LESSONS IN FIRE COST QUEST OF SCIENTISTS THE FUTURE OF HUGHES

Federal Experts.

FLIMSY ERECTION BLAMED.

Engineer In Charge of Geological Survey's Structural Material Labora-tories Points to Need of Absolutely Fireproof Buildings-No Other Land Suffers So Greatly.

Federal experts who are making a study of building materials that will best withstand fire and who are therefore taking a keen interest in the fire

teen and the rendering homeless of more than 3,000. The greatest of these fires was at Fort Worth, Tex., result-000,000 and \$4,000,000, and the second

000,000 and \$4,000,000, and the second in importance was at Rochester, N. Y. with a loss of half a million dollars.

"The people of the United States have not yet learned the lesson of the Baltimore and San Francisco fires," said Richard L. Humphrey, engineer in charge of the structural material laboratories of the United States geological survey, "Fort Worth's recent experience, when more than 300 homes were devoured by the flames, is but a laboratories of the Case of the patient were devoured by the flames, is but a repetition of what has happened in the past and what will occur in the fu-ture until American municipalities wake to the situation and enact legiswage to the situation and enact legislation which will absolutely prevent the further construction of filmsy buildings that are not fireproof.

"It seems difficult to make the people believe that in 1907 fires in the

United States cost more than \$1,250,000 for every day in the year, an annual tax of more than \$5 for every man, woman and child in the United States. We are spending \$1,000,000,000 a year on new buildings and construc-tion work, while our fires cost \$500,-000,000. No other nation has such an unenviable record as this. Our fires are costing from six to eight times as much per capita as any country in Europe. By the total cost of fires I refer not only to the actual destruction of property, which amounted to \$215,-000,000, but also to the cost of mainte-nance of fire departments and the nance of the departments and the amount of insurance paid over and above the money returned to reimburse owners of burned buildings. While we are wasting several times as much property per capita as Eualso destroying in these fires five times as many lives as are lost in the other countries. In 1906, according to the United States census, 6,000 persons died of burns and per-haps 10,000 were seriously injured.

"No other country suffers so enormous conflagration losses as does the United States, and it is this class of loss, due to the rapidity with which fires spread, involving whole blocks and cities, that requires attention. In every city and village in the United States there is ever present the possi-bility of large loss of life and property.

federal government is directly interested in this question, because it is the owner of buildings valued at more than half a billion dollars, which are not insured, and is spending more than \$20,000,000 each year for new structures. This building and con-struction work is all intended to be of a permanent nature. It involves interests of such magnitude that the government can afford to take no risks concerning either the methods of construction or the materials to be used It is therefore necessary that its architects and engineers have definite information concerning the fire resisting qualities of the different materials of construction to the end that the government buildings may be properly safeguarded from fire within and with

"Carrying out this idea, the geological survey, through its technologic branch, some time ago completed a series of preliminary fire tests of buildnaterials, which will soon be printed by the government in the form of a bulletin. The building materials were placed in a furnace, where gas were forced by a blast of to the point expected in a conwhich obtain after the firemen begin their work. The conditions under which these tests were made were unsually severe, and as none of the material; passed perfectly it proved a good test for comparative purposes. The tests are not in any way conclu-sive, being the first of an extended series of investigations, but they point out the weaknesses of the different ma-

prison in Pennsylvania, each of whom is an artist. They have all noticed that the paintings in the warden's offict and the rotunda need retouching, and each wants the job—to kill time. An art committee will pick the winner.

Tatlesnake antitoxin which the Rocke-fall results in the world will prove a great safe-guard against loss of human life by rattlesnake bite."—New York Times.

Novel Food For Parisians. Paris of late is suffering from a craze for novel food. Three months ago roast camel meat was the dish. A little later

kangaroo chops became the fashion and now the restaurants of the gourmets offer them zebu hump.

In the Dark. Uncle Joe—Yes, Teddy, it is quite possible that there are people in the

Little Teddy-Well, what becomes of when there isn't any moon?

Startling Deductions Made by Experts Seeking Antidote For Bite of Rattlesnake.

WOULD BE A LIFE SAVER.

Experimenters at Rockefeller Medical Research Institute In New York Expect to Find Specific Antitoxin—Reptiles In Bronx Zoo Supplying Venom For Tests.

