

WEATHER MADE TO YOUR ORDER

German Inventor Can Cause or Prevent Rain.

TO VISIT UNITED STATES.

Richard Rodrian of Berlin anxious to demonstrate to government that his theories are correct—Launched in Germany, He Says, He Will Seek Vindication Here.

Richard Rodrian, Berlin's "weather maker," is coming to America this summer, hoping to interest the United States agricultural department in his theory of weather control, according to recent dispatches from Germany. The electro-technician, who evolved the theory that weather changes are caused by electrical activity, which can be controlled by the use of electrical instruments, has been unable because of lack of funds to construct powerful instruments. However, he declares that he was responsible for the pleasant weather in eastern and southern Germany this year on Whit-Monday and Ascension day in the face of official predictions of rain.

Theory in Electricity.

"I am convinced," said Herr Rodrian recently, "that not only storms and tornadoes, but floods and earthquakes, are caused by electrical changes in the air. Often floods are much greater than the amount of water that has fallen. The earth is probably inter-laced with canals of gas, which, when the pressure changes, expand, forcing the underground water to the surface. This pressure also produces earthquakes. In all the disturbances in Europe since I began my investigations the weather map invariably indicated the coming catastrophe. I shall study the American charts and shall prove that the same is the case there." "These catastrophes could be avoided without a great outlay of capital. America has the duty of guarding the Panama canal from earthquakes and of saving large regions devastated by floods. I am trying to interest the government because the power of changing the weather also means power to cause any desired weather, and unless this power is in the hands of a great international alliance catastrophes of a terrible nature might be produced. I was once approached by some Americans who wished me to blight the American cotton crop after they had laid in a big stock of cotton. I was also asked to cause an earthquake in France, but I am interested in the assistance and not in the destruction of humanity."

Seeks to Be Vindicated.

Herr Rodrian is coming to America with sufficient funds to conduct experiments. He says he is seeking vindication and not a fortune. He has been ridiculed for years by the Berlin newspapers, and, while given a hearing by scientists, he feels that the lack of a university degree has prevented fair trials from being made. He says he made a contract with one German state to stave off freezing weather an entire winter and failed to do so on only one day. He had the financial backing of a friend and got a small sum from the Hotel Keepers' association, which was interested in his efforts to bring good weather on holidays.

REPAID A THOUSANDFOLD.

Benefactor of Lad Seeking Education Bequeathed a Million.

Dr. E. S. Higley of Wellston, O., has just been repaid \$1,000,000 for the loan in the early eighties of \$700 to Charles Froelich, a struggling farmer lad, to complete his education as a mining engineer. Soon after Froelich went to Australia and was not heard from for several years.

Eight years ago Froelich, grown beyond the physician's recognition, walked into Dr. Higley's office and paid the \$700, with compound interest. He had been successful in Australia and South Africa and was wealthy.

After a few weeks Froelich returned to Australia. Nothing was heard from him until recently, when a lawyer arrived from Melbourne, Australia, and notified Dr. Higley that Froelich had died without relatives and had left his entire estate, valued at \$1,000,000, to his benefactor. Dr. Higley is seventy years old.

TO READ DEAD MAN'S BRAIN.

Scientists Secretly Test Theory of De-funct Harvard Professor.

Scientists in the Harvard medical school are trying to read the brain of the late Dr. Maurice Howe Richardson, ex-member of the faculty of that institution. The examinations are being conducted secretly in the neuro-pathological department and under the direction of Dr. E. E. Southard.

Dr. Richardson was a firm believer that thoughts made definite lines in the brain, and the present examination is being conducted in accordance with his wishes as expressed in his will. He believed that a person's thoughts were recorded and were at the time of thinking visible on the outer walls of the cerebrum. He held that if these lines were read and the seat of the thought located it would make it possible to correct defects in the brain by surgical operations.

Minute "Movies" of the News Right Off the Reel

Crystallized rose leaves and chops perfumed with violets are Chicago's latest in food.

A father has the right to spank his daughter with a shingle even if she be twenty years old and married, a Pennsylvania judge decides.

Fifteen men drawn recently on the circuit court jury panel in Kansas City were excused because the stork was expected in the home of each one.

Couple in Luray, Va., dived under water and came up married. A minister accompanied them to the bottom of the Luray caverns and tied the knot.

Melvin Lane, ten years of age, graduated from the Mahwah (N. J.) public school, is said to be the youngest graduate in the country. His general average was 99.

The University of Pennsylvania museum has purchased a magnificent collection of 362 pieces of ancient opalescent glassware, dug from the tombs of Palestine and Syria.

SURGEONS CAN STOP THE HEART FOR TEN MINUTES.

Dr. Carrel Says the Interruption is No Longer Dangerous.

The following very interesting statements, some of which are considered striking by the leading lights of French medical science, were made recently in Paris by Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, at his first official lecture at the Paul Beaudon hospital.

Dr. Carrel announced that he was now able to operate in the chest cavity with as much ease and safety as in the abdomen. "It is now a simple cut," he said, "and we open the thorax and operate upon the lungs, heart and aorta as we treat the kidneys and the intestines. We now know also just how much the brain, the spinal cord and the heart can stand as regards the temporary anaesthetics required by operations."

