

# RECEIVE LESS PAY

### Why Doctors' Fee is Gradually Decreasing.

Profession is Greatly Overcrowded in This Country, According to Statistics—Comparison With France.

New York.—American doctors continue to bewail the fact that their incomes are decreasing. From statistics published from time to time in the medical journals, it is plain that this decrease is going on fast. Compared with other countries, it seems that the medical profession is overcrowded in the United States. For instance, there are not many more doctors in the whole of France than there are in the state of New York. Here are the latest figures published in the Medical Record and comments on them:

"It is an easy matter to prove that the medical profession in America is overcrowded. In France, which has a population of 37,000,000 or so, there are only seventeen thousand medical men all told, and in England, with a population of more than forty million, there are about thirty-two thousand medical men, while in this country and Canada, with perhaps ninety million people, have more than 120,000 physicians. This proportion is preposterous, and the natural consequence is that a considerable proportion of American practitioners have hard work to keep the wolf from the door.

"With an increase in the cost of living the physician earns less than he earned some few years ago. There is also another aspect of the case which deserves attention. In all countries the medical man has more difficulty in collecting his just dues than has the member of any other profession or trade.

"This statement may be applied with greater aptness to America than to other countries. It is more customary here for general practitioners to give credit than for those of England or France, for instance. The entire practice of medicine here is based on the credit system.

"When a person is ill no trouble or expense is too great to insure or aid his recovery; the doctor then is his rock of refuge; but when he gets well both his illness and the doctor alike are liable to be forgotten. There are some who even shamelessly evade payment; these are those who in the supphulous and pertinent slang are termed 'dead beats.'

"It might not be an overestimate to assert that a general practitioner's annual earnings almost 25 per cent will never be collected. The physician is precluded to a great extent by the etiquette of his profession from enforcing payment of his dues in the same manner as members of other professions and trades would enforce payment, and therefore he would seem to be almost hopelessly handicapped. The most bitter feature of the position is that those least able to bear loss are the ones who are usually mulcted."

# OSTRICH PROUD OF HER EGG

Bird is So Noisy That Family is Reduced to State of Nervous Collapse—May Be Jailed.

Bellingham, Wash.—W. F. Williams, a resident of Wildwood, a suburb of Bellingham, complained to Chief of Police Likins that his family has been reduced to a state of nervous collapse by the incessant cackling of a hen ostrich which laid an egg the other day and has been making a noisy and vainglorious exhibition of herself ever since.

"I threw rocks at the ostrich," said Williams, "but, of course, that did no good, as the big bird simply rammed her head into the sand and let me throw. And you simply have to hit an ostrich on the head to do any good."

Chief Likins advised the man to swear out a warrant for the offending bird and bring her into court.

The big plume producer against which Williams complains is one of a herd of ten recently brought to this city from California.

# WED EX-HUSBAND'S BROTHER

Queer Relationship is Caused by Marriage of Two New Yorkers—All Were Divorced.

Paris.—The wedding of Mrs. Elise Postley Curran of New York and Guernsey Curran, also of New York, took place at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Clarence Postley, widow of Commodore Clarence Postley.

Mrs. Elise Postley Curran was formerly the wife of Ross Ambler Curran, a brother of Guernsey Curran. They were divorced and on March 26 Ross Ambler Curran married Mrs. Sterling Postley, formerly Ethel Cook of San Francisco, who was recently divorced in Paris from Sterling Postley, a son of Mrs. Clarence Postley.

Guernsey Curran's first wife was Marie Harmon, daughter of Frank P. Harmon, and related to the Havemeyers. She secured a divorce from her husband in December.

Aaron Burr's Home Razed.

New York.—Another New York landmark, the Aaron Burr mansion, is to go before the advancing line of modern apartment houses. It is 140 years old. Sold at auction to a builder, it will be torn down. James Madison, president of the United States, occupied it from 1804 to 1806.

# GRAFT FROM DEAD TO LIVING

Remarkable Experiments of German Surgeons Have Proved Highly Successful—Two Cases.

