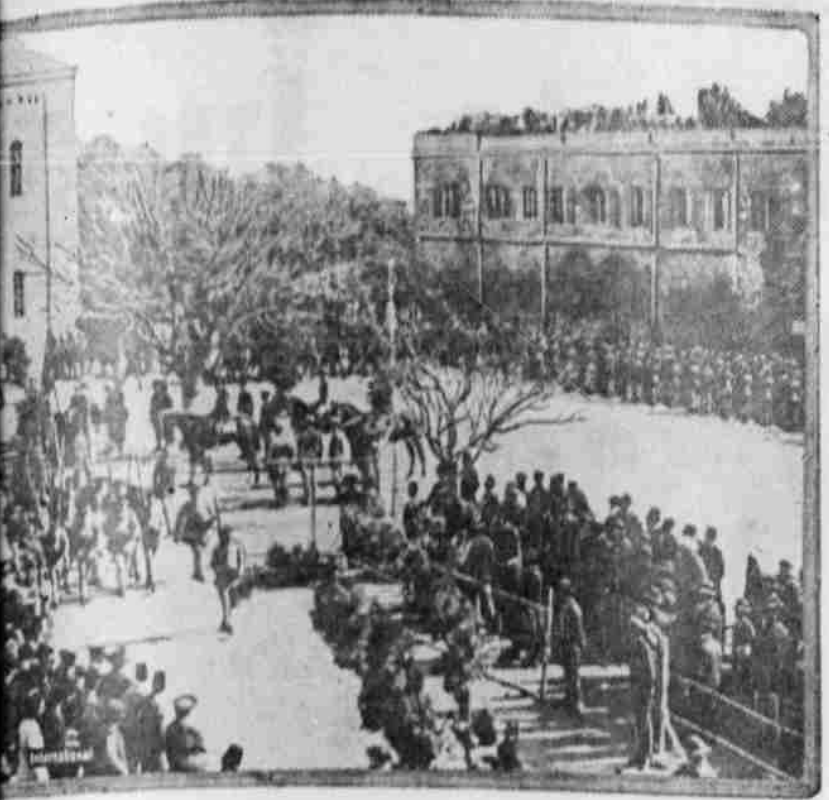


VICTORY CELEBRATION IN JERUSALEM



French troops of the allied guard in Jerusalem passing in review before General Sben of the British army during the big victory parade and celebration in the holy city.

scians on the Pacific coast testifying to the successful use of mycoleum. One is from a physician who said that he was cured within a week of tuberculosis of the eyes, which had threatened to destroy his sight, after a long treatment by other methods. In this case Doctor Paschall asserted that he had treated the man when he was in a hospital, almost blind, and when surgeons were preparing to remove one of his eyes in the hope of saving the other. On the following afternoon, according to Doctor Paschall, he found the man on the outside of the hospital cranking up his automobile and preparing to ride home. In cases of tuberculosis of the eyes, throat or kidneys or other forms, in which the diseased part is in close communication with the blood stream, the beneficial results are manifest in a few hours, it was stated. In the case of tuberculosis of the lungs the germs diffused through the body are said to be digested within a few hours after the first treatment, and the patient regains much of his energy and feeling of well-being. Bone and joint tuberculosis are said to yield readily to the treatment.

Because mycoleum is in a laboratory stage of manufacture, only a small quantity is in existence and its present cost is between \$1,000 and \$2,000 a pound, each pound containing about 150 doses. Enormous quantities of tuberculous germs have to be grown in order to obtain a small amount of the wax.

HAS CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Physician Declares He Has Found New Way to Fight Disease.

ATTACKS THE GERM CAPSULE

Increases Power of Blood to Digest Wax of Tuberculosis—Claims a Large Record of Recoveries Even in Advanced Stages.

New York.—Many physicians of this city have shown interest in a treatment for all forms of tuberculosis developed by Dr. Benjamin S. Paschall, formerly of Seattle, now of New York, who asserted by him to be more effective than quinine is for malaria.

Tuberculosis is not thrown off easily by the body as many other infections, according to Doctor Paschall, because the germ manufactures for itself a capsule of wax which gives it a degree of protection from the natural powers of the blood to digest and destroy germs and other foreign substances.

The problem which confronted him at the beginning of his research in 1917, according to Doctor Paschall, was to find a method of increasing the power of the blood to digest the wax of tuberculosis germs.

The theory which Doctor Paschall has adopted was analogous to the use of iron as a tonic. The blood does not digest iron. But iron, treated with certain acids, makes a compound with the blood can digest. Doctor Paschall set out, he said, to combine the wax with chemicals into a substance which the blood could absorb. The object was to cause the blood to manufacture digestive juices which, by absorbing this compound, would break up the wax of the tuberculosis germ.

Doctor Paschall, then, according to statement, devoted himself to the study of wax and sent all over the world for different types. The analysis of the tubercle wax showed that a number of substances entered into its composition.

Asserts Self-Cure.

He produced his first treatment in 1918. After various experiments on pigs and other animals he became satisfied that he had discovered a reliable therapeutic agency, and his human patient was himself. He had been a sufferer from tuberculosis, he believes that he cured himself by injections of the compound which he had then made.

The theory on which the treatment worked out resembles that of salvarsan was developed, although differing in some particulars. Dr. Ehrlich, who announced his discovery in 1910, found a coal-tar compound which stained the parasite and he sought to destroy, but did not stop its activity. He combined that chemical with arsenic constituents. This compound, in staining the parasite, released the poison which destroyed its action, without hurting the human body. This process is reversed by Doctor Paschall, who possessed the latent enemy of tuberculosis in the wax, but had to find chemical combinations which would make it available. His "mycoleum" differs also in that it is a combination of chemical and bacteriological products, whereas salvarsan is a union of chemicals only. And, while salvarsan attacks the parasite directly, the mycoleum is supposed to excite the blood to make the attack.

He at first used the treatment only in the case of persons in advanced stages of tuberculosis, who asked for it. Even in the advanced stages Doctor Paschall claims a large record of recoveries.

Doctor Paschall had scores of letters from former patients and physicians on the Pacific coast testifying to the successful use of mycoleum.

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LIVING COST STILL SOARS

Wholesale Prices of Staples Show Average Advance of 22 Per Cent for Year.

UP 100 PER CENT SINCE 1913

Minneapolis Leads in Increase of Retail Prices—Only 11 Commodities Have Declined—Greatest Increase is in Building Materials.

Washington.—The cost of living is still on the increase, according to reports received by the bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor from retailers in 50 cities. The average family expenditure for food was 2 per cent higher on January 15, 1920, than on December 15, 1919, and the cost in December was 2.6 per cent higher than it had been in any previous month.

These figures show an increase of 9 per cent since January, 1919, and an increase of 104 per cent since January, 1913. The comparisons are based on the average retail prices of the following articles, weighted according to the consumption of the average family: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, ham, lard, hens, flour, cornmeal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee and tea.

During the months from December 15, 1919, to January 15, 1920, 29 of the 44 articles of food for which prices were secured in 1919 increased as follows: Cabbage, 33 per cent; potatoes, 26 per cent; granulated sugar, 23 per cent; onions, 11 per cent; lamb and rolled oats, 8 per cent each; hens, 7 per cent; plate beef, 6 per cent; flour, 5 per cent; sirloin steak, rib roast, chuck roast, bread and cream of wheat, 4 per cent each; round steak and sirloin, 3 per cent each; canned salmon and rice, 2 per cent each; ham, evaporated milk, macaroni, baked beans, tea, coffee and bananas, 1 per cent each.

Eleven articles decreased in price, as follows: Strictly fresh eggs, 8 per cent; butter, 5 per cent; lard and canned tomatoes, 3 per cent each; pork chops, storage eggs and oranges, 2 per cent each; fresh milk, canned corn, canned peas, and prunes 1 per cent each.

Increases in One Year. From January, 1919, to January, 1920, 25 of the 42 articles for which

GIRLS PLAN RUSH TO ALASKA

Mayor of Juneau and Other Officials Advised of Proposed Hegira From States.

