

GERMS IN ICE CREAM

Number of Microbes in a Dish of the Confection Exceeds Two Billions.

FOUND BY PROFESSOR BILLINGS

As the Age of the Delicacy Increases the More Bugs One Gets for His Money.

When one purchases a dish of ice cream he buys, in addition to the cream, 2,522,656,000 germs and he eats that number when he consumes the ice cream, says the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. That is the number of microbes found by Prof. F. H. Billings of the Kansas University, bacteriological laboratories, in ten cents worth of fresh ice cream. Prof. Billings has been conducting experiments in germs in ice cream for six months, and his conclusions are that there are never fewer than 2,500,000,000 kicking squirming microbes in the average dish of real fresh ice cream—that which is not more than a day old.

As the age of the cream increases the more bugs one gets for the same money. The smallest number of microbes found in ice cream three days old was 1,941,666,666. These figures are for the cleanest, purest and best of ice cream that Prof. Billings could buy. The number of microscopic organisms in cream prepared under none too strict sanitary conditions is very much greater than these figures show. The university has just sent out a bulletin on the subject of germs in ice cream. This says in part: "Cold is unquestionably unfavorable to the activity of the germs, but the experiments showed that germs are the most resistant to extremes of temperature of all known organisms. Often one thinks nothing of using ice from a river when one would not think of drinking the water from the same stream. The process of freezing removes some of the germs, but others will live in the ice all summer and have their activity restored when they are put into a pitcher with the ice to make a cooling drink.

"The experiments proved that germs increased in number in stored ice cream. A sample of fresh ice cream tested 16,000,000 germs to the cubic centimeter. After three days' storage in a frozen state the number of germs in the same sample had gone up to 25,000,000 to each cubic centimeter.

"Tuberculosis germs have lived for forty-five days in the laboratories when they were kept at a temperature of 345 degrees below freezing. The germs lost none of their vitality or virulence in that time. Other germs have stood equally severe tests without injury.

"Cold cannot be depended upon as a germ exterminator, but the winter is a bad time for the microbes. They have fewer opportunities to get in their deadly work. The cold weather renders the germs less active and they are not so harmful. Sufficient use of ice during the summer months will stop the ravages of the germs in warm weather. It is impossible to find milk that is free from germs. Some milk has many millions fewer germs than other milk, depending upon the sanitary conditions of the dairy and how the milk is handled. The fifth germs kill many bottle-fed infants, and infant mortality is most prevalent in warm weather, when the germs are most active. Keeping the milk cold in warm weather does not reduce the number, in fact, it increases the number, but it makes the germs less active and hence less harmful."

PHILIPPINE OPPORTUNITIES.

Future of the Lumber Industry—Manila's Pine Waterways.

The United States government for several years has been at an enormous annual expense in coaling in Japan the transpacific transports, war vessels and interland fleets pertaining to the Philippine service, Cassier's Magazine says. Recently, however, the rich coal fields in Batan, Rappu-Rappu and Cararay islands, in the Gulf of Albay, have been placed in operation.

Lately President Taft ordered that Mango and Nagagan islands be added to the government reservation composed of Batan and adjacent islands. These islands, all situated closely together, though small, are nevertheless rich in a very fine grade of coal, the amount of which, it is known, will supply all needs for many years to come.

There lies ahead of the hardwood and furniture industries of the Philippines a splendid future. The islands possess the most beautiful woods in the world and they are reaching their development just at a time when the world is looking for hardwoods. The timber is not located in thick stands, but is well scattered, covering, it has been estimated, an area aggregating 40,000,000 acres. Of this great amount less than 1 per cent is under private ownership.

Most of these woods, which have no equal in richness of color, durability, brilliance of polish and size of timbers, are difficult to transport by water. Their texture is so close and their specific gravity so great that they quickly sink.

Their weight averages about seventy-five pounds to the cubic foot; height, from 50 to 100 feet, their natural annual growth being estimated by the

insular government at 1,400,000,000 cubic feet, nearly all of which is now going to waste. In 1904 the bureau of forestry had record of some 396 different species; now the list has increased to 665, the species being well mixed.

The City of Manila has a perfect system of canals running in all directions. These canals are extremely valuable to business houses having their warehouse and godowns along their banks. Cargoes are taken from the ships in the bay and transferred by lighter over these streams and the goods landed in storehouses, oftentimes far back from the bay shore in the heart of the city.

The city recently appropriated a large sum to extend, dredge out and deepen and to wall up this valuable system. Persons are often transported from their homes into the shopping district by water, the covered bancas resembling the gondolas of inundated Venice. Small motor boats will eventually carry passengers and low barges over these canals.