Berlin.—After American surgeons had begun to graft skin, muscles and bones from animals on human bodies German surgeons undertook to implant parts taken from dead bodies into living men. Doctor Kuttner, professor of the University of Breslau, replaced in a wounded man a ball and socket joint and part of the femur taken from a body with success.

The patient died a few months later of apoplexy and Professor Kuttner was thus able by means of post-mortem examination to show in the surgical congress anatomical pieces proving that the part really taken from the dead body had received new life and attained natural articulation. Another patient operated on in the same way presented himself a year after the operation.

The surprising success of this new method of grafting parts of dead bodies was surpassed by a demonstration by Professor Lexer of the University of Jena, the inventor and propagator of new transplantation methods. He presented a female patient who had attempted suicide by drinking sulphuric acid and seriously injured the oesophagus. Professor Lexer formed out of a piece of the intestine and external skin a new oesophagus, reaching from the stomach to the throat.

The assembly, which was composed of the most famous German surgeons, was able to convince itself that the patient not only eats and drinks, but that the new oesophagus fulfills all the natural functions.

# USHER IS GIVEN PENNY TIP

Boy at Kansas City Union Depot is Handed One Cent in Appreciation of His Services.

Kansas City, Mo.—"Thank you, young man. You have been of great service to me."

Saying this, a woman whom Thomas Jansen, an usher at the Union depot had piloted about the station for 15 minutes, handed him a piece of money and went through the gates to board her train.

Jansen made his most gracious bow in acknowledging the "tip" and then leaned against a pillar with a satisfied grin overreading his countenance.

"This is the first 'tip' I have received for some time," he remarked to another usher. "I was just thinking that a little smoking tobacco would come in handy tonight, but I didn't have the price."

"Well, you're always lucky," returned the other, disconsolately. "I have decided that this 'tip' business is just about over with."

Jansen smiled. "It's all the way you handle the people," he explained. "You see, I took the trouble to show that woman around and—"

He suddenly dropped the coin. He saw it was a penny.

# SEEKING A STINGLESS BEE

Isn't as Industrious as Other Kind, But Scientists Hope to Make It Work as Hard.

Amherst, Mass.—The new beekeeping bureau of the Massachusetts agricultural college here has set itself the task of developing a bee that will not sting and that at the same time will be twice or three times as industrious as the bee of today.

Prof. Burton N. Gates, state inspector of apiaries, who is in charge of the work, thinks that the first step in solving the problem has been accomplished with the importation of specimens of a bee found in the Russian Caucasus.

"This type of bee," he says, "is remarkable for its gentleness. It is not ideal in some other directions, but we hope to get what we want by cross-breeding. Some day, I think, we shall breed bees that will be great honey or wax producers and at the same time gentle and stingless."

# WOMEN AND CRABS AS CHARM

America's Best Bet, Declares General Sir Ian Hamilton, Hero of South African War.

New York.—"I have been captivated by your charming American women and your truly wonderful soft-shell crabs. I may say that I dote on both; the women are so generally beautiful and the crabs are poems of succulence."

This from General Sir Ian Hamilton, veteran and hero of the late difficulty in South Africa and inspector general of his majesty's overseas forces, just before sailing for home the other day.

General Hamilton spent a week in New York on his way to London from the inspection of the British forces in the West Indies. He was feted and made much of by society here.

Some one sent him a basket of soft-shell crabs, instead of flowers, to the ship, so he could continue his crab orgy on the way over.

Sells His Body and Soul.

Chicago.—Charles Kittrick, who sold his 'body and soul' to seven nurses at the National Maternity hospital, died the other night at the hospital, where he was being cared for.

Kittrick was suffering from a peculiar form of locomotor ataxia, and by the terms of the bill of sale his body will be used for clinical study. Kittrick sold himself for seven dollars, and he used the money to pay the last bill he owed—his room rent. Record of the sale was filed with the county recorder.

# HAREM SKIRT DEAD

Paris Misses New Style of Dress From Streets.

