

ASK FOR FREE EGGS

Offer of Kansas College Brings a Deluge of Requests.

"Something-for-Nothing" Spirit is Awakened by Effort of Agricultural College to Improve Grade of Poultry of State.

Manhattan, Kan.—When the poultry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college made the offer of free settings of eggs to the farmers of Kansas it never dreamed of the consequences that this offer has brought.

The offer was made by a little notice in the newspapers to the effect that "the poultry department of the agricultural college is desirous of sending out over the state eggs from pure bred poultry free of charge.

Now, that little notice appeared in the newspapers about the time the price of eggs was soaring around the highest pinnacle, and consequently it was read by every one who reads newspapers, especially as the editors made it conspicuous by placing it under headlines like "What! Eggs Free of Charge?" or "K. S. A. C. Giving Away Eggs," etc.

The ink of the press notices was hardly dry before the inquiries began pouring in to the poultry department concerning these "free eggs."

From all over the state at first the letters arrived, and later this onslaught of questioning missives from Kansas was added to from Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Colorado and other states. It became a national affair.

The letters arrived at the rate of about 500 a day. Finally, as the number of inquiries rapidly approached the 4,000 mark, and as hundreds were arriving every day, the philanthropic department, realizing that it would be almost impossible to even answer so many letters and certainly impossible to supply so many farmers with eggs, hurried off dispatches to the newspapers, stating that the department was swamped with requests for free settings and requesting that no more inquiries be sent in.

The object of the department in making this offer was threefold: First, to give the farmers a chance to get a start with pure-bred chickens; second, to enlarge the college flock, and third, to get the names of the farmers who are interested in poultry raising.

The desire to get a list of farmers interested in poultry raising certainly has been satisfied, and the prospects for the realization of the other objects are bright.

Six stenographers attacked the pile of letters and postal cards, and for several days were busy with these interrogations. The universal question was, "How can we get them?" and the department answered this by sending out 2,500 replies stating the conditions under which the free eggs would be sent out.

It was impossible to answer more queries except by postal cards telling them that their requests had been received too late. Farmers who already have good pure stock will not be supplied. Here are the conditions that the farmer must agree to before the eggs will be sent to him:

The farmer must agree to keep a record of the fertility and hatchability of the eggs, and give one chicken out of every four raised to September 1 to the college.

The majority of the letters received were from farmers who wanted to get free eggs for the purpose of improving the stock of their flock, but many of those who wrote were merely curious and showed a "something for nothing" spirit.

USE GASOLINE LIKE COCAINE

School Boys Are Charged With Snuffing Fumes and Being Overcome—Habit is Attacked.

Philadelphia.—Magistrate Gallagher, sitting in the house of detention, was told that the boys in the southern section of the city had contracted the habit of snuffing gasoline in much the same way that cocaine is used. Two youthful snuffers were taken into court later, and it was testified that they had been found intoxicated in the streets after inhaling gasoline fumes.

The lads were Timothy O'Shea, 12 years old, and William North, 12 years old, of Twenty-first and Tasker streets. They had been found semi-conscious. The testimony showed that they had saturated sponges with gasoline taken from lamps in the neighborhood. They were held in \$400 bail each for the juvenile court.

According to Miss M. Stanford, matron at the house of detention, the gasoline habit has been contracted by many schoolboys.

Discovers Viking Boat.

London.—What is declared to be a viking boat has been unearthed on a farm near Warboys, Huntingdonshire. The boat is flat bottomed, and was dug out of a great oak bog. It is 37 feet long, three feet nine inches wide at the stern, and 16 inches deep. Its age is estimated at 2,000 years, and it is evident that the Fen viking had left it in a creek when the incoming sea overwhelmed it. A piece of wood on the prow is stated to be the raven's head, the charm of the vikings.

HATE UNCLE SAM'S SPELLING

Village People of Rockville Center Are Mad About Official Use of "Center."