There is sufficient idle water power in the unharnessed mountain streams and falls in the islands to turn every wheel used in manufacture in the archipelago. Several of these falls are located near Manila, and plans are already on foot to utilize their energy. There is scarcely a province which has not from one to a dozen big waterfalls, nearly all of which will some day be valuable to man in more ways than one.



Mons. F. Bordas informs the French Academy of Sciences that very remarkable effects upon the color, and consequently the value, of germs of the crystallized alumina variety may be produced by heat. Exposure to a temperature of 572 degrees Fahrenheit, maintained for a long time, causes the yellow color of Oriental topaz and of artificial yellow corundum to disappear. The rare gem known as the Oriental emerald may be produced by subjecting a sapphire-blue stone to the temperature above mentioned. On the other hand, according to Bordas' experiments, the cathode rays have no effect upon the color of these stones.

An explanation of the manner in which a soft steel disk revolving at a high velocity cuts hard steel has recently been sought with the aid of microscopic inspection. The result corroborates the view hitherto held that the material acted upon is heated at the place of contact to the fusing point, and then brushed away. The high temperature appears to be confined very narrowly to the point of contact, so that a thin gash is cut. The temperature of the revolving disk does not rise so high, because of the large surface area of the disk. The part of the disk in contact is continually changing, while the frictional energy is concentrated on a very small area of the material subjected to its action.

Notwithstanding the frauds recently practiced with regard to the making of diamonds by artificial processes, the possibility of thus producing these precious gems exists, and has frequently been demonstrated since the initial success of Professor Moissan. Sir William Crookes recently delighted an audience at the Royal Institution by showing the process of making artificial diamonds from carbon dissolved in liquid iron. The essentials are very high temperature, very high pressure, and pure iron as a solvent. The diamonds produced are only of microscopic size, but they possess all the properties of nature's own product, and when they are magnified about 30 diameters with a microscope some of them present quite a formidable appearance. In shape they recall the famous Cullinan diamond, the largest known in the world.

Engineers are now becoming confident of solving the problem of adjusting the speed of the propeller to that of the turbine in ocean-going ships, on the basis of economical working for each. Hitherto the difficulty has been that the turbine requires a much higher speed of revolution than can be economically applied to the propeller. Rear Admiral Melville and J. H. Macalpine have devised a double helical spur gear which, as tested with a 6,000 horse power turbine, seems to offer a practical solution of the difficulty. It is pointed out that further experiments will be needed in applying such a gear to turbines of nearly 70,000 horse power, like those of the giant Mauretania, but hopes are entertained of success. When the problem is completely solved, it is predicted that the turbine will practically wipe out the reciprocating engine for the propulsion of ships.

Advice to a Truth Teller. Washington had just said he couldn't tell a lie.

"In that case, George," continued his father, "never engage in any of the food industries. Folks will find out who gets the profits."

Heading his advice, he chose a military career.—New York Sun.

A Wise Teacher. "You seem to have gotten your boys interested in mythology very nicely."

"Yes; I explained to them that Hercules held a championship."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

An optimist is a person who invests in a gold brick every time the opportunity presents itself.

Two men may live together in peace and friendship, but two women—never.

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Washington, April 9.—An unsuccessful effort to have congress itself, instead of accused members, represented by counsel, an angry unrecorded attack on the Merchant Marine league by Representative McDermott, of Illinois, and a strenuous denial of Representative Steenerson's charges against the league, were features of today's meeting of the house committee to investigate charges reflecting on congressmen in connection with the ship subsidy legislation. Harvey Gould, formerly president of the league, and William Livingston, of Detroit, were witnesses.

Mr. Steenerson, who introduced the resolution for an inquiry into the charges made in the league's propaganda, in which he, Kusterman, of Wisconsin, McDermott, of Illinois, and other representatives were mentioned, asked that time be allowed to permit "congress to be represented by counsel."

Three representatives from Wisconsin today appeared before the committee on public buildings and urged that provision be made in the omnibus public building bill for various cities in their districts.

McCredie asked for an appropriation sufficient to start the construction of a building on a site the government now owns at Olympia, and also asked for an appropriation to buy building sites at Vancouver, Aberdeen, Hequiam and Chehalis.

Humphrey asked for half a million dollars to purchase a site and erect a branch postoffice in Seattle and asked that the limit of cost of the buildings at Everett and Bellingham be increased to \$350,000.

