

FASTEST AIRSHIP IN WORLD

New Zeppelin Craft "L. Z. 9" Said to Have Traveled at Rate of 21 Meters Per Second.

Paris.—The new Zeppelin airship "L. Z. 9," built for the war office has in her trial trips developed the speed of twenty-one meters per second, and is said to be the fastest airship in the world. She resembles the airship "Schwaben" already described, but is eight meters shorter.

The Kolnische Zeitung points out that the superiority of airships over aeroplanes is rapidly being demonstrated, and that hitherto only the speed obtained gave the latter an advantage. The speed of sixty two miles an hour can, it is said, be attained by aeroplanes, but only by very experienced pilots, while the speed attained by the new airship with perfect security works out at forty-seven miles an hour. The Kolnische Zeitung is convinced that the rate of speed will be increased in later airships. The "L. Z. 9" has like the "Schwaben" two cars and is propelled by three Maybach motors, each capable of developing 150 horsepower.

The airship "Parseval 6" has just made her 20th voyage with passengers. The government has, according to the Borsen Courier, acquired a large extent of land at Putzig, on the Bay of Danzig, to serve as an aviation ground in connection with the imperial shipbuilding yard at Danzig. Experimental flights are to be commenced immediately under the direction of Chief Naval Engineer Loew.

The Lakalanzeiger learns that the Italian government is negotiating with German manufacturers for the speedy supply of several flying machines. The French manufacturers who have hitherto supplied the Italian army, it says, so overwhelmed with orders that they can not furnish the machines as quickly as desired.

SAVE THE CRYSTAL PALACE

Threatened Sale at Auction of Historic Building Arouses People of English Capital.

London.—Shall the Crystal Palace be saved to the people of Britain, or shall the wonderful building now gracing the heights of Sydenham be removed to make room for the villas which are spreading around London like a network? This is a question uppermost in the public mind today. Whatever the issue may be, certain it is that the historic structure will not be lost to the public without a struggle.

The lord mayor has convened a meeting to be held at the Mansion House of all bodies and individuals interested in the preservation of the building. At this meeting the probabilities are that the fate of the place will be settled. Should no feasible suggestion be made the place will be disposed of at auction next month.

The story of the Crystal Palace is one of romance, and is most intimately connected with the life of Queen Victoria. Erected first in Hyde Park for the great exhibition of 1851, it was in 1854 removed to its present site on Sydenham slope and was opened by the queen with great pomp and ceremony in that year.

It soon became a national institution of which every Briton was proud, and the story of its splendors spread to all parts of the world. When it was partly destroyed by fire in 1886, the late King Edward, then Prince of Wales, led the movement for raising the funds necessary for the reconstruction of the building.

SAILOR IS HELD BY BABOONS

Middy is Captured and Fed in Jungle for Two Days Before Rescued—His Story is Verified.

New York.—George W. Griggs, the youngest "middy" aboard the liner "Kasanga, in port the other day from Calcutta and Bombay, had what is called an unequalled experience when, near Bombay, he was captured and held in captivity by an army of giant baboons for two days, until he had given up hope of again seeing his home or ship.

"Midshipman Horne and I thought we would take a walk through the jungle by moonlight," said the "middy." "Suddenly we heard the chattering of a million monkeys and then some beast put its arms around my neck. I shrieked and Horne ran away. Then a dozen or more baboons pressed about me and dragged me away. After about a five-mile march they halted in a banana grove and held a council of war.

"I fell down cold with terror. I must have fainted, for it was daylight when I saw them again. They squatted about me and offered me bananas and pineapples to eat."

Chief Officer Wooster verified the story by relating the details of the rescue.

Back to Farm for Jacob Rills. Worcester, Mass.—A 200-acre farm on the eastern part of the town of Barre, considered the finest farm land in Worcester county, has been purchased by Jacob Rills of New York, and he will make his home there. The farm has a beautiful old colonial house, two barns, a carriage house and a garage.

Girls Give Skin. Ann Arbor, Mich.—Fourteen girls have given to Miss Clara Allen of Milan an average of 75 pieces of skin. As a result the young woman probably will recover. A bottle of kerosene which she held over a stove last July exploded. Almost all the skin was burned off her breast.

