

## THE STAR

REYNOLDSVILLE - - PENNA.

### X-RAY TO CURE PARALYSIS

New Treatment That the Medical Profession Asserts Is of Extreme Benefit.

It is well known that paralysis of all kinds is extremely difficult to treat successfully, and that indeed most cases of paralysis remain "chronic" throughout the lives of those afflicted in this way. Recently, however, experiments have been carried out to see if the X-rays may not be able to exert some curative influence on the spinal cord in cases where paralysis is due to disease thereof, and as a matter of fact the application of the X-rays to the back (so as to influence the spinal cord), has been found to bring about great improvement in several cases of disease of the kind under consideration. Most of these investigations have been carried out on the continent, but one or two nerve specialists in London have been carrying out the treatment, and the writer recently had an opportunity of seeing a spinal disease (known to doctors as syringomyelia) which was apparently getting well under the X-ray treatment. But it must be understood that these experiments, which if successful will open up an entirely new field of "incurable" diseases to the X-rays, are still in a very elementary stage, and some time must elapse before the exact scope of X-ray treatment in this direction can be defined for the public benefit.

### The Code of the Air.

The rapid progress of the art of aerial navigation has turned attention to the necessity of establishing a "law of the road" for aeroplanes as soon as experience shall have shown what its main provisions should be. Already, say those who are most interested in such legislation, at least one source of avoidable danger has been discovered. Several recent accidents have shown that one aeroplane cannot safely pass close above another, for the currents produced are liable to cause the under machine to break from control and plunge downward. It was in this way that the aeronaut Rawlinson, at Nice, suddenly found himself plunged into the sea. A rival flyer had, unnoticed by him, passed over his head. He did not discover until later what had caused his sudden mishap. In another case an aeroplane, flying over another which was rolling across the ground preparatory to flight, was overturned by the current from the passing machine.

### Reflected Fame.

An automobile that participated in a recent parade carried three little orphans from one of the asylums, three sisters, who enjoyed every phase of the ride.

The driver in the effort to entertain his passengers pointed out various places of interest along the way.

"There," he said, "is the house where Tom Johnson lived."

But the little girls received the statement with blank faces.

"Why, you must have heard of Tom Johnson?" persisted the driver. "He was mayor of the city many years. Mayor Tom Johnson."

But there was no response. Presently, however, the oldest girl pulled the driver's sleeve.

"Please, mister," she asked, "is he a brother of Jack Johnson?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### A Dry-Weather Horse.

Jacob Hope, the animal expert of Philadelphia, was talking about animal fakers.

"There was a Manayunk man," he said, "who wanted a pinto horse. He visited a dealer up in the Blocks, and the dealer the next day produced a beautiful pinto—half cream and half black—that the man bought at a stiff price. But the first time he drove his new purchase in the park a rain came up, and the spots washed off. The horse wasn't a pinto after all."

"The man drove straight up to the dealer's again. 'Look at that horse!' he said. 'The rain has taken all the spots off.'"

"'Good gracious,' said the dealer, 'so it has. There was a rubber blanket went with the animal, sir. Did I forget to give you a rubber blanket?'"

### Lady Bountiful.

Miss Clara Walters, of the detention school, chaperoned some of her boys to the circus not long ago. The next day in school the boys were reading the story about Lady Bountiful, and the teacher stopped the lesson long enough to ask:

"Who can tell me who Lady Bountiful was?"

One of the boys who had been to the circus held up his hand.

"Well, 'Jimmy,' who was it?"

"It was our teacher, Miss Clara Walters," was the prompt reply.—Cleveland Leader.

### Already in Training.

Ruffon Wratz—When a woman hands out a slab o' lemon pie you make a long speech o' thanks. Wot's that fur?

Saymold Storey—I'm fittin' myself fur the chawtaquay lectur' platform. I thought I told ye 'bout it long 'go.

