DR. M'GEE WAS NOTED GEOLOGIST

Bequeathed His Body For Dissection and Brain to Science.

A SELF EDUCATED SCIENTIST

Explored Tiburon Island In 1893—Was Author of Many Important Works Defined Love as a Real "Disorder of the Mind."

Dr. W J McGee, geologist, anthrologist, hydrologist, author, secretary o the inland waterways commission nd expert in the agricultural depart-nent, who died in Washington recent-y, was born on a farm in Dubuque ounty, Ia., fifty-nine years ago.

Dr. McGee attended country schools n Iowa for a short time, but his edu-ation was chiefly acquired by private tudy, which he commenced while en-aged in farm work, when he was be-ween ten and twenty years old. His elf education and practical work had nade him one of the foremost men in eology and kindred sciences. While ontinuing his country life he studied atin, higher mathematics, astronomy, aw and surveying, appeared as at-orney in courts and worked at land urveying in 1874-76. He invented nd patented a number of agricultural nstruments, working at forge and ench from 1877 to 1881. He made a tudy of geology and archaeology, and rom 1877 to 1881 he made a geolog-al and topographical survey of north-astern Iowa, the most extensive ever xecuted in America up to that time ithout national or state aid, covering ,000 square miles.

After examining and reporting upon he building stones of Iowa for the enth census Dr. McGee in 1883 became eologist in the United States geolog-al survey and was engaged seven ears in surveying and mapping 300,-00 square miles in the southeastern ection of the United States and com-led geological maps of New York and he United States. In 1893 he was ap-ointed ethnologist in charge of the ureau of American ethnology, during hich he explored Tiburon island, gulf California, where he made a study a savage tribe never before record-. He also investigated the Charles-n earthquake. In 1903 he resigned om the bureau to become chief of e department of anthropology in the ouisiana Purchase exposition at St. ouis.

Held Government Positions.

When the inland waterways commis-on was created in 1907 Dr. McGee as appointed a member by President oosevelt, and at the same time he as appointed soil expert in the de-artment of agriculture. He was later ade secretary of the commission and ld that position to the time of his eath. He was one of the most effec-e advocates and promoters of or-nized effort among scientific men. e was president of the American An-ropological association, vice presi-nt of the National Geographic soci-, vice president of the Archaeologi-l Institute of America, one of the itors of the National Geographic agazine and member of many other cieties and one of the founders of the ological Society of America and the lumbia Historical society. He was e author of many important works.

Dr. McGee defined love as a real "dis-der of the mind. Nobody is proof ainst an attack of it. To speak of as a disarrangement of the facul-s," he wrote, "is by no means to de-ribe it in terms too strong." Dr. Mc-e never had a given name other than e initials "W J" by which he signed s name and also insisted that he be dressed by those initials without rlods after them. He was married 1888 to Anita Newcomb, a noted ysician, daughter of the late Pro-ssor Simon Newcomb of the Uni-rsity of California.

Dr. McGee left a will bequeathing his dy and brain for anatomical and entific study to Dr. Edward Anthony itzka, the famous Philadelphia anat-ist and neurologist.

Disposition of Body and Brain.

Arrangements for the disposition of body and brain of Dr. McGee in the erest of science were made during last three months of his life. rough Colonel Henry C. Rizer, chief rk of the United States geological vey, letters were exchanged for Dr. Gee with Dr. Spitzka arranging for bequest of Dr. McGee's body and ain to the specialist, also for the be-est to him of the brain of the late . J. W. Powell, former director of geological survey, which had been Dr. McGee's custody since Dr. Pow-s death. Dr. Powell was America's atest geologist at the time of his ath.

The will made by Dr. McGee in June clares:

"Pursuant to an intention fixed in early nhood on learning that a certain state vided by law that medical graduates uld have had dissecting room experi-e and yet made no provision for requi-subjects. Conformably with the shock-economic waste represented by the es of the dead in the long settled por-ns of the country, and in accordance h my custom of devoting my efforts l myself to the public good I give and queath my body for purposes of dissec-n to any medical college selected by executor except that my brain go, h that of the late J. W. Powell, now in custody, to Dr. E. A. Spitzka of Jef-son Medical college, Philadelphia, for dy and preservation at his discretion.

ROOSTER WHIPS A 47 POUND BULLDOG.

Black Minorca Wins In a Fast and Furious Battle.

