

FIND SERUM TO KILL FLU GERMS

Paris Physician Meets With Success in Anti-Plague Experiments.

30,000,000 IN WORLD HIT

New York Hospital Isolates Sleeping Sickness Germ—Paris Doctor Says Influenza and Sleeping Sickness Are Twin Diseases.

New York.—Three-quarters of the world's population have been affected with Spanish influenza, which is now declared to be the same disease as the sleeping sickness, and a serum has been found to cure both, according to reports. Experiments are being carried on here and in Paris.

Simultaneously with the receipt of word from Paris that a serum had been made by Dr. Charles Folley which would cure both influenza and sleeping sickness, came a report from Bellevue hospital that a preliminary report had been issued from Mount Sinai hospital of the probable isolation of the sleeping sickness germ.

To produce a serum to cure the encephalitis lethargica, as the sleeping sickness is known to science, it would be necessary to segregate the germ of the disease, as serums are made from the disease germs themselves, the live germs in the blood being killed by the injection into the blood of the dead bodies of the same germs.

The germ of Spanish influenza is said to have been isolated, but no perfect serums known to have been produced.

Use Flu Germs.
Dr. Folley in Paris produced the serum for the cure of sleeping sickness without isolating the encephalitis lethargica germ at all, but by using germs of influenza, which led him to assert that the two are twin diseases and caused by the same germ under different conditions.

The same serum with which he cured many cases of influenza was found equally effective in curing sleeping sickness. This theory of twin diseases is borne out in the famous Mrs. Mintz case here, where the sleeping sickness followed a severe attack of Spanish influenza.

At the office of Doctor Simmons at Bellevue it was said that Mount Sinai hospital researchers were not ready to state positively they had segregated

the sleeping sickness germ and that no formal announcement of the germ's discovery had been issued. A preliminary report had stated the doctors at Mount Sinai had succeeded in finding a "globoid body" of infinitesimal proportions which was believed to be the possible germ or cause of the disease.

To Publish Report.

Experiments with the globoid body are now being carried on at Mount Sinai, a complete report of the findings of the researchers there will be issued in due time, it was said.

Doctor Folley, in Paris said there are 25,000,000 cases of the "flu" annually

and 30,000,000 this year because of the world-wide epidemic.

"I did not invent this anti-plague serum, and it was only after I had made successful experiments on myself that I used it on others. Since that time I and other physicians have made thousands of cures, and I am convinced that the Spanish influenza and the sleeping sickness are the same disease."

"While there is no danger in employing this treatment, there is grave danger from influenza due to the great number of cases, which are constantly increasing every day. Nearly three-quarters of the population of the world has already been more or less affected with it."

Another Leper in Boston.

Boston.—A second case of leprosy within a fortnight, was discovered today. Nicholas Bruno, a cement worker, has the disease and will be sent to the leper colony at Pendikese island.

TRYING THE "NEW ETHER" ON A CAT



Trying out the "new ether" discovered and developed by Dr. James H. Cotton of Toronto, Canada, on a cat in a Boston hospital. This new ether eliminates pain without the loss of consciousness.

Doctor Cotton, whose portrait is inserted, is not yet in his thirties, and he has a remarkable record. He is the son of the late Dr. James Henry Cotton. At the age of fourteen he was trained in surgery, and at the age of eighteen performed nearly all of his father's surgical cases.

CHILI TO HAVE PLANE FACTORY

British Firm Submits Proposals to Government, Which Are Favorably Considered.

MAKE WORK FOR MANY MEN

Peru Will Try to Solve Transportation Difficulties by Use of Airplanes—Eight Latin-American Countries Have Pilots.

Valparaiso, Chile.—Proposals to the Chilean government for the establishment of an airplane factory in Chile, by an English firm, and the organization of a postal service between the principal cities are meeting favorable reception at the hands of government officials, says the South Pacific Mail.