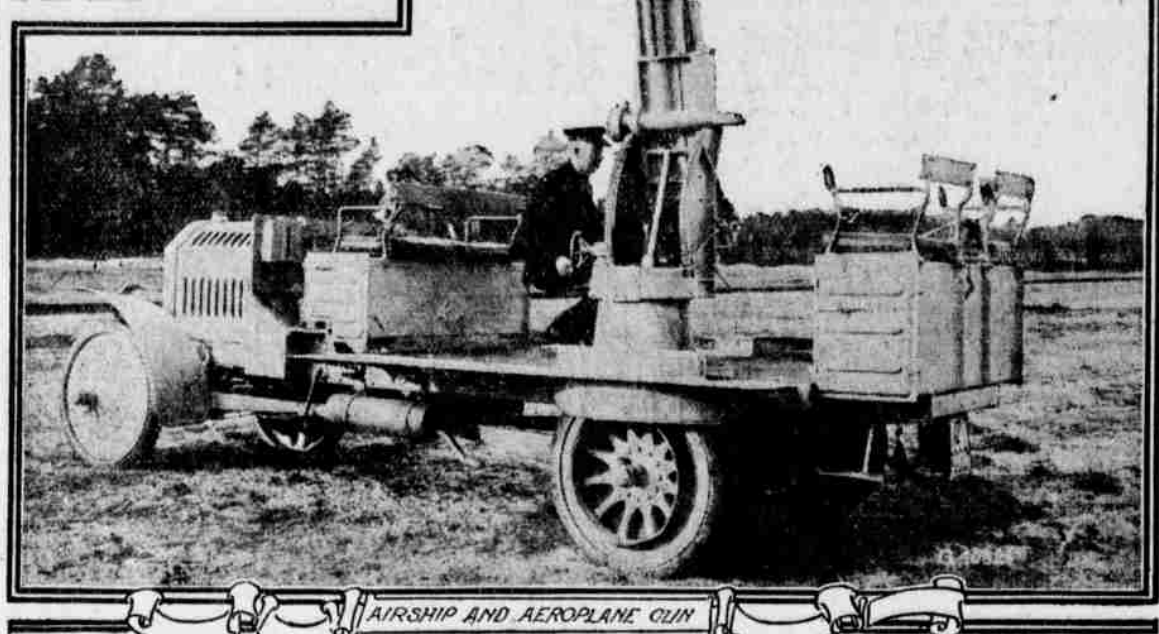
### When They Are Two.

Little Willie—Say, pa, a man and his wife are one, aren't they?

Pa—Not always, my son. When they are negotiating for board or railway transportation they are two.

## NEWEST WEAPON FOR WAR IN THE AIR

BERLIN.—The great Krupp gun factory has just turned out an improved pattern of the airship and aeroplane gun, mounted on a fast, high-power motor car to follow balloons and other airships at a high speed. In trials that have been made, the gun was fired at dummy balloons and nearly every shell hit and exploded the balloon. The shell used contains a substance which leaves a trail in the air, showing the course it has taken.



AIRSHIP AND AEROPLANE GUN

## SNAKES KILL MANY TO REGISTER APPLE TREES

### Reptiles in India Cause More Deaths Than Any Animal.

Tigers Claim 909 Victims, Leopards and Wolves Slay 571; Other Animals 686—Ravages of Plague Are Checked.

Calcutta.—Over 21,000 lives—that's the toll of the jungle and forest in India for a single year.

These figures of sudden death are set out coldly in tabular form, in the Blue Book just issued which deals with the statistics of the Indian empire, under the heading, "Number of Persons and Cattle Killed in British India by Wild Animals and Snakes."

The list goes into details. Thus we learn that in the year under review, 1908, no fewer than 909 people fell victims to tigers, 302 to leopards, while wolves claimed 269 as their prey. "Other animals" killed 686.

But the ravages of the man eater were as nothing compared to those of the snake, for the poisoned fangs of the latter put an end to 19,738 lives.

To cattle, leopards were by far the most destructive. Their kill was 42,427 head of a total of 98,307. Tigers claimed as their quarry 28,258, and wolves about 10,000.

Snakes, it would seem, are far less fatal to cattle than to humankind, for during the year they only killed 10,000, a small proportion of the total.

But the war was not one-sided. Seventeen thousand, nine hundred and twenty-six of the denizens of the jungle fell before the rifle and gun, and 70,498 snakes—roughly, four for every person killed—were destroyed. Bounties for their destruction amounted to \$50,000.

The total population is nearly 300,000,000—294,361,056, according to the 1901 census—and they inhabit 55,841,215 houses. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are Hindus, 62,000,000 Mohammedans, and but 3,000,000 Christians.

The average Indian does not indulge in overmuch letter-writing. Altogether the post office dealt with 875,255,832 letters, post cards and parcels—an av-

erage of about three per head of the population; but this seems less curious when it is remembered that all but 15,500,000 of India's 300,000,000 people are described as illiterate. These latter figures explain, too, how letter writing may be a lucrative employment.

Very interesting, in the light of recent edition trails, are some of the crime statistics. Thus 12,411 offenses against the state and public tranquility were reported, and 4,797 convictions; while dacoities, political and others, numbered 2,984, with 653 convictions.

