

TWO THEORIES ARE DISCARDED

Experiments Disprove Einstein Doctrine and Law Of Newton

BRUSH IS INVESTIGATOR

All Knowledge on Gravitation Of 200 Years Destroyed If Findings True

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The Einstein theory and Newton's law of gravitation were tossed into the discard as untenable by scientists at the general meeting of the American Philosophical society here today.

Results of experiments, outlined to the scientists, if true, "disprove the Einstein theory and upset Newton's law of gravitation if true," it was asserted.

Dr. Charles F. Brush of Cleveland, presented experiments, results of which tended to show that gravitation acted differently with different substances.

"If these experiments be true and Dr. Brush is very careful in his experiments, it upsets all we have known about gravitation for 200 years," said Dr. A. G. Webster of Clark university.

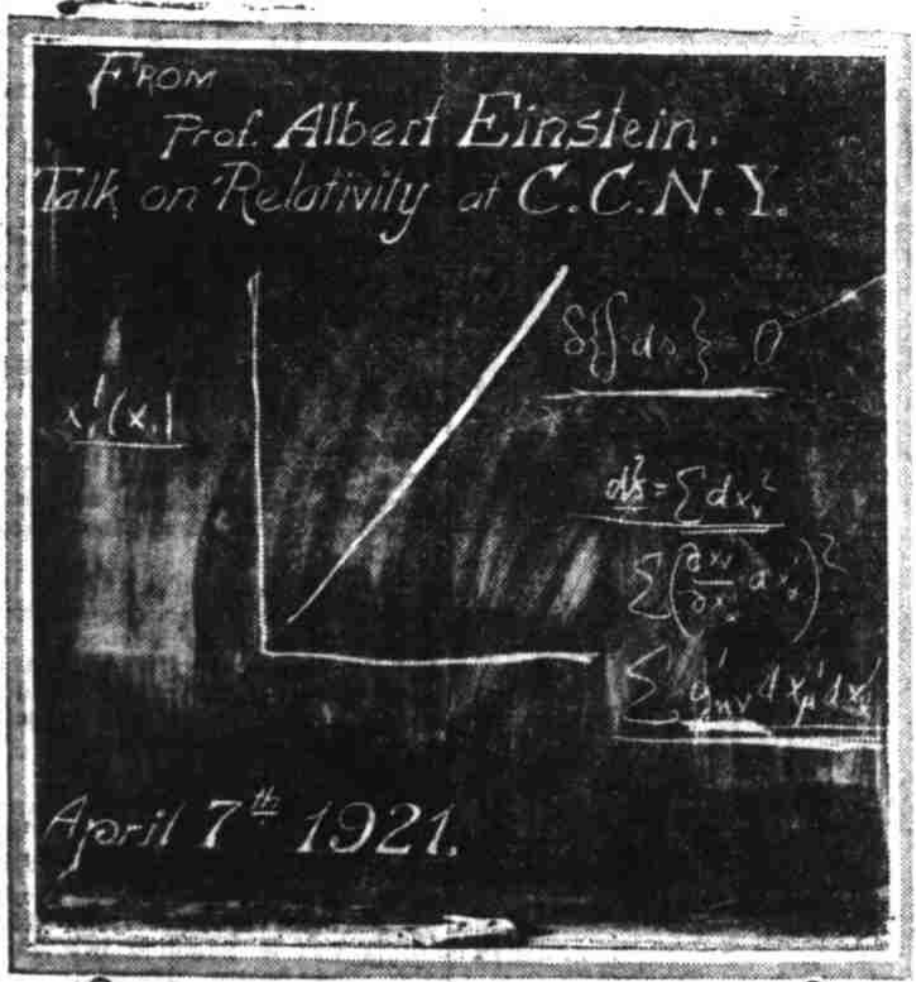
"It is more revolutionary than the Russian soviet."

HELPED HER LITTLE GIRL. Children need all their strength for growing. A lingering cold weakens them so that the system is made open to attack by more serious sickness. Mrs. Amanda Flint, Route 4, New Philadelphia, O., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar cured my little girl of the worst tickling cough. I had tried many things and found nothing to help until I got Foley's Honey and Tar." Gives immediate relief from distressing, racking, tearing coughs.—Sold everywhere.—(adv.)