A detailed report on the project has been forwarded to the government finance minister by Gen. Don Pedro Dartnell, following careful study of the plans as outlined by the John Thomas Aircraft Manufacturing company. In his report the general gives detailed economic, commercial and

military reasons for favoring the undertaking.

"The introduction of this new branch of enterprise into Chile would undoubtedly stimulate a number of the national industries," comments the paper, "and at the same time find employment of a skilled kind for many hands, while it would also mean the introduction of not less than \$2,500,000 capital."

Would Be Independent.

"The military air service would benefit by being made independent of material imported from abroad, while the establishment of an efficient postal service throughout the country would greatly help the population."

Well organized steps to incorporate aviation in the development of their resources are now being taken by eight of the South American republics. Flying is being extensively employed for military and naval purposes and it is expected that aviation to carry passengers to outlying mines and ranches will soon be developed on a large scale, as at present transportation by rail, water and pack animals is extremely slow and difficult.

According to a foreign airplane representative, Brazil has done more than any other South American country toward the development of aviation. Plans are now under way for the establishment of several mail routes and for transportation up and down the Brazilian coast some 1,000 miles, while several planes have been sold for private use.

Air Schools Established.

In Uruguay and Argentina government air schools have already been established for both naval and military pupils, while along commercial lines the former all-night trip by steamer from Montevideo to Buenos Aires has been reduced to an hour and a half by the use of the airplane.

Bolivia is rapidly undertaking the use of airplanes, an American ace having recently been employed by the government to set up a flying school. Machines are also being sent to Venezuela and to Colombia where they will engage in military and passenger work.

In Peru, however, airplane representatives say they have found more enthusiasm for flying than in any other South American country. Already several Peruvians have qualified as pilots, and more machines are expected to be ordered at an early date. It is expected that in Peru the many difficulties of transportation, due to the mountainous contour of the country, will be overcome through the use of

U. S. O. K.'S "STEEL TRUST"

Supreme Court Upholds Combine 4 to 3—Minority Opposes Step.

Washington, D. C.—In a four-to-three decision Monday the supreme court refused to dissolve the United States Steel corporation and its subsidiaries comprising the so-called "steel trust."

The government's long-fought suit for dissolution of the iron and steel trade combination for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law was dismissed, with absolution for the corporation from all charges.

Placing the high court's "O. K." on the steel corporation were Chief Justice White and Associate Justice McKenna, who announced the majority opinion, Holmes and Vandeventer. Justice Day gave the dissenting opinion, joined by Justices Pitney and Clarke.

Justices McReynolds and Brandeis took no part, the former having been attorney-general during the litigation and the latter having expressed opinions on it before appointment to the bench.

Primarily the decree officially brands the corporation as a "good" combination with its legality established.

Further, the court held that preponderance in industry of corporate combinations is not alone sufficient cause for their dissolution.

The court also gave a new and far-reaching judicial interpretation or application of the Sherman law, analogous of its famous "rule of reason" in the Standard Oil and tobacco "trust" cases by declaring public interest must be considered in applying the law.

The public interest, it was held, would not be served and might be injured by dissolving the steel concern.

Dissolution of the corporation and its principal subsidiaries was urged in the dissenting opinion. The minority declared that the anti-trust law was violated; that there has been "open, notorious and continued violation" of its provisions and that approval of illegally born combinations "would practically annul the Sherman law by judicial decree."

Agreeing that mere size of a corporation, providing its genesis is legal, is not prohibited, the minority vigorously disapproved the new Sherman law ruling, requiring judicial consideration of the public interest. Such a conclusion, they declared, "necessarily results in a practical nullification of the act itself."

The decision was a complete victory for the corporation and its 180 subsidiaries, said to compose the world's greatest industrial combination, with assets of more than \$2,000,000,000. It also dismissed proceedings against a score of individual millionaire defendants, including Chairman Elbert H. Gary of the steel corporation, Charles M. Schwab, John D. Rockefeller, the late J. P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, Henry C. Frick and others. Against these the government had asked injunctions against illegal acts.

