Chicago is Regular Migrating Point for Feathered Tribe.

Henry Oldys, Assistant Biologist of United States Blological Survey, Delivers Legture Before Audubon Society.

Chicago -Birds flock to Chicago the same as Chicagoans flock to Europe. This city is regular migrating point for the feathered creatures, and for a number of reasons. Pre-eminent among them is the fact that the Mississippi valley is the regular route of migration of all birds coming from the south to the colder climes of the northland. Flying far above Chicago during the night, the vast glare of thousands of electric lights attracts them. They alight in Washington park, Lincoln park or some other alluring spot, and at once begin their semi-annual work

of homebuilding. Henry Oldys, assistant biologist of the United States biological survey, delivered a lecture on birds and bird music before the members of the Illinois Audubon society at the Academy of Sciences in Lincoln park. In the course of his dissertation upon the subject he made remarks of which the foregoing paragraph is only a brief aummary.

"Chicago is an ideal place for birds," Mr. Oldys declared, "for it is directly in the path of their flight north and south. The Mississippi valley is known as the 'bird route,' you know. The fact that Chicago is Chicago, that it is a city stretching miles one way and miles in other ways and that it has thousands and thousands of electric lights glaring at night, make it one of the largest towns, speaking in terms of bird habitation, in the coun-

"And if it were not for the fact that there is so much smoke hanging over Chicago." Mr. Oldys declared, in commenting upon his talk delivered before the society, "there would be many more birds here. Of course, the little creatures will shun smoke, as a human being will. Can you blame

"Birds are attracted to a city in a strange manner," Mr. Oldys went on. "At night they are drawn by the glare of the lights, as I have explained, and in the daytime they are lured by tall spires. Lighthouses are especially attrac ive to them and many of the little animals meet their death each year by showing too much curiosity and flying against the framework or panes of the lamps.

"Of my own knowledge I can speak of one bright morning where the stiffened bodies of 150 birds were picked up from the base of the Washington monument in Washington. On an average of seven hundred a month die by flying against the statute of Liberty in New York harbor."

Another interesting observation made by Mr. Oldys was the effect of weather upon birds. He declared that a bright day and lots of sunshine sent the little warblers high to the topmost branch of the tallest trees in the neighborhood, while on a day rainy and cloudy, the songsters stayed in the lowest limbs or often ran about on the ground.

"Put a birdhouse in your backyard." urged the speaker. "If you do you'll have some wrens or some swallows living in it within a day or two, and I'll warrant that you will be repaid for the trouble you took by the pleasare you'll derive from watching the Mttle creatures."

Commenting upon the voices of the various birds, Mr. Oldys made the decharation that in many instances the voice of the human musician and the voice of the feathered singer showed a remarkable similarity.

"Especially is this true in the case of the thrush," he declared. "I have heard them combine notes into complete melodic phrases, as beautiful and as perfect as any phrase ever uttered by the highest-paid opera singer."

## CLAIMS KISS IS DETESTABLE

Dr. John M. Godson in Lecture Declares Osculatory Greeting Causes Spread of Diseases.

Chicago.—"Kiss and make up" will? be no longer the favorite method of, reconciliation between sweethearts who have had a failing out if the adwice of Dr. John M. Dodson given at lecture the other night in the Public Library is followed.

"Kissing," said Dr. Dodson, "is a detestable practice and most dangerous From it I believe the extraordinary apread of diseases in our public schools is directly traceable, especially at the beginning of the year when the natural exuberance of childhood leads the children to greet each other in an osculatory manner and by the remmunication of discharge from nose and mouth spreading the infection.

"I think it is the function of parents to discourage these outbreaks in their very inception. Every parent should be his own health officer."

" "Cease to scrub and spoil the child" was another piece of advice the lecturer gave to parents. "You can't teach a child good habits too early," he said. "Bathing is the very best one Buith which to begin. Bathe the child Hevery day and see that the practice he kept up when it gets old enough to care for itself. The bathtub and the tooth brush are two things the English and the Americans have in common, though they may differ in other respects.

#### RECORD PRICES FOR STAMPS

United States Issues From John R. Stanton Collection Cause Lively Competition in Gotham.