Does Not Go in Occident and Was Merely Intended as House Gown—Latest Fashion Freak is "Hoop Sleeve."

Paris.—What has become of the famous harem skirt? Is it living or is it dead? This question seems to be running through the minds of women throughout the world. The innovation was hooted whenever it appeared publicly in the European capitals, and Paris, which ordinarily becomes accustomed quickly to the most fantastic apparel refused to accept it.

The failure of the garment to appear at the fashionable race courses on Sunday aroused wide comment. A few women, seeking to attract attention, occasionally dare to wear it at a roller rink or in a box at the theater, but the mass of femininity avoid it, with the possible exception of a few of the milder models, which it is impossible to distinguish from the conventional skirt. The harem skirt is not seen on the streets.

With a view to solving the mystery as to what has become of the garment, a newspaper correspondent visited several leading costumers and even firms which tried to launch the skirt on the market. All admitted that things had not gone well.

"The harem skirt," said M. Drecoll, "was intended merely as a house gown. It was killed by enemies who put out hideous models, and it was doubly killed by the department stores, which sold cheap imitations at 30 francs (\$6) each. The worst class of women tried to wear it, and consequently the better sort ignored it. Occasionally we sell one for house wear, but I really believe it is dead beyond hope of resurrection."

"My grandfather made and tried to launch the harem skirt forty years ago," said John Worth, "but was unsuccessful. Then, as now, the women did not want it. It may be acceptable to the inmates of Turkish harems, who recline on cushions all day long and do not go out save when veiled and cloaked, but it does not go in the occident. I consider it lifeless for the present, but I believe it to be probable that it will be revived, say in two years, when it may be successful. Certainly it is practical, if nothing else."

"It was not intended for street wear," explained a member of the firm of Bechoff, David & Co. "A few fashionable women are still wearing it indoors and at receptions. My wife recently wore it at a royal reception in St. Petersburg and was much complimented. The mass of women probably will never adopt it, but I believe that really aristocratic women will continue to use it for ball gowns and house gowns."

The latest fashion freak is the "hoop sleeve." The hoop is placed at the middle of the forearm and its diameter is seven inches. The sleeve is drawn in at wrist and elbow.

# FRISKY MONKEY ON RAMPAGE

Terrorized Sea Gate Housewives and Haunted Police Reserves Until Captured by Strategy.

New York.—"Johnnie" Robertson's pet monkey, after a lapse of activity for three days, when he tore down a chandelier in the Sea Gate Beach hotel, threw off his usual while "Johnnie" was at school and attempted to push about fifteen Sea Gate bungalows into the ocean. He encountered opposition from several housewives, one of whom enlisted the aid of the reserves of the Coney Island police station. The monkey was finally captured by a policeman wielding a crab net.

When the reserves, under Lieut. Joseph Conroy, reached the sand hills of lower Sea Gate they saw a phalanx of housewives armed with brooms marching against a wary monkey. The policemen allied their forces with the housewives, but the simian dodged the attacking force and tore through the bungalows, throwing kitchen utensils and boudoir paraphernalia at his pursuers.

Policeman Theodore O'Neil, the naturalist of the Coney Island station, got a crab net and soon made the monkey a prisoner.

# 24,000,000 HENS IN IRELAND

Figures Given Out at Dublin Poultry Conference Show Large Gain—Becoming Second Denmark.

Dublin.—Astonishing facts relating to Irish land development have come to light in connection with the poultry conference here. Figures have been compiled showing that the country possesses more than 24,000,000 hens and 250,000 goats. It is exporting near 24,000,000 (\$20,000,000) worth of poultry produce, while England imports 27,000,000 (\$25,000,000) worth of eggs.

Ireland, according to these figures, is becoming a second Denmark. The increase in poultry is due principally to the establishment of co-operative depots, which have steadily multiplied. The recently started society called the United Irish Women is rapidly becoming a force in the development of agriculture, and it is believed that the efforts of the organization will result in a greatly reduced emigration.