Rockville, Centre, L. I.—This village and the Long Island Railroad company are going to give to Uncle Sam a lesson in spelling. They assert that although he is more than 100 years old, he does not know how to spell "centre," and persists in spelling it "center," much to their annoyance. So long as Uncle Sam does not apply his mistaken notion in relation to the proper way of spelling the word to this village the people and the officials of the railroad company do not care a rap how he spells it. They say he may make it "center," or even draw a circle and put a black dot in the middle of it.

Uncle Sam's great offense is in persisting in spelling the name of this village Rockville "Center," when the villagers, the railroad officials, and every one else who knows anything about Long Island orthography knows the correct spelling is Rockville "Centre." This village was incorporated as Rockville "Centre." The sign on the railroad station reads "Rockville Centre." Notwithstanding that every letter that is mailed from here or delivered here is stamped "Rockville Centre," Uncle Sam has been warned time and again of the mistake he is making. Thus far he has paid no heed.

The board of village trustees held a special meeting the other night. The question of Uncle Sam's ignorance was discussed from all sides. Finally the secretary of the board was directed to send a letter to Washington, not requesting, but demanding in no uncertain way that Uncle Sam take a post-graduate course in the way to spell "centre," and to surrender unconditionally to village sentiment. Unless he does it right away, the post-offices may be boycotted, because the Rockville Centreties are thoroughly in earnest.

FORTUNE IN SWIMMING HOLE

California Lawyer Buys Property for Sentimental Reasons and It Increases in Value.

San Francisco.—George A. Knight, attorney and political orator, is ahead just \$45,000 through a romance cherished since his boyhood days.

When a little boy, Mr. Knight learned to swim at a dock on the Eureka water front.

As he grew up, became an attorney and moved to San Francisco he often thought of the spot and wondered if he would ever be successful enough to own it. About five years ago his ambitions were realized. The property at that time was owned by the well known capitalist of Eureka, Thomas Baer.

Mr. Knight one day approached Baer and asked if he would sell the property. Baer replied he would sell it for \$27,000, to which price Knight agreed. Within a month from that time the attorney was owner of the wharf and water front site, 32x200 feet in size.

Eureka property increased rapidly in value, and a representative of the Salem Flour Milling company of Oregon called on Mr. Knight and offered him \$72,000 for the property.

"I thought if the property was worth that now," said Mr. Knight, "it would be worth a great deal more when the railroad is completed, and I have turned down the offer. Yet I feel pretty proud of my investment and never would have thought of buying the property unless I had learned to swim on the site."

PROFESSOR DIGS IN SUBWAY

He and Several Students Working for \$1.50 a Day to Get Practical Experience.

Cambridge, Mass.—A Harvard professor working as a laborer at \$1.50 a day is one of the human interest features of the Cambridge subway. Covered with clay, a slouch hat on his head and the laborer's every-day overalls, it is difficult to distinguish him from the ordinary subway excavator. He is Prof. H. U. Ransom, B. A., teacher of mathematical and civil engineering at the Harvard summer school.

"If a man expects to do contracting on his own hook all the book work that he can learn will avail him nothing unless he gets a practical experience," he says. "So I got this job as laborer."

Other college men on the subway are Jack Lyons and George Homer, friends of the professor; H. W. Rutenber, a former Yale man; Jack McKnight, Holy Cross, and D. R. Bates of Worcester Technical.

Geese Attack Girls.

York, Pa.—Wild geese, which William Stables of Felton thought he had domesticated, proved untamed when they attacked and frightened almost to death Miss Ophelia Patne and Miss Araminta Sentz, who were gathering arbutus. The flock surrounded the two girls, picking at them and hissing in an alarming manner. The girls fled, but the geese continued the chase almost to town.

Swift and Hairy.

New York.—Lawrence Swift and Elizabeth Hairy got their license to marry the other day in just two minutes by Mr. Swift's chronometer. The bride's father is a member of the law firm of Hairy & Galloup.

HORSELESS FUNERAL

Big Automobile Serves as Hearse and Coach for Mourners.

So Unusual Was Scene That Everybody Gave It Some Attention—Fits Nicely in Case of Long-Distance Funeral Affairs.

New York.—There was a horseless funeral at the Grand Central station the other day. So unusual was the scene that almost everybody seemed to give it some attention, and even the horses sniffed at the strange looking vehicle, perhaps with feelings of jealousy at this latest evidence of the passing of their usefulness.

The center of interest was the funeral car, a big black automobile built somewhat on the lines of a Fifth avenue motor bus. It was an immense machine, and as it drew up silently at a side entrance other traffic had to halt. The solemn black of its big limousine body proclaimed its purpose in a way, but except for the fact that the driver's seat was unusually high it might have passed for an extraordinarily large limousine car.

As soon as the car had reached the curb the driver alighted and stood deferentially at the front end of the machine. A moment later there appeared the funeral party, led by the undertaker and his men bearing the coffin.

The mourners, a party of ten, took their seats in the car, these seats being individual chairs of black leather. Then the front of the machine underneath the driver's seat was opened, the coffin was lifted up and slid in. Next some flowers were put in the hearse part of the car and the front doors closed.

Then the driver and the undertaker mounted the front seat, there was the sharp ring of a warning bell, and as traffic halted again the big funeral car quietly swung around and into Forty-second street.

This funeral car had seats for 12 mourners in its limousine part and could carry three on the driver's seat. Hence it takes the place of a hearse and three carriages.

"We haven't had this very long," said the driver just before the funeral party appeared, "but we're already kept busy with it about all the time. Only this morning, for example, we took a funeral to Elizabeth and now this afternoon we are bound for Greenwood."

"You see it fits in pretty nicely in the case of long-distance funerals. Take the case of a funeral at Kenosca, up in Westchester, or even Woodlawn. Before it used to be necessary to take a train, which meant a hearse and carriages at both ends, to say nothing of the publicity of riding in a railroad car, that is, unless the party was large enough and could afford the special funeral car the railroad operates. Now we take the entire funeral, casket and all, from the house or church to Kenosca in less than three hours.

"Take the case of a person dying in some other city and being buried here. Only the family come with the body and they want to be taken quickly and quietly to the cemetery. We can make Greenwood in less than an hour. In two hours they can be on the train going home again.

"Of course there are still some persons who find it hard to accept it in place of the old way they have known so long. One man recently complained that it didn't seem solemn enough and seemed like taking liberties with the dead; but to one such complaint we've had any number of congratulations on the new method from the people who have said that it has done away with the most trying features of what has always been such an ordeal; namely an out-of-town funeral.

"Before long the hearses will begin to go just like the hansom cabs, though for big local funerals I suppose hearses will be used for a long time yet."

BROOM GOES WITH THE CHILD

Clever Idea of New York Mother Saves Clothes of Passengers on Street Cars.

New York.—A young woman leading a small boy entered a well-filled car and as the child climbed to his seat and got on his feet left dusty marks on the dress of the woman in the next seat who promptly looked daggers at the newcomer.

"So sorry," said the mother politely, "use this." She opened her handbag and offered a small whisk broom.

"What a clever idea," said the first woman, completely appeased, as she whisked off the dust.

"It goes with the child," calmly explained the mother.

Washington's Fish Industry.

Tacoma, Wash.—Fishing is an important industry in the state of Washington, and it is yearly increasing. Last year the value of fish taken from the rivers and lakes of the state was \$13,000,000. The fisheries of Washington are great wealth producers. The fishing industry stands third in value of outputs, lumber being the first and wheat second.

Some day the fruit industry may overtake the fisheries in point of value of product, and it is not improbable that the fish industry will exceed the wheat when the wheat farms have been cut up for more intensive agriculture.

SCHOOL GIRLS FOR THE FARM

Land a Far More Willing Ear to the Call of the Land Than Do the Boys.

