

PIERCES THE HEART.

Important Discovery Credited to Chicago Physician.

Experiments Said to Have Proved That Injections of Salt Solution Can Be Made with Safety to the Patient.

After a series of experiments covering a period of over five years, Dr. W. Byron Cookley, of Chicago, has just discovered that to administer local treatment to the heart is not the impossibility the world's scientists have held it to be.

By means of a fine hollow golden needle seven or eight inches long, which he terms "organotome," Dr. Cookley not only has been able to pierce the heart without causing death but to inject into it various fluids without subjecting the patient to the slightest danger.

Thus far, Dr. Cookley has been compelled to confine his experiments to dogs, rabbits and similar animals, but so certain is he of his ground that he will attempt to secure a human subject for a demonstration which he has been asked to make before the international medical congress at Madrid, Spain, in 1933.

While at work over a dog recently the doctor conceived the idea of injecting a salt solution into the animal's heart. To his surprise, the dog not only withstood the shock but the heart action was immediately greatly improved. This led him to make more extended investigations, and these resulted in the verification of his first experiment.

Dr. Cookley refused to talk of the subject when approached for details of his discovery, but a physician who has been associated with him in the experiments, explained the theory as follows:

"In making injections into the heart it is necessary to have absolute control over the temperature, the pressure, and the quantity of fluid to be injected. These important features are regulated by a large instrument which is used in connection with the organotome.

"The left ventricular cavity will withstand eight cubic centimeters of a 20 pound stream of normal or .006 per cent. salt solution at 52 degrees centigrade, to be injected in a minute. It is not well to hold the heart that length of time, but it can be done if necessary.

"If the wall of the ventricle is to be injected the pressure of the stream must be reduced, and a less quantity of the solution introduced. The right ventricular cavity will withstand ten cubic centimeters of a 25 pound stream of the same solution to the minute. In the right and left articular cavities the same conditions obtain as in the ventricular cavities.

"The organotome, being delicate, allows of considerable play, and under favorable conditions, the heart may continue to do its work, although transfixed. The instant the point of the needle touches the heart the heat increases, but as the point is thrust further into the substance of the organ the beats become slower, and if the needle be passed through the apex the heart stops. Then as the instrument is withdrawn the heart makes a great effort to make up for lost time, and when the needle leaves it the heart beats number over 20 to the minute. These continue for a period of about two minutes after they gradually fall back to normal."

EGYPTIAN GIFTS FOR YALE.

Annual Consignment of Antiquities for Peabody Museum Reach New Haven in Good Order.

The annual gift of antiquities from the Egypt Exploration Fund association has just been received by the Yale Peabody museum. The assignment, which is from the ruins of Abydos and Fayum, contains specimens of more than 100 fine instruments, spirules and figures belonging to the first dynasty. Usabti heads, figures and bronzes, a double granite statue of Unesfer and his sister from between the thirteenth and eighteenth dynasties, a cartonnage mask, ivory, beads, wooden combs, pottery, vases, lamps, glass vases, bronze bangles, etc., dating from the Greco-Roman period. The collection has been installed with the accessions of the last three years from the Egypt fund.

INVENTS GREWSOME DEVICE.

Physician at Reading, Pa., Proposes to Aid the Hangman in His Task.

Dr. R. B. Blandell, formerly of New Mexico, now living in Reading, Pa., has invented a device for the hanging of murderers which he wants the county commissioners to adopt. He has made a design to show how the device will work. A piece of steel is fitted behind the neck of the condemned. The steel has sharp corners, the edges rounded off, and it is covered with three thicknesses of cloth. The rope is passed through the holes at either end, and when the rope is drawn taut the steel presses against the neck. By this means, the inventor says, the neck will always be broken and a quick death will result.

Sensitive.

A New York woman's club refused to listen to a paper on "Marital Unrest." Perhaps the members, says the Chicago Record-Herald, thought it would be unwise to have their personal affairs discussed in a clubroom.

IN THE TRAMP'S ROLE

Russian Instructor, Tired and Hungry, Ends Hard Trip.