# EFFECT OF RADIUM ON LIFE

English Scientist Declares Little is Known About Mysterious Element—Tried on Horse.

London.—Sir William Ramsay, the discoverer of the atmospheric gases argon, neon, krypton and xenon and an authority on the transmutation of radium, gave his experiences of the effect of radium on life following the experiment of Prof. Gabriel Petit at Alfort, near Paris, who found that an old horse injected with radium received a new lease of life.

"The experiment," said Sir William, "has been frequently tried both on animals and human beings, but with no very positive results. It is always of value to bear of an experiment being carried out with any result which may add to the knowledge of the subject. I have tried radium injection on cats, and the effect was that they became emaciated after a short time and eventually died. It produces profound alterations of the tissues.

"Of eight people suffering from cancer who were injected one recovered, but the others did not, so that it is difficult to say what were the effects of the radium, if any. External application for certain kinds of cancer undoubtedly effects a cure; but in other kinds sometimes results are attained and sometimes not.

"The skin undoubtedly shows radioactivity for some time. The effect on many persons may be of a stimulating nature. One of the greatest objections to the use of radium for injection would be its excessive cost."

# WILL HUNT FOR \$15,000,000

Mariner Fitting Out Ship at Eagle Harbor to Seek Hidden Treasure on Cocos Island.

Tacoma, Wash.—The bark Hesper is being outfitted at Eagle Harbor for a treasure seeking voyage to find hydraulic power sufficient to wash away the entire island, five miles in diameter.

Capt. Fred Hackett, who will command the Hesper, tells the following story of the treasure:

"In 1833 Peruvians and Chileans were at war and the Peruvians, rather than give up their state treasures, deposited them on board the British bark Mary Delr, then in port. Captain Thompson of the bark was really a pirate, who sailed away as soon as he got the treasure on board. Fearing mutiny in his crew, he landed on Cocos island and buried the money, which is supposed to amount to \$15,000,000.

Captain Hackett now has the original map showing the location of the treasure on Cocos island. He claims that a landslide prevented him from reaching the money in a former attempt, but now that he is supplied with hydraulic machinery he says he will be able to make the quest complete.

# BURRO IS HERO IN DESERT

By Stopping Fast Train Animal is Instrumental in Obtaining Help for Injured Master.

San Bernardino, Cal.—Away out on the Mojave desert a little burro enacted a part which would have called for a medal if it were the custom to make such awards to dumb creatures. When the engineer of the fast Santa Fe limited decided to sacrifice a moment's running time and save the life of the animal on the track he spared the life of a prospector. The heavy train came to a stop and the passengers, wondering what had stopped it far from signs of civilization, climbed from the sleepers.

They found standing resolutely in the center of the track a red-eyed little animal, plainly marked with the life of the desert. It refused to clear the path of the train until the engineer discovered tied to one of its front legs a slip of paper.

The curious passengers crowded about the engineer and read an appeal for help from Henry Gooding. Scrawled on the paper was the blunt statement he had broken a leg ten miles south of Siberia and was alone. At the first station the message of the injured man was placed in the hands of men who brought Gooding to the town.

# VAGRANT EATS WHOLE MENU

Virginian Proves That He is Hungry by Devouring \$6.75 Meal—Saved From Jail Sentence.

Philadelphia.—Robert Lee of Virginia, arrested for vagrancy, proved that he was hungry and not begging for personal gain by eating a meal which cost \$6.75. James McManus, a railroad contractor, saved Lee from the jail sentence.

McManus heard the prisoner give the excuse that he was hungry and offered to take him to restaurant. He did. Lee went through the menu, not missing a single item until it came to wine. At that Mr. McManus reneged.

When the meal had been finished the table was bare, but Lee declared himself to be perfectly satisfied. McManus declares he will not volunteer to purchase meals for hungry vagrants in the future.

Would Kill Degenerates.

Boston.—That all degenerates in Massachusetts institutions should be killed with an anesthetic is the suggestion of Rev. George W. Cutter, made before the Unitarian ministers of the city at their monthly conference.