Chicago.—Girls in the middle grades in Chicago lend a far more willing ear to the call of the land than the boys. The latter are about evenly divided between their yearning for the freedom of the great out of doors and their loyalty to city, bred instincts, and the street car and the nickel theaters are the deciding factors with most of them. These facts developed after a talk the other day to about 100 boys and girls from Chicago schools by Edmund E. Perkins, reclamation expert of the United States government, in charge of the Chicago office.

Colored lantern slides gave point to Mr. Perkins' talk and were watched quietly until there was flashed upon the screen a scene in Yellowstone park, wherein a huge bear smiled (if bears may be said to smile) at the spectators out of the picture. This awakened sudden interest and exclamations of "Ain't he a big one?" "Gee, I'd hate to meet him!" etc. The girls, singularly, just laughed at him.

"Our country, you know, is only a child itself, compared to other nations," said the lecturer. "And, like you boys and girls, we have been spending all our 'pocket money' for 'toys, candy, peanuts, dolls,' etc., without saving a bit. Now, we've grown older, we have begun to see w; must save a little or we won't have any left. Our 'pocket money' is our valuable lands, trees, etc."

After it was over the children were asked for their views. Each of three girls, about 15 years old, who said they lived in the middle West, said, with a sigh, "I only wish I could live in a nice place like that, where you could get out of doors and get fresh air and have fresh things to eat."

To which all the other girls, about 40 in all, added eager assent. The boys were divided, however. One said:

"Give me the city, where you can have street cars and go to see nickel shows and things. You can sell papers and make money here, too."

PLAN TO BRIBE WASHINGTON

Old Paper Discloses Suggestion Duke and Revenue to Maintain It Be Offered to Him.

London.—Some interesting papers are to be found in the newly published volume of the Historical Manuscripts commission, which contains many documents from among the treasures of Mrs. Stopford-Sackville of Drayton House, Northamptonshire.

Lord George Sackville, to whom almost all the letters quoted are addressed, was secretary of state for the colonies from 1773 to 1782, and received most important dispatches from the seat of the war of independence—from Admiral Rodney, for example.

A long paper by Sir John Dalrymple contains a notable suggestion that jars somewhat on our fuller historical knowledge of Washington's disposition. It was nothing less than that the king should write a private letter to Washington offering him a dukedom and the revenue to maintain it, provided that he would ask terms for America fair and just." Such terms were granted by the British. Lloyd Delany, the bosom friend of Washington, and at that time in London, was suggested as messenger.

A host of other engrossing incidents of all kinds—connected and unconnected with the war—are in these manuscripts, which include important letters from Gen. Wolfe.

POLICE DOG CALLED MARVEL

Criminals in Russian City Say Animal is Possessed of Evil Spirit—Amazes Crowd.

Moscow.—The criminal classes are beginning to believe that a police dog called Tref is possessed of an evil spirit. It was rumored in the night shelters and criminal dens that Tref was on the track of certain robbers. A number of bank notes and other valuables had been stolen from a man named Pokrofsky. Tref was put on the scent of the thief, and after taking a circuitous course entered a night shelter and made straight for an old coat, in which \$250, stolen from M. Pokrofsky, was found. Tref then went to a shop where silver articles stolen from M. Pokrofsky were discovered. A cabman at this time complained that he had been robbed of a fur coat. Tref within a few minutes found it concealed in a courtyard. This last exploit was witnessed by a crowd of amazed spectators.

American Hunting Beat.

Chicago.—The United States and Canada afford a greater area for hunting and fishing than any other part of the globe, and the game is more exciting and interesting than that found in any other country, according to Count Gorsko Skorawewski of Berlin. The count was in Washington the other day on his way back to Europe after a nine weeks' hunt through the north west.

Postmaster Wanted.

Saltsburg, Pa.—A job paying 18 cents a day is offered by the United States government to any one who wishes to become postmaster at Wheatfield, near here. Last year the postoffice paid \$84.

RADIUM AS A CURE

Dr. Abbe Says Giant Cell Sarcoma Yields to Treatment.

Wide Removal of Apparent Disease is Undoubtedly More Often Curative Than in Other Types of Growing Tumors.