A series of experiments which have for their object the discovery of an antitoxin remedy for rattlesnake bite are now being conducted at the Rocklosses as they are reported for the efeller Institute of Medical Research whole of the United States declare in New York city. Already the tests that, in spite of all efforts toward betare well on their way to completion.

re building conditions, the dearest probably the most trying ordeal at Lille, France, it is beneficiated in the exception of the years in which the Baltimore and San Francisco fires occurred.

Francisco fires o

or other kindred maladies. Thus in the case of smallpox nature provides immunation for that specific disease. Acting on this principle, Dr. Hideyo

Noguchi, a Japanese scientist attached to the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, began the experiments with rattlesnake venom which are expected to result in a cure for the bite. Medical men say that more persons die from rattlesnake bite in the United States than from the bite of any other serpent. Especially in the south and west and southwest is this true. Although there are many who champion whisky as an almost sure cure for rattlesnake bite, many medical men are skeptical on that point.

Observation of the effect of the Pasteur institute serum on persons who have been bitten by cobras in India led Dr. Noguchi and his fellow experimenters to believe that by using the venom of a rattlesnake exclusively in the making of a serum the best re-sults could be obtained. It is said that the serum made by the Pasteur insti-tute is obtained by mixing the venom of several different kinds of poisonous asserted

Pasteur institute scientists use some times a goat, but more frequently horse or mule. The animals are i oculated with a small quantity. venom taken from a cobra, viper or other snake and allowed to rest for several days. Then another and slightly larger dose of venom is in-jected. Again a rest, then a still larjected. Again a rest, then a still larger dose until the animal is able to withstand an injection of venom which would kill several men. It would also kill the animal were such a quantity injected at the first stage of the inoculation. But gradually the animal under treatment becomes immune. When a certain stage of immunity to snake bite is reached the samulat taken from the animal. This

serum is taken from the animal. This is sealed in air tight tubes.

The rattlesnake venom which is being used in the Rockefeller institute experiments was extracted from the big rattlers in the Bronx park zoo. Several of the diamond backed rat-tlers from the southwest have been tapped for venom during the last few weeks. The reptile house is a prolific source of reptile venom these days, for there are several dozen rattlers and other deadly poisonous snakes in cap-tivity there. The rattlers which have given up their venom in the interests of science were drained by Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of the reptile

has never had occasion to use it. He has not retained his former strength? If he has not retained it, what portion said the other day that should the experiments of Dr. Noguchi and his coworkers produce the expected result it will be a most reliable be a most reliable be a most reliable between the self or for his announced principal of the product of the self or for his announced principal of the self of the se several years, although he will be a most valuable acquisition to ples? medical science.

"It is a sound principle on which they are working," said Mr. Ditmars.
"It is a law of nature to provide im-

materially lowered by the use of the antitoxin made by the Pasteur institute, for in India the cobras are deadly and numerous. The natives go around with bare legs and fall easy victims to the bite. But in recent years the antitoxin let be be here. Will attain neither end. To gain either he must "play politics". Hughes has not played politics—i. e., he has not created a political machine through his powers of appointment and veto. Therein lies the secret of much of what will prove to be his weakness in the light of the provention of the investigate future.

Why He Was Mad.

Stubb-What's the trouble with the writer's husband? He looks angry enough to chew tacks. Penn—And he is. She dedicated her latest book to him. Stubb—Gracious! I should consider that a compilment. Penn—Not if you knew the title of the book is "Wild Animais I Have Met."-Chi

Rumors.

"Rumor hath a thousand tongues,"

quoted the wise guy.

"Yes, and they are generally all going at once," added the simple mug.— Philadelphia Record

How His Strength With the

People Has Decreased—The Defeat of His Policies by State Leaders.

By FREDERICK R. TOOMBS. By FREDERICK R. TOOMBS.

IEDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Toombs is a member of the New York legislature and has supported the governor in all of his fights except on the Himman-Green direct primary bill. The fact, then, that Mr. Toombs sees a decline in the governor's power is particularly significant. Governor Hughes was the most effective speaker in the Republican party during the last campaign, and his work in New York state and in the west was one of the declding factors of the campaign. During his tours many people became interested in him and in the problems that he was trying to solve.]

principles and his political career. Not every man in high political life is com-pelled to make this choice. In politics use in the case of any poisonous snake
bite—cobra, viper, asp or any other of Those who have been carrying on the experiments to obtain an infallible antidote for rattlesnake bite argue that pature provides a specific remedy for specific cleases and that this should always be used if possible. It is argued that in the case of smallpox the patient ratter recovery is immune to another attack of that malignant disease, but is not immune to measles or other kindred, and the same that compromise with or surrender to the Republican organization of his same than the convenience or of extended the ment and perpetuation of his state governmental policies, and thus sacritice his political future, or whether he will compromise with or surrender to the Republican organization of his

By Forsaking His Principles He Can Satisfy His Political Ambitions-Senate and Presidency Possible.