New Jersey for 3.5 Beer.

Trenton, N. J.—The New Jersey senate late Monday night passed, 12 to 9, the compromise beer bill providing for manufacturing, selling and transporting of beverages containing not more than 3 1/2 per cent alcohol by volume. The bill would not become effective until after peace has been officially proclaimed.

The measure went through the senate after reference had been made to the state senate in 1863 condemning President Lincoln for his emancipation of the slaves after it had been stated New Jersey would become a traitor to a great cause; and after the Anti-Saloon league had been exoriated for its lobbying in antagonism to the move to have a beer law in the state so that the attorney-general could fight for state rights on the question before the United States supreme court.

Treaty Fight to Go Into Campaign.

Washington, D. C.—Convinced that for the present their labors to break the peace treaty deadlock are a waste of time, senate leaders moved Monday to get the treaty out of the way of pressing legislation and to let issues raised by the ratification fight go into the political campaign. Under the plan, compromise negotiations on the reservation to article 10 are to be dropped, re-adoption of the republican reservation programme of last session is to be completed as a formality, and then a final vote is to be taken to put the treaty into the campaign.

Gompers Voices Protest.

Miami, Fla.—Samuel Gompers, who was here Monday with other officials of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, said that while organized labor was much opposed to the railroad bill as drafted no further action would be taken in regard to it.

"I speak for them all," he said, "when I say that the action of the president in signing the bill is to be regretted."

Criminals Are Made, Not Born

Illinois Expert Declares Ninety Per Cent Could Be Kept in Right Path if Reached Early

Criminals are made, not born, according to a prominent Illinois jurist who has studied the juvenile question from the bench for nine years and who ought to know. This is what he says:

"Criminals are made and not born," he says. "Ninety per cent of those made could be kept in the right paths if reached early enough."

"Lack of parental control or home conditions which cause the boy to seek amusement or companionship elsewhere, almost invariably end in trouble for the boy. He gets in bad company and the next thing he is in court charged with petty thievery or destruction of property, the usual juvenile misdemeanors."

"Certain kinds of moving pictures, too, have a bad effect. The glamor of lawlessness and crime should never be seen by the growing boy, as they tend to influence a desire for imitation."

"Keep your boy away from the 'gang spirit.' That is where most of the trouble comes in. There are organized groups of boys who go around together and get into trouble. These groups or gangs have some meeting place in a shack or barn somewhere. This is due to the neglect of the parents, who should have the boys home where they can be properly supervised. It is up to the parents to break up these gangs. They can do it easier than any one else."

"Few cases come into court where the boy is of good family, a regular attendant at school and living in good surroundings. When this happens the boy is generally a mental deficient in some manner or another."

Explaining the purpose of the juvenile court, the jurist said:

"The primary object is the welfare of the child. We try to impress that upon the parents and to secure their co-operation. Boys are paroled always when it is their first offense. If brought in a second time and they show no signs of doing better we take them from their parents and put them where someone will see that they have proper supervision and care. We try to keep them out of institutions as long as possible. When they are paroled we try to go further through visiting their homes and advising their parents and seeking to change the conditions which caused the trouble. We do not want to take the children from their parents, but instead try to keep the home intact. When it comes to a point where the parents won't co-operate with us and there is apparently no hope of reforming the boy in his home, we take him away. There is nothing left then, but that, for the boy's own good."

AMERICAN'S CREED

School Children Are Being Urged to Memorize It

School children in many cities and towns throughout the country are being urged to memorize "The American's Creed," which is as follows:

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes."