New York.—Dr. Robert Abbe of this city, the foremost advocate in this country of radium as a curative agent in the treatment of cancer, recently read a paper before the Practitioners' society on "Radium as a Specific in Giant Cell Sarcoma," in which he recounted some 11 cases of cancerous tumors of rather unusual characteristics, all of which apparently had been cured by radium. Some of the patients were present at the meeting and were examined by the physicians present.

The paper is printed in full with details of the cases in the Medical Record. In conclusion, Dr. Abbe says: "This review of a group of cases of one type of malignant cell growth, all showing peculiar, I may say unique, retrograde changes, tending always to the normal, gives a demonstration of the efficacy of radium, as clear to the clinical student as to a demonstration of Euclid on a classroom blackboard.

"There is no similar record in surgery, as far as I know. It may be supplemented by other remarkable cases in radium literature dealing with sarcomata and epitheliomata. The disappearance of a round cell sarcoma of the eyelid, which I have shown before this society, is a notable one.

"Again, in a remarkable destructive sarcoma of the humerus, where the bone has been fractured in the growth, reported by Dr. W. G. Morton of this city, the x-rays show the cure by a radium treatment of six weeks. I have recently read a letter from a patient, her arm as well as the sound one for all purposes, washing, ironing, etc., and remains cured for five years.

"We have, then, to face a pathological and surgical problem which needs explanation. Why should an overgrown mass of a certain group of cells of the body, like these narrow cells, grow riotously and constitute a tumor which absorbs healthy structures opposing its expansion and destroy the body in a manner justifying its name 'malignant'? And, again, when the powerful Becquerel rays emitted from radium penetrate the mass, why should the retrograde of all malignant cells proceed with orderly retreat, until the tumor has entirely gone? Or, again, how shall we explain the reassembling of the original cells that at the mass, so as to shape the parts like the jaw bone, the roof of the mouth, the humerus, etc., so that the appearance and functions are restored?"

"Is it a bold speculation that permits one to venture in this field of biology when the master minds admit ignorance of what constitutes the vital force which energizes each cell, and constitutes life as a whole. Yet we may be permitted to suggest that there are already known definite facts as to the nature of the rays, that they are electrons emitted with tremendous force, traveling in straight undeviating lines, each carrying an electric charge. If, indeed, they are not themselves electricity, speeding at 70,000 miles a second; retarded by dense objects, like masses of lead or steel, or bone or stone, only to escape beyond and resume their travels into space.

"It is recognized that radioactivity exists everywhere, but it is only when we concentrate it in our powerful little tubes that we can study definite effects.

"The alpha, beta and gamma rays have different electrical charges and different effects. The alpha rays are carried entirely in the glass tube. The beta, carrying negative currents, escape freely, and the gamma, carrying their own electricity, penetrate everything. It is not conceivable that the flood of growth of cells constituting a tumor may be due to a loss of equilibrium in the balance of electric forces sustaining the normal cell growth, and that the supply of one needed element—possibly positive electricity, possibly negative—will restore the balance, and enable the cells to resume their orderly growth."

"The surgical estimate of giant cell sarcoma is one of a varied degree of malignancy. Wide removal of the apparent disease is undoubtedly more often curative than in other types of actively growing tumors.

"My conviction is that every case of myeloid sarcoma should be given treatment by radium before any operation, and that we may expect many cures."

Mussel Shells Becoming Scarce.

Decker, Ind.—White river mussel shells are being sought by buyers from Iowa at prices ranging from \$19 to \$38 a ton. They are the best shells found in the United States and are becoming scarce. Four years ago, like other shells, they were a drug on the market at four dollars. Now the "river run" is worth about \$27 a ton. Slugs, "river run," are priced at \$3.75 an ounce.

Corsets for Men Barred.

New York.—Corsets for young college students who must take the part of women in college theatricals have been officially tabooed by the dramatic director of the New York university actors. The prohibition follows an attack of syncope suffered by an undergraduate the other night at a dress rehearsal while tightly laced.

