

THREE TIMES AS BIG AS THE EARTH

New Comet That Mr. Zacheus Daniel Discovered.

36,000,000 MILES AWAY FROM US.

While Appearing So Much Larger Than The Earth The Astronomer Says It Does Not Contain One Thousandth Part Of The Matter Or Solids That The Earth Does—Saw A Star Millions Of Miles Away Through It.

Princeton, N. J. (Special).—Fifty-six millions of miles away from the earth, 146,000,000 miles from the sun and more than three times as large as the earth in diameter—these are the facts which have been determined by Zacheus Daniel, '98, a graduate student of Princeton University, about the new comet which he discovered on the evening of December 6 last, while perched on the roof of the Princeton Observatory sweeping the heavens,

as he has done on every clear night, winter and summer, for years with his five and three-quarter inch telescope.

Mr. Daniel holds the Thaw fellowship in astronomy, the annual income of a gift of \$10,000 from Mrs. William Thaw, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Daniel, however, has been absorbed in astronomy ever since he was a boy and long before he came to the university he possessed a four-inch telescope mounted on a heavy tripod.

The comet discovered by him last week is his third. The first one, discovered in June, 1907, is the most famous of the three.

When asked about the new comet Mr. Daniel said:

"Of course, while the new comet appears about three times as large as the earth, according to measurements estimated from the computation of its orbit, it doesn't contain one-thousandth part of the matter or solids which the earth does. Gases and vapors appear to make up a large part of it. Yet it seems to have a star-like nucleus.

"We know its orbit now and from what we have determined its distance from the sun and from the earth, its diameter, which is about 25,000 miles, and that it was at perihelion or nearest the sun on December 5 last, about a whole day before it was discovered."

THE ICE TRUST IS FOUND GUILTY

Assessed Highest Fine Under the Anti-monopoly Law.

MEANS DISSOLUTION OF CORPORATION.

Jury Finds American Ice Company Restricted Competition And Attempted To Create A Monopoly—Court Imposes The Maximum Sentence—Counsel For Defense Says The Verdict Is The First Step In The Ultimate Breaking Up Of The Corporation.

New York (Special).—The American Ice Company, one of the greatest corporations which lives by dealing in the necessities of life, was found guilty in the State Supreme Court of restricting competition in and attempting to create a monopoly of the sale of ice. The jury was out one hour and forty minutes and,

when the foreman announced the verdict, the court immediately imposed the maximum sentence of \$5,000 fine under the provisions of the so-called Donnelly Anti-monopoly Law of this state. The conviction is the first under the new law and will probably be fought to the highest court in the state.

The significance of the verdict lies not so much in the relatively trivial amount of the fine imposed as in the intimidation made by John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for the defense, that a finding against the company, which, he said, supplies 8,000,000 customers, would mark the first step in its ultimate dissolution.

The American Ice Company, though tried under the laws of New York, New Jersey for \$40,000,000 and later taken over by the American Ice Securities Company, of the same state, after a drastic reorganization.

The company has plants in New York, Washington, D. C., Baltimore and Philadelphia, and has absorbed many smaller companies along the Hudson River and in the Maine ice fields. Before Wesley N. Oler was elected president of the company, Charles W. Morse, the convicted banker, was active in its affairs.

RED CLOUD, THE BIG CHIEF, DEAD

Was Leader of the Sioux Tribe For Years.

WAS THE GREATEST OF INDIAN CHIEFS.

During His Thirty Years' War With The Whites He Became Known As The Pierced And Boldest Of Leaders—Was Cornered In 1869 And Placed On Pine Ridge Reservation. Where He Passed The Rest Of His Life.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Red Cloud, the famous old Sioux Indian chief, is dead. This information was received by Superintendent Brennan, of the Pine Ridge Indian Agency, who is in Washington attending the meeting of those interested in the education of the Indian. Red Cloud belonged to the old type of Indian. He was 86 years old and for the past 25 years had lived at the Pine Ridge Agency.

Red Cloud, like so many of the nation's great men, was born in obscurity, and by sheer force of will, bravery and intelligence rose, step by step, to be the chief of the greatest, most warlike and most savage tribe of American Indians. In his 30 years' war with the whites, from 1845 to 1876, Red Cloud became known as the fiercest and boldest of the Sioux leaders, and it was in those years that he gradually worked his way forward until he was recognized as the big chief of all Sioux bands and tribes.