New York.—Several record prices for stamps were paid at the sale of the collection of United States stamps forming part of the collection of John R. Stanton, a copper-mining expert of; this city. This is expected to be the most important stamp sale of the present season, the collection being valued at about \$30,000.

An uncanceled five-cent St. Louis postmaster provisional issue of 1846 on grayish paper brought \$360 and a canceled five-cent issue of 1845 on greenish paper \$101. A two-cent blue-Annapolis, with no trace of cancellation, went for \$240, and an unlisted five-cent red Kittaning, Pa., letter sheet for \$25.

Of the general issues a used 15cent brown and blue issue of 1867, with the picture inverted, brought the highest price, \$235, and it was closely followed by the two-cent carmine and black of 1901, with center inverted, which realized \$200.50. A 24-cent green and violet issue of 1869, picture inverted, used copy, fetched \$180. A 24-cent lilac, unused, issue of 1851-56, sold for \$142; a canceled 30-cent orange of the same issue \$105, and an unused 90-cent blue, also of the same issue, \$186.

Among the other specimens of the general issues were a strip of three of the ten-cent black of 1847, canceled in red, \$46.50; right diagonal half of the 12-cent of 1851-56, used as six-cent, on entire original envelope, \$27; threecent red of 1861, August issue, unused, \$21; a 24-cent green and violet, issue of 1869, picture inverted, used copy, \$180; 30-cent blue and carmine of 1869, without grill, mint block of four, \$90; a four-cent blue of 1893, error in the color, unused copy, \$38; six-cent brown of 1895, with water-

mark, "U. S. I. R.," used copy, \$60. Among the stamps issued for the use of the various departments at Washington, a strip of five \$20-state brought \$205. The Carrier stamps included a fine copy of the three-cent New York, 1842, on original cover and canceled in red, "New York, December 24, 2 cts," showing that it was used as a two-cent stamp, \$85; a block of 12 three-cent blue, issue of 1842, unused, \$230, and a one-cent black envelope

stamp of Philadelphia, 1851, \$100. The sale will be continued today. It is expected that the collection will realize about \$30,000, making it the most important so far of the present season.

#### WOMAN'S BIG FARM VENTURE

Profits From 2,000 Acres Over Which She is Boss Gradually Increase in Magnitude.

St. Paul, Minn.-Miss R. N. Hillman is the active head of a profitable farm of nearly 2,000 acres. She was of born in St. Paul and for some years was well known as a stenographic reporter. Shortly before leaving for Canada she moved to a Wisconsin farm. Here she became interested in farming. She longed to get out on the western prairies, so with what capital she possessed she took what she calls a "long chance" and staked her sav-

ings on Canadian land. What she did, she persists, many a girl now working on a small salary can do. With her mother and small brother she went into the country, purchasing supplies in a blind way. for she knew little about farming. She is now classed as one of the large grain growers in the vicinity of Moose-

From small beginnings her land possessions grew. At first it was 45 miles to the nearest railway station. It was a waiting game, but the market came, as it must inevitably come to a fertile country, and now what was once the frontier has a station within easy hailing distance. Miss Hillman's buildings are of stone and cement. The barns have cemented alleys and it takes a foreman and a staff of four hands to run the place in the dull time and eight men during the busy season.

Miss Hillman is the real head. She rides about her farm and knows what she is doing. Her system of farm accounts shows every day where she is "at" financially, and she can tell you that back in the year 1909 she took off 8,300 bushels on 230 acres and cleaned up over \$6,000.

## **CURIOUS ENGLISH FISH YARNS**

Pike is Captured Two Weeks After It Had Carried Off Angler's Tackle ----His Graphic Account.