Poincxter urged the appropriation of \$100,000 each for buildings and sites at Wenatchee and Ellensburg, and \$50,000 for a building and site at Waterville.

Washington, April 8.—By a decisive vote of 162 to 110, 14 being present and not voting, the house today authorized the construction of two battle-ships to cost \$6,000,000 each. Thirty-three Democrats voted for two battle-ships and 24 Republicans against.

This action was taken just prior to the passage of the naval appropriation bill carrying \$128,037,602. This amount is about \$3,000,000 less than the amount recommended by the Navy department. In addition to the battle-ships, the bill also provides for the construction of two fleet colliers and four submarine boats.

The committee on naval affairs had reported in favor of two battle-ships.

Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman of the appropriation committee, offered an amendment providing for only one battleship, while Hobson proposed an amendment providing for three.

By an almost unanimous vote the house rejected the Hobson proposal. Thomas, of Ohio, proposed an amendment for four battleships, but the house voted it down almost unanimously.

Tawney's amendment for one battleship was lost by a vote of 104 to 138. At least 30 Democrats voted with the Republicans against Tawney's plan.

The house of representatives today restored to the naval appropriation bill an item which was stricken out a few days ago on the motion of Representative Humphrey, authorizing the enlargement of the Puget Sound navy yard drydock and increasing the limit cost to \$2,300,000.

It is reported the president sent for Humphrey and the men in charge of the bill and insisted that this provision be restored, as he believes a large dock at this yard is vital to the interests of the navy.

Washington April 7.—Senator Bourne today secured approval by the senate commerce committee of an amendment to the rivers and harbors bill giving to the Portland city council power to prescribe periods in the day when the draws of the bridge across the Willamette river shall not be opened.

Senator Jonathan Bourne Jr., has decided not to urge for enactment the bill he introduced in the senate recently for the purpose of amending the enlarged homestead law in its application to the state of Oregon.

A representative whose testimony can be relied upon made a remarkable disclosure today to several intimate friends. He said:

"Today I saw a letter which settles beyond question that Roosevelt will take sides with Pinchot against Ballinger. His position will be unequivocal. He will go down the line for Pinchot. His stand, taken in connection with evidence tending to show that Ballinger has not been direct and open minded, will virtually compel the investigating committee to find against Ballinger."

Pressed for details, this congressman refused to give them, but went over his statement carefully, reiterating that there was no question as to where Roosevelt would stand on the big controversy.

Washington, April 6.—Fearing that Senator Heyburn's filibuster may long delay action on the Warren irrigation bill.

Boston Gets Closed Draws.

Washington, April 7.—The senate commerce committee today adopted Senator Lodge's amendment to the river and harbor bill prohibiting the opening of draws in bridges across the Charles river and Fort Point channel, Boston, during rush hours, as explained in these dispatches. No effort was made to secure the adoption of a similar amendment with respect to bridges across the Willamette river at Portland.

bill now before the senate, Representative Hamer, of Idaho, today introduced that measure in the house and will undertake to secure its early consideration, confident it will pass.

Heyburn again filibustered today and prevented a vote. Before he got through, however, he encountered trouble with his colleague, who decided that the bill did not contain such provisions as Heyburn has been objecting to, and intimated that Heyburn is fighting straw men that he himself has erected. Heyburn said he was compelled to take issue with his colleague.

"The senator is not only taking issue with his colleague," retorted Borah, "but with the Idaho state land board, which strongly favored the bill, and with the Idaho public generally."

Representative Humphrey has introduced a bill providing that whenever states establish marine schools for instruction in navigation, the Federal government shall contribute annually to such school an amount equal to the state appropriation. The secretary of the navy is directed to detail naval officers as instructors at such schools and to permit the use of naval vessels for instruction cruises.

Representative McCredie today appeared before the appropriations committee to urge that provision be made in the sundry civil bill for road work in the Mount Ranier national park. He asked for \$25,000 to continue the construction of the main road into the heart of the park; \$2,500 to repair roads and trails and \$10,000 to survey a road around the boundaries of the park.

Washington, April 5.—With his main object to prevent a vote on a bill, Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, for three hours today held the floor of the senate. He began his address shortly after the senate convened, to prevent balloting on Senator Warren's measure authorizing the sale of the surplus waters of government irrigation projects, but he gave much attention during his speech to his proposed amendment to the railroad bill providing for a public lands court.

This line of discussion was continued when, at 2 o'clock, the railroad bill was taken up, so the change of subjects was only technical.

