

Difficulties of a Scientist

He Narrowly Escapes Hanging

By F. A. MITCHEL

Professor Dibbley was in his room in University hall examining some theses of students on the antiquity of man when a sweep entered and deposited a box. When it was opened it was found to contain a lawbone and a letter.

Professor Dibbley dropped the letter and snatched up the bone.

"Thank heaven, the teeth are preserved!" he remarked as he flashed his eyes on them, and, taking up a microscope, he brought it to bear on every tooth, every protrusion of the bone.

There was a knock at the door—several knocks before the professor heard any of them, so intent was he on his treasure. Finally he bade the knocker enter. Professor Hollister came in.

"Hollister," cried Dibbley excitedly, "what do you suppose Bowers has sent us? The jaw of a prehistoric man. They've struck one of those caves that abound in Europe and have added one jawbone—the first discovered in America—to the world's collection of relics of the men of the old stone age."

"What race?"

"Very like the Neanderthal."

"How do you know?"

"By the teeth. They are all in place."

"Let me see, where do you archaeologic gentlemen place the Neanderthal man?"

"He flourished at least 25,000 years ago; probably further back than that."

"You'll have to go out there and examine the cave yourself. We must report the matter at once."

"There are explicit directions as to the location of the cave," replied Dibbley, taking up another paper which he had not noticed.

Professor Dibbley reported the find and the same evening was on a train speeding westward. So long as he was in a car under the care of the conductor and the porter, with a dining car next forward from which to draw food, the professor was all right. He was so engrossed in bones and stones—the students called him Archie, which they considered an abbreviation of archaeologist—that he was utterly deficient of the common affairs of life. A facetious sophomore asserted that he must be of the canine species himself, he was so addicted to bones.

When Professor Dibbley was put out of the train in the Rocky mountains to shift for himself he was like a child who had not learned to walk. There were a few houses near the station, and before one of them a horse, saddled and bridled, stood without a master.

A rough looking man came along, and the professor asked him if the horse could be hired. The man gave him a glance such as a cat would give a mouse and assured him that it could.

A brief interview followed, at the end of which Dibbley gave the man \$5 and took the horse on which to ride to the cave.

The professor mounted the beast with difficulty and set out on a jog trot, stopping occasionally to hold his directions up against his glasses. He had difficulty in following them, and, meeting a girl of the country mounted on a mule, he appealed to her for information.

An interview ended in her offering to show him the way.

"What y' goin' thar for?" she asked.

"That cave," said the professor, in the beginning remembering that he was talking to ignorance, but soon forgetting it, "contains the bones of a man of great antiquity, at least 25,000 years."

"That beats the old feller in the Bible, don't it?"

"Several races occupied Europe successively," continued the professor, "some of them being hundreds of thousands of years."

"Lord, save us! What kind of lookin' things was they?"

"Something like an ape, small facial angle, heavy protrusions over the eyes. But the latest race of men who lived in the stone age were not so unlike modern civilized men as might be supposed."

"How old was they?"

"They are placed by archaeologists at 10,000 to 15,000 years."

"Geewillikins! Was the women that old too?"

"Of course."

The girl looked sidewise at the professor pityingly. She wondered how a person with an upset brain had been permitted to get off by himself to talk about people thousands of years old.

Presently there was a sound of horse's hoofs galloping behind them. The girl turned and saw a horseman coming like a shot.

He reined in. They heard an ominous click and the words "Hands up!" The professor turned and looked at a ferocious party covering him with an immense revolver.

The girl spurred her horse between the professor and his enemy and made signs to the latter to desist from shooting the former, who didn't know enough to put up his hands when told to do so.

"What is it, Mart?" said the girl.

"What is it? Why, he's tuck my horse."

She appealed to the professor, who explained that he had hired the horse from its owner.

DRY MEASURE UP IN CONGRESS

House Committee Votes to Recommend Prohibition

CAPITAL AGOG OVER ACTION

Immigration Bill Passes Senate by Overwhelming Vote; Measure Contains Restrictive Literacy Test.

Nationwide prohibition took a long stride toward congressional consideration when the house judiciary committee unexpectedly voted to recommend adoption of the resolution to submit a constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture and sale of liquor for beverage purposes in the United States. Even the most enthusiastic champions of the amendment had not expected favorable action so soon from the committee, which at the last session voted to postpone its consideration indefinitely.