London.-A curious fishing coincidence is described by W. J. Wilkinson, a well-known angier. He was pike fishing in the New river when a large fish broke his tackle, taking away the hook, trace and float. Exactly a fortnight later he was fishing near the same spot for roach, dace or perch, with roach pole, very fine gut line, and small hook. On moving the line after a time it felt as if it were booked to a

"I thought that I must break away," said Mr. Wilkinson. "Before doing so, however, I gave one more stronger trial; and my angling friends can imagine my amazement when the weight gave and I felt a tug, and the next moment a rush, and my live bait float that I had lost 14 days before appeared on the surface. I at once recognized that I had hooked the pike that had then broken away from me, and had been going about with the Jardine hook

and tackle ever since." The light tackle held the fish until a landing net was brought. The pike was landed and turned the scale at ten

#### DOWER FOR GERMAN SCIENCE

Kaiser Inaugurates Great Project Along American Lines-Liquid long American Lines—Liquid 🔑 Can Be Bought in Bottles. 🚕

Berlin.-Kaiser Wilhelm's great project for equipping German science with a series of richly endowed institutes of research on American lines formally was inaugurated recently under his majesty's personal auspices. It was decided the foundation capital, which already has been pledged to the kaiser by philanthropists, nearly \$2.500,000, should be increased to \$2,750,000. The money will be raised by the sale of memberships in the Society for the Promotion of Sciences at the rate of \$5,000 each plus the annual subscription of \$250. Persons who pay \$100,000 for membership will be exempt from annual subscriptions. The society will be governed by a senate and administrative committee. Ten senators will be elected by members of the society and the oth-

ers appointed by the kaiser. Funds for the kaiser's new institutes prove to have been provided to a large extent by millionaire Jewish captains of industry. Among them are James Simson and George Wertham, Berlin merchants; Leopold Steinthal of the Deutsche bank; Privy Commercial Councillor Goldberger, who 4s well known in the United States; Leopold Koppel, steel and iron manufacturer, and Robert and Franz von Mendelssohn, head of the famous international banking house. Herr Krupp von Bohlenhalbach, husband of the Essen cannon gueen, also is among the donors.

The kniser listened recently to an interesting forecast of scientific technical problems of the past and future, with the solution of which his new institute hopes to have much to do. Prof. Emil Fischer, the eminent chemist, told the emperor liquid air could now be bought in bottles as easily as milk or beer, but means will have to be found for facilitating a supply of liquid oxygen, which now is manufactured at only one point in Germany, incalculable benefits being derived from the new process for conserving atmospheric nitrogen into saltpeter and ammonia, especially for uses of agriculture. An important advance has taken place in the fabrication of cheap oxygen for airships and the employment of power gas for ma-

chinery. Epoch making progress has been recently recorded, too, in the domain of carbonic hydrate and albumen. Fischer declared it was only a question of time when the constitution of green color of leaves would be cleared up, as well as the constitution of the red color of blood. He stated for the last year it has been possible to manufac-

## HOBBLE SKIRT ON A LADDER

Garment Proves its Worth to Woman Who is inadvertently Locked in Department Store.

Buffalo, N. Y .-- The spectacle of a woman descending a ladder from an. upper story of a big department store provided entertainment for several hundred people. When the excitement was over a

policeman remarked: "The hobble skirt is vindicated. It's

a great thing for a woman on a lad-

Patroiman Pike saw the woman at an upper window of the store, late in the evening. She was crying hysterically and trying to attract the 'attention of persons in the street.

A long ladder was secured near by. The officer started to go up, but the woman waved him back.

"I'll come down alone," she said, and she did, the crowd cheering as she gingerly picked her way down the 55-foot ladder. She proved to be an employe who had been inadvertently locked in by the watchman.

## SEEK SHARE OF \$60,000,000

Williamitic Families Claim Relationship to Wealthy Parislan Widow-Married Englishman.

Willimantic, Conn.—Believing they can prove relationship with Marie Normandin Huet, who died in Paris, Napoleon Normandin and Mrs. Appolinaire Fontaine of this city are taking steps to obtain a share of her \$60,000,000 estate.

Marie Normandin was born in Canada about 1820. She had no brothers or sisters, and in 1838 married Ashcroft Huet, an English army officer. After Huet was killed in the Soudan his widow moved to Paris. The Normandins in Willimantic say they belong to the Normandin Dit Beausoleil branch of the Normandin family. among whom the deceased in her will left instructions that the fortune should be divided.

## LONDON GIRLS RIDE ASTRIDE

Rotten Row in English Metropolis Presents Some Odd and Striking Costumes for Equestrians.