University of Chicago Instructor, Too Tired to Reg. Walks Over Three Hundred Miles and Sleeps in Barns.

Hungry, footsore and penniless, Xenophon de Blumatian Kalamatiano, instructor in Russian at the University of Chicago, trudged into one of the university buildings the other day, after having traveled over 300 miles on foot. From the lumber camps of Oneida county, one of the northernmost counties of Wisconsin, he had pressed his way. Too proud to ask for assistance, and able to find but little work, the Russian instructor fought his way along, until his heart was gladdened by the sight of the familiar gray stone walls of the varsity buildings.

Stranded in the Wisconsin wilds, Mr. Kalamatiano resolved to get back to Chicago by his own efforts. He came down the Wisconsin river some distance on a flatboat, and then managed to steal a ride on a freight train. This was for but a short distance, however. Nothing daunted, he started out in the old-fashioned way of traveling—by foot.

At night the weary traveler had no place to lay his head. By carefully watching his opportunity, however, he managed in several instances to find a barn, which he made his headquarters for the night. When it was bitter cold he would roll up in the horse blankets, and, forgetful of his misfortunes, would peacefully sleep with the horses and cattle.

More than once in his journey Mr. Kalamatiano found it expedient to secure a berth in a police station. He kept close watch over his small supply of silver, with which he bought short rations at the village stores. Several times he secured odd jobs, making a quarter or so, which he spent for food. Yesterday he reached the university and told his tale of the dangers and hardships through which he had passed.

It was because of an itching desire to see various parts of the United States and different phases of life outside college walls that the instructor laid aside the duties of a pedagogue. Six months ago Mr. Kalamatiano left off the college life and sought new fields to conquer.

While a student in the University of Chicago Mr. Kalamatiano took an active part in athletics. He was a member of Coach Stagg's track team, his special event being the two-mile run. His pedestrian experience doubtless came to his aid on his long tramp from northern Wisconsin.

YANKEES AFFECT SHOE PRICES

American Monopoly of Raw Material Causes Frenchmen to Act in Self-Defense.

The Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of France, representing extensive industries of Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Limoges, Fougeres, Nancy and other places, has decided to advance immediately the scale of prices for footwear. In making the announcement M. Gibault, vice president of the association, says it was made necessary by the gradual monopoly of the raw material by Americans.

M. Gibault also asserts that the leather industries of America are absorbing a considerable part of the raw product of France, and are then manufacturing and re-selling the finished product in the French market.

The French manufacturer has suffered chiefly by the gradual rise in the cost of leather. To meet this the selling price of goods will be advanced ten per cent.

BUSTS OF LINCOLN.

Admirer of the Great War President to Place Them in Schools of New York City.

An anonymous admirer of Abraham Lincoln is going to place busts of the great war president in every public school in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, New York city. The offer was made to the board of education through Commissioner O'Brien, and was accepted. Mr. O'Brien would not give the name of the person who is to make the gift. The busts are to be designed by Wilson Macdonald, the sculptor, and are to be as large as the bust of Washington in the meeting room of the board of education. Before being placed in the schools they are to be submitted to three well-known artists as experts.

Great Choir in Russia.

Russia boasts the finest choir in the world. The choir is attached to the Cathedral of Alexander Nevski in St. Petersburg, and is composed exclusively of monks. There are about 30 members, who are trained for their work as carefully as opera singers. The rules of the Russian choir forbid the monks to shave and their hair is permitted to grow like a woman's. They are fastidious and put their hair and whiskers up in papers every night, so that it will be curly.

Encouraging Kindness.

A Chicago man has given \$40,000 to a Milwaukee girl because she was kind to him when they met as strangers on a railway train three years ago. After this, says the Chicago Record-Herald, it ought to be reasonably easy for a man to strike up an acquaintance with the lady who is traveling alone.

WOMEN TO HAVE A BANK.

Permit for the Organization of a New Savings Institution at Chicago Issued.

Chicago women who are disposed to lay aside something for a rainy day are to have a savings bank all to themselves where they can manipulate their individual accounts without being bothered by inquisitive husbands and where they can delve into dark and mysterious folds of their apparel for the money-laden purse without being eyed by a curious lot of men.

But while this new bank, the "Woman's Savings Society," will cater to the fair sex, the catering will be done by men exclusively. There will be no women officers or employees in the institution. The reason for this the management has not given out, but presumably it is because man is the natural born servant of woman and can serve her better than she can serve herself.

A permit for the bank was issued the other day at Springfield, and among the organizers is A. C. Tisdale, a real estate dealer at 145 La Salle street. He says: "It is our purpose to cater to the women, and that is why we have given the bank the name it bears. The capital stock is \$200,000, most of which has been subscribed. There will be no woman officers or employees in the bank."

PARASITE RESPONSIBLE.

Physicians in Baltimore Discover Cause of Inertia and Lassitude Among "Clay Eaters."

A patient at the Johns Hopkins hospital is suffering from a disease which has only once before appeared in Maryland. The ailment is known as ankylostoma, or "clay disease," the most striking symptoms of which is an increasing disinclination for physical exertion of any kind and the most extreme lassitude.

The patient, who came from the south, stated that his brother had died from a similar disease. The only other case recorded here was that of an English sailor who died at the almshouse. A post-mortem examination by physicians at Johns Hopkins hospital revealed many thousands of infusorial parasites, known as uncinari duodenalis, boring into the mucous membranes of the intestines, and causing a loss of blood with resultant lassitude and inertia, and finally producing death.

These parasites are especially abundant in certain sections of the Carolinas and Georgia, and the disease is prevalent among the "clay eaters" of that region. The ova of the parasites are found in the peculiar kind of clay which these people consume. The ova may be taken into the system by eating unwashed vegetables.

BERNHARDT IN A NEW ROLE.

Tragedienne Appears as "Theroigne de Mercoeur" in Paris at Her Theater.

Sarah Bernhardt, playing at her own theater in Paris, added a fresh branch to her many laurels by the creation of the title role in "Theroigne de Mercoeur," a new play by Paul Hervey, which deals with the meteoric career of a now forgotten woman who, beginning as a courtesan, became a prominent person during the reign of terror and ended in a lunatic cell.

The drama follows the outline of the heroine's story, but the author has exercised the dramatist's license to render her more sympathetic and interesting. The action shifts from Vienna to Paris, and a number of the stirring scenes of the revolution are reenacted with much realism.

The play ends in the Salpêtrière asylum, where the mad Theroigne evokes the phantoms of the celebrities whose heads she saw fall upon the guillotine. It places many historical personages upon the stage, the distribution comprising 60 roles.

Mme. Bernhardt's impersonation of the heroine was warmly applauded by a typical audience of Parisian first-nighters. The piece is superbly staged and presents an interesting revival of revolutionary Paris, with the picturesque costumes of the epoch.

MEALS BY SLOT MACHINES.

Unique Restaurant to Be Established in New York City—Other Places to Be Opened Later.

The automatic restaurant, whereby putting the requisite number of nickels or dimes in the slot you can get a dinner, a high-ball, soda water—in fact, everything in the eating or drinking line—is the latest development in coin in the slot machines, and a restaurant to exploit the scheme has just been opened at 830 Broadway, near Twelfth street. One company has been organized to run the automatic restaurants for New York. This one is only one of ten already contracted for.

The parent company in Germany has just organized its American branch and proposes to build all machines in the United States.

Everything about the place is the embodiment of cleanliness. As there are no waiters there are no tips. There is an air of informality about it all that is most pleasing.

The automat is the invention of Herr Sielaff, a captain in the kaiser's own regiment.

The Same Old Shoes.

A floating item is to the effect that Patti still has the pair of shoes she wore when she made her debut, 40 years ago. Are we expected to believe asks the Chicago Tribune that Patti has been before the public only 40 years?

KINDNESS REWARDED

\$40,000 Given Milwaukee Girl for Aiding Chicagoan.

Aged Man She Betrayed Three Years Ago When She Believed Him Poor Sends Present to Bookkeeper in Laundry.

For an act of kindness performed three years ago, Miss Anna Marion Yonkers, bookkeeper at the White Swan laundry, Milwaukee, has suddenly become comparatively rich. She says a draft for \$40,000 came to her from Charles W. Johnston, of Chicago, a man the girl has seen only once in her life—when she took him for a poor man and was kind to him.

So little does Miss Yonkers know of her benefactor that she does not know his business or family connections. She believes, however, that he is a retired merchant. She has received only three letters from him since the incident which resulted in the gift.

According to her story, the young woman says she had no intimation at any time that the man she knew only half an hour on a Burlington train three years ago would bring fortune to her, for in the letters he wrote he only alluded to his health. Shortly before the receipt of the gift, however, Miss Yonkers received a postal card from him which conveyed the news that she might expect a surprise. She thought little of it, however, although wondering what it meant. When she received the draft she could hardly realize the truth of it.

It was in July, 1930, while on a trip to Savanna, Ill., to visit the family of Charles Jensen, Miss Yonkers boarded a train at La Crosse. When the train reached Stoddard, Wis., she noticed an elderly man, dressed plainly, mount the steps of the car. When he entered the door of the coach she saw that he carried, in addition to his grip, a cane, and a glance at him told her that he was not well.

He appeared for a moment as though he was about to faint. Miss Yonkers, who was only a few feet distant, ran to his side and offered assistance. She helped him to the double seat where she had been sitting and placed his grip at his side, then she went to the other end of the car and brought a glass of water, and in many ways made him more comfortable.

After a time the man seemed to get stronger and they talked.

The stranger said he was in ill health and was going to Chicago. He asked for her life and plans and took her name and address and said he would write and tell her if he arrived in Chicago without mishap.

She had to leave the train to change cars and never saw her friend since. Six months later he wrote her a letter, and two or three other letters passed between them.

HIDDEN GEMS REVEALED.

Rich Discovery Made at Los Vizcaínas College in Mexico—Will Become Property of Government.

Senor Olavarria, director of the renowned Las Vizcaínas college, reports to the government the discovery at that institution of a hidden chest containing extremely valuable gems. The chest contained a solid silver image of the Virgin, inlaid with gold and encrusted with gems, 192 diamonds, 342 emeralds, 26 rubies, four hyacinths and 1,947 pearls.

The gems will become the property of the government. The director was told of the existence of the chest by an old matron of the college, who says that its hiding place was confided to her many years ago by a former matron while on her deathbed. The chest was hidden beneath a flagstone in the chapel.

ROCKFORD LEADS IN RELIGION.

Census Shows Largest Percentage of Churchgoers of Any City in the Country.

According to a church census, just completed, Rockford, Ill., is shown to be the most religious city in the United States, over 90 per cent. of its population expressing a belief in Christianity and a church preference. Zion Lutheran church is shown to have the largest congregation of any church of that denomination in America, 847 families having expressed a preference for that house of worship. The returns indicate a population for the city of 35,067, against 31,051 in the federal census of 1930.

Leaves Riches Behind.

A man who had lived by begging, who had slept in ash barrels, and whose clothes were the cast-off garments of other people, died in Toronto the other day, leaving \$100,000 in cash. This proves conclusively, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that it can't be taken along.

Sure to Find Out.

Carnegie denies the report that he is going to give his little daughter a \$2,500,000 house. He says he doesn't want the child to get a notion that she has "great expectations." Still, says the Chicago Record-Herald, it will be a wonder if somebody doesn't tell her about it.

Horseless Truck.

A horseless truck that will do the work of three teams of horses has been exhibited in the streets of Chicago. Some of the drivers will not take kindly to it, says the Chicago Record-Herald, because of its reduced efficiency as a crossing blocker.

WHO BLEW UP THE MAINE?