Coincident with the committee's action on the amendment, the prohibition issue was brought directly to the attention of the senate when the Shepard bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor in the District of Columbia became the unfinished business to be kept before the senate until disposed of. As an amendment to this bill Senator Underwood has proposed a referendum to the male voters to the district. Senator Kern of Indiana has added a proposal that women also should participate in the referendum.

Seven members of the judiciary committee voted against reporting the prohibition amendment. They were: Gard of Ohio, Dyer and Igoe of Missouri, Graham and Steele of Pennsylvania, Walsh of Massachusetts and Danforth of New York. Representatives Elza Williams of Illinois and Carlin of Virginia, who were opposed to the resolution at the last session, voted this time to recommend its adoption.

Woman suffrage advocates won a partial victory in their long fight to have the Susan B. Anthony federal amendment voted on in congress, when the house judiciary committee reported the measure for consideration without recommendation. A campaign now will be launched to get a special rule to bring the amendment before the house for action, probably some time in January.

Both suffragists and anti-suffragists expressed satisfaction over today's development and are confident of victory on the floor. The vote in favor of reporting the resolution, 11 to 8, does not represent the sentiment of the committee on the issue.

The immigration bill, with the restrictive literacy test for aliens' admission, which caused three presidents to veto such a measure, was passed by the senate, 64 to 7. The bill as amended in the senate now goes to conference. It passed the house last session.

Unexpected opposition was voted down and Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware was elected pro tempore of the senate, succeeding the late James P. Clarke.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

Pittsburgh, Dec. 19.
Butter—Prints, 42¢@43¢; tubs, 41¢@42¢. Eggs—Fresh, 48¢@50¢.

Cattle—Prime heavy, \$10@10.50; good, \$9.50@10; tidy butchers, \$8.50@9.25; fair, \$7.50@8.25; common, \$6@7; heifers, \$5@5.85; common to good fat bulls, \$4.50@7.50; common to good fat cows, \$4@7.50; fresh cows and springers, \$4@8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$8.90@9.25; good mixed, \$8.25@8.75; fair mixed, \$7@8; culls and common, \$4@5.50; heavy ewes, \$5@7.50; spring lambs, \$9@13.75; veal calves, \$13.50@14; heavy and thin calves, \$6@9.

Hogs—Prime heavy, \$10.65@10.75; heavy mixed, \$10.60@10.65; mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$10.45@10.50; light Yorkers, \$9.90@10.15; pigs, \$9.25@9.50; roughs, \$9.50@10; stags, \$8.25@8.50.

Cleveland, Dec. 19.
Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$9@9.25; good to choice butcher steers, \$8@8.75; fair to good butcher steers, \$7.50@7.75; common and light steers, \$6.50@6.50; choice heifers, \$8@8.25; fair to good heifers, \$6.50@7.50; good to choice butcher bulls, \$7@7.50; bologna bulls, \$6@6.25; good to choice cows, \$6.50@7; fair to good cows, \$5@6; common cows, \$4@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice spring lambs, \$13@13.10; fair to good, \$11@12.50; culls and common, \$8@10; good to choice wethers, \$8@8.50; good to choice ewes, \$8@8.25; mixed ewes and wethers, \$8@8.25; culls, \$5@6.

Hogs—Heavies, \$10.25@10.30; mediums, \$10.25@10.30; mixed, \$10.15@10.25; Yorks, \$10@10.05; pigs, \$9; roughs, \$8.10@8.25.

Chicago, Dec. 19.
Hogs—Bulk, \$9.75@10.10; light, \$9.20@10; mixed, \$9.55@10.20; heavy, \$9.55@10.25; roughs, \$9.55@9.80; pigs, \$7.35@9.10.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$7@11.65; western steers, \$7@10.10; stockers and feeders, \$5@8.10; cows and heifers, \$3.85@10; calves, \$8.50@12.

Sheep—Wethers, \$8.85@9.70; lambs, \$11@13.25.

Wheat—Dec., \$1.53¢. Corn—Dec., 98¢c. Oats—Dec., 49¢c.

HIS LEAP TO REAR ADMIRAL HAS CAUSED A RUMPU

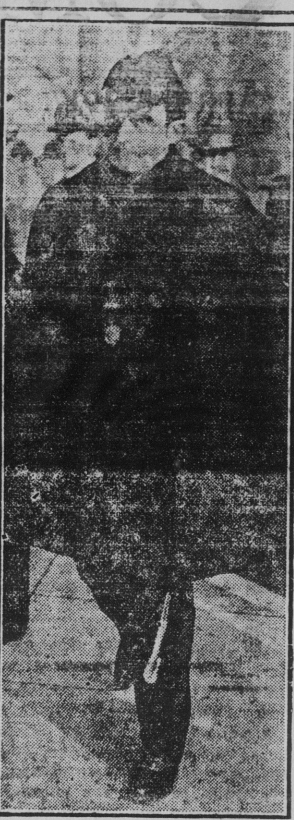


Photo by American Press Association.
DR. CARY T. GRAYSON.

ANTI-AMERICAN RIOTS BREAK OUT IN JUAREZ

General Pershing's Force Evacuates Colonia Dublan In Withdrawal Movement From Northern Mexico.

Anti-American riots broke out in Juarez, Mexico, across the Rio Grande river from El Paso, Tex., Sunday. Mobs stormed street cars on which Americans were riding and drove the Americans from the town.

Pershing on Way Home.
Orders for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico were officially announced by the war department.

THOUSANDS OF SETTLERS FLEEING FROM MEXICO.

Seven thousand American settlers are fleeing in the wake of General Pershing's army, according to reports brought to El Paso, Tex.

Americans and other foreigners who have tried to establish homes in Mexico, believe that Pancho Villa will order the massacre of any Americans found in Mexico as soon as General Pershing's troops are across the United States border. Arrangements are being made along the border to care for the stream of refugees.

with the statement that the northward movement of General Pershing's men began Sunday morning with the evacuation of Colonia Dublan.

As soon as the regulars reach the border a large proportion of the national guardsmen still at the border and possibly all of them will be relieved and sent home for muster out.

Many army officers high in the service believe that the withdrawal of General Pershing will mean early occupation of the territory about Colonia Dublan by Villa and his followers.

BRITAIN BALKS AT U. S. SHELL ORDER

Hadfields Not Allowed to Undertake Work For American Government While War Lasts.

The British government has refused permission to the Hadfields, Limited, to proceed with work on the contract for shells for the American navy "so long as the exigencies of war continue."

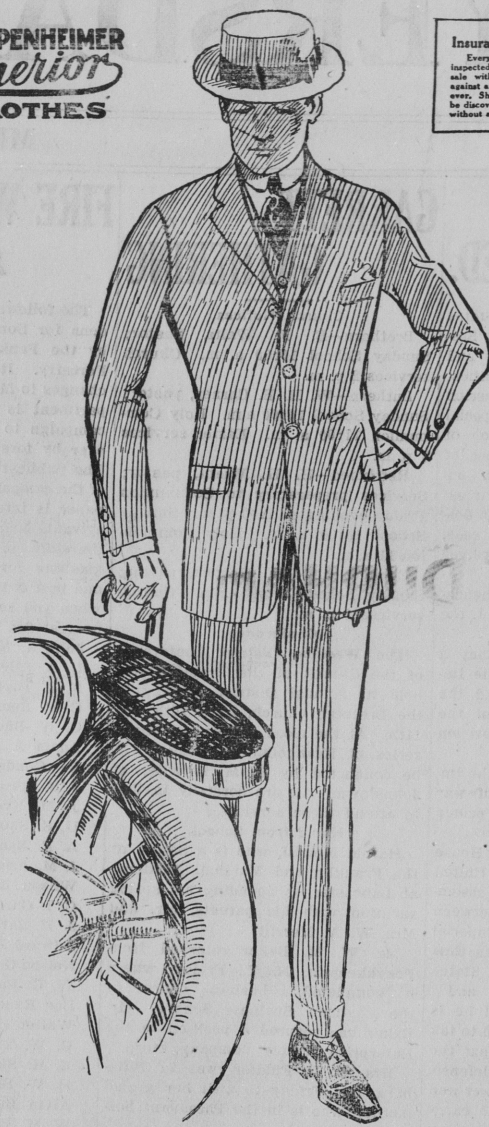
The announcement is made in the form of an official notice by Dr. Christopher Addison, the minister of munitions, in which attention is called to the fact that the entire steel output is under his control.

"I will wait until I get official announcement," he said when asked what alternative presented itself. The secretary pointed out that the department now has available \$1,500,000 for a government projectile factory. Plans are being completed and it has already been determined to locate the factory with the armor plant for which a site is still to be selected.