London.-In Rotten Row have anpeared a number of girl equestrians who openly ride astride, costumed like their brothers in riding breeches and gaiters. One little horsewoman made a pretty picture in coat, riding breeches and long gaiters all in nut brown, with a brown velvet jockey cap perched above her bair.

Brown and gray tweeds are now in greater favor among horsewomen than the black or blue cloth formerly considered the only color for riding habits. The orthodox bowler hat has been completely displaced by the soft felt hat with straight brim.

English Surgeon Calls Cancer Experiments Absurd.

Dr. Snow, for Twenty-Five Years Head of London Hospital, Striving to Have Laws Passed Prohibiting Practice.

Philadelphia.-Cancer as found in human beings has no analogy to the supposed cancer declared to have been found in mice according to Dr. Kerbert Snow, a noted English surgeon, and the experiments of vivisectionists along this line, he believes, are, therefore, futile and absurd.

Dr. Snow, for 29 years head of the cancer hospital in London, is an ardent anti-vivisectionist, and is in this country for the purpose of striving to have laws passed forbidding experiments on living animals. He is the guest of Mrs. Caroline Earle White, president of the Anti-Vivisection society of Philadelphia. He will appear before the committees of the legislatures of this state and New York, which have in charge bills prohibiting experimentation on living animals.

"I do not base my opposition to vivisection wholly or even largely on the ground that it is inhuman and barbar ous," said Dr. Snow. "It seems to me that on the much broader common sense ground of futility and absolute uselessness it is most open to condemnation. Throughout the years of its existence as a practice not one thing of value has been added to medical or surgical science.

"It is quite true that some rather startling and even revolutionary things have been asserted, but these assertions are merely subterfuges. The advocates of vivisection know that they must advance something as an excuse for their practices, and they throw dust in the eyes of the people and fool them by insisting always that they are on the eve of great discoveries.

"I am not blinded by adherence to one side of the question only, as are practically all the adherents of the practice. I formerly was a believer in and practitioner of vivisection. I conducted researches in that way, but after years of experimentation I was forced to the conclusion that, however valuable such research might be in other departments of medicine, it was absolutely valueless so far as cancer was concerned.

"Vivisectors never tire of asserting that the immortal Harvey made his discovery of the circulation by living animal experiment. Harvey himself ascribes it to careful observation among the living and the dead. Second, he does not appear to have discovered it at all. The question was in the air. Many persons were working in the same direction. The Italians claim the honor for Fracastorius. Malpighi first microscopically showed a circulation in the web of a frog's foot about eight years after Harvey's death. Third, no modern physiologist -would dream of demonstrating the circulation by a vivisection experiment; there are almost insuperable difficulties in the way. And the discovery could not well have been made by this method.

"The late royal commission has elicited from strongly pro-vivisection witnesses the worthlessness of Calmette's antivenene, of the plague era, of the tetanus and dysentery antitoxins, which were so vaunted in the medical press that even doctors were disposed to accept them as valid remedies. Cancer research, which now causes the great majority of inoculation experiments in England, has not yet published one single novel fact.

"So far as they know to us all the laws of nature are characterized by extreme simplicity, and all the utterances of true science are clear, concise, intelligible. Until medicine discards the alchemist's jargon of vivisection research, cultivates precision of thought and accuracy of language, learns to simplify and elucidate instead of confuse and obscure, it can make no progress, but must inevitably retrograde."

## AIM TO REFINE MEERSCHAUM

Big Plant to Be Erected in New Mexico to Utilize Mineral-Dose Not Come in Blocks.

Hanover, N. M.-Preparations are being made to utilize the large deposit of meerschaum near here on an extensive scale. It is announced that a mill will be erected to extract and refine the product. Owing to the nature of the deposit or formation, the meerschaum product here is not suitable for working in the manner that is practiced in the mines of Europe. The meerschaum exists here in grains instead of solid blocks. The company has done some business in grinding the product and shipping it east. where it was solidified and made into pipes. Experiments have shown that the meerschaum can be made more valuable by being put through a treating process which refines it.

Hears Divine; Gives \$100,000.