And the old man has been a diplomat, a rare ability also, and in councils and meetings has ruled his people and gained his points in a manner which many white political bosses might well envy. Never a forceful speaker, Red Cloud always employed some first-class orator to represent him in debate, and even on the trips he made to Washington in the interest of the Indians Red Cloud always refrained from making set speeches. But with his counsel he instructed his mouthpiece just what to say and how to handle points under consideration. And woe unto the man who failed him.

Never Broke His Word.

When Red Cloud fought the whites he did so to the best of his ability. Descending like a whirlwind of death on a settlement, his hand left a gory path in its rear. But when he signed his first "peace paper" he buried his tomahawk, and to his credit it can be said that that peace was never broken.

Although at one time lord of all Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and parts of Iowa, Minnesota, Wyoming and Montana, old Red Cloud was penned on the Dakota reservation. Red Cloud was given a small body of land immediately adjoining the agency in order that he might be near to assist the government agents in preserving order. Gradually this little body of land has been sold to the government, until today it contains about 10 acres of land under no cultivation whatever.

Chief Red Cloud first became known as an important personage in Indian affairs in the summer of 1865, at which time he became sub-chief of the Brule Sioux tribe. His tribal territory extended from the North Platte River to the Big Horn Mountains and west to the Black Hills. He was known as a hostile and caused considerable trouble by his forays against American military posts, killing live stock and attacking immigrant trains. He was the comrade of such chiefs as Spotted Tail, Standing Elk, American Horse, Man Afraid of His Horses and Big Rib.

Girl Stenographer Burglar.

Los Angeles, Cal. (Special).—A girl stenographer, who gives the name of Mary Moll, was arrested as a burglar. The detectives said she confessed two robberies, saying she had lost her position and was forced to become a burglar to avoid starvation. The girl said she came here from Buffalo, N. Y., recently and that her home was in Titusville, Pa.

WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

Congressman Moore urged the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to begin the inland waterways project by acquiring and improving the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Surgeon General Torney reports that, though the hookworm disease prevails among Southern recruits, the efficiency of the Army is not much affected thereby.

A number of callers urged upon President Taft the appointment of Judge Lorton as associate justice of the Supreme Court.

President Taft discussed the legislative program with Speaker Cannon and Vice President Sherman.

Former Senator Blackburn resigned as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

President Taft pardoned Frederick R. Green, former cashier of Fredonia, N. Y., National Bank, who is serving a term for making false reports.

A bulletin of the Department of Agriculture shows that the forests of the United States contributed \$90,000,000 to the country's exports during the fiscal year of 1908.

President Taft spoke at the opening session of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress and cautioned the delegates against asking Congress for a bond issue.

The Interstate Commerce Commission issued an order fixing the rate for hauling brick from the Central Traffic Association territory to the Atlantic seaboard.

SURGERY ROBBED OF ITS TERRORS.

Prof. Jannesco Shows Three Painless Operations.

Fifty Surgeons And Physicians Of New York Witness Administration Of Stovaine And Strychnine To Patients Who Undergo Operations While Conscious And Feel No Pain Or Distress—Severe Test For Roumanian's Theories—In A New York Hospital.

New York. (Special).—A little boy, less than 5 years old, lay on the operating table at the hospital of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled. Around the table were 50 physicians and surgeons, among them the best known of their profession. Jannesco, the Roumanian surgeon and apostle of painless surgery, stepped up to the table, smiled reassuringly at the little chap, patted him on the shoulder, and gently turned him on his back. The boy smiled bravely back at the surgeon and the New York medical men leaned forward a trifle, watching intently. Jannesco was giving a demonstration of his theories.

The slim needle of a hypodermic syringe glittered for a moment in the Roumanian's hand. He pressed the point of it into the boy's back, low down on the spinal column. The boy flinched and the medical men looked at each other. Jannesco waited less than two minutes, then bowed to Dr. Virgil P. Gibney, retiring to give Dr. Gibney elbow room.