TURKEY IN WAR TIME

Scenes in Constantinople When Italy Begun Hostilities.

Christians Feared Massacre, but Government Held Fanatics Firmly in Check—Big Wave of Patriotism is Shown.

Chicago.—The Daily News publishes the following dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent: The news of the declaration of war, though not unexpected, fell like a bombshell on the people of the historic capital on the shores of the Bosphorus.

Crowds gathered here and there awaiting developments. Turbaned "hodjas" with white flowing beards, murmured curses on the infidels who dared threaten the children of the prophet. News vendors shouted at the top of their voices the latest extras of the enterprising newspapers, and cafes and mosques were filled with politicians discussing the news and proposing immediate action. It is a curious phenomenon that a Turkish crowd at such critical moments always thinks of one thing, the massacre of Christians. Demonstrations were proposed and immediate expulsion of Italians demanded. It may be said, however, that the government took immediate precautions and patrols of police and gendarmes were stationed everywhere to prevent any rash action by the irresponsible crowds.

On the European side of the town the impressions were different. The native Armenians and the Greeks were apprehensive and expected an attack by Kurdish "hamals" (carriers) on the Christian quarters at any moment. Native Christians have seen so much bloodshed in this capital that it seems natural to expect violence at such a time. The cafes were full of correspondents, members of various foreign embassies, local officials, merchants and others. Rumors of all kinds were in circulation. Some suggested that the native houses should be protected by American, English or French flags, while others suggested that every one should be armed. There was a rush to the shops of dealers in small arms and extravagant prices were asked for revolvers of a very inferior quality.

The position, it may be said, would not have been so grave had it not been for the resignation of the cabinet and the inability of Said Pasha to form another. The country seemed practically without a government for a few days. It was this undecided state of affairs that caused the intense excitement which was increased by rumors that the Ottoman fleet had been destroyed by the Italians.

However, the belated formation of a cabinet had a quieting effect on public opinion and fear and indecision disappeared.

After receiving news of the safety of the Ottoman fleet people began thinking of collecting money for more warships. Voluntary subscriptions poured in from all sorts and conditions of people. Turkish women brought in their gold ornaments, diamond rings and bracelets. Patriotism among orientals is expressed sometimes in such a spontaneous manner that the average European cannot comprehend it.

The patriotic feeling of the Turk is chiefly based on religious feelings and instincts. He does not sacrifice everything for his country so much as to safeguard his religion; it is this feeling that is so widespread among the Moslems of the world.

It is this religious union which has brought together all Mohammedans of whatever nationality. One often hears of the significant threats of the Moslem regarding the "djabad" or the "holy war." Any one who has resided sufficiently long in Moslem countries appreciates the fact that a "holy war" is not an improbable thing.

USE OF WIRELESS IN KANSAS

How University Student Invited Her Chum to Witness Football Game—Acceptance by Same Route.

Kansas City, Mo.—They do things in an up-to-date way at the University of Kansas. Miss Eileen Burkhardt decided that she would like to take her coed chum, Miss Maria Wetter, to the Kansas-Oklahoma football game on the Lawrence field.

She did not write a note; she did not telephone or telegraph. She told the operator of a wireless station at the university and forthwith the invitation went whizzing through the air and was caught by Arthur Keplinger, who has a wireless station in Kansas City, Kan. He got busy with a telephone and Miss Wetter was found at her home on East 34th street. She accepted and the acceptance was returned by the air route.

Wife Sues Ball Fan Husband. Los Angeles, Cal.—Because her husband, who is a baseball "fan," wagered on the games and, if he lost, made himself disagreeable about the house, Mrs. Florence Engel wants a divorce from Bert L. Engel.

Engel admits being an ardent "fan," but declares that his only wagers were for small stakes like a cigar or a dinner. He also admits that when, by reason of bad playing, the home team lost, he would get angry, and says it is enough to make any human being angry the way some ball players play the national game.