New York.—The eloquence of Rev. Walter Howard Frere of London, known as Father Frere, who has addressed thousands of persons in mission services during the last two weeks, moved one who heard him to donate \$100,000 as an endowment fund for perpetuating the missions, according to an announcement made from the pulpit of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Brooklyn. The giver wished his identity kept secret.

## ENABLE WAITERS TO TRAVEL

Pair Will Tour Europe and Take in Best Hotels of England and Continent on Gratuities.

Chicago.-Tips! A small word, 'tis true, but a wondrous one when it spells a trip to Europe in the style of a Morgan or a Vanderbilt, or even a Pittsburg millionaire. John Henry William Rehm and Henry von Hannison, waiters at the Bismarck hotel, the other night announced their intention of forsaking their tables for a season and sailing away on board the Lusitania for a month's tour of England and the continent. They will occupy one of the regal suites on the ship and will put up at the Carlton when they reach London.

"Yes, the Chicago public has been liberal with us," said Von Hannison as he counted the day's takings, "and now Rehm and I intend to find out for ourselves whether it is the tipper or the tippee who gets more pleasure out of the operation of the world-old custom. No, our hands are not yet calloused from handling the dollars of Chicago diners, but this thing of everything coming in and nothing going out is calculated to tire men of our spirit."

Von Hannison and Rehm have been employed at the Bismarck for several years and have many friends among the patrons. They have been thrifty, according to their statements, and the trip abroad will be financed solely from the proceeds of their industry as garnerers of the humble tip. Some years ago a Chicago railroad president took a fancy to a waiter in the dld Fifth avenue hotel in New York and took him to Europe as his guest. Van Hannison and Rehm, however, will pay their own way and travel strictly first-class.

"We expect to tip just as liberally as any of our traveling companions." Von Hannison declared, "and I have an idea that our Chicago experience will stand us in good stead. We ought to know just about the right thing to do. No vulgar display will be made. We shall hand the servitor the right amount and no more."

#### MAN SHOULD EAT FOOD RAW

Only Animal on Face of Earth That Destroys Value by Cooking—Raw Peas Are Delicious.

London.-"Man is the only animal on the face of the earth who cooks his food and therefore destroys its value," Dr. Robert Bell said in a lecture on "Man's Natural Diet," delivered at the Caxton hall in connection with the Simple Life exhibition.

"If only we would take a lesson from wild animals by adopting the diet which nature has provided for us we should have a better, healthier and longer life."

But Doctor Bell does not advocate that mere man should imitate the tiger in the manner of his meals. "All fiesh diet should be banned," he says, "and our food should consist entirely of vegetables, fruits, cereals and these cooked as little as possible."

Doctor Bell would have children brought up in this way. He believes that children would be satisfied with -wholesome bread, raw vegetables and fruit for their dinner and never crave for any other food if they were informed that it is good for their health and conducive to a green old age.

Doctor Bell strongly recommends raw peas as a delicious and healthy dish. But he does not believe that nature intends man to eat grass; his teeth are not adapted to it.

The lecturer added that every human being ought to attain an age of at least one hundred and twenty-eight years. "That there are so few centenarians among us," he said, "can certainly be attributed to our going against nature's decrees.

## GET LONG-DISTANCE KISSES

Relatives Held at Arm's Length, for Entire Crew and Passengers Were Vaccinated at Sea.

New York.—"Ouch! don't touch me!" was the united cry of 350, who arrived cured of a smallpox scare, but one and all thoroughly vaccinated. aboard the White Star liner Celtic. which arrived from Naples.

Every "ouch" was genuine and the cries in male and feminine tones were heard in 16 different languages on the pler. Husbands rushing to embrace their wives were imperiously beld back and wives hastening to fall into their husbands' arms were received in the unvaccinated wing. But in the rush and confusion dozens of arms were jostled and cries of pain arose on all sides.

The vaccination bee was due to the discovery of a first cabin passenger suffering from a rash three days out from Naples. Ship's Surgeon Hopper warned the passengers and thereafter was a busy man. "They kept coming for three days," said Surgeon Hopper, in telling of the wholesale vaccina-

Captain Hambleton and the officers and crew also submitted their arms to the test. .