Juneau, Alaska.—Girls from the states evidently are planning to stampede to Alaska this spring.

J. I. Gray, mayor of Juneau, and several other Alaska officials have received letters from dozens of young women asking about the northern territory.

The letters came from Minnesota, Texas, Iowa, Washington, Colorado and Canada. All the writers expressed the hope that they would be able to find work here so they could come north.

Positions wanted by the girls included school teaching, bookkeeping, typewriting and clerking. One or two of the girls hinted at matrimony and asked for information about Alaska's "eligibles."

Brings Century Old Tusks

Portland, Ore.—Furs valued at \$750,000 and walrus tusks removed from Siberian glaciers and estimated to be more than a hundred years old were included in the cargo discharged from the steamer Waban, from Vladivostok.

NEXT OF KIN RECEIVE FRENCH MEMORIALS



Next of kin of American soldiers, sailors and marines who died in the war receiving the French certificates of honor in the Twenty-second Regiment armory in New York city. At the left, B. L. Cunningham, Jr., holding tight the memorial of his father, who was killed in France.

Experts Study Ivy Poisoning

Seek Best Ways to Avoid Infection and to Eradicate Noxious Plants.

IMMUNITY DOES NOT EXIST

Economic Losses From Poisoning Are Very Great and There is Urgent Need of Widespread Campaigns to Stamp Out Poisonous Plants.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Washington, D. C.—The best ways to avoid ivy and sumac poisoning, the most practical means of eradicating these noxious plants, and the most approved method of treating cases of such poisoning have been the subjects of an investigation conducted jointly by the United States department of agriculture and the public health service of the United States treasury department. Despite general belief there is good reason for believing that absolute immunity from ivy and sumac poisoning does not exist, investigators state. They also found that many common methods of treatment are not to be commended. Poison ivy is sometimes called poison oak. Poison sumac is also known in various localities as poison dogwood, poison elder, poison ash, thunderwood, and poisonwood. These poisonous plants are widely distributed. While no accurate estimates can be made as to the economic losses resulting from poisoning, the total is very great, and there is urgent need for widespread campaigns to eradicate these noxious plants.

Handle With Gloves.

If one must handle these poisonous plants, gloves, preferably of rubber, should be worn. After the gloves have been removed they should be thoroughly washed with soap and water and rinsed several times. Inasmuch as the clothing which comes in contact with the leaves may be a source of infection for a considerable period, care should be taken in changing the garments, and also the shoes. Many cases of poisoning have resulted merely from contact with exposed clothing.

One of the surest and best methods of minimizing or preventing infection after the hands, face or other parts of the body have been exposed, is to wash and rinse them repeatedly with an abundance of good kitchen soap and hot water. The poison, after being deposited on the skin, requires some time to penetrate, and if this penetration can be prevented by thoroughly washing, eruption and irritation will not result. While exposed parts should be cleansed in this manner as soon after exposure as possible, it is worth while to make the attempt even 12 or 20 hours afterwards in the hope that at least a portion of the poison may be removed. A heavy lather should be produced and the washing should be continued several minutes. Severe scrubbing with a brush is not advisable, but several swabs or small compresses of gauze may be used, discarding each in turn, so that the poison may not be distributed by the cloth.

Bathing with alcohol diluted with an equal amount of water is also an effective preventive. Where exposure has been more general, a bath for the entire body, followed by a change of clothing, is a good preventive measure. The hair should not be neglected. Bathing, if not accompanied by sufficient changing of water or rinsing, may result in spreading the rash to skin that had not been infected. In cases that are at all serious a physician should be consulted.

Sugar of Lead Not Recommended.

The investigators call attention to the fact that scores of remedies and prescriptions are more or less in popular favor, but in spite of the claims they assert that no specific treatment for poisoning from ivy and sumac is yet available. Ointments should not be used in the acute stage of the disease. In the later stages, however, soothing and astringent ointments may be of value in allaying irritation and hastening cure. The extent to which it is desirable to use solutions of per-

are readily distinguished from the harmless sumac and species of ash, elder and other shrubs and trees having a somewhat similar foliage, and the character, appearance and color of the fruits furnish other simple means of identification. Furthermore, the poison sumac occurs on moist or swampy land, and in drier locations is found only along the borders of swamps or bogs. The number of leaflets into which the leaves of the harmless sumacs are divided range from 9 to 21 and 31, while the poison sumac leaves divide into 7 to 13 leaflets.