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

Kiev, Capital of Ukraine, Is Great Religious City

Kiev, the ancient capital of Ukraine, is one of the world's great religious cities. In normal times it counts as many as from 200,000 to 350,000 pilgrims every year. Before the Mongol storm which laid it in the dust in the thirteenth century, Kiev was resplendent with all the glory of Byzantine art. Even now in all that remains of the great cathedral of St. Sophia, built in 1037 by Yaroslav I, mosaics may be traced which show unmistakably their Byzantine origin. Kiev before the war had regained some of her fame as an art center. Her cathedral of St. Vladimir, which was completed in the nineties, is witness to the genius of one of Russia's modern painters, Victor Vasnetsov, who has infused a new life into the religious art of his country. Kiev has also an art museum—or she had before the bolshevik had the run of the city.

SAYINGS OF WISE MEN

A cool mouth and warm feet live long.—George Herbert.
From hearing comes wisdom, from speaking, repentance.
The modern child has as little belief in the fairy tales his mother tells him as she herself has in the ones his father tells her.
Wise or unwise, who doubts for a moment that contentment is the cause of happiness?
The Frenchman sings well when his throat is moistened.—Portuguese Proverb.

To Remove Varnish Stain.

To remove varnish stains on cloth, first wet the spots with alcohol two or three times, then rub with a clean cloth. If the color is injured, sponge afterward with chloroform to restore it, unless the color is blue, in which case vinegar should be used instead.

TIME TO BE WISE

Yes; I write verses now and then, But blunt and flaccid is my pen, No longer talked of by young men As rather clever; In the last quarter are my eyes, You see it in their form and size; Is it not time then to be wise? Or now or never.

Fairest that ever sprang from Eve! When Time allows the short reprieve, Just look at me! would you believe 'Twas once a lover? I cannot clear the five-bar gate; But, trying first its timber's state, Climb stiffly up, take breath, and wait To trundle over.

Through gallopade I cannot swing The entangling blooms of Beauty's spring; I cannot say the tender thing, Be't true or false, And am beginning to opine Those girls are only half divine Whose waists you wicked boys entwine In giddy waltz.

I fear that arm above that shoulder; I wish them wiser, graver, older, Sedate, and no harm if colder, And panting less. Ah! people were not half so wild In former days when starchy mild, Upon her high-heeled Essex smiled The brave Queen Bess. —Walter Savage Landor.

Arabian Inventor Said to Have Been First to Devise Airplane and Make Flight

Abbas Ben Farnas, an Arabian inventor, it is said, was the first human being to invent and fly an airplane. He died as a result of his first flight in the year 733 A. D. during the reign of the Caliph Haroun al Raschid, history records.

Abbas is supposed to have conceived the idea of effecting mechanical flight as a means of approaching the heavens and aiding astronomical observations, from historical documents still in existence in Bagdad. With the consent and assistance of the Caliph he set to work to construct a machine in the likeness of a bird, with a clockwork motor to actuate the wings.

In the presence of a great multitude Abbas actually effected a flight which lasted several seconds, but in landing his machine was wrecked, and the inventor was hurled headlong against a tree and killed instantly. The secret of the construction of the first airplane died with the inventor. The Caliph al Raschid offered huge inducements to other eminent scientists to pursue the study of aviation, but none was found with sufficient genius to repeat the pioneer flyer's exploit.

Many Places Are Named for Ornithologist and Artist

John James Audubon, famed ornithologist and artist, will not be forgotten so long as New York lives. In the upper section of the city there is a fine street named after him; there is Audubon park, Audubon theater, a hundred or so Audubon restaurants; a telephone exchange is Audubon; and the old Audubon mansion at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets and Riverside drive still stands. In this ancient dwelling remains the artist's studio and the laundry in which was installed by his friend Morse the telegraphic instrument by which was transmitted the first long-distance message to Philadelphia.

COUNTESS WHO RAISES PRIZE GOATS



Countess Bathurst of Cirencester park, England, is an ardent lover of animals, and her estate contains many prize winners, especially goats and sheep. She is here seen with one of her favorites, which has captured several