# BIRDS OF PARADISE

Pair of Them Received at Lincoln Park Zoo.

Two Magnificent Specimens of Rarest Species of Feathered Tribe Kdown to Ornithologists Landed Safely in Chicago.

Chicago.—Lincoln park now has two magnificent specimens of the emerald bird of paradise, one of the rarest species of birds known to ornithologists. There are only two other live specimens in this country, it is said, these being at the Bronx zoological gardens in New York, and the number in captivity, except in the gardens of oriental potentates, could almost be counted on one's fingers, it is declared.

The emerald bird of paradise comes from the jungles of interior New Guinea, and is so rare and shy that it is seldom seen, even by the natives, except in the mating season. Then the birds congregate in comparatively large flocks and the hen birds sit on branches of the trees while the male birds go through what the natives call the marriage dance. This consists in the birds extending their magnificent plumes and gracefully hopping from branch to branch to attract the hen birds. At other seasons of the year the birds pass most of their time in the topmost branches of tall trees and are most difficult to approach, not to say snare alive.

The two birds now at Lincoln park came from a dealer in London, and Cy De Vry, in charge of the zoo, considers himself lucky to get them at \$200 apiece. They are about the size of a crow, with a beautiful metallic green plumage on the body, orange colored tail feathers and with bronze and green and a red feather on the head. Because of the rarity of the birds and the great difficulty that has been experienced with them in captivity De Vry suggested that Chicagoans who wanted to see birds of paradise other than those displayed in military shops or on the hats of women visit the birdhouse without delay.

"When I heard that the Bronx gardens had two birds of paradise," said Mr. De Vry, "I was anxious to get one or two for Lincoln park. Fortune favored me. A month ago a dealer in London wrote that he had a few specimens and I promptly ordered two male birds of the emerald variety. This is not so gorgeous a bird as the king bird of paradise, but it is such a rarity that it is extremely valuable. The two I ordered arrived in a special box from London, but in shipping some of the beautiful tail feathers were broken. As it would take several months for these to grow in the natural way after molting, I pulled the broken quills and expect that the older bird will be in full plumage within two months. The younger one will not attain its full plumage for perhaps a year.

"Fruit and insects form the food of these birds and we are giving them the best we can get—apples, meal worms, bananas, oranges and apples. Just now they are pretty wild, not being familiar with their surroundings, but I hope to tame them soon and to carry them safely over the file that so often befall exotic birds in captivity."

HIT TACKS IN SPIRAL SLIDE

Workmen Who Test New Tube Life-Saving Device Vary Anxious to Find Practical Joker.

New York.—After the Asch building fire, those in charge of the Appraisers store at 651 Washington street thought that it would be a good plan to try out the spiral tube slides with which the ten story building is equipped and see how easily the 650 people in the building could get out. Word that the first drill was to take place leaked out, and somebody with a peculiar sense of humor sprinkled wire nails and screws on the tuns of the slide. So the other day, when the word came to get out and the men on the top floor hit the slide there followed many yells and lots of bad language. The drill was called off.

Since then several of the employees have been taking their meals standing up and they are wondering if the government will pay for the rents. An investigation, unofficial as well as official, is being conducted to find the joker. The men who slid are especially keen on the job, and it was hinted that if the man was caught he would be taken to the top floor and made to slide after the tuns had been fixed, especially for him.

# SILK MAKES A RECORD TRIP

Shipment of Goods Valued at \$600,000 Carried From Yokohama in Seventeen Full Days.

New York.—Six car loads of raw silk and silk goods arriving here made a record-breaking trip of 17 days from Yokohama. The silk left Yokohama on board the Empress of China of the Canadian Pacific fleet on the afternoon of April 16. It was 11 days on the Pacific, arrived in Vancouver late at night April 27, and left next morning. The trip across the continent was made in less than six days. The total time from Yokohama to New York, 17 days, breaks the records for silk shipment. The shipment is valued at approximately \$600,000.