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EINSTEIN'S THEORY OF RELATIVITY DISCARDED



Dr. Albert Einstein's first talk on his theory of relativity was given at the College of the City of New York. He illustrated his lecture with figures on a blackboard, which are shown herewith. Not only are these figures the doctor's but the erasures in the background are his also. The explanatory words on the board were put on at Dr. Einstein's dictation. Owing to the failure of the famous Michelson and Morley experiment, to detect the motion of the earth through the ether by splitting a ray of light, Dr. Einstein stated his hypothesis. He held that it was not possible to determine the existence of uniform motion by any physical experiment or to determine whether the observer's "frame of reference" was at rest or in motion. On this working hypothesis he based the conclusion that only the "relative motions" of material bodies in the universe could be studied. This is the "Principle of Relativity." It was further laid down that "the velocity of light in empty space will always come out the same, whether measured by an observer moving, with his apparatus, in one direction at one rate, or by one similarly moving in another direction and at a different rate."

VIENNA TAILORS HAVE TROUBLES

Masters in That Line and Also Their Milliners Have Big Problems

VIENNA, April 12.—The master tailors and milliners of Vienna are having difficulty trying to maintain the independence of Paris models and styles in women's attire which they established in war time. While the war was in progress they declared an act of emancipation from the rule of the Rue de la Paix and conducted a vigorous campaign all over the then enemy and neutral states to make Vienna, instead of Paris, the arbiter of women's fashions.

Now the tailors and milliners charge their own members with treason in yielding to feminine demand and bringing model costumes from Paris.

The tailors and milliners complain also of the competition in their trades which comes from

the wives or widows of former Austrian army officers of influential social standing who have taken to millinery or to the designing of costumes for the newly rich as a means of livelihood.

One of these new competitors is the wife of an Austrian general, and many of them have their shops in their own palaces or apartments.

The master tailors are trying to have the labor laws amended so that no one may do such business without having served an apprenticeship of two and one-half years.

A Kansas farm hand rang a preacher up at 12 o'clock one night to marry him, and after the ceremony he said: "Well, parson, we are spliced now."

"Absolutely," said the parson. "Spliced hard and fast?"

"Nothing but death," the parson said, "can break the sacred tie which now binds you to this lady."

"You couldn't unsplice us again, parson, even if you wanted to?"

"No; the ceremony I have performed is irrefragable and irrevocable."

"Then, parson, I'm going to stand you off for it," said the farm hand, with a relieved look, and, taking his wife by the arm, he departed, never to return.

MOVE FOR NEW STATE IS OLD

First Petition Asking For Creation of Territory Of Walla Walla, 1861

CAPITAL FIXED IN 1864

Lack of Presidential Approval in 1866 Prevented Action

SPOKANE, Wash., April 17.—Agitation for formation of a new state from counties of northern Idaho and Eastern Washington, to be carried out for the next two years in the territory affected by a commission of Idaho citizens under authority of the last Idaho legislature, has existed in one form or another for more than half a century.

As early as January, 1861, a memorial to congress, asking for the creation of the "territory of Walla Walla" from parts of the territory east of the Cascade mountains, was brought up in the Washington territorial legislature but was lost. Two years later the legislature, in compliance with petitions signed by the people considered a bill to submit to the voters a constitution for the proposed new state of Idaho. After having inserted "Washington" for "Idaho" in the bill, however, the legislature killed the measure.

This was followed by the creation by congress of Idaho territory, giving Washington territory the present eastern boundary of the state. Agitation for separation of the northern counties of Idaho from the rest of the state was soon precipitated within the new territory, however, when the territorial legislature, in 1864, permanently located the capital, which had been at Lewiston, in the northern part, at Boise, in the southern section, and this has been continued intermittently to the present time.

Meanwhile, in the Washington territorial legislature, the agitation flared up on occasion. In 1868, the legislature adopted a memorial to congress which asked that the "panhandle" of Idaho, created by the formation of the territory of Montana, be returned to Washington. This memorial recited the geographical barriers between the northern part of Idaho and the capital, and declared that "the commercial, social and political interests of the people of said northern portion of Idaho are identical with those of the people of Washington territory."