Hughes is concerned. Whatever he receives at the hands of the Republican party in future he must be in a po-sition to demand. He has lost strength among the voters. He has been subjected to a series of important defeats in the last New York legislature. The psychology of defeat is no uncertain quantity. The public demands a winor. It demands a winner that keeps on winning. Cunning tongues are ever ready to insinuate that the man who is defeated was not sincere in his campaign.

And Hughes had no issue this year

And frighes had no issue this year that gripped the public as did the race track issue. By forcing the anti-racing bills on the statute books he aroused enthusiasm among a large percentage of citizens not only in his state, but power and who could win against heavy odds. His chief issue this year was that the present mode of naming candidates in New York state should be revolutionized. He argued that po litical bosses controlled nominations for office, even though they could not necessarily control elections. He recommended a direct nominations or primary reform bill and had introduced in both houses of the legislature a measure on this subject which was will compromise with or surrender to the Republican organization of his state, and thus guarantee to himself the favor of that organization and a political career of bright promise.

Governor Hughes came out of the



GOVERNOR CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

Taft presidential campaign of last fall with a national reputation as a cam-paign orator. Widely spoken of as the greatest asset of the Republican party in the cast and re-elected by a larger majority than he received two years before, in spite of the prejudice certain of his reform measures had aroused, he entered on his second term of office with probably the greatest measure of popularity he had ever enjoyed. The legislature convened. Gov. ernor Hughes promulgated a long re-form program on the lines he has made familiar. The defeat of this program is well known. Today how do we find him? We know that his party Mr. Ditmars is taking a keen interest in the Rockefeller institute experiments. He has kept on hand a stock of the Pasteur institute snake bite another than the stock of the Pasteur institute snake bite another than the people? If he has not gained strength, ne retained his former strength?

What does the future hold for him

Would Not "Play Politics."

munation for a repetition of certain specific diseases. In trying to obtain an antidote for the bits of a rattle-snake the Rockefeller scientists are only applying a principle of nature.

"The death rate in India has been materially lowered by the use of the materially lowered by the use of the antitoxy made by the Passar lead. As a purely political exposition a governor who fights the state organiza-

year in what might again cy cannot occur again, so far as

> New Style In Creases Frenchmen, who regard King Edward VII. of England as the best dressed man in Europe, have been interested in noticing since his majesty has been in Paris incognite that he wears his trousers crossed down the hide instead of dwn, the Schotzer side instead of down the front.

"Baby Party" in Society.

Miss Mabel Page, a society girl of
Bayonne, N. J., gave a baby party the
other night. Guests appeared in infants' costumes, some acting as nurses. Coffee was served from nursing bot-tles.

the state with the slogan, "Down with the bosses." But the people refused to become aroused. While they had grasped the evils of betting on horse races in a moment the year before, they could not comprehend the full significance of Governor Hughes' ar guments on direct primaries without considerable study. Direct primaries proved an academic issue that re-quired more time for thought, if it were to be understood, than the average citizen could afford.

Importance of Newspaper Attitude. But, still more important, most of the newspapers in the populous centers did not feature the news relating to the direct primary campaign. Thus the chief means Hughes had of reaching the great mass of the public lost muc of the usefulness it once had. In fact, dozens of newspapers openly condemn-ed his direct primary bill, while others went further and condemned the very principle of direct nominations itself

and the New York Sun had previously been of vast aid to the governor. Th circulate among large numbers of in dependent voters in the city and state. Their clientele is what should be termed high class. But during th last few months these two papers torially have turned flatly against the governor on his biggest issues. Conse quently they weakened his support hundreds of Hughes vot Men of prominence outside political fields also attacked the direct nominations bill. Among these men were President Jacob Gould Schurman Cornell university and President Nich olas Murray Butler of Columbia uniersity. Ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York city, himself a leading supporter of the governor's direct nominations bill, stated in Albany before a joint session of the senate and assembly judiciary committees: "I do not be-lieve this bill should be enacted this tear, as it would prevent fusion in the

"What started the riot at the per formance of 'Hamlet' last night?" "Why, Hamlet held the skull and said: 'Alas, poor Yorick! You a the only deadhead in the house.