Blair County Wheat Sold to Allies.
Wheat buyers for the entente allies have been forced to pay \$1.50 to \$1.85 a bushel for all the wheat purchased from Blair county farmers, the highest price there since the Civil war. Some farmers are holding their wheat for \$2.

Escaped Prisoner Wore Stripes.
James Elliott, aged thirty-eight, who escaped from the Allegheny county workhouse, was captured by Policeman John Tate near the Baltimore and Ohio railroad yards at Haverwood. He was wearing a convict's garb.

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ABOUT EXTRAVAGANCE.

Nature Sets an Example, and Many Poor Mortals Follow It.

Extravagance is a relative term usually misapplied. If a man is worth a hundred million it would not be considered extravagant for him to spend a hundred thousand dollars on goldfish if he wanted to. If a family of ten people living on \$1,000 a year should get their pictures taken that would be extravagance.

Extravagance, however, is not exactly buying something you cannot afford. What you cannot afford now you may later, and the very fact that you have bought it may have been the cause of your future prosperity. Extravagance is an exceeding of the speed limit. But who shall say what this is?

One of the chief difficulties in defining extravagance is the general assumption that it is something wicked. Yet extravagance is often necessary. The sun is extravagant—the greatest heat prodigal. So is nature. So is a river. Rain clouds are horrible examples of extravagance. They pour out all their possessions without regard to what they get in return and then fade away. How like some people that is, and what a glorious time they have doing it! Think of spending a million raindrops a minute, knowing it will break you, and not caring!

The chief fault of extravagance, whatever it may be, is not so much in the results it brings about, which may be good or bad, as in the time it wastes. It is immoral because it takes away from our capacity for indulging in the real joys of life.

It isn't the money you spend; it is the time you take to spend it that causes the damage.—Life.

GOOD AND BAD MANNERS.

And the Brand Used in the Privacy of the Home Circle.

There are three sorts of manners—good, bad and the sort that are used in the privacy of the home circle. The last named sort are usually the worst.

Good manners seldom come naturally to any male. This is proved by the fact that they must generally be hammered into small boys with a large, robust cane, the flat of the hand or the rear side of a hairbrush. As the boy grows to manhood he displays his native bad manners by telling his wife what he'd like to say to the tiresome folk who come to call and the people who give parties which he is expected to attend. His early training, however, prevents him from exhibiting his bad manners in public. Occasionally a male child is blessed with good manners from birth, but he usually expires with exceptional thoroughness shortly before or immediately after his fifth birthday.

Men with bad manners are generally very successful in life because their competitors and opponents lose their tempers, thus making it easy for the persons with the bad manners to defeat them. Before a bad mannered person becomes wealthy he is known as a selfish boor. Afterward he is said to be eccentric.

There is grave danger that while a bad mannered person is still in the boor class some strong minded and strong muscled individual may resent his bad manners and spread his features hither and yon over his face with a few brisk and well directed blows of a pair of No. 11 fists. If one cares to run the risk, bad manners are great things on which to gamble.—Kenneth I. Roberts in Life.

HIS SMUGGLING TRICK.

A Mexican Trader's Way of Evading the Customs Inspectors.

There are ways of evading duty down on the Rio Grande impossible to the port of New York. The Mexican found a way. He was a merchant just on the other side of the Mexican border. He had two vases which had caught the fancy of an American customer, but they were dear, and with the duty added—not to be thought of. The customer told the Mexican so. The Mexican fell \$5. But the price was still too dear. The Mexican fell again. But still there was the duty staring the customer in the face. Then suddenly, without explaining how, the Mexican guaranteed that the vases should be delivered free of duty on the other side of the Rio Grande—next morning at breakfast time.

"And," the Mexican add in a characteristic manner, "I will be there to collect."

At breakfast next morning, as the customer was eating leisurely, the Mexican appeared.

"Where are the vases?" the customer inquired.

"In the next room, senior," replied the Mexican, smiling blandly.

"And the duty?"

"There is no duty, senior."

"How in thunder did you manage it?" asked the American, amazed.

"I paid a greaser a dollar, senior. With the vases strapped to his back, he swam the Rio Grande. See, senior—hurrying to bring in a vase from the next room and touching it gently with his fingers—"they are whole, per-fect."

—New York Post.

The price of milk has been reduced by milk dealers in Warren to eight cents a quart.