The Question Apparently Settled by a Statement by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

The question which was on everybody's lips in 1898 has never been fully answered. Well-nigh universal public sentiment placed the blame, and a war was fought, ostensibly for other reasons, but in reality to avenge the destruction of an American battleship, in a supposedly friendly harbor. Stories, more or less plausible and authentic, have been published, giving details of the conspiracy; but of direct proof there has been little, and in the nature of the case, it is not likely that the future will afford greater light than has been thrown upon the mystery.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who was consul general at Havana when the Maine was destroyed, comes forward to declare that the ship was blown up by the younger officers of the Spanish garrison. He asserts emphatically that the Spanish government had nothing to do with the matter, directly or indirectly; that neither the local Spanish authorities nor the administration at home had any knowledge of the affair until the explosion made it known to all the world.

Gen. Lee goes on to say that the younger members of the garrison, in their secret conspiracy to wreck the Maine, acted on their own authority, and this he asserts not as a matter of opinion, but as a statement of what he believes to be fact—as the result, presumably, of investigations made and evidence collected by him, sufficient for moral, though not for legal proof.

If this story be true, these younger officers, in their zeal for Spain, struck a dastardly blow, below the belt, at what they deemed Spain's enemy. The consequences to Spain were terrible. Whether directly responsible for that shameful act or not, Spain paid for it in the loss of its last remnants of her colonial power, and heavily in other ways. Nor were the results of the war which followed advantageous, in all ways, by any means, to the United States.

But for the blowing up of the Maine, it is altogether likely that peaceful and diplomatic methods might have effected the independence of Cuba. But for that catastrophe, war would not have been declared when it was declared; and quite likely there would have been no war at all.—Albany Argus.

WIRELESS SYSTEM BELITTLED.

Sir William Henry Preece of England Says It Has Small Commercial Value.

Sir William Henry Preece, formerly president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and a well-known electrician of England, was interviewed the other day in regard to Marconi's latest experiments in ocean wireless telegraphy. Sir William was emphatic in declaring it to be his opinion that the wireless system would never become a serious competitor of the submarine cable.

In the first place, he said, there was the want of reliability. It was possible to tap every wireless message, and consequently there could be no privacy. Secondly, there was the low rate of speed of the wireless system, as compared with the cables. Sir William expressed the opinion that wireless telegraphy would never be practicable as an important means of communication, because it could never stand comparison with the cables.

VALUABLE DOCUMENT SOLD.

Disposition of the French Declaration of War Upon Germany Made in 1870.

A document throwing light on history has just been sold at the Hotel Drouot, Paris. This is the famous declaration of the French government to the chamber in 1870, which was practically a declaration of war on Germany.

The main part was drawn up by Duc de Grammont, then it was corrected and a literary polish given by M. Emile Olivier and it was finally changed by Napoleon himself.

The various corrections show the hesitation and indecision which prevailed before the government finally decided to fight Germany.

TO RECLAIM BIG LAND TRACT.

Irrigation Canal Soon to Be Dug in Northwestern Canada on 3,000,000 Acres.

William Whyte, assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific railroad, together with the superintendent of land and irrigation, Mr. Dennis, has arrived at Calgary, Alberta, in connection with the proposed irrigation canal between Calgary and Medicine Hat. They say that the work will be rushed by the road, and that in a short time 3,000,000 acres of land will be reclaimed. Mr. Dennis says he will take up his residence in Calgary to superintend the inauguration of the work.

Location of Bridal Chamber.

New York is to have a 30-story hotel. The bridal chambers should be located on the top floor, says the Chicago Record-Herald, in order to lend realism to the state of the loving couples who think they are in Heaven.

Microbe Not Responsible.

No professor has as yet discovered that a microbe is responsible for the fact that most women want to hurry right out to the store next day, says the Chicago Record-Herald, and "price" their gifts.

LOOTED CATHEDRAL.

American Tells His Part in Taking Treasure from Mexican Church.

An Incident of the Mexican War is Brought Forward by Discovery of a Chest of Gems Under Flagstone of Chapel.