This argument is, in the main, the same as that advanced at the present time by advocates of the formation of a new state.

Similar memorials were adopted by the Washington legislature in succeeding years, and in 1875 it submitted to the people a proposal for statehood. This was approved, and in the constitutional convention which met three years later, were two representatives of northern Idaho. Although the constitution was adopted by the people at the next election, congress refused to create the new state.

The nearest that advocates of "secession" of northern Idaho ever came to realizing their hopes was in 1886, when only the lack of presidential approval prevented it. The Idaho territorial legislature in 1884 had memorialized congress for annexation of the northern counties to Washington, and in the following election both political parties in both Washington and Idaho declared for such annexation.

A bill providing for the separation passed both houses of the 49th congress, but failed to receive the approval of President Cleveland.

Other bills introduced in the same session of congress, but which failed of passage, provided for division of the Idaho "panhandle" between Washington and Montana, by annexing that part of it north of the 47th parallel of latitude, included in the five present northernmost counties of the state, to the latter territory.

The present agitation provides for separation of the ten northern counties of Idaho and a part of eastern Washington and their admission to the Union as the state of Lincoln. A memorial to this effect was introduced in the last session of the Washington legislature but failed of passage.

STAUD LONDON HIT BY JAZZ

It Has Appeared in Wall Paper, Clothing and Also In Furniture

LONDON, April 13.—"Jazz" furniture, clothing and wall paper were described by Sir Charles C. Allen in an address before the first National Furnishing Trades convention here.

"English furniture has ranked so high in the estimation of the world that one wonders how it comes that in it at this moment a disease is developing of the jazz type," he said. "With the public buy the jazz types of clothing material we see offered for sale, and the far worse things one finds printed in wall papers in the wholesale stores? Jazz of all kinds

is like rubbish of all kinds, it is not likely to last long.

"I have recently been shown great quantities of materials of most unharmonious color and crude design," he said; "things which might suitably be exhibited in a very dark cellar rather than in the light of day or in our homes. I was assured dressmakers were buying them largely. What a home should be like to match such clothing I do not care to think.

"It makes me devoutly trust that skirts of such materials will be nothing like so long as they are today. The human form will certainly occasionally be better to look upon than these monstrosities. They are products of a dangerously decadent movement."

FAILURE OF PLAN CAUSES DEATH

Washington Legislature Has Made Separation Harder

GREAT FALLS, Mont., April 13.—With his fortune spent in his efforts to perfect a nationwide farmers' co-operative organization and declared heartbroken because of the failure of the ruralists of the west to adopt his plan on the scale he had dreamed of, Findlay A. Bennett, originator of the American Society of Equity, died recently in Willernis, Minn., according to word received here.

Co-operative distribution of farm and manufactured products was the basic idea in the organization Mr. Bennett created. By 18 months' enthusiastic work during 1915 and 1916, Mr. Bennett, then a resident of Great Falls, signed about 15,000 farmers in Montana for the "Society of Equity," giving it the largest membership of farm organization in the state. Later he constructed for the society 85 grain elevators and founded 30 equity co-operative stores, all in Montana.

The immense wheat crop in Montana in 1916 is credited with having wrecked the elevator system, it being declared that the credit of the equity was strained to handle. Dissatisfaction on the part of the members took from Mr. Bennett the management of the wide-spreading organization and he removed to St. Paul and began organizing a nation-wide association along identical lines. Mr. Bennett was 50 years old at the time of his death.

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ANCIENT SHELLS ARE UNEARTHED

Federal Geologist Finds Specimens 15 Million Years Old

MARLTON, N. J., April 9.—Shells declared to be fifteen million years old have been discovered in the marl pits of this town by Prof. John H. Ruckman, federal geologist and engineer. The discoveries, it is said, give Marlton the greatest range of such

specimens in the world, extending from the period when shell fish represented the only animate life, until the epoch which probably directly preceded the appearance of man.

Giant lizards and huge animals long extinct are among the specimens which have been unearthed from marl deposits in this section. The most recent discoveries of Professor Ruckman, it is said, upset the calculations of the age of the marl deposits in New Jersey, and are believed to be the oldest remains of prehistoric life on earth.

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