Spike, a forty-seven pound English bulldog, the property of Miss Edith Decker, prima donna, living at Oceanside, N. Y., was vanquished recently by a Minorca rooster named Schmuke. Spike has been lording it over all of the roosters and their companions of the opposite sex ever since he was added to Miss Decker's family of pets several years ago.

Schmuke met and defeated several of the other gentlemen of the barnyard, and when he was finally accepted as the king of the hennery he started forth to inspect other fields with the ladies of his court following. All went well until the cortege invaded the vegetable garden, which had been under the guardianship of Spike, who had been taught to shoo off the fowl when they invaded that precinct. The bulldog made his usual rush for the birds, and all scattered except Schmuke, who flew at the dog with spur and beak. Spike fell back with a yelp and then rushed to chew up his opponent. At each rush Schmuke leaped high and jabbed Spike in the ears with his spurs.

The combat lasted almost fifteen minutes, despite the combined efforts of Miss Decker and Raymond Peck to put an end to the fray, and was only finished finally when Schmuke managed to drive a spur through the pulpy nose of the bulldog, who shook himself loose with a howl of defeat and raced for the house ki-yi-ing, leaving the rooster minus a few mouthfuls of feathers, but triumphant on the field of battle.

After Spike had been beaten Miss Decker and the other members of the household had to spend the greater portion of the afternoon standing guard over the vegetable patch, which the fowls seemed to regard as one of their spoils after the old master had been put to flight.

BULL MOOSE EASY TO RIDE.

W. S. Carpenter Says So, Proving It by Photographs.

Riding a wild bull moose is a sport just discovered by Warwick Stevens Carpenter, a magazine writer, who has just returned to the United States after "roughing it" for several months in the Canadian woods, and he thinks the new sport is particularly appropriate just now. Mr. Carpenter has several photographs showing how a wild moose can be ridden with little or no danger by a person who knows how to swim.

"With a guide," said Mr. Carpenter, "I was crossing Sturgeon lake, which is on the Minnesota border line. A big bull moose was swimming ahead of us, and the guide paddled the canoe alongside the animal. Suddenly he handed me the paddle, and I was surprised to see him step out of the canoe on to the moose's back. Deftly grabbing the antlers, he straddled the animal's back and before I knew it was fast pulling away from the canoe.

"The moose at first merely swam faster; then it tried to shake off its rider by diving, but was unsuccessful. Finally the guide swam back to the canoe, and the moose reached the shore and disappeared in the woods."

GEOGRAPHY TO END WARS.

Commissioner Claxton Urges It Be Thoroughly Taught.

If geography were properly taught there would never be another war between nations, standing armies could be done away with and the day of worldwide peace would be at hand. This is the opinion of P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education.

The real purpose of teaching geography, according to Dr. Claxton, is to do away with provincialism and the feeling of superiority that goes with ignorance and to inform members of one race and nation concerning the characteristics of others, so that they may recognize their interdependence.

"The reasons formerly given, that geography trains the memory and makes us familiar with places, thus rendering traveling easy, is nonsense," said Dr. Claxton. "There is no reason for teaching anything simply to train the faculty of memory. Although I used to get 100 per cent in geography as a schoolboy, I have to inquire my way of the station agent whenever I take a train."

MONKEY A GOOD LAUNDRESS.

Sailor Has Also Taught Pet to Polish Ship's Brass.

On board the British steamship Louisiana, a vessel of the tramp variety, which arrived at Galveston, Tex., recently, was a young African monkey which one of the sailors had purchased while in one of the African Mediterranean ports and which he has taught to wash his clothes and also to brighten up the ship's brasswork.

The monkey takes to its task with all the avidity of a high school girl eating ice cream, the only drawback being the lack of judgment on the part of the animal as to when the job is finished. Miss Monk will continue washing the piece in hand until it is taken away or another garment substituted for the one in hand.

Chicago Population Gains.

The population of Chicago is 2,326,-400, according to estimates based upon the new city directory issued recently. This is a gain in population of 141,117 since the federal census was taken two years ago.

LOWERING COST OF LIVING

Congressmen Try a Scheme to Reduce Price of Food Stuffs—Place Blame on Grain Exchanges.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—The past year has been a most strenuous one for the grain dealers of the United States.

Never in the history of the business has there been so many hostile bills fired at them from the legislative batteries at Washington.

From the opening of the last session until its close August 26 last, just 69 bills affecting the grain trade in all its branches were introduced in congress.