# IN DEFENSE OF EYEGLASSES

American Lenses Are Best in World, Declare Oculists—Cause or Cure Many Ills.

New York.—Wholesale oculists in Maiden lane are strongly denying reports which have been circulated against the good name of the spectacles and eyeglasses worn by the public. The critics, including several oculists, have said that most of the glasses are wrongly ground and injurious to the sight. As about one-fifth of all the men, women and children in the United States wear glasses, the effect on the public eyeight, according to the reports, is most alarming.

Professor Algernon Tassin, of Columbia university, started the agitation. He contended that in seven months he had received from an oculist twenty-three different pairs of glasses, all of which were given to him in an effort to make him see comfortably. All of these glasses were incorrectly ground, he said, and caused him much pain.

Afterward it was found, said the professor, that the trial case containing sets of lenses which the oculist used in making the successive examinations, were unreliable.

The professor further charged that on investigation, made with the assistance of oculists, it was found that this incorrect trial case was a fair sample of those used all over the country. The professor charged that the examinations were usually a farce because most of the oculists and opticians were not competent.

Oculists and the officers of the optical societies are denying all the charges in statements sent to the trade of the entire country. These denials maintain that American manufacturers make the world's most perfect lenses and that American trial cases of lenses are now being sold to the best class of European trade. The physical laboratory at Kew, England, which is the world's recognized authority, recently examined American trial cases and gave them a most complimentary indorsement.

Counter charges are made that the oculists who have joined in the criticism are unfairly trying to set themselves up as superior to their fellows. The critics are said to be a small minority of the oculists who hold extreme views that eyeglasses can cause or cure nearly all kinds of human ills, from headaches to epilepsy and even drunkenness.

# SAYS GREEKS TAUGHT LIES

Moral Side of Padrone System Compels Small Boy to Work Long Hours to Meet Debts.

St. Louis.—The moral side of the padrone system is, according to James R. Dunn, United States immigration inspector, the worst feature of the practice which condemns small boys to work long hours shining shoes in America to pay the debts of their fathers in Greece.

"The boys are taught to lie from the moment they set foot on American soil," said Mr. Dunn the other day. "They live a lie from then on while at work for the padrone. They will not tell the truth about their work, their own ages or their parentage. On that account it is hard to make a clear case against them, such as the federal law requires before we can deport them. Despite this, fifteen to twenty Greek boys are annually deported from my district, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Oklahoma.

"My experience after handling many of these cases teaches me that many of these boys are sent over under circumstances which would warrant their deportation, could we get at the facts. Some are sent in violation of the contract labor laws, others come in under false affidavits as to their age, parentage or relationship to some one who is standing sponsor for them. The boys, I believe, are taught to evade all questions that might seek to uncover the true state of affairs in regard to their work.

"The result is seen in the after life of the boys, most of whom become hangers on around pool halls, or drop even lower in the social scale. A few, it is true, become bucksters, or waiters, and earn an honest living, but they are the exceptions."

# QUALIFIED TO HAVE BERTH

Oklahoma Rancher Convinces Ticket Agent That He is Not a Hebe When Seeking Ticket.

Kansas City, Mo.—There is little that escapes the cheerful clerks in the Pullman ticket office in the Union depot. Cheerfulness makes for sympathetic observation, and even in the rush of the early evening, when tickets for all the night trains are being sold, they catch the drift of events and record it with a smile. Here is their latest:

A wide hatted gentleman of towering stature doubles himself down to look through the ticket window and states his needs:

"I want a berth to Bliss, Ohio."

"Got a reservation?" asks the clerk.

"Reservation?" asks he of the hat, doubling up a little more so as to look his interrogator straight in the eye.

"No, but I've got 160 acres just next the 101 ranch."

306,000 in Seal Catch.

St. John's, N. F.—Three hundred and five thousand seals, valued at \$493,000, were obtained by the eighteen vessels of the Newfoundland sealing fleet during the season just closed. Last year the fleet reported a catch of 321,000, with a value of \$612,000.