The Missing Part.

Mrs. Boardem-How do you find the chicken soup, Mr. Boarder? Mr. Boarder-I have no difficulty in finding the soup, madam, but I am inclined think the chicken will prove an alibi.

Talk not of a good life, but let thy good life talk .- Schiller

New York city mayoralty campaign. Put it into effect next year."

Those were some of the influences that affected public opinion regarding the direct primary bill, and the combined influences were sufficient to give many a senator and assemblyman a reason for voting against the measure that would be acceptable to meet of that would be acceptable to most of his constituents.

Corporation Influence.

Corporation Influence,

The attitude of many of the newspapers in opposing Hughes' measures in New York state, particularly in New York city, has been caused by corporation influences. He has regulated the operations of public service and allled corporations in a manner not to their liking. The public service commission has been a spear between the ribs of various street railway and railribs of various street railway and railribs of various street railway and rail-road companies, etc. One New York city street railway company claims that it has had to file 2,000 reports with the commission since the board has been in existence. The Hughes in-surance reform and banking reform measures have antagonized these in-terests and their powerful allies, such as fire insurance companies are. He as fire insurance companies, etc. He has further attacked telephone and telegraph companies. All these inter-ests have influence with political par-ties, and so with the legislature.

Through the aggressive Hughes policy regarding the interests of the classes named the governor has aroused antagonism that will prove too strong for him to successfully combat. for he has no machine, and his strength with the voters is decreasing through lack of a new appeal of the necessary impressive qualities.

A Fatal Compromise.

A Fatal Compromise.

Probably the failure of his direct nominations campaign was inevitable when he decided to make his bill a compromise. It did not provide for simon pure direct primaries. It gave a preference to political organizations, unlike the Wisconsin and other plans. Resultant was the disapproval of various civic bodies that, however, supported the bill perfunctorily as at least a step in the right direction. The Republican and Democratic organizations publican and Democratic organizations joined in a common cause to defeat the direct primary bill, and when this was accomplished this bipartisan combination was maintained until several important measures affecting corpo-rate interests were either defeated or emasculated by the devious process of amendment.

amendment.

The great trouble with the governor's campaign for direct primaries, which has vitally affected his career, was that he offered the compromise himself instead of forcing his opponents to do so.

Men who have voted for every re-

form measure the governor ever promulgated went on record against him on his direct primary bill; also last year the Hughes telephone and telegraph control bill received over thirty votes in the assembly. This year it got but four votes when first voted on and five the second time.

Real Rulers of State and Country. The business interests of this country control this country. The business men of the various states control the various states. The business men control political parties. When the governor of a state so conducts himself in office as to antagonize powerful busi-ness interests and to fill them with distrust of his policies he faces a fin-

ish fight for his political existence.

The stringent nature of certain of the Hughes reforms have caused some of the important business interests to of the important business interests to attempt to go to the other extreme and wipe out all state control over their affairs. An interesting indica-tion of this tendency was revealed be-fore the judiciary committee of the New York state senate a week before the legislature adjourned.

Joseph H. Choate, former ambassa-dor to England appeared for the Bran-

dor to England, appeared for the Ryan street railway interests in opposition to the Davis bills extending the power of the public service commission condemned the measures unmercifully Finally Senator George A. Davis of Lancaster, the committee chairman, interrupted Mr. Choate, asking:

"Mr. Choate, is it possible that you can find nothing good at all in these

bills?"
"Yes," quickly retorted Mr. Choate.
"I haven't been looking for anything good in them."
The political future of Governor.
Hugher will be determined during the

Hughes will be determined during the

His party organization is willing to stand by him, to renominate him if he the lead of his organization instead of trying to lead the organization. In the words of a prominent member of the legislature spoken to the writer a few days ago, "If Charley becomes docile

days ago, "If Charley becomes docile he will go higher, for even his bitter-est enemies recognize his ability." Will Charley become docile? The only answer will be his legisla-tive program next winter, a year lead-ing to another state convention, a year of peculiar political significance there-fore. Various of the governor's inner. Various of the governor's important issues of this year have been smothered by the recent creation of legislative investigating commissions which are to report to the next legis tigate direct nominations and the ques-tion as to whether the jurisdiction of the public service commission shall be extended over telephone and telegraph companies, and they will also investi-gate the matter of a new charter for the city of Greater New York.