"The heart suffers very little from interrupted circulation as long as care is taken that it has enough oxygen, and it may be stopped for five or even ten minutes without danger, while in the spinal marrow the circulation may be stopped as long as twenty minutes."

"For the brain, however, four minutes is the limit of safety, and after five it is very difficult to restore normal conditions."

A huge field of work remained, he said in conclusion, to be done as regards operations upon the human heart, and the study of these was of the greatest possible importance. This was especially true of surgery for aneurisms and the shrinking of the aorta or pulmonary arteries.

The lecture was received with great enthusiasm.

FORTUNE IN BABY'S NAMES.

But Little One Will Have Six to Lug Around.

If he lives until he is twenty-one years old Charles Durant Hearst Elbert Hubbard Sague Malmes will receive \$20,000 and the interest accruing for the next twenty-one years.

The child, born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is the first son of George G. Malmes, a real estate operator and leader of the Progressive party, who eloped two years ago with Miss Mae Zimmerman of Flint, Mich., a student at the Glen Eden seminary at Poughkeepsie.

The youngster will be christened Charles. At the end of five years the name Durant will be added, and he will be given \$1,000. Five years later the name Hearst will be added, and another \$1,000 will be given him. When he is fifteen the name Elbert will be added and another \$1,000. When he is twenty the name Hubbard will be added, and when he arrives at the age of twenty-one the name Sague will be added, making his name Charles Durant Hearst Elbert Hubbard Sague Malmes, and he will be given \$20,000 with accrued interest.

FRANKLIN'S WILL RESCUED.

Quaint Document Resurrected in the Nick of Time.

All controversies as to the disposition of the estate of Benjamin Franklin have been settled by the restoration of the manuscript of his will by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The document, which was recently resurrected from a vault under the Philadelphia city hall to verify an office copy, was found to have deteriorated so much that restoration was necessary.

The testament exudes the personality of the great man, from his own description of himself to the last quaint bequest. His son William, once governor of New Jersey, was cut off with a tract of land in Nova Scotia with the following explanation:

"The part played against me in the late war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my leaving him no more of an estate he endeavored to deprive me of."

BLUE AND GRAY GETTYSBURG

Survivors of Great Battle Now Are but a Few Thousands.



FOR months the eyes of the country have been focused on Gettysburg. North and south, east and west, have vied with each other to do honor in fitting fashion to the veterans of the great battle, fought fifty years ago, who gather there and to those others who for half a century have answered no earthly roll call or whose names are inscribed in the roster of those who have passed on in the intervening years.

Seventy thousand grim men in gray and 80,000 equally determined men in blue gathered in the green fields around that tiny hamlet in southern Pennsylvania half a century ago to battle for what each believed was right. Battle rent banners proclaiming past valor fluttered along their ranks as they hastened toward each other over the dusty country roads, and cannon, saber and bayonet rumbled and



Photo by American Press Association.

HIS CRUTCHES COULDN'T KEEP HIM AWAY. He flashed through the quiet hill passes as the hurrying hosts were arrayed by their generals for one of the greatest battles in martial history—to us by all odds the greatest.

Of this vast host a handful, hardly enough to make a division in those mighty days of long ago, 5,000 men who wore the gray and a scant thousand of the veterans of the blue, have been found who are able to revisit the scene of their former glories. The never halting, remorseless whirligig of time has revolved for five decades of ever broadening amity over historic Gettysburg and over those who participated in the great struggle there, but it has left few to tell at first hand the heroic incidents of the struggle.

Of these valiant veterans some are but sixty-five years of age, and the celebrated battle was fought half a century ago! Some are men near the hundred year mark, for they were of middle age when they followed the drumbeat of 1863. Some are bent nearly double with infirmities, and some have to be wheeled about in invalid chairs.

Show the Old Spirit.

But of them all, whether feeble and faltering with their advanced years, or crippled and maimed with old time wounds, not one is less stern of eye or mien or weaker in patriotic purpose than when he marched into Pennsylvania that long ago June day to the strains of "Dixie" or "The Star Spangled Banner."

They came from all parts of the republic, those stout hearted warriors of fifty years ago, to fight their wonderful battle. Seventeen northern states were the homes of Union men and ten southern commonwealths the native hearth of the Confederates.

They of the gray descended from the north in 1863, although their homes and general supply base were in the southland. One week before—June 22, 1863—their great commander, Lee, had ordered his Second army corps leader, Lieutenant General Richard S. Ewell to cross the border of the Keystone State. This he speedily did with 20,000 men eager for invasion, and by the night of June 28, 1863, these troops had occupied Chambersburg, Carlisle and York with their advance artillery, pointing their cannon at Harrisburg from the opposite side of the Susquehanna river. They felt that Pennsylvania's capital would surrender to them within the coming week and were confident the close of July would find them in possession of Philadelphia. But just as they were reaching

REUNION AT HISTORIC EVENT

Receiving Mighty Host From Forty-three States a Herculean Task.



forth for these rich prizes they were ordered to withdraw. Lee's invasion had been interