward an electoral reform by which people, not parties, will be represented in the legislature.
As it stands now, if, in a district where there are 20,000 electors, a Republican and a Radical Socialist are opposing each other for office, and the Republican gets 11,000 votes to his opponent's 9,000, the Republican is, of course, elected. In the adjoining district, which has 20,000 electors, the Radical Socialist candidate may get 14,000 votes to his more fortunate opponent's 6,000. Therefore, an advocate of the "R. P." point out, in one district 11,000 people are represented in legislation while in the neighboring district 14,000 voters are not represented at all. What they want is that parties should be represented in congress in proportion to their strength.

Stated more simply still, it means that people, not parties, should have a voice in making the laws of the land.
The senate is violently opposed to the measure and when Briand went before that body and laid his portfolio against the success of the bill, he lost his premiership. His cabinet tumbled. Louis Barthou, who succeeded him, as a sort of "pacemaker," so far has been spared "R. P." debates, the bigger-



Above—M. Poincaré, president of the French republic, and the Prince of Wales, reviewing the Royal Guard of Honor at Portsmouth, England. London accorded a most loyal reception to M. Poincaré, who is making his first ceremonial visit to Great Britain. He was received by the Prince of Wales and distinguished officials at Portsmouth, and was welcomed at Victoria by King George. At the right—Lady Sackville-West, English noblewoman, whom a jury this week exonerated of a charge of unduly influencing the late Sir John Henry Scott when he made his will and left her a fortune of \$5,000,000. Relatives of Sir Scott tried to break the will.

army movement absorbing his and the lawmakers' time, but as soon as the national defense question is settled, then bingos. The fur will begin to fly, unless the chamber backs down completely, for the senate leaders swear they won't budge an inch.

"PRINCESS PAT" MAY WED PRINCE FRIEDRICH



Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Princess Patricia. London, July 12.—Because of the popularity of the fascinating Princess Patricia of Connaught, London is greatly interested in the report of the engagement of "Princess Pat" to Prince Adolf Friedrich, heir to the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Though official confirmation of the engagement has not been given, it is expected soon, as it is believed that the match is practically certain.

PREMIER ASQUITH MAY
BECOME LORD CHIEF
JUSTICE OF ENGLAND

Mrs. Asquith's Reported Extravagance Said to Have Depleted Husband's Purse.

By W. Orton Tewison.
(By the International News Service.)
London, July 12.—Premier Asquith is said by his friends to be seriously considering taking the office of lord chief justice of England from which Lord Alverstone is soon to retire, so that the premier may be assured of a permanent income for the remainder of his life. The fact is that Asquith, who was considered a while ago to be a very rich man, has been left dependent upon his salary premier of \$25,000 a year, owing it is said, to the extravagance of his wife.

Her father, Sir Charles Tennant, settled on her a dowry of \$500,000 in 1895 and Asquith, who has been earning \$100,000 a year as a lawyer, has a large sum in accumulated savings, but Mrs. Asquith has spent every cent of this.
The financial embarrassment of the premier is now so great that he is compelled to charge to the government the reception given in his official residence in Downing street.
The public accounts committee of the house of commons, which goes carefully through every item of national expenditure, refused to pass an item of \$500 for an entertainment given at Downing street. It was really one of Mrs. Asquith's receptions to her intimate friends and the premier was placed in the humiliating position of having to return the sum to the national exchequer.
Although when the Liberal government went out of office in 1895, Asquith, who had been home secretary, returned to his practice at the bar, he cannot well do so now after having been prime minister. Therefore he must find himself one of the high judicial posts. The best next to that of lord chancellor, is the lord chief justiceship, which pays \$40,000 a year.
Others Are Worried.
Nearly all Asquith's colleagues are perturbed by the possibility of losing, at the next election, their salaries of \$25,000 a year, especially Winston Churchill, who has always lived well and is absolutely dependent on his salary.
John Burns is about the only member of the cabinet who is unmoved. He never increased the scale of his expenditure, which is \$150,000 a year, and has saved nearly all of his salary. The only difference his cabinet office has made to him is that he rides home in a taxicab instead of the trolley car which he used to patronize.

ENGLISHMEN "PEEVED"
BECAUSE "YANKES"
"PUT IT OVER" THEM

"Pan" "Movies" for "Bunch"
of That "Slang Stuff" in
London; "We Should Worry"

By Ed L. Keen,
London Correspondent of the United Press.

London, July 12.—The "English" language is being sadly corrupted, and in a curious way.
For three or four years past British philologists have been sorely puzzled to account for the rapidly increasing use in this country of American slang and other Yankeeisms. So general has become the employment of "United States" in ordinary everyday conversation, in the newspapers and occasionally even in parliament, that the situation has assumed almost the dignity of a national peril. That the sacred tongue of Shakespeare and Addison and Bacon should thus be engrafted with barbarisms from New York, Chicago and Portland, was bad enough. But it was much worse for the philologists to have to sit idly by and watch fine, historic old British slang expressions actually replaced by the "find any reasonable explanation for the phenomenon of the day."
There has been no marked increase in the volume of Transatlantic passenger traffic in recent years. In fact, the English strikes of two years ago, the psychological effect of the Titanic disaster last year, and the closing of many public show places in London and other English cities this year on account of the suffragettes' activities, have resulted in keeping away a good many possible American visitors, not in a reduction of the normal average. Nor has there been any appreciable increase in the sale of American books or in the circulation of American newspapers and magazines. Why, then, the extraordinary invasion of the American language?

The question would probably still be unanswered if one of the distressed philologists, wearied in mind from his futile efforts to solve the riddle, hadn't dropped into a moving picture show the other afternoon for an hour's relaxation.
It's the "movies" that are responsible. The philologist gentleman discovered what nearly every Londoner already knew—that about seven-eighths of the films displayed in the picture palaces here are of American make. But he also observed, what others had simply absorbed without analyzing the subject, that the explanatory sentences thrown on the screen between the scenes of American picture plays are couched in "United States." The film makers have never gone to the trouble to substitute English slang or colloquialisms for the American expressions. Hence, the "movies" in this country have become an unconscious instructor of the British public in English as it is spoken across the water. The pictures themselves turn the translation and make a visual impression that sticks.

When the fact is considered that some 150,000 men, women and children daily visit the 200 cinema houses of London and its suburbs alone, and that 640 new American film subjects were released in England in the past month, the effect of this education is at once apparent.
With a heart full of gloom, Professor W. G. Faulkner, the philologist, who made the noteworthy discovery, and who sees no remedy, thus sorrowfully elucidates the situation—with an occasional slip-up due doubtless to his own lack of adequate attendance at the film shows.

"I am convinced that the growth of American words and expressions in this country is directly due to the moving picture business. The corruption of the English language by American words coined to express something the exact meaning of which cannot perhaps be rendered in English, has gone to amazing lengths. The words have no lawful origin, no parentage.
"The patron of the picture palace learns alternatives to one of our new words, 'hoodlum' in 'hoodlum' and 'tough.' He watches a 'dive,' which is a thieves' kitchen or room in which bad characters meet, and when the villain talks of 'dough,' he knows it is money to which he is referring. The musical ring of the word 'trampy' gives way to the stodge 'hobo' or 'dead beat.' It may be that the plot reveals an attempt to deceive some simple minded person, whereupon the innocent one is spoken of as a 'sucker,' a 'come-on,' a 'boob' or a 'lobster,' if he is stupid into the bargain.
"In the innumerable cowboy stories the braggart will be 'in the band wagon,' a boast of superiority over his rival will be 'bully,' that is a matter of great satisfaction, if he is beaten. The doings of the 'thug,' the highway robber with his 'holdup,' a demand for money, from probably a 'quitter,' or a person who possesses no courage, will carry on the story until the 'road agent' or 'thug' pulls up at the 'roadhouse' or inn, or hides himself in a 'shack,' an old barn. It is a 'cinch,' a certainty, that he will 'deserve a flogging,' a yell, in the end he is caught by a 'live wire,' a very smart person, unless he is a 'rustler,' a cattle thief, when he may find a 'get out,' a means of escape, by 'rustling' a 'broncho,' that is to say, stealing a small horse of the type used on the western plains.
"The meeting of cultivated with less polished people is described as 'the high brow' give the low brows the lay hand,' which no one can pretend to say is an improvement on fair English usage. Nor is it easier or better to say 'frozen glance' when one means disdain.
"We may tolerate 'janitor,' 'buggy,' 'store' or 'dodge,' but there is no need for us to follow the language on the screen and call a waterfall a 'fume,' leaflets 'doggers,' meal times 'the eats,' inquisitive people 'rubbernecks,' a commercial traveler 'a drummer,' or describe the bribery as 'graft.' A foolish person as a 'mutt,' a man or woman with a past as a 'dub,' a confidence trickster as a 'bunko stealer,' a bachelor as a 'stag,' an effeminate man as 'Clayey,' an unlucky day as a 'Jonah day,' or the completion of our task as a 'clean up.'"

Wellesley Students Abroad.
(United Press Leased Wire.)
Berlin, July 12.—The emperor brought many well-known Americans direct to Hamburg on his return from his maiden voyage across the Atlantic. Among those who arrived on the new liner or by the Kaiser Wilhelm II were six young women from Wellesley, who are on a tour around the world under the chaperonage of Miss Marie La Renche.

MEN OF GERMANY FEAR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE
PREMIER ASQUITH IS SHORT OF FINANCES

GERMANS ALARMED AT
GROWTH OF WOMAN'S
SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

Berlin Newspaper Scores Americans and Others Who Attended Budapest Congress.

By Karl H. von Wiegand,
Berlin Correspondent of United Press.
Berlin, July 12.—"Germany is surrounded by enemies without. I cannot afford the luxury of woman's suffrage. The moment that woman's suffrage gets the upper hand, it is good-bye Germany as a great world power."
Apparently fearing that the German women will get what is characterized as "silly American notions," into their heads, the German Union to Combat the Emancipation of Women has been organized to "back fire" along woman's suffrage lines and the above statement made by Dr. Eberhard of Berlin at a recent meeting is a sample of the warnings that are being issued. The organization insists that the woman's political movement must be nipped in the bud.
Masculine Germany is alarmed over the remote possibilities of seeing its traditional authority slip away. Power is seen as being threatened, it is beginning to see enemies within—enemies in petticoats. It is no longer merely the "enemy at the door," but also the "enemy within the door—at the hearthside."

Examples Stir Women.
With the success after success of the women in the United States obtaining political equality with men, the granting of woman's suffrage by Norway as examples; inspired by the women's fight in England and spurred on by the enthusiasm of the World's Woman's Suffrage Congress in Budapest, the German women are getting restless. The movement to break the bonds of "Kirche, Kuechen und Kinder" (church, kitchen and children), the boundary set by the Kaiser for woman's activities, has been given a great impulse.
Written in the conservative and reactionary press are great dangers to Germany in woman's suffrage. Not the least are, sinking morality and the loss of Germany's status as a world power; if the "iron fist" should be softened by the stroke of woman's political hand.

At a recent meeting in Breslau of the "Anti-Woman's Suffrage" organization, Dr. Eberhard, one of the leaders, declared that the sociological reforms in Australia had no relation or connection with woman's suffrage there; that the United States had "extraordinary unfavorable experiences" with women in politics; that in Colorado the women voted one time the Republican ticket and another time the Democratic, according to which paid the most, and that in Finland, woman's suffrage had destroyed family life.
Professor Weltersdorff, writing in one of the Berlin papers, declares that a portion of the woman's suffrage movement stands for "free love." As a warning, there is frequent reference in the reaction press, in fact also in the so-called liberal of the dire things that will happen to the German women if they should attempt to imitate the "wild women of England." "There will be no sentiment in our courts. We will know how to deal with hunger strikes." Is the way it is put. They seem to forget that iron measures did not check Socialism in Germany.

Alarm Is Premature.
The alarm seems somewhat premature. There appears to be no immediate danger of masculine Germany losing the title of "Herr," which means "lord" and "master." The woman's suffrage movement as such is still confined to the better and educated classes. It has not touched the masses. The Socialists are endeavoring to spread it, but have neither sympathy nor cooperation with the non-Socialistic suffrage organizations. The latter number about 10,000 members.
"Die Post" of the so-called "cannon and armor-plate press," referring to the entertainment in Berlin of the foreign delegates to Budapest, has this to say: "If the women (American, English, Danish, Swedish and Finnish) who publicly exhibited themselves here, are a fair selection of the intelligence in the woman's suffrage movement, the German anti-suffrage union will have no very difficult work before it in Germany." The paper says that with few exceptions, they were "masculine types in women's clothing," and that this extended even to "their manners and voices."

NEW BURGLAR ALARMS
AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

(United Press Leased Wire.)
London, July 12.—The recent placing of extra night watchmen on duty in and around Buckingham palace was not due altogether to fears of a suffragette attack. It has been learned that Scotland Yard had received a tip, following the announcement of the value of the palace's contents at \$17,500,000, that a gang of international crooks which in the past few weeks had been conducting extensive and profitable operations in the west end, had planned to burglarize the king's London residence. The authorities considered the information of sufficient value to justify not only the strengthening of the ordinary guard, but also an improvement of the more or less antiquated mechanical devices employed at the palace.
A complete new electric alarm system has been installed, with fixtures at each window on the garden side of the building. In this connection it is recalled that an attempt was made to break into the palace in King Edward's time. The burglars were discovered one night trying to effect an entrance at a window close to Queen Alexandra's bedroom and overlooking the garden. There were two of them and they both escaped.

GERMAN WOMEN DISLIKE
SUFFRAGETTE MILITANCY

(United Press Leased Wire.)
London, July 12.—"The women who use revolutionary methods are not only acting contrary to their own interests, but are doing incalculable harm to the interests they stand for," says a resolution of protest against militancy received by the W. S. F. V. headquarters in London from the German Bund for Woman Suffrage, at Berlin.
"We are of the opinion that any application of force stands in direct contradiction to the views and aims of our movement. If the demand for an increase of social and political influence has seized the widest circles of our female population, we must take it as the result of the great economic changes which have taken place—the pressure of which cannot be increased by a policy of brutal force.
"By copying the revolutionary methods which have been adopted by men, women destroy the quiet convincing force which supports their demands, and cause the movement to gain the character of an embittered fight between the two sexes—a fight for power."

EMPEROR WILLIAM ALSO
BECOMES TENNIS FAN

(By the International News Service.)

Berlin, July 12.—Emperor William has become an ardent and enthusiastic tennis player and is devoting much time to acquiring proficiency in this sport. Even during the regatta at Kiel where all interests center in yacht racing, he has been spending two or three hours daily on the courts.
Prince Henry and other yachtmen wishing to consult him have to seek him on the prettily located courts which lie just behind the Kiel naval station.
As a result of his recent practice, the Kaiser has improved rapidly and now plays a hard and fast, though a somewhat uneven game. He is particularly good in playing long swift drives from the back line.