As might perhaps be expected in a land so densely populated as India, physical and mental infirmity is by no means rare, and altogether the total population afflicted is 584,498.

Lepers, male and female, numbered 107,340, blind over 350,000 and deaf-mutes about 150,000. The insane population was about 65,000.

One of the greatest campaigns engaged in India is that against plague, but, despite vaccination and all the resources of modern knowledge, the mortality remains terribly heavy.

Thus in 1909 plague claimed 174,874 victims, a high figure, but one that pales into insignificance before the total of 1,315,892 in 1907. The death toll for the last 11 years was 6,364,212. Some remarkable figures occur under the heading "Principal Specified Occupations."

Thus we find that 1,023,932 persons were engaged in "barbering" and shampooing the others, while clothes were washed by 600,000 men and about 500,000 women.

Nor are the Indian masses left unmolested. Actors, singers, dancers, handmasters, players, etc., numbered 268,000—about one for every thousand. Four of these are men for every woman.

Priests and others engaged in religion numbered 1,150,525, and sweetmeat makers and sellers 284,421.

But perhaps the most amazing entry under this head of "Occupations" is "Mendicants (nonreligious)." The begging profession had 2,433,115 exponents, and the total supported by begging (nonreligious) was over 4,000,000.

### MARKING OFF NEW COUNTRY

Survey Expedition, Drawing Boundary Line Between Canada and Alaska, at Dawson.

Dawson, Y. T.—The international boundary survey expedition, including 70 men and 65 horses, which has been running a line between Canada and Alaska north of the Yukon river this season, has arrived here en route for Puget Sound in charge of Thomas Riggs, representing America, and J. D. Craig, representing Canada.

An extremely rough country between the Yukon and the Porcupine rivers was traversed. A third of the horses taken in last spring died on unblazed trails and morasses. Those brought back look like skeletons.

The men are in good health. The party plans to return early next season prepared to spend the two succeeding winters in the arctic.

### Double of Alexandra.

London.—The Countess of Normanby is regarded everywhere as a remarkable double of Queen Alexandra. She is a daughter of the late Lord Strafford, who, as Sir Henry Byng, was a valued member of the household of Queen Victoria. She is a tall, stately woman, with a wealth of fair hair, recalling her Scandinavian ancestry, for her mother was a Danish lady, Countess Henriette, a Danneskiold-Samsøe, a connection of Queen Alexandra, which may account for the resemblance.

### Rothschild Gives Museum Present.

London.—An almost complete series of seventeenth century Huntington tradesmen's tokens has been presented to Petersborough museum by the Hon. N. C. Rothschild.

## HUMOR IN DOCTOR'S HASTE

"Peg-Legger" Dragged to Hospital for Operation—Needed Carpenter, Not Surgeon.

Phoenixville, Pa.—When William Springer, a resident of Royersford, was found lying alongside the Reading railway near that town he told the men who found him that his foot had been cut off by a passing freight train. A stretcher was hurriedly brought, Springer was quickly placed on board an express train, which had been flagged for the purpose, and was taken to Phoenixville. A telegraph message to the station summoned the ambulance of the Phoenixville hospital and the hospital authorities, informed by telephone of the nature of Springer's injury, routed the house surgeons from bed and made the operating-room ready for an amputation.

Springer, from under the stretcher cover, protested against being taken to the hospital and said he wanted to go home. His protestations were ignored peremptorily, but kindly, with the admonitions of those about him that he lie perfectly still and not to worry.

Upon his arrival here he was at once loaded into the ambulance and a record trip made to the hospital. Here he was rolled into the operating-room and placed on the table.

The sight of the white-gowned surgeons and nurses and the array of surgical instruments caused the confused Springer to scream, but the absence of any evidence of bleeding from the mangled limb led the doctors quickly to the discovery that, while Springer had indeed lost a foot, he was in greater need of a carpenter

Farmer Has Plan of Growing Orchard of Pedigreed Stock—Produce Prize Winners.

Spokane, Wash.—Growing thoroughly bred apple trees, to be registered the same as live stock with pedigrees, is an innovation in eastern Washington. H. M. Lichty, an orchardist in the Yakima-Sunnyside district, west of Spokane, has perfected a plan to place the science of growing commercial fruit of the highest quality and color and uniform size upon a practical basis.

Explaining his plan, Mr. Lichty said that in every thoroughly cultivated apple orchard there are trees which stand out for yielding most of the prize winners at national and state shows. Scions are taken from these and transferred to other trees by budding and grafting, thus raising the quality. The trees are recorded upon an orchard plat, then registered and a pedigree is issued to the grower.