Advocates of state regulation and control of water power development have decided to concentrate their efforts to pass what is known as the Smoot bill, the measure agreed upon by the subcommittee of the senate public lands committee, appointed to frame the conservation legislative program. It is realized that the bill may require some amendment, for discussion is sure to bring out its defects and shortcomings. Nevertheless, the underlying principle is approved by those who believe in state, rather than national, control of water powers, and the fundamental ideas will be preserved if the great majority of Western senators are able to dominate the situation and bring to their support enough Eastern and Southern votes to route the advocates of "Pinchotism."

Washington, April 4.—Declaring that no less than two weeks will be necessary to consider the amendments already offered to the railroad bill in the senate, Cummins today resisted the efforts of Hale and Elkins to obtain an agreement to vote on the bill next Saturday. The Iowa senator not only objected to the proposition, but he pronounced it a joke.

Bacon made it evident if no one else objected he would do so. He contended the managers of the bill were not justified in asking for an agreement looking to a vote until they were able to present a perfected bill.

Elkins brought up the question of a vote after the close of a speech by Crawford advocating the recommendation of the commercial court provision of the bill.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, has submitted and expects to secure adoption of an amendment to the river and harbor bill providing that 18 draw-bridges connecting the city of Boston with its suburbs shall remain closed during the rush hours morning and evening, in order that thousands of persons employed in Boston, but residing in the suburbs, may not be interrupted in going to and from their work.

T. R. Wants to See Root.

Washington, April 6.—It is understood here that ex-President Roosevelt has invited Senator Elihu Root to meet him in Europe, but the senator, it appears, is reluctant to accept, fearing the object of the meeting might be misunderstood. It is said Mr. Roosevelt simply desired to see his friend and collaborator, but the general public might misunderstand this desire and give such a meeting a political interpretation.

Colored Citizens to Be Protected.

Washington April 8.—The American minister to Guatemala was instructed by the state department today to insist on prompt and adequate redress for an attack on two American citizens. The Americans are negroes who were wounded by a drunken officer of the Guatemalan office, commandant at Panzoz. The action of the state department, however, was caused by the fact that the attack on the negroes was only one of many similar incidents.

Census Interpreters Authorized.

Washington April 7.—Census supervisor Storch, at Spokane, was authorized today to employ interpreters to assist in gathering census data among Chinese, Italians and Indians in his district.

URNS DOWN METHODISTS.

Roosevelt Deplores Tumult Caused by Vatican Incident.

Rome, April 6.—The chief material development in the Roosevelt-Vatican incident today was Mr. Roosevelt's repudiation of an attempt of the Methodist organization here to interpret his action as an endorsement of its work.

This repudiation took the form of calling off a reception to the members of the American colony, which was to have been held tomorrow night at the embassy, and it resulted directly from the issuance of a statement yesterday by Rev. B. M. Tipple, pastor of the American Methodist church, in which he severely arraigned the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Roosevelt continues to deprecate in the most vigorous fashion, the fierce religious tumult caused by the incident, which he regards as personal to himself, and continues entirely confident that his countrymen, Catholic as well as Protestant, when the facts in the case are clearly and dispassionately examined, will sustain his position.

When the Vatican's statement, likening the situation to what might occur in Germany if he visited the Polish Separatists after seeing the emperor, was called to Mr. Roosevelt's attention, he said:

"If the German emperor would place as a condition to an audience that I should not see the Poles, I should make a similar reply. Upon that condition I shall be compelled to forego the pleasure of an audience."

A phase of the situation attracting more and more attention here is the open disparagement of the vatican's action by numerous Catholics. This is not confined to laymen, but extends to the hierarchy and even to the sacred college itself. Some of the cardinals have privately expressed dissent from the action that places the church in a position in any way hostile to Mr. Roosevelt.

Catholics dwell on the many evidences of his friendship while he was the occupant of the White House and declare emphatically that the church is being placed in a false position toward the ex-president and toward America.

CARMEN'S STRIKE DIES.

Philadelphia Company Will Take Back Old Men When Needed.

Philadelphia, April 6.—Declaring that it had in its employ more than 5,000 of the 7,000 men needed for the operation of its cars, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company announced today that so far as it was concerned the strike of its former employees was at an end. The company added that for the vacancies still existing in the operating forces the strikers if they applied for work, would be given preference over other applicants.

The leaders of the strike, on the other hand, maintain the strike has settled into a struggle of endurance and the company in the end will be forced to grant concessions and take back all the strikers.

The company today posted rules governing the employment of its men. The rules are practically the same as contained in the proposition made to the strikers through Mayor Rebyburn two weeks ago, except no mention is made of several concessions the company had been willing to grant the strikers.