Stop Short Weight.

Montpeller, Vt.—Purchasers of the genuine Vermont maple sugar and sirup another year will not get short weight or measure, as the case may be, if the state of Vermont can help it. The other day a corps of inspectors under Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hugh A. Henry of Chester made a tour of the state examining and sealing all weights and measures used in all lines. Commissioner Henry is acting under a law passed at the iast session of the legislature. -

Dr. Glasgow Agrees With Professor Tyler's View.

All Through Life Woman's Physical Endurance is Greater and She Lives Longer on Average

Nature intended it So. New York .- "Women are, and constitutionally ought to be, stronger than men. Man is the weaker vessel," said Prof. John M. Tyler of Amherst college, at a meeting of the American Physical Education association in Cambridge, Mass.

Doctor Glasgow of this city agreed with him when shown his statement. She said:

"Woman's natural heritage of atrength as a sex is far beyond man's. Any doctor knows a baby girl' is much more likely to live than a baby boy. That's why more boys than girls are born. All through childhood this condition obtains.

"It is only with the approach of maturity that the more healthful training of the boy and his inheritance from generations of healthfully trained fathers gives him the advantage of muscular strength over the girl. But all through life woman's physical endurance is greater than man's, and all over the world statistics show that a woman lives songer than a man.

"This is simply because nature intended it that way from the beginning. Biology tells us that for a long time there was only one sex, the female. The male was a mere by-product. The working of the process can be seen plainly even now in the lower organisms. The male spider is insignificant in comparison with the female. In most species of fish the female is much larger and better developed than the male.

"It is only in the branches of the animal kingdom where for ages the males have been impelled to fight with each other for the possession of the females that the former have

developed muscularly. "By natural law the female is compelled to suffer infinitely more physical strain during her life than the male. Therefore she is given greater strength to endure.

"But there are special reasons why the modern woman is not in possession of her full birthright of physical strength. The chief of these reasons is the modern man. When I say modern I do not in-

clude the present generation, for I do think a welcome change has begun. But woman for many centuries has ideal of her.

"He liked to think of her as weak and helpless and clinging. He liked to see her sitting demurely by the fire, and shuddered at the idea of exercise in the open air. Moreover, he liked to clothe her in tight, unnat-

ural garments. "All these artificial restrictions naturally told on woman's health. With increasing knowledge of hygiene the parent and the state are paying more attention to the physical development of our girls. The result is so charming that I think the day of the deli-

cate female is past. "Take the average young girl of today. She is taller, broader of shoulder, stronger of muscles, feet and hands, than her mother. Yet there is nothing masculine about her and there is supreme physical magnetism of perfect health."

# BACON KILLED BARD OF AVON

So Declares Dr. Owen, American, Who is Digging Diligently in Mud of River Wye for Secret.

Chepstow, England.—Dr. Orville W. Owen, who is digging diligently in the mud of the River Wye for manuscripts which he believes were hidden there by Lord Francis Bacon, is after bigger game than has been supposed. The American declares that the cipher which is guiding his operation reveals that Bacon killed Shakespeare and buried the bard of Avon's head in the box which is being reclaimed from the river bottom.

The top of what the American thinks is the hidden cache was reached by the sounding rods, but there is a considerable layer of clay to be removed before the logs or planking forming the cover can be

removed. Despite the contention of archaeologists that Doctor Owen is only excavating a structure used as a foundstion for a Roman bridge, the investigator insists that everything tallies exactly with his cipher forecast and maintains that Bacon recognized the adaptability of the disused bridge structure as a place for the burial of his manuscript. Doctor Owen is working on the property of the Duke of Beaufort, having been directed plainly to this particular spot, he says, by the cryptograph which Bacon left in order to establish after his death that he was the author of the Shakespearean plays and various works ac-

Would Control Airships. Boston.—Legislation regulating aeroplanes as well as cooperation with: other New England states in acts of such nature, was recommended by Governor Foss in a special message to

credited to others.

the legislature the other day. In his message Governor Foss called attention to the increasing use of aeroplanes and said they were becoming a menace to life and property and should be restricted to certain routes: and practice grounds.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS