

## BACON RIDDLE IN WYE RIVER BED?

**Detroit Doctor Digs For Conclusive Shakespearean Proof.**

**FINDS CLEW IN FIRST FOLIO.**

"Seek, Sir, For a True Angle at Chepstow," is the Anagram He Finds Opposite Poet's Portrait—Duke of Beaufort Interested, and Early Discoveries Are Encouraging.

General attention has once more been called to the ever green Bacon-Shakespeare controversy by the news that Dr. Orville Owen of Detroit has begun extensive digging in the bed of the river Wye, at Chepstow, England.

Dr. Owen is not digging for treasures. Besides himself and the Duke of Beaufort, whom he has succeeded in interesting in his search, no one knows exactly the nature of his mysterious quest.

### Seeks Bacon Proofs.

The doctor has declared, however, that he hopes to discover nothing less than indisputable proofs that Francis Bacon is the real author of the Shakespearean works.

It is asserted by some Baconians that Francis Bacon was the son of Queen Elizabeth and rightful heir to the throne and that he published works which he dared not publish under his own name, hiding them by the means of cipher in his plays, which were issued under the name of Shakespeare.

It is this cipher which Dr. Owen journeyed from Detroit to England to find. He has been laying his plans for over a year and has now succeeded in obtaining leave to make extensive excavations in the mud of the Wye, the property of the Duke of Beaufort.

### Discoveries Enhance Interest.

The work can be accomplished only at low tide, and the strenuous efforts of a dozen diggers have already produced results which the American doctor considers justify his search. A few logs of oak and a piece of cement have been raised from one of the numerous holes dug in the river bed.

One clew was given him by a line in the first folio edition (1623) of Shakespeare opposite his portrait. "It was for gentle Shakespeare cut," which can be transformed into "Seek, sir, for a true angle at Chepstow."

According to a London correspondent, Dr. Owen showed him the source of his information, which enabled him to locate the precise spot of the hidden manuscripts. It is contained in a long scroll thirty-five feet in length and a yard wide, which at first glance appears nothing more than an agglomeration of printed letters and utterly meaningless.

### As Explorer Reads It.

If, however, the words be picked out in elliptical formation they form a group of sentences, such as "I filled up the shallow water with mud and beams," "I cut down all trees and turned the course of the river" and "Make a triangle of 123 feet due north and 33 paces," which become plainly visible.

After a private conversation with engineers Dr. Owen, Dr. Prescott and a representative of the Duke of Beaufort decided to begin work on a much larger scale. A large cofferdam will be constructed, which will embrace the entire area covered by "the true angle."

### MR. TAFT'S RED, RED TIE.

Even More Gorgeous Than Champ Clark's—It Starts a Fad.

The president may not be conscious of it, but he has made red neckties popular. Recently Mr. Taft blossomed out in a crimson tie of the gayest hue. He exhibited a great deal of it across his ample bosom, and no visitor to the inner office of the White House escaped the fine impression he made.

Now they are all talking red neckwear at the White House. The attaches, the newspaper men and the official callers are preparing to fall in line. The haberdashers felt the effect.

It was generally thought in official circles that Champ Clark, speaker to be, had a monopoly on red ties. He had been famous for years for the brilliancy of his collection, and he had been jealous of his unique distinction. But the Missourian has been outdone.

### CONCRETE HOUSES NOT NEW.

Expedition Finds Some Made of Poured Cement 2,000 Years Ago.

A series of cities has been uncovered by the Harvard exploration expedition in Guatemala showing the remarkably advanced state of the vanished Maya civilization. Terraced pyramids were houses of worship, and some of these indicate that they were "poured" concrete, antedating Edison's plan some twenty centuries.

Several cities had been discovered previously, and the Harvard men found four more, with new facts as to the grade of civilization reached by the extinct race of men.

### England's First Skyscraper.

"England's first skyscraper" is the name that has been applied to an insurance company's building that is being erected at Liverpool that is to be 350 feet high.

## Head of University of Minnesota Had Chicago University Training



DR. GEORGE EDGAR VINCENT, the new president of the University of Minnesota, has had nearly twenty years' experience in the University of Chicago, where he began as a fellow of sociology in 1892 and rose by successive steps until he was dean of the faculties of arts, literature and science when called to the head of the institution at Minneapolis. President Vincent was born March 21 1864. He is the son of Bishop Vincent, for many years a commanding figure in the Methodist Episcopal church. The son was graduated at Yale in 1885 and for two years did newspaper work, after which he spent a year in foreign travel. Then he became editor of the Chautauqua Press, his father having been the founder of the Chautauqua institution. During most of the time he has been with the Chicago university Dr. Vincent has been connected with the Chautauqua institution, a part of the time as principal of instruction and in recent years as president. Dr. Vincent has a wide field in his new position, as the University of Minnesota is the richest of state universities. The legislature in the early days set aside large tracts of land for the school, and this land has been found to be rich in iron ore. Within fifty years the university will have a fund of \$250,000,000.

### KRUPP'S GREAT FACTORY.

The Largest Single Industrial Plant in the World.

A recent census of the great Krupp works of Germany proves conclusively that it is the largest single industrial plant in the world, employing 68,726 workers. The number includes officials, clerks, skilled workmen and laborers. These workers, with their families, would make a fairly respectable city even in these times of large cities. On the basis of three persons to each worker the total would be more than 200,000, not to count the grocers, butchers, dry goods and clothing merchants and other business men who would be supported by the Krupp toilers and their families in addition. The total number directly dependent upon the Krupp works is in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million persons—a city as large as St. Paul.

Of the workers, 37,701 are employed in the steel foundry and gun testing grounds. Coal and coke amounting to 2,401,406 tons were consumed in the year from July 1, 1900, to July 1, 1910. The steam engines number 569, developing 89,430 horsepower. In addition to having its own plant for the production of electricity, the firm possesses its own gas producing plant, which turned out 18,487,300 cubic meters (nearly 60,000,000 cubic feet) of gas. One of the important features of the works is the railway system, consisting of eighty-seven miles of track, fifty-three locomotives and 2,396 cars or "wagons."—Chicago Tribune.

### Language Question in Belgium.

The language question in Belgium has been settled in favor of French so far as Brussels is concerned. The Belgian parliament decided some time ago that the choice between instruction in French or in Flemish in the public schools of the capital should be left to the pupils' parents. A canvass of three of the largest schools resulted in an overwhelming vote for the French language. Of the parents of pupils in the first school 261 out of a total of 264 selected French, in the second 339 out of 340 made the same choice, while in the case of the third school, situated in an overwhelmingly Flemish quarter, 456 parents out of 470 decided for the same language, the total being therefore: French, 1,074; Flemish, 18.—London Globe.

### Men's Clothes.

Since 1825 the clothing of men has grown simpler and simpler, and if the course of evolution has taken away from the picturesqueness of the crowd it has added to the dignity of the man.—Men's Wear.

### Unreasonable.

"I say, old man, you've never returned that umbrella I lent you last week."  
"Hang it all, old man, be reasonable. It's been raining ever since."—London Punch

## Woman's World

Wives of Persian and Brazilian Ministers Interesting Women.



© 1911, by American Press Association. MME. ALI KHAN AND MME. R. DE LIMA E SILVA.

Mme. Ali Khan, wife of the Persian charge d'affaires in Washington, is a picturesque woman and, though a Bostoness, has adopted the customs of her husband's country even in raiment. Her robes are the ceremonial flowing garments of Iran and are symbolic of her rank. She recently has received the highest decoration the shah bestows on an alien. With that bit of gold and the broad sash on which it is fitted was sent a complete wardrobe even to the gold embroidered slippers which are esteemed as necessary to this ceremonial costume as the slippers and gloves of a Roman Catholic or Greek archbishop. Mme. Ali Khan has learned Persian since her marriage ten years ago and frequently gives lectures in the ancient tongue of the fire worshippers.

The wife of Senor R. de Lima e Silva, the Brazilian minister, has been a popular figure in Washington for some time, her husband having been the counselor and charge d'affaires before he was elevated to his present position. Naturally she is a good deal of a diplomat herself, and her tact and graciousness have done much to aid her husband's advancement.

### Concerning Women.

Leather portieres are among the beautiful things which Mrs. John Hay has added to her historic home in Lafayette square, in Washington. These curtains resemble those in many cathedrals in Europe, but they are illuminated and give an air of privacy to the home. They hang between the second drawing room and the sitting room where Secretary Hay received his intimates.

Mrs. Flora Ames of London, wife of a former attaché of the British embassy at Washington, is in America on a visit and will deliver several lectures on the subject of divorce. She says America is too lax and England too severe in its divorce laws. She suggests as remedies a public registration of names at least three weeks before marriage, communication with parents if either party seems too young, that a man should have sufficient means to support a wife properly and a more strict desertion law.

The wife of the French ambassador, M. Jusseland, is one of the most affable and successful hostesses in the diplomatic corps in Washington. Her maiden name was Elise Richards, and she is the daughter of a Boston banker. She believes, she says, in wearing harmonies rather than contrasts, and her toilets match in hue from the tip of her toque to her boots. This winter she wore a costume in golden brown which was one of the richest seen in Washington. It was a walking dress of velvet, trimmed with a lighter shade of silk embroidery. Her hat was of the same material as the gown, with a bird of paradise on the right side. Her furs of sable were the identical shade as the velvet, and her boots of suede had velvet uppers.

### Thinks Our Spirits Go to Mars.

Lillian Whiting, one of the foremost women writers and thinkers in Boston, believes that after death we go to another planet, where we enjoy life almost the same as on this earth—eating, walking and seeing. She says the spirit leaves the body and travels through ether, but there is something material after all. "Great thinkers," she argues, "have pointed out that the physical body is merely the outer covering of the spiritual body. If that be true our form will be the same in heaven. We will have ears, eyes, hands and feet—all that the body has now. Why should we not walk and talk and work and pursue our aims there as we do here? I think we shall eat. The spiritual body will need food just as the physical body needs it, although, of course, it will be of a different kind." She thinks that perhaps the spirit goes to Mars or to some other planet after leaving here. For that reason she is eager to communicate with that planet.

## SKELETON OF MAN 170,000 YEARS OLD IS DISCOVERED

Most Ancient on Record, English Scientist Declares.

The skeleton of a man recently found in the Thames bed at Galley Hill, near Northfleet, is declared by Professor Arthur Keith of London to be 170,000 years old.

Delivering a lecture before the Royal college surgeons on the antiquity of man, Keith said he arrived at his estimate of age by the work done by the Thames since the time when the level of the river was 90 to 100 feet higher than today. Measured at the lowest estimate the Thames bed had been lowered and raised at least 170 feet since the upper terrace of gravel was laid down in the postglacial times.

"Seeing how little the level and aspect of the valley has been altered since the Roman period and that there is no reason to presume the changes in the level or climate occurred at a faster rate in past times than in the present, one may safely allow," said Professor Keith, "100 years for every foot which the river has worn away or laid down. On this basis of computation the antiquity of the Galley Hill remains may be estimated at 170,000 years."

Consideration of parts of this skeleton shows how old the modern type of man is. The Galley Hill man, although differing in several features, is essentially modern in type and is the only representative known of the thousands of generations of Englishmen which span the vast period of human life in that country from the glacial to the neolithic times.

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