All employees are free to join any labor organization. The workday shall be not less than nine nor more than ten hours in any one day, the full day's work to be completed within 12 hours as nearly as possible.

In an altercation between Harold Lafne, a striking conductor, and Hod Alexander, a division superintendent of the Rapid Transit company, today, Alexander was shot in the head. Lafne was arrested and Alexander was removed to a hospital. His condition is critical.

Copper Stocks Take Fall.

Boston, April 6.—A slump in some of Boston's favorite copper stocks, especially those in the Lake region, caused a sensation in the local copper market today. Lake fell off 11 points from yesterday's close, Indiana went down 5 points, and even Calumet & Hecla, the gilt edge stock of the list, recorded a loss of 30 points. There was a recovery at the close and the general list closed with a gain but did not fully recover.

Capacity Reception Planned.

New York, April 6.—To determine just what is the limit of Theodore Roosevelt's strenuousness in the way of a welcome home is the question occupying the committee named by Mayor Gaynor to arrange the reception in honor of the ex-president. The plan is to give him just as big a reception as he can stand. Most of the members believe he can stand a great deal, and the program will be arranged with this idea in view. More than 200 members of the committee met this afternoon.

Freight Rates to Be Increased.

Minneapolis, April 6.—"The railroads must and will increase their freight rates," say the railroad men of this city. "On one side the states and Federal government are dictating to us and on the other side are the unions, practically dictating their wages. The only recourse the railroads have is an increase in rates. The more outgo the more the income must be."

Bank Raided; Two Slain.

Pittsburg, April 6.—Samuel Friedman, general manager of the Victor Banking company at McKees Rocks, was killed by bank robbers tonight. Friedman's assistant, Isaac Schwartz, was wounded by the robbers and died in a hospital later. Robert King, a bystander, was dangerously wounded.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS

Grand Old Man of Oregon Passes to His Long Rest.

End Came as He Had Often Wished, In Harness and in Full Possession of Faculties.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

Of no distemper, of no blast he died, But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long, E'en wondered at because it fell not sooner. Age seemed to wind him up for four score years, Yet slowly ran he on seven winters more, Till, like a clock, worn out with beating time, The wheels of weary life at last stood still.

Portland, April 5.—With the same serenity that had marked the later years of his long and useful life, Judge George H. Williams early yesterday morning passed to the Great Beyond. Sunday night Oregon's grand old man had retired at the usual hour, after a quiet day spent in good health



and spirits. At the rising hour the empty tenement of clay was found reclining as he had gone to sleep, the face as placid as that of a slumbering child. There was no evidence of a struggle as the spirit left the body, no indication that there had been the slightest degree of suffering. Judge Williams had died in the manner he had often wished—by "simply slipping away."

For a week Judge Williams had been unusually cheery, and for five months he had been freer from physical suffering than for several years. For a long time prior to last fall he had been inconvenienced by an internal disability more or less chronic, yet it was of such a nature that his active interest and participation in business affairs was not impaired, and not even his most intimate friends realized the pain he had suffered.

15TH AMENDMENT WILLIAMS'

Oregon Jurist Last of "War Senate," and Close Friend of Lincoln.

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The foregoing is the Fifteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States, adopted by congress in 1870 and later ratified by the states. The text of the amendment was prepared by the Oregon statesman, George H. Williams, and was presented and adopted with only a minor change in wording.

Judge Williams was one of the last, if not the last, member of the "war senate," and had been a warm personal friend of Lincoln and also of Grant. Sent to the senate from Oregon in 1864, he soon became a power in the administration forces. He was the originator of the "reconstruction act," which he later, as attorney general in Grant's cabinet, enforced.

Peruvian Consul Quits Post.

Guayaquil, April 7.—The Peruvian consul left here tonight for Callao. The American consul has taken charge of Peruvian interests. The government has established a censorship of all dispatches. In the face of popular excitement and rioting it was officially announced today that Ecuador and Peru would endeavor to settle their boundary dispute directly at Washington. Ecuador's special envoy is Clemente Ponce, and he will proceed to the American capital. The military forces of Ecuador are under arms.

Sermons Don't Please.

Baltimore, April 7.—The Rev. William E. Hauff, pastor of Jerusalem Evangelical Lutheran church, of Gardenville, an eastern suburb of this city, persisted in reading his sermons until some of his congregation told him he was no longer needed. The preacher declares that the church door was locked by some of his flock, who then barricaded the door with boards nailed from the inside. He has put the matter into the hands of a lawyer.