All this activity at Washington kept the grain men on the jump. Of the 69 bills all were not, of course, inimical to the grain trade. Some of them, if passed, would have been of great value to both consumer and grain dealer alike.

There were others, however, that the grain men stubbornly fought. Among these were the anti-option bills, of which there were thirty-six.

Thirty-two of these bills were introduced in the house and four in the senate. What was the reason for this sudden avalanche or anti-future trading bills?

The high cost of living?

Looking For a Remedy.

When the prices of the necessities of life rise lawmakers begin to look around for the cause and to suggest a remedy. The congressmen had figured that the speculators on the grain exchange were responsible in some measure for the high price of grain. They believed that through manipulation the big market operators had created "corners" and boosted the prices beyond the true value of the cereals.

They decided to put the "gamblers" out of business and then the price of grain would come down.

The thirty-two members of the House pooled their issues and went in solid phalanx behind one of the bills.

To meet this onslaught the Grain Dealers National Association, an organization composed of practically all the handlers of grain in the United States, from the small country shipper to the big terminal market receiver, started a "campaign of education" among the members of congress.

They went into the history of the grain trade, and followed its gradual evolution from the time that Joseph stored the grain in Egypt, down to the present. They undertook to prove the difference between legitimate speculation and gambling; they pointed out the economic function of speculation; they showed there would be no price stability without the speculator; that in the fall when all the farmers dumped their grain on the market at one time prices would be demoralized unless the speculators stepped in and carried the load, and that in the spring the prices would be boosted out of sight if the speculators and merchants had not bought millions of business in the fall and stored them away to meet the steady consumptive demand.

The Association frankly confessed that there were still some evils connected with the speculative market, but that the grain men themselves were gradually eliminating the gambling features by passing anti-corner rules on all the exchanges.

Bill Did Not Pass House.

The anti-option bill was not passed, but its advocates will more than likely be on the ground ready for another fight at the next session.

In the meantime the grain men are doing everything in their power to prove to the country that their anti-corner rules really have teeth, and that by these rules, aided by public sentiment, it is impossible for another Hutchinson, or Leiter, or Patten, to appear upon the horizon.

They contend that the law of supply and demand is more immutable in the grain trade today than in any other industry in the country, and they assert that this contention will be borne out this year because of the 5,000,000,000-bushel crop of grain that will be raised in the United States. This record-breaking crop, they affirm, will lower prices and automatically reduce the cost of living.

At the annual meeting of the Grain Dealers National Association, which is to be held at Norfolk, Va., October 1, 2 and 3 next, the growth of public sentiment against the exchanges, as reflected in the 36 anti-future trading bills, will be thoroughly discussed and measures adopted to make the public more intimately acquainted with the functions of legitimate speculation.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

Advace registration for the college semester which opens September 18 is unusually heavy. At this time over 600 students have been admitted to the Freshmen class and 100 to the Two-Year Course in Agriculture. The capacity of the college will be taxed, notwithstanding the erection of an additional electrical laboratory and a horticultural building. One-half the large college dining hall has been made into recitation rooms; thirty additional houses for dormitory and boarding purposes have been erected in the village. An annex to the woman's dormitory has been opened because of the large registration in Home Economics. A farm of 460 acres has been recently acquired, making the total land area about 1000 acres and furnishing new facilities for experiments in Animal Husbandry and in Agronomy.

The reported changes in the faculty, said to be due to insufficient legislative support, have been grossly exaggerated. Not to exceed eight important resignations out of a staff of nearly 200 have been received during the year. These have all been filled except two and these are occupied by experienced substitutes pending permanent selection. It is true that the appropriations made by the Legislature have not increased proportionately with the growth in the number of students or development of the experimental work; but the sums have sufficed to enable the college to benefit the people of the state in countless ways. No session of the Legislature for the past 25 years has failed to make an appropriation for the support of the college and it is confidently believed that the coming session will adopt a policy which will satisfy every friend and patron of the institution.

A number of new positions have been created, among them a Dean of the General Faculty, to which Dr. Arthur Holmes, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been called; a College Chaplain and Professor of Biblic Literature, filled by the Rev. Robert Rush Reed, of Princeton; and a Director of Music, to which Professor C. C. Robinson, of Oklahoma University, has been elected.

WARSHIP NO. 38 TO BE WORLD'S BIGGEST.

The New Battleship Will Be the Most Formidable Ever Undertaken.