Warren J. Baker, of Toledo, O., secretary of the Northwestern Ohio Masonic Relief association, the other day, for the first time, made public the secret history of the looting of the Roman Catholic cathedral during the Mexican war, telling how it was done and of the burial of the treasure. His tongue was loosened by a newspaper dispatch from the City of Mexico telling of the discovery of a chest containing diamonds, sapphires, rubies, pearls and golden images beneath the flagstone in the chapel in Las Vizcaínas college in the City of Mexico.

Mr. Baker says that his father marched from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico with Gen. Scott's army during the Mexican war. He and a tent mate, after plotting for weeks, dug their way into some of the richest cathedrals and pillaged them of their fabulous wealth of all sorts of valuable stones and huge golden images. For hours they toiled, carrying their burdens of precious stones to a hiding place beneath the flagstones in a cathedral yard.

Shortly afterward Baker's companion died. Baker returned to his home in New York and went to Hillsdale, Mich. Fifteen years after plundering the cathedrals he confided his story to an intimate friend. The friend wrote to the Mexican government asking "if there would be any chance of a 'divvy' of the spoils" if he should tell the government where it could find the sacred and valuable altar decorations that had been stolen.

In a letter bearing the official seal the Hillsdale man received warning that if he knew of anyone who had a hand in the notorious pillaging or if he himself participated in it, he would do well to forget all he knew about it and "keep mum," lest his life be sacrificed in revenge for the desecration of the cathedrals. Baker took the advice, but still intended to secure the treasure he had buried.

FUEL TO TAKE COAL'S PLACE.

Movement on Foot to Utilize Lignite, Peat and Other Neglected Materials.

The coal famine in the United States has drawn the attention of many persons to the subject of utilizing the hitherto wasted or neglected fuel materials. These materials are abundant in this country. Consul General Mason, writing to the state department from Berlin, says that correspondence has been received there during the last month from nearly every state and territory in the union making further inquiries regarding the machinery and process employed in Germany for making fuel briquettes from lignite, peat and coal dust. Mr. Mason adds:

"There are in New England, western New York, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Oregon and Washington vast beds of peat, which have been thus far hardly explored. There are in the Dakotas and Gulf states large deposits of lignite and material midway in character, between lignite and peat, and there are in all the coal mining states enormous quantities of bituminous dust and anthracite culm, all of which may, by the employment of modern machinery and processes, be added to the fuel supply of our country."

Consul General Mason gives a full description of the best methods of briquette manufacture in Germany. His report, with photographic illustrations, has been published by the state department.

DISPUTE OVER OLD PORTRAIT.

Authenticity of So-Called Gainsborough Painting of Benjamin Franklin is Attacked.

The authenticity of the so-called Gainsborough portrait of Benjamin Franklin, which is now in the library of the University of Pennsylvania, and was presented to that institution by the class of 1852 with elaborate ceremonies on February 22, is vigorously attacked by Charles Henry Hart, an acre critic of Philadelphia, and an acknowledged authority on colonial portraits. Mr. Hart claims there never was a Gainsborough of Franklin; that the real Gainsborough once believed to be a portrait of Franklin is now in the gallery of Lord Lansdowne; that Lord Lansdowne's Gainsborough is really a picture of Surgeon General Middleton; that the supposed valuable portrait of Franklin in the possession of the University of Pennsylvania is not a Gainsborough at all, but a portrait of a man of another name.

Nurse Bride of Millionaire.

Three years ago Miss Caroline C. Pritchard, of Pottsville, Pa., was nursing in the Vanderbilt family at Newport. She met Harry P. Smith, a retired millionaire of Boston, and their wedding took place the other day. The bride's father is ex-Chief of Police D. C. Pritchard, of Pottsville. Mr. and Mrs. Smith left on an extended Mediterranean trip. Mr. Smith is a member of the New York and Eastern Yacht clubs.

The Most Stinging Cat of All.

A bee trust has been formed by California beesmen. This, says the Chicago Record-Herald, is the most stinging cat of all.