Dr. Gibney, a celebrated orthopedic specialist, took hold of the boy's right foot and began to use the knife. It was a case of infantile paralysis. The boy's right leg was crippled and useless. It was necessary to make incisions around the Achilles tendon and stretch it. In such cases ether is used customarily, for the operation is so delicate and painful that complete analgesia must be obtained to prevent movement on the part of the patient and to do away with suffering.

While Dr. Gibney's hands moved swiftly and surely, the medical men talked among themselves while watching the boy who lay perfectly conscious, his face covered by a towel. Jannesco spoke rapidly in French, explaining this or that phase of the operation as it was connected with the uses of his anesthetic. Occasionally someone, Dr. Gibney or Mr. Soutzo, Professor Jannesco's associate, spoke to the boy. Once he was asked:

"How do you feel?"

There was perfect stillness in the big operating room. The surgeons waited intently for the boy's answer. It was so quiet that the cries of the new-borns from the street came up roars through the windows.

"Aw right," said the boy, his treble muffled a bit by the towel over his eyes and face.

"Do you feel any pain?"

"It doesn't hurt at all," said the boy. "I feel fine."

Jannesco smiled quietly, triumphantly. The medical men glanced around at each other again. Some of them, as was to be seen easily, were enthusiastic. Others shook their heads as if still in doubt.

After about 25 minutes the operation was completed and the wound banded. The little boy was carried back to his cot. They took the towel off his face. The surgeons looked to see if there were traces of pain there or signs of nausea. There wasn't the slightest indication of suffering or sickness.

AVIATION PRIZES ANNOUNCED.

Los Angeles Will Give \$50,000 In Different Sums To Winners.

Los Angeles, Cal. (Special).—Announcement was made by the committee in charge of the aviation meeting to be held there January 10 to 20 next of the prizes to be given. The grand total of prizes is \$50,000, and among the stakes hung up are two of \$10,000 each.

A grand prize of \$10,000 is offered to the first spherical balloon of any capacity leaving the Los Angeles aviation field and arriving at any point on the Atlantic Coast in one continuous flight.

Another prize of \$5,000 is offered for any spherical balloon breaking the present world's record for distance. Other prizes for spherical balloons are for a continuous flight from Los Angeles to any point east of the Mississippi River and for breaking the record made by Dick Ferris' balloon, the "United States," which on November 23 last flew from Los Angeles over the Sierra Nevada Mountains to a point in Arizona.

A prize of \$10,000 is offered for the first dirigible airship making a flight between Los Angeles and San Francisco. This stake will be open for 30 days following the aviation meet in Los Angeles.

New Italian Cabinet.

Rome (Special).—Baron Sidney Sonnino, the ex-Premier, who was called upon to form a cabinet to replace that of Signor Giolitti, has made a tentative selection. Unless unforeseen difficulties arise, the new cabinet will include Admiral Bettolo, Luigi Luzzatti, ex-Minister of the Treasury; Deputy Martini, Signor Salandra, ex-Minister of Finance; Finocchiaro Aprile, ex-Minister of Justice, and Deputies Wollemborg and De Nava.

Boy Hanged By His Collar.

Spartanburg, S. C. (Special).—With the band of his jacket collar caught in a small hook in the door, 9-year-old W. M. Pendleton was found dead from strangulation in the bathroom of his home. It is supposed that the boy climbed on a chair to reach a towel and fell off, the collar of his jacket catching on the hook. The boy was the son of Rev. W. H. K. Pendleton, who came here from Wytheville, Va., to become rector of the Episcopal Church of the Advent.

A GOOD REPORT FROM ALL THE BANKS

Statements Never Obtained at Same Time Before.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES IN LEAD

National Monetary Commission Completes Compilation Of Figures, Which Are Interesting—Number Of Banks Have More Than Doubled Since 1900—Increase In Resources Of 8 Per Cent.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—With total resources of \$450.19 per capita of population, the banking institutions of the Eastern or Middle Atlantic States lead the country. The New England States come next with \$423.60 per capita; the Pacific States are third with \$347.78; the Middle Western fourth with \$190.64; the Far Western fifth with \$161.35; the Southern sixth with \$71.19, and the island possessions trail off with \$5.22 per capita.

The United States, as a whole, shows banking resources per capita of \$237.24, and with the island possessions included the rate is lowered to \$215.37.

These comparisons form a feature of a remarkable report just issued by the National Monetary Commission, giving the results of an inquiry which not only covers substantially every incorporated bank of any character in the United States, but, for the first time in the history of American banking, presents a tabulation of statements showing the condition of all classes of banks—national, state and savings and loan and trust at a given hour; namely, the close of business on April 28, 1909. The Comptroller of the Currency gets such reports periodically from the national banks, the various state bank commissioners and superintendents get them from the state banks—never before have the facts been taken simultaneously from all the banks of the country.

Massachusetts leads the New England States with total banking resources per capita of \$517.25; in order following come Rhode Island, \$457.12; Connecticut, \$400.48; New Hampshire, \$288.30; Vermont, \$283.14; Maine, \$268.60.

New York Leads East.

New York, with \$676.07, leads the so-called Eastern States, followed in order by Pennsylvania, with \$393.55; District of Columbia, with \$269.96; Maryland, \$233.34; New Jersey, \$232.79; Delaware, \$204.49.

West Virginia heads the Southern list, with a per capita of \$112.66; Louisiana follows, with \$96.61; then in order come Texas, \$90.67; Virginia, \$85.61; Kentucky, \$86.66; Florida, \$86.54; Tennessee, \$71.45; Georgia, \$64.23; South Carolina, \$52.84; North Carolina and Alabama, each \$45.41; Mississippi, \$43.33; Arkansas, \$41.14.

The Middle Western group ranks thus: Illinois, \$240.39; Missouri, \$235.50; Iowa, \$214.78; Ohio, \$203.65; Minnesota, \$160.95; Michigan, \$153.26; Wisconsin, \$129.53; Indiana, \$126.98.

Colorado, with \$250.65, leads the Western state list; Nebraska has \$214.92; Montana, \$207.71; Wyoming, \$207.25; South Dakota, \$182.75; North Dakota, \$153.42; Kansas, \$137.50; New Mexico, \$100.03; Oklahoma, \$94.26.

The Pacific group is led by Nevada, with a per capita of \$512.73; then follow California, with \$486.70; Washington, \$296.23; Oregon, \$225.52; Utah, \$187.76; Idaho, \$178.82; Arizona, \$135.29; Alaska, \$100.00.

Hawaii shows a per capita of \$71.99; Porto Rico of \$11.24; the Philippines of \$2.70.

Resources \$21,100,000,000.

The institutions reporting to the commission include 6,893 national, 11,319 state, 1,793 mutual and stock savings, 1,497 private banks and 1,709 loan and trust companies. The total resources of all of these establishments reach the stupendous total of \$21,100,000,000. A cursory analysis of the resources and liabilities shows loans of \$11,373,000,000; investments in bonds, etc., \$4,614,000,000; due from banks, \$2,562,000,000; cash on hand (including \$809,000,000 in gold coin and certificates), \$1,432,000,000; other resources, \$1,094,000,000; capital, \$1,800,000,000; surplus and profits, \$1,835,000,000; due to banks, \$2,484,000,000; deposits (including government deposits), \$14,106,000,000; other liabilities, \$870,000,000.

Of the deposits \$6,956,000,000 are subject to check; \$4,926,000,000 are savings deposits; \$1,212,000,000 are on time, and \$825,000,000 consist of demand certificates.

Following the special reports from the banks, a supplementary inquiry was made, covering 18,245 institutions, relating to the character of deposits, depositors, interest paid, etc. The total deposits in these banks on or about June 30 were \$13,595,000,000, credited to over 25,000,000 depositors or deposit accounts, ranging from \$1 upward.

Commissioner Blackburn Resigns.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—It was officially announced at the War Department that former Senator J. C. S. Blackburn had resigned as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and that his resignation had been accepted by President Taft, effective December 4.

Took \$3,150; Got Six Years.

Columbus, Ohio (Special).—Grayson H. Osborne, former employe of the Huntington National Bank of Columbus, who confessed to embezzling \$3,000, and Donald C. Abbott, formerly employed by the New First National Bank of Columbus, who confessed a shortage of \$3,150, were indicted by a Federal grand jury. Abbott appeared in court later and pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the Fort Leavenworth penitentiary for six years.

THE CHARGES OF CAPTAIN LOOSE.

Dr. Torp Says Latest Accusations Are Fiction.