Tentative plans for the construction of battleship No. 38, the Pennsylvania, authorized by congress recently, call for a vessel that is calculated to prove the world's sensation in the matter of a fighting machine. Naval authorities have determined that this shall be not only the biggest and most formidable war vessel so far ever undertaken, but the speediest of all battleships.

The fact that she is to carry twelve fourteen-inch guns and a water line armor protection of sixteen inches thickness has made it necessary to design a ship exceptionally long in order that her beam shall not be too wide for safe passage through the Panama canal.

Six years ago, when the Delaware, the first of the American improved Dreadnoughts, was laid down, it became necessary to widen the canal from 100 to 110 feet. In order to carry ten twelve-inch guns the Delaware and Utah were made 510 feet long, with an eighty-five foot beam and a displacement of 20,000 tons.

The Arkansas and Wyoming were increased to 554 feet in length, 93 feet beam and 26,000 tons; the New York and Texas were increased to 565 feet long, 95 feet beam and 27,000 tons; the Oklahoma and Nevada, authorized last year, were still further increased to 575 feet long and 27,500 tons displacement, but holding the beam at 95 feet.

Realizing the risk of taking a $15,-000,000 ship of wider beam through the canal, Secretary Meyer has decided to gain space, buoyancy and speed in length rather than in width. Accordingly the Pennsylvania will have a ninety-five foot beam, but a length of 630 feet, 55 feet longer than the Oklahoma. The speed will be increased from the Oklahoma's 20.50 knots to 23 or 24 knots if possible. A displacement of 31,000 tons will be necessary.

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In Effect June 30, 1912.

A.M. SUN	P.M. SUN	.....	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	.....	P.M. SUN	A.M. SUN
8 30	.....	.....	10 00	.....	4 30	..... Albany	2 00	10 50	.....	.....	10 50	.....
10 00	.....	.....	10 00	.....	6 05	.... Binghamton	12 40	8 45	.....	.....	9 00	.....
					A.M.							
10 00	2 15	.....	12 30		2 15	.... Philadelphia	4 09	7 45	8 12	.....	7 45	8 12
							A.M.		P.M.			P.M.
8 15	7 10	.....	4 40	12 30	7 10	.... Wilkes-Barre	9 35	2 55	7 25	.....	12 55	10 05
4 05	8 00	.....	5 35	1 19	8 00	..... Scranton	8 45	2 13	6 30	.....	12 05	9 12
P.M.	A.M.	.....	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Lv — Ar	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	.....	P.M.	P.M.
5 40	8 45	.....	6 25	2 05	8 50	..... Carbondale	8 05	1 35	5 50	.....	11 25	8 27
5 50	8 55	.....	6 35	2 15	9 00	... Lincoln Avenue ..	7 54	1 25	5 40	.....	11 14	8 17
5 54	8 59	.....	6 39	2 19	9 04	..... Whites	7 50	1 21	5 34	.....	11 10	8 13
6 05	9 12	.....	6 51	2 31	9 17	..... Quigley	7 39	1 09	5 24	.....	10 59	8 00
6 11	9 18	.....	6 57	2 37	9 23	..... Farview	7 33	1 03	5 18	.....	10 53	7 54
6 17	9 24	.....	7 03	2 43	9 29	..... Canaan	7 25	12 56	5 11	.....	10 45	7 47
6 23	9 29	.....	7 09	2 49	9 34	.... Lake Lodore	7 19	12 51	5 06	.....	10 39	7 41
6 26	9 32	.....	7 12	2 52	9 37	.... Waymart	7 17	12 49	5 04	.....	10 37	7 39
6 32	9 37	.....	7 18	2 57	9 42	..... Keene	7 12	12 43	4 58	.....	10 32	7 32
6 35	9 39	.....	7 21	2 59	9 44	..... Steene	7 09	12 40	4 55	.....	10 29	7 30
6 39	9 43	.....	7 25	3 03	9 48	..... Prompton	7 05	12 36	4 51	.....	10 25	7 26
6 43	9 47	.....	7 29	3 07	9 52	..... Fortenia	7 01	12 32	4 47	.....	10 21	7 22
6 46	9 50	.....	7 32	3 10	9 55	..... Seelyville	6 58	12 29	4 44	.....	10 18	7 18
6 50	9 55	.....	7 36	3 15	10 00	..... Honesdale	6 55	12 25	4 40	.....	10 15	7 15
P.M.	A.M.	.....	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Ar — Lv	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	.....	A.M.	P.M.

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