GIRL LEAVES MANLESS TOWN

Damsel Finds Life Unbearable at Sag Harbor on Account of Lack of Unmarried Men.

New York.—According to Miss Carrie Markel, the unmarried male population of Sag Harbor, L. I., is a negligible quantity. She has lived there for 18 years and thinks she ought to know something about it. Things got so slow there for a girl of spirit and ambition that she left for New York without stopping for her parents' blessing.

Her egg money that she had saved all winter for the expenses of the trip gave out in a short time, so she walked into an office on Broad street looking for a job. Now, an old Sag Harborite, a Mr. Bowman, is employed in that office, and her mother had written him several times to be on the look-out for her runaway daughter. He engaged the girl in conversation while the police were summoned to take charge of her.

Miss Markel said that she was over 18, and therefore not a child under the law. Mr. Bowman said that she was the same age as his sister, who will be 18 years old in June. So the girl spent the afternoon in the station-house until her brother came up from Sag Harbor to take her home.

In the interval she confided to Lieutenant Bergman that life in Sag Harbor for a young woman who likes a good time is not so pleasant as it may appear on the surface. To Miss Markel's way of thinking it is a very barren existence.

"Why, do you know," she said in a burst of confidence, "there's only one fellow in that town?"

"Yes," she added, as Lieutenant Bergman displayed interest in this sad state of affairs in Sag Harbor, "and he's married."

LADY BUGS TO FIGHT APHIS

Valuable Army Corralled by California Authorities for Big Melon Patches.

Los Angeles.—Corralled ladybugs for use in melon fields, where they destroy aphids, is an enterprise engaging the attention at present of John W. Jeffrey, state commissioner of horticulture.

The bugs were secured in Humboldt canyon, in the high Sierras, near Lake Tahoe, and were found under banks of snow. The collection at the state capital consists of 60,000,000 bugs and already 610 crates of them have been prepared for shipment to the southland.

"In all cases where aphids bothers melons and other garden truck, the ladybugs have been found valuable, but this is the first year we have been able to secure such a supply, and it is the largest collection in the world," said Mr. Jeffrey.

"They are placed in crates measuring a foot long by six inches square, and the crate is filled with excelsior, so they can be shipped in comfort.

"When it is realized that 27,000 bugs are required to weigh a pound, an idea can be formed of what a small lot in weight there is, after all; but they are precious to the growers and require care to keep during the winter. One time last month they showed signs of restlessness because of the warm weather, and we had to keep 500 pounds of ice in their quarters, and virtually had them in cold storage."

GIRLS' MATRIMONY SCHOOL

Prime Essentials of Wedded Happiness Taught in Modern Boston Training Institution.

Boston.—A school of matrimony in which the prime essentials of wedded happiness are now being taught is the latest innovation among Boston's most modern training institutions.

In this school a group of girls, including those from many of the best families in society, are being trained five days a week in the arts which will equip them to become ideal wives, mothers and home-makers.

The matrimonial course includes the following subjects, with which the student must be entirely familiar before she is accredited competent to be a home-maker: Literature, ethics, child study, household arts, house building, textiles and sewing, hand work and design, music in the home, literature for children, home economics, chemistry, biology, social economics, hygiene, dental hygiene, home nursing and the care of delinquent children.

Beer Would Floot Warship.

Berlin.—Five hundred and ninety-two million liters of the national beverage were consumed in Germany last year. Bavaria, where most of the beer is brewed, heads the list of the various states with 152,000,000 liters.

Wurtemberg is next with 32,000,000 liters. Baden has 28,000,000 to its credit, while Alsace-Lorraine is put down for 1,850,000.

It is calculated that the amount of beer consumed in Germany could easily float a modern dreadnaught. At an average price of six cents a liter, \$30,000,000 was spent for beer.

Dress Reform in Mexico.

Mexico City.—The federal government has issued an order that all persons must be dressed in trousers, shirts and shoes in September, the month of the centennial celebration. No person with the loose shirt, white loose trousers and the big straw hat will be allowed to enter the city in that month.