RETTUNG KEEPS MEN AFLOAT

New Material Invented in Germany May Replace Old Life Preservers—Successful Tests Made.

The Hague.—Most interesting demonstrations were made recently at the Hook of Holland by the crew of the lifeboat with the new safety girdles made of a material called "rettung" (saving), which possesses the property of keeping those who wear it afloat in the water. Previously the first demonstration in Holland had been given before the queen and prince consort on one of the ornamental lakes in the zoo palace garden. A few days later the Rotterdam river police tried it and then at the special request of the prince consort, who is always to the fore where anything having to do with life saving is concerned, the lifeboat society of South Holland arranged a test, at which Prince Henry himself was a most interested spectator.

The test was made in the open sea near the north pier. The lifeboat crew all wore girdles of "rettung," which they declared did not inconvenience them in the least, as it was much more comfortable than the old-fashioned life saving belts.

Holland's champion swimmer, Mr. Ooms, who also wore the "rettung," over which was a seaman's heavy oil-cloth coat, and who had requested to be permitted to join in the demonstration, was the first to jump overboard. For a while he floated on his back full length, then he swam in all sorts of positions, and at last tried to dive, but this he found was quite impossible, owing to the buoyant qualities of the material. Some of the lifeboat men next tried the experiment, and all were entirely satisfied that "rettung" will prove a most valuable ally in their struggle with the elements when next they go on a life saving expedition.

DECLARES WOMEN CAN SMOKE

Must Not Disturb Peace, However, New York Corporation Counsel Holds—Uses Tobacco Himself.

New York.—Women may smoke in public providing their performance in that respect does not bring about a disturbance of the peace. They may smoke even a clay pipe—a duodeen—if they wish, but if public peace is ruffled by that act then the woman smoker may be stopped by a policeman and if she persists she may be arrested, according to an opinion just rendered by Corporation Counsel Watson, who himself uses tobacco sparingly.

Recently the aldermen asked the corporation counsel to advise them if women could legally smoke in public. Alderman Dowling introduced the resolution seeking to prevent women from smoking in public places.

"If we don't stop it now," he said, "some of these fine days we will be seeing women going down Broadway or Fifth avenue hitting a big clay pipe. How would that look?"

In his opinion the corporation counsel says: "I may call your attention to the fact that the prohibition would attempt to control personal conduct which in no way encroaches upon the rights of others, and which many might consider to be not subversive of public order, health or morality. Personal conduct or habits which might be merely vulgar or indelicate in the opinion of your board or involve bad taste would not necessarily be sufficient to sustain the validity of a prohibitive ordinance."

CLEVER TRICK OF PRISONER

Informing Delaware Judges He Cannot Be Whipped on Larceny Charge and Wins His Point.

Wilmington, Del.—The interior of the county workhouse is so familiar to William McGowan, alias "Buckie McGlanis," who was again in the prisoner's dock in the criminal court, that he has learned a thing or two about law, for his grasp has compelled him to listen to court proceedings time and again.

Now this information saved him from an application of the cat-o-nine-tails when he appealed from the court's decision.

"Buckie" had been indicted for the larceny of a watch, and he first entered a plea of not guilty. He appeared to be in a deep study after he had entered his plea, and he conferred with the prosecuting attorney, who announced that the prisoner wished to change his plea to guilty of larceny as a bailee. So "Buckie" was thereupon sentenced to one year's imprisonment and ten lashes.

Then up spake "Buckie," who said: "I am not sure, your honors, but to my mind, and as I interpret the law, I cannot be whipped on this charge, which is not straight larceny."

Chief Justice Pennewill and Associate Judge Rice put their heads together for a few moments and decided the prisoner was right.

Explosions as Soil Aid. Pittsburg, Kan.—Half a dozen explosions of large quantities of powder in the last two years have transformed what was principally barren ground in the neighborhood of Turck, southwest of here, into soil that is said to be as fertile as any in this section and which now produces excellent crops. The explosions have occurred at a big powder plant at Turck and have broken up the "hardpan" formation, causing cracks to form in the substratum, and thus allowing water when it rains to seep through, carrying soft dirt with it and effectually preventing the divided portions of the hard soil from reuniting.