Rector Of University Of Copenhagen Willing To Examine Documents Prepared By Loose And Dunkle—Both Men Allege They Helped To Prepare Fake Data, And Navigator Asserts The Explorer Never Reached The Pole—Danes Place No Credence In Report.

Copenhagen (Special).—Dr. Torp, rector of the University of Copenhagen, said that the charges published in the New York Times against Dr. Frederick A. Cook are based on pure fiction. Nevertheless, he added, he would accept the offer to examine the documents prepared by Loose and Dunkle, which the Times has agreed to send to Copenhagen.

Walter Lonsdale, secretary to Dr. Cook, who brought the explorer's records to Copenhagen, also declared that the accusations published in New York and London against Dr. Cook were totally unfounded. He said that the papers delivered to the University of Copenhagen contained the original observations made by Dr. Cook during the expedition without alterations.

Mr. Lonsdale stated further that the explorer's report was founded on these and dictated by Dr. Cook to him, no other person having anything to do with it. Loose and Dunkle, Mr. Lonsdale added, were guests at the Waldorf-Astoria during Dr. Cook's stay there, but the explorer's acquaintance with them was slight.

The committee which will examine Dr. Cook's records is composed of the following: President, Prof. Elis Stromgren, director of the astronomical observatory; Dr. C. F. Paschke, astronomer, attached to the observatory; Gustav Holm, explorer; Prof. A. B. Jensen, president of the school of navigation; Dr. Royer, director of the meteorological office, and Dr. F. A. Engstrom, director of the Lund Observatory.

A summary of the affidavits of persons claiming to have aided Dr. Frederick A. Cook in the preparation of his Polar data, published in London and New York, was read here with amazement. Scientific circles are inclined to be incredulous regarding the charges and some persons like Dr. Carl Barrau, the astronomer, consider them so improbable that their effect will be to strengthen confidence in Dr. Cook.

In an interview, Dr. Barrau said: "Passages in the story telegraphed here give me the impression that the matter is thoroughly trustworthy. Take, for instance, the statement about Capella. Capella neither rises nor sets in the Polar regions, but remains fixed over the horizon. In order to make observations at the North Pole a more extended and more detailed knowledge is necessary than is employed usually by the average ship's captain.

"It will, however, be easy for the university to determine the truth or otherwise of the charges."

SPONGE IN BODY FOUR YEARS

Surgeons Forget To Remove It And Then Couldn't Find It.

Milwaukee (Special).—After suffering four years with a surgeon's sponge sewed up in her body Mrs. John H. Fertig, of this city, is dead.

Four years ago Mrs. Fertig was operated upon for a tumor. The physician forgot to remove a sponge from the wound. Another operation, in an effort to find the sponge failed.

A year later portions of the sponge worked out through Mrs. Fertig's side. A third operation located the sponge, which was found hardened and imbedded in the woman's abdomen. This operation was followed by her death.

TO EXAMINE DR. COOK'S DATA

Danish Scientists Delegated To Receive Documents.

Copenhagen (Special).—Rector Torp, of the University of Copenhagen; Chancellor Salomonsen and Prof. Elis Stromgren have been delegated to receive the North polar records of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, or behalf of the university. These records are being brought here by Dr. Cook's secretary, who arrived at Christiansand.

As soon as the papers are in the possession of the men named, a consistory will be held, at which a committee of examination will be appointed. The president of this committee will be Professor Stromgren and the other members will be made up of scientists and explorers, such as Commodore Hovgaard.

CHURCH IN GROCERY BUSINESS

Hopes To Pay Debt With Profits Of The Store.

Evansville, Ind. (Special).—The congregation of the Twelfth Avenue Baptist Church, in this city, has opened a grocery store and meat market in a building near the church, and the profits of the sales will be used to pay off the church debt, which amounts to about \$4,000. The pastor, Rev. F. G. Burdette, has appealed to the members to patronize the venture.

IN THE WORLD OF FINANCE.

A consignment of \$250,000 gold was engaged for export to Brazil. "Can't increase wages without increasing freight and passenger rates," says President Brown of the New York Central.

Philadelphia as a port shows up handsomely. In November the imports were \$7,883,738 against \$6,021,341 last year, while exports were \$8,685,066, compared with \$7,704,417 in 1908.