"I do not claim that all trees so grown will produce premium winning fruit," he added, "as that cannot be said of pedigreed live stock; but the experience of the foremost growers in the northwest and other parts of the United States and Canada will show that a greater percentage of high grade trees is raised by following a common sense system than by orcharding in the old haphazard way. My own experiments prove these are superior strains of the several varieties of standard apple trees."

Prof. W. S. Thornber, head of the horticultural department at the state of Washington college, Pullman, and growers in the apple belts in eastern Washington and elsewhere, approve the Lichty plan, the former saying that the products of healthy trees may be improved by budding and grafting from superior stock. He added there is just as much difference in apple trees of the same variety as there is in horses of the same breed. The plan of registering trees and keeping a record of yielding performances is also endorsed.

### Letter Seven Years in Transit.

London.—A letter posted from Streatham on July 31, 1903, has just been delivered at Briollay, France.

than a surgeon. For the foot that he had lost was his wooden one. Springer said he would have told them that if they hadn't refused to hear his protests.

The doctors trimmed off the splintered leg and nailed a block of wood on the remnant to temporarily fill the need of the lost foot. Springer then set out for home.

### CURE FOR AFRICAN SCOURGE

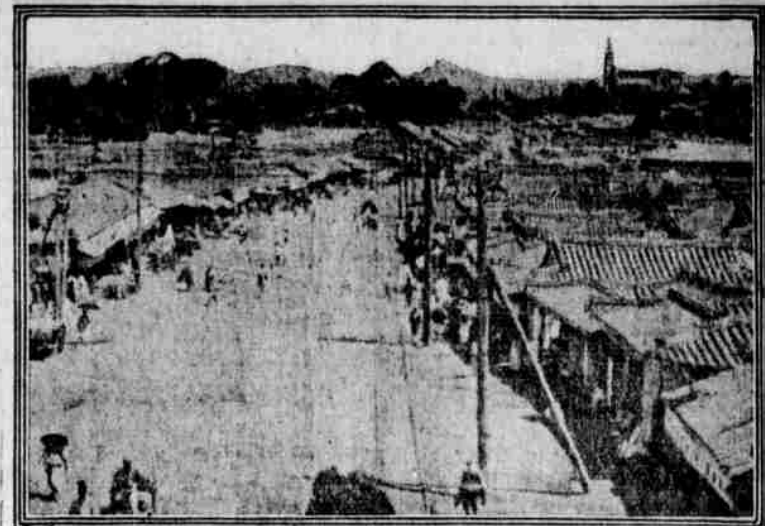
Famous Continental Physician Discovers Remedy for Sickness After Many Experiments.

Paris.—"606," the arsenical preparation of Dr. Ehrlich, the distinguished Frankfurt physician, which has of late been engrossing the attention of the medical world, is at present being experimented with as a remedy for various tropical diseases. The preparation was named "606" as being the final successful result after experimenting with 606 preparations invented by Dr. Ehrlich for the alleviation and cure of an organic disease.

The Brussels Etiole Beige now states that the experiments made with "606" point to its efficacy as a remedy for malaria, sleeping sickness and recurrent fever.

Dr. Broden, the journal adds, is studying the effects of the preparation in the Congo, and though his experiments are not yet concluded, he is stated to have already expressed the belief that henceforth it will be possible victoriously to combat the scourge of sleeping sickness with its aid.

## KINGDOM of KOREA ERASED from the MAP



SEOUL, THE CAPITAL OF KOREA



EMPEROR OF KOREA



EMPEROR OF JAPAN

THE ancient empire of Korea is no more. The Asiatic peninsula is now a part of Japan and its 12,000,000 people are subjects of the Mikado. The Land of the Rising Sun has swallowed up the Hermit Kingdom. The Korean language must give way to that of the Jap and in time the little brown islanders will swarm as thickly upon this captured part of the mainland as upon any of the many islands which until recently comprised the Japanese empire. The empty formality of the annexation was gone through with—the climax of two bloody wars and of many years of plotting, intrigue and crafty oriental diplomacy.

Perhaps Korea will be the better off. Following the tragic extinction of an independent government and the submersion of a people into the larger mass of a conquering nation there may come greater progress, more real freedom. Surely Texas, California and the other American states which formerly were part of Mexico, are incomparably better off than they would have been had the City of Mexico remained the seat of their national government. The Boer states of South Africa perished as such amid the tragedy of war, but today the people are more prosperous and in reality more free under the British government in which they participate than ever they could have been as citizens of the Boer republics. So it may be with Korea and the Koreans.