While many persons are of the opinion that contact with these plants is not necessary to produce poisoning, it is probable that many cases supposed to have originated in this way have actually been due to direct or indirect contact. There are cases on record showing that the smoke from burning plants will give rise to irritation, and in some cases severe poisoning has resulted from this form of exposure. Regarding the popular belief that some persons are wholly immune, the investigators state that there is good reason to believe absolute immunity does not exist, although it is recognized that some persons are much less susceptible than others.

How to Eradicate Poisonous Plants.

Eradication of these plants should be widely undertaken and followed up systematically. Every landowner should feel a measure of responsibility in this matter. The simplest method is by grubbing, in which care should be taken to cover the hands properly, and also to prevent infection by means of the clothing. The plants in fields may be destroyed by plowing them up and putting in cultivated crops. Often repeated mowing is also effective. The use of kerosene is recommended where injury to other plants or trees is not to be feared. It may be applied with a sprinkler or a spraying pump, and in many cases one application is sufficient. Arsenate of soda has been used very successfully to kill poison ivy on trees six to ten inches in diameter without injury to the trees, as well as on stone walls, buildings, and along fences.

Censored Four Times in Hungary.

Budapest.—Newspaper correspondents here have discovered their dispatches have to run the gantlet of four different censors. One is a local official, another is dominated by extremists, and a third by bolsheviks supposed to be located in Vienna. The fourth is maintained at an unknown point, supposedly by enemy neighbors of Hungary.

Mutiny Is Work of Reds

Bolshevik Prisoners of War Sow Seeds of Revolt Among Troops in Poland.

Warsaw.—Newspaper advices and official statements relative to the mutiny of Polish troops at Kovno show discrepancies which tend to confuse the public as to the real situation there.

It is reported in official quarters the revolt has been completely suppressed, but messages to newspapers declare the trouble is continuing and that the uprising has in many cases taken on bolshevik characteristics.

It is said several hundred bolshevik prisoners of war have been released by insurgent Polish soldiers, who later induced the liberated men to join their ranks. There is no official confirmation of this report as yet.

Indian School Girls Have Queer Names

Sioux City, Ia.—Girls, if you happen to be under the impression that yours is a queer name, just look the following list over to see what outlandish ones some of the Indian maidens at the Pine Ridge Reservation school may have to bear, who knows, all through life. Here they are, look 'em over: Victoria Holy Rock, Julia Afraid of a Hawk, Mary Brown Ears, Julia Gray Ghost, Mercy Yellow Shirt, Emma No Fat, Ella Red Eyes, Julia Stands Up.

Dissatisfied now?

HOW TO GET GOLD FROM LEAD

Oxford University Professor Gives Tip on How to Take It from Mercury, Too.

London.—The alchemists' dream of producing gold from base metals is not extravagant, asserted Prof. Frederick Soddy of the physical chemistry department at Oxford, in a recent publication.

He tells how to do it. "To get gold from mercury," he says, "expel from the atom of mercury one beta-particle, which will make thallium; then one alpha-particle, which will turn the thallium into gold. Or, to get gold from lead, expel from the atom of lead one alpha-particle, which will turn it into mercury, and proceed as before."

Find Kitchen 5,000 Years Old in Alsace

Strasbourg.—The "kitchen" of a primitive man has been found at a quarry at Achenham, Alsace, where the charred bones and teeth of several mammoths, wild horses, rhinoceri and reindeers have also been discovered.

M. Porrer, of the Archaeological Museum of Strasbourg, says the paleolithic age the dwellers in Alsace used to hunt these animals and eat them. The ashes and earth in which the food was cooked were found with the bones. The paleolithic age goes back 3,000 B. C. This means that the "kitchen" is at least five thousand years old.