If these commissions make reports adverse to the governor's views, will he resign himself to the inevitable, or will be have bills introduced to com-bat the organization leaders and to carry out his own recommendations? In other words, will be start another

Surgical skill has given to eight-year-old Carl Treworgy of Denver a new nose, taken from the cartilage of one of his ribs. About a year ago he was run down by an automobile and was run down by an automobile and one of the wheels passed over his face, fracturing the nasal bone and practi-cally destroying the organ. Dr. Lyman, a Denver surgeon, removed a nose shaped piece of cartilage about two inches long from the boy's sid and drew skin from either side of the face over it. This was penetrated by tubes connecting with the original nosfight in which he cannot win owing to the intrenched power of his opposition:
Suppose the next legislature extends
the time in which these commissions shall report, so that an excuse for no

taking action on the questions involved will be forthcoming? And there is also the report of the governor's Wall street investigating committee to be street inves

As to Senate and Presidency.

Should the governor remain content with the attitude of the legislative leaders next whiter on those important questions and drop his direct primary issue he need have no fear for his content of the co his political future. He will be "taken care of" and can certainly go to the United States senate when Depew's term expires in 1911 unless Theodore term expires in 1911 unless Theodore Roosevelt returns alive from the African jungles and desires that office. The governor can thus also gain the favor of Henry W. Taft, brother of President Taft, who represents the president Taft, who represents the president In many important political matters in New York state and whose actual influence politically in New York is not realized by the general public. The presidential nomination seven years hence, after Taft is renominated, can be within the reach of the governor if he becomes "docile." At that time he will be in his prime, fifty-four years old.

And let it not be overlooked that Hughes is ambitious—politically ambitious. He wants to perpetuate his ideals in the constitutional fabric of his state and his country. He says and belleves that "we are a government of laws and not of men." A man of tremendous constructive ability, of great mental activity and of keen perceptive qualities, he has not subscribed to the political organization doctrine that we are a government of men and not of laws. He may or may not be a man without a party, "because he has more subscribed to the political organization doctrine that we are a government of men and not of laws. He may or may not be a man without a party, "because he has man without a party, "be Roosevelt returns alive from the Afri-

reer of political advancement at the expense of his political principles?

He probably answered this question in advance when at the legislative correspondents' dinner at Albany in April he said, "True, I am a dreamer, but I am no quitter."

If Governor, Hugher further devices

If Governor Hughes further demonstrates that he is no quitter regarding his announced state policies, if Charley does not become "doclle," the organiza tion of his party will defeat him in the tion of his party will dereat him in the legislature, in convention and in caucus. It has the power to do so. It dares to do so. "The people forget," says a noted lobbyist. The forgetfulness of the people is the safeguard of the politician. the politician.

Sixty Kinds of Bananas.

To most persons in the temperate zones a banana is a banana. But the truth is that there are over sixty known varieties of the fruit, with a great or greater variation in character as in the different kinds of app as in the different kinds of apples Hawaii is said to have something over forty distinct varieties of the fruit most of which have been introduced by the whites. by the whites. Some of these are only when cooked in various ways There is scarcely a city house lot or country "kuleana" or homestead which does not have a clump or two of ba-nanas, which grow with practically no care, new plants or suckers shooting up to replace the ones which have fruited and been removed.—Los Augeles Times.

The Bee's Market Backet.

Every bee carries his market basket around his hind legs. Any one exam hing the body of the bee through a microscope will observe that on the hind legs of the creature there is a fringe of stiff hairs on the surface, the hairs approaching each other at the tips, so as to form a sort of cage. This is the bee's basket, and into it after e successful journey he will cram enough pollen to last him for two or

Sleight of Hand. Hyker — I attended a successful sleight of hand performance last night Pyker—So? Hyker—Yes. I lent a con-

nrer a counterfeit dollar, and he gave ine back a good one.-Exchange.

To Mark Historic Spot. To Mark Historic Spot.