Japan promises much. If she keeps her promises the time will come when Koreans will be as loyal to the Mikado as the Canadian French now are to the throne of England. But Japan has not always kept her promises. Solemnly she agreed to respect the sovereignty of the Hermit Kingdom. She broke the promise when the time came which permitted her to do so without embroiling herself in war with European powers. Now she promises to the Koreans all the privileges and benefits enjoyed by her own people and full participation in government. She may respect this sacred obligation. She may reduce the native population to poverty and ultimately wipe them out by forcing them into abject poverty through seizure of their lands and barring them from the more profitable trades and professions. Perhaps the tragedy has passed only its initial stages.

Japan has planned for this climax for many years. To gain her ends she fought China and dared to measure arms with the mighty empire of the czar, expending during the long struggle hundreds of millions of dollars and the lives of countless thousands of her subjects. Relentlessly the acts of the drama have evolved. To Japan the peninsula seemed almost a necessity. The undeveloped mineral lands meant wealth; the strategic position of Korea meant greater security to the Mikado's empire. China claimed a sort of suzerainty over Korea. Her claims must be wiped out. A pretext was sought and easily found, the war of 1894 was fought. China was defeated and Korea's absolute independence of the Dragon was proclaimed. But Russia was seeking eastern expansion and Japan readily saw that before long Russian influence in Korea would be as great or greater than had been that of China. Another pretext. Another war. The Bear was whipped in 1904 and 1905 as thoroughly as the Dragon had been whipped ten years before.

Meantime, Japan had forced the emperor of Korea to sign an agreement giving to the Mikado temporary military control in that country, under the pretext that this was necessary in order to keep the Russians

out and to insure Korea's independence. Of course, after the war, Japan was to get out and leave the Korean emperor once more in control. But excuses were found for remaining and under the iron hand of Marquis Ito, afterward prince, the Korean government was absolutely subjugated to the will of the Japs. Naturally the Korean emperor, Li-Heul, protested. He was arrested and forced to abdicate in favor of his son, Li-Syck, a mere boy who forthwith was carried to Tokyo to be "educated" amid Japanese surroundings. By degrees the emperor, first the father and then the son, was forced to sign decrees increasing the participation of Japan in the Korean government until, months before the farce of annexation, the subjugation was practically complete.

Prince Ito, at the height of his power, met the fate which comes to so many iron-willed dictators—assassination. But he has been succeeded by others equally relentless in carrying out the will of the Mikado and the present personal representative of the Japanese Emperor in Korea is Viscount Terauchi. He has announced that everything will be done to placate the Koreans and spare them humiliation, but at the same time all "disorder" will be put down with relentless firmness.

The deposed boy Emperor will be given the honorary title of "Whang," or king, but will have no power. His father and the princes of the Korean imperial court will be treated as Japanese princes and an annuity of \$750,000 will be divided between them. Other high dignitaries of Korea will receive grants of money.

The history of Korea reaches back many centuries before the dawn of the Christian era. The dynasty which Japan has just brought to a close was founded in 1392—100 years before Columbus discovered America. The area of the kingdom is 82,000 square miles, the surface is mountainous and the climate is hot in summer and severe in winter. The chief industry is agriculture. Seoul, the capital, has a population of over 200,000. There are no other large cities.

Korea has well earned its name of the "Hermit Kingdom." Although it is only two days' sail from Japan and less than a day's travel from the harbor of Chefoo, in China, and almost in the track of the lines of steamships which trade with Tientsin, it has shut itself off from all other countries for centuries. To keep out the hordes from North China and Siberia, a strip of territory 60 miles wide was devastated and is today without settlers. The lands which lie nearest the coast seldom feel the effects of the Korean peasants' plough or ax, as there has been, and is today, a general desire to give foreigners the impression that the country is a barren spot. Koreans in conversation, too, like to speak of their poverty and the poverty of their country.

Korea has paid the cost of dragging behind in the race for material things. Like innumerable other nations in all periods of the world's history, the Hermit Kingdom ceases to exist because she had come to exist only for herself. Calm and inaction are the ideals of certain philosophies but they do not serve to protect a people against the vigor and aggressiveness of rivals who may also be philosophers but not to an extent which interferes with business.

Historically, it was inevitable that, as soon as the restraining hand of Europe was shaken off her shoulders, Japan should extend her territories by taking advantage of the weakness and inefficiency of her nearest neighbors.