PIGS CAUSED HAVOC

Twenty-Five Young Porkers Liberated by Mischievous Boys.

One Saloon is Wrecked, Three Persons Suffer Sprained Legs, Delivery Wagon is Upset and Much Other Damage Done.

Chicago.—Twenty-five young pigs liberated from crates by mischievous boys caused havoc in Clybourn avenue the other day. Patrol wagons filled with policemen in command of Lieut. Max Heidelemer of the Hudson avenue station charged the "enemy." Bullets flew thick and fast, and when the excitement had subsided the following had happened: One saloon wrecked. Three persons suffered sprained legs.

A newspaper automobile delivery wagon partially wrecked. Twelve pigs killed. Several plate glass windows wrecked.

Many women and children in hysterics. Numerous pedestrians suffered from bruises caused by the pigs upsetting them. One wagon demolished when horse ran away.

Numerous other events marked the day, and when it was all over Lieut. Heidelemer said he had not put in such an exciting day in all his career as a policeman.

It all happened when a number of mischievous boys saw two crates of young pigs being delivered to Charles Meuthen, 1457 Clybourn avenue, and intended for an annual holiday, one of the chief annual events enjoyed by "Burgmeister" Heidelemer's "subjects."

The two crates were set directly inside the rear door of Meuthen's place. The youngsters had no difficulty in entering unobserved. Several pieces of wood were removed from both crates. The next minute there was excitement galore. There were pigs on the floor, pigs back of the bar, pigs under the tables and pigs everywhere. The air seemed full of squealing, terrified "porkers."

Brave sons of the fatherland, members of the famous "Clybourn Avenue Guards," who served with brilliant honors in the Boer war, promptly surrendered when the squealing porkers attacked them. The brave warriors went down together. Herr John Spies, general in command of the Clybourn Avenue Guards, promptly grabbed his trusty Boer gun and proceeded to clean out the enemy. The other members did the same.

In a minute the place was filled with leaden balls, which raced with the pigs in breaking the glassware.

Somebody sent in a riot call to the Hudson avenue station. Lieut. Heidelemer, at the head of twenty-five policemen, responded. In the meantime, Ike Meyer threw open the doors.

The battle was then transferred to the street. A car was passing. Several pigs took a notion to leap aboard. Panic immediately followed among the women. Charles Meuthen, with his trusty Boer gun, went in pursuit. One of the enemy tripped him and he fell, spraining his ankle.

Richard Harder, 1454 Clybourn avenue, emptied a repeating rifle from his bedroom window and missed everything but a number of plate-glass windows on the opposite side of the street. His ammunition gone, Harder leaped from a second-story window, landing on the backs of two pigs. He surrendered with a sprained ankle. A newspaper automobile came in contact with the leader of the porkers, skidded and crashed into a hay and feed wagon.

The gasoline tank exploded, the wagon was partially wrecked, a horse belonging to Alfred Schaart of Bowmanville ran away and the excitement ceased only when twelve of the pigs had been killed and the others driven pell mell in all directions.

MANY YEARS IN ONE HOTEL

Moving Picture Shows is Chief Diversion of Old-Timer—Occupied Every Room in Structure.

New York.—Charles Preston, one of Red Bank's oldest residents, has just celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday at the Globe hotel, where he holds the world's record in the number of consecutive years any one man has lived in one hotel.

For sixty-eight years Mr. Preston has lived at the Globe, during which time he has known all the traveling men who have stopped at this hostelry. He has occupied about every room in the hotel and has seen nine changes in the proprietorship.

At the hotel Mr. Preston is invariably the first man in the dining room at his meals. He never misses a moving picture show.

Pony is Fond of Chicken. Denver, Pa.—Parke Lutz, living at Frankdale, near this borough, has a pony with a fondness for poultry. Some time ago the little nag devoured an entire sock of young turkeys, a dozen disappearing down his throat in as many minutes.

Since then an effort has been made to keep the pony and poultry separated. The other afternoon, however, the pony found in his stall a hen with a brood of young chicks, and before they could be taken from the stall the pony ate six of the peeps.