Plans are being made for placing in position the tablet which was recently received at Fort McHenry, Maryland, and which is to mark the spot upon which the flagpole stood from whose top the national colors floated on the night of Sept. 13, 1814, inspiring Francis Scott Key's "Star Spangled Banner." The tablet was cast at the instance of the government and is of bronze, from the design of Francis B. Wheaton, advisory architect of the quartermaster general's department.

The National Ensign which in-spired Francis Scott Key to write THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Rescuing a Camel.

The camel has been called the "ship of the desert." Like the ship, he may e capsized, and in that predicament he is helpiess. His manner of lying down to rest is to fold his legs beneath his body. If he happens to roll upon his side he cannot recover his feet again. This infirmity of the animal is mentioned by the Count de Lesdain in the account of his journ "From Pekin to Sikkim:

"The caravan was made up of cames. I had brought some new one and had no idea of taking any other animals into a country largely composed of loose sand. An amusing in cident marked the beginning of ou march. One camel, awkward as they all are, managed to tumble into a ditch of thick mud between the road and a wheatfield. When once faller a camel can only get up again if it

can arrange its feet conveniently der it and if the ground is nearly "In this case it was not so. The mal lay with all four feet in the air perfectly resigned and incapable of a single movement to help itself. To draw it out took more than half an hour and required the united efforts of many men with cords passed under the camel's back."

CHILD SOUL ITS STUDY

Juvenile Psychopathic Instituto Organized In Chicago.

DELINQUENTS THE SUBJECTS.

Purpose Is to Check Youthful Criminality Due to Heredity and Environ-ment—Mental Condition of Children Will Be Investigated, as Well as Their Ancestry.

The study of the souls of childrenthat is one of the purposes of the Juvenile Psychopathic institute, organ-

the political organization doctrine that we are a government of men and not of laws. He may or may not be a man without a party, "because he has everything but the delegates." But the fact remains that he can attach to him self a strong party organization by shaping his course to the political winds next year.

Will Governor Hughes choose a can work for at least five years.

Miss Addams said recently that she makes the political work for at least five years.

Miss Addams said recently that she believed much valuable information concerning juvenile criminology and criminals would be obtained and that the results probably would lead to important changes in the methods of handling youthful offenders.

Dr. William Healy, who is a specials, it on partypes discusses have been supported by the property of the

Dr. William Healy, who is a special-ist on nervous diseases, has been en-gaged to make the psychopathic inves-tigation. He will have at least one assistant, who will make special inves-tigations of the social and family con-ditions of the children under observa-tion. The salaries of Dr. Healy and, his assistant have been guaranteed for five years.

The work will be in charge of at The work will be in charge of Miss. board of directors, composed of Misse Lathrop and Mr. Burns, representing the school of civies and philanthropys Dr. Frank Churchill and Mrs. George Dean of the Children's Hospital society and Miss Addams and Mrs. Dum-

mer of the juvenile court committee.
"The organization of the Psychopathic institute is the result of the work of the Juvenile Court society dren brought before the juvenile court who are no doubt subnormal. The Children's Hospital society has been holding clinics in the court, examining children for physical defects. Now we propose to go still further and study the youthful criminals from spantal and revolves the form.

mental and psychopathic standpoints.
"We intend to examine into the child's mental condition, investigate. his environment and the record of his family, thus seeking the causes which brought about his criminal actions, There is no doubt that a great deal of youthful criminality is caused by nervous diseases, subnormality and mental aberration, brought about through heredity or home environ-

will extend over a period of at least five years, we hope to get at the root-of the exact causes that make children go wrong. Sufficient funds to carry on this work thoroughly already

have been obtained.
"Our method of operation? When a youthful criminal is brought before, the juvenile court he will be examined, by Dr. Healy. The doctor's assistant will follow up this examination by finding out under what conditions this child lives and learn if possible the complete mental and physical history of his ancestors.

of his ancestors.

"We then will be in a position to know exactly the status of the child's case and how to deal with it. In many cases medical science no doubt will be able to correct or overcome at least part of the mental weakness of subnormality which has led the child into criminal paths. The research work also may result in some impor tant changes in the methods ing with juvenile offenders."—Record-Herald.

Caller—Sir, I am collecting for the poets' hospital. Will you contribute anything? Editor—With pleasure. Call tonight with the ambulance, and I will have some poets ready.-Judge.

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