ACORN DIET PROVES FATAL

Seventy Head of Cattle on One Estate Killed by Eating Fruit of Oak—Pheasants Thrive on Them.

London.—During the past few days 70 cattle belonging to J. Bishop of Haughton, Shropshire, have died through eating acorns. The cattle were grazing in a field in Aqualate park, Staffordshire, belonging to Sir William Boughey, where acorns were very plentiful. The loss to Mr. Bishop is estimated at nearly £1,000. Several cows belonging to other farmers in the neighborhood have died from the same cause.

From the Henley-on-Thames district, where a number of cattle died through eating acorns, further cases were reported. One beast died, and three were found dead in a field some miles distant. An examination of one of them revealed two bushels of acorns.

Many farmers in South Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire have cattle lying seriously ill from the same cause, while many cases of cattle dying have been reported recently, notably from the Newbury district of Berkshire and the Market Drayton district of Shropshire.

Cattle in many districts have died from eating acorns, which are exceptionally plentiful this year. In a few districts sheep also have suffered, but, on the other hand, many farmers have found that both cattle and sheep have fattened on daily rations of acorns.

It has been found that the best method is to let the cattle and sheep have daily access to fields where there are acorns, because the animals then eat the acorns as they fall and cannot devour too many or eat too quickly. On the other hand, if there is already a store of acorns under the trees, or if excessive amounts of collected acorns are given to the cattle, digestive troubles are at once set up and in many cases the animals die.

It is a curious fact in connection with acorns as a food for ducks, which usually fatten rapidly on this food, that this year they will not eat acorns. The reason probably is that the acorns are of such an enormous size, and this fact may also have some influence in causing the trouble with the cattle. Although ducks will not eat acorns, pheasants are eating them, with unusual gusto, and early in the morning one may see the spaces underneath the oaks quite thick with pheasants.

HICKORY NUTS ARE SCARCE

Boy From Small Indiana Town Marvels at Chicago Prices and Recalls Boyhood Experiences.

Chicago.—"I tried to buy some hickory nuts the other day and what do you suppose they wanted for them? Five dollars a bushel. Goodness! They ought to be as plentiful in some parts of the country as ever, and as it used to be you couldn't sell them."

A south side resident expressed his opinion of the annual fall nut crop recently. He has not lived in Chicago long, having come here about eight years ago from a small Indiana town.

"Why, we used to go out every fall," he continued, "and we would get all the nuts we could carry home. Shell bark hickories, walnuts, hazel nuts, chestnuts and 'chickapins' used to be so plentiful in my locality that we had a good store of them every year. Butternuts were not so thick, and we prized them more than all on that account. Southwest of my home town there was a grove known as 'Hickley's woods,' and the boys from town would tramp out there after the first frost and carry back grain bags filled with the fruit of the big trees.

"I like walnuts best of those we could get easiest, and my brother and I would take a small wagon out to the woods and bring it back loaded with the green barked goodies. Then would come the hulling.

"There is only one way to hull walnuts and that is to lay the nut down on a brick, hit it with a mallet or hammer and then peel off the hull with bare hands. We did not deign to wear gloves, as only 'siles' did that, and we gloried in the beautiful black stain our hands used to have until almost Christmas. The boys would see who could have the blackest hands during nutting time."

GETS GERMAN 'GOLDEN BOOK'

Imperial Consul of Kaiser's Government at Chicago Makes Gift to the University of Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis.—Through Alfred Geiseler, imperial consul at Chicago, the German government has presented to the University of Wisconsin the original copy of the "Golden Book of Germans in America." The volume consists of original autograph articles, poems, mottoes and greetings by German statesmen, artists, poets and men of letters generally, expressing the spirit of Germany and the Germans with reference to their former fellow countrymen in the United States.

This collection was prepared for the world's fair at St. Louis in 1904, as an expression of the interest of Germans prominent in government, science, art and literature in the United States and in German-Americana.

Tries to Send Kitten by Mail. Minneapolis, Minn.—A kitten is no proper article to send through the mails, especially if the animal has no return address upon it. A local mail collector found one in a package box here the other day, and turned it over to the police. The kitten was taken to the police station as an unclaimed article.

DOINGS OF A FROG

New Group in New York National History Museum.

Work Represents About Two Years' Study and Preparation by Mary Cynthia Dickerson—Everything is Shown, Even Croaking.

New York.—The last word in frog sociology is the way Prof. Hasford Dean describes the new bullfrog group which has just been installed in the east tower of the second floor of the American museum of natural history. The bullfrog group represents a July scene typical of southern New England and is unique inasmuch as it is the first group with descriptive labels to be placed on view in a public museum showing the general biology of the frog, its swimming, croaking, its food habits in connection with small mammals, snakes and fish and also the metamorphosis from a tadpole.

The bullfrog group represents about two years of study and preparation by Mary Cynthia Dickerson, of the museum staff, and is novel in that it has a transparent porous background curved in panoramic fashion and made of fine and durable linen. The background was painted by Hubert Nichols and Albert Opert and is in transparent colors, the high lights on the frog, the shadows on the back in an effort to obtain a realistic woodland scene with shifting light in and through it as in nature.

The light at the back of the canvas has been kept at the minimum and balanced on the canvas in front by a weak indirect light, while a relatively strong direct light has been focused on the foreground as if from the western sky. To help the perspective in a minor degree, the arranger of the group has resorted to various small devices. For instance, the foreground slopes upward to meet the background; tall shrubs in the front are made to lead into others less tall farther back, while the large leaf plants such as alder and birch have been placed in the immediate foreground.

The story of the group tells itself at sight. One frog is moulted its skin in typical frog fashion, a second is dashing from the water to catch a white footed mouse descending from a sparrow's nest, another is croaking and a fourth is demonstrating how large a mouthful of young water snakes a bullfrog can master. A smaller bullfrog, giving his attention to a chickadee just alighted on a birch branch above his head, and oblivious of danger, is about to fall a prey to a blacksnake. A swimming frog is sending up a stream of bubbles from her nostrils, showing that the lungs are emptied of air as the skin comes into play for breathing.

In addition to the bullfrog group there have been put on view recently a Monitor group and various smaller exhibits. The modeling of these groups in form life, all work on both form and color is done from the living animal, the New York zoological park and the New York aquarium having lent many living specimens for study.

News has been received of the Congo expedition of the museum, which is being conducted in Africa under the leadership of Herbert Lang. The expedition has been unusually successful among the Mangbetu.

The collection in anthropology now consists of some 1,400 specimens according to Mr. Lang, and is unique not only on account of its numbers, but especially by reason of the selection that has been made throughout the territory inhabited by the Mangbetu and other tribes. The expedition has traveled with a caravan of 180 men and in the report 2,400 mammals are listed, 1,300 reptiles and 2,850 birds. Specimens include a white rhinoceros, two elephants, a black rhinoceros and two buffaloes.

PARSING IS MIXED WITH WORK

Children of Kansas City Are Being Taught Under New System—May Be Supplemented Later.

Kansas City, Mo.—For boys and girls who cannot see how they are going to be helped in breadwinning by learning to parse sentences and discovering the contour of the Indian ocean, a new kind of school has been established here by the board of education. It is conducted at one of the ward schools and children more than 13 years old and not below the fifth grade are admitted.

Half of the time in this school is devoted to manual training for the boys and domestic science for the girls, and the other half is given to practical English, arithmetic, geography and history.

If this school works out satisfactorily it is thought likely that within a year or two a regular trade school will be established to care for the pupils who have finished the present course.

Degrading to Wash Dishes? Roswell, N. M.—Seventy-five high school girls have sent a petition to Superintendent M. H. Brashear of the city schools, asking that they be excused from taking the course in domestic science.

They aver that they believe dish-washing to be degrading and not conducive to higher mentality. The petition also sets forth that the girls are not accustomed to such menial work at home, and that they do not care to learn the art of cooking.

No indication of the disposition to be made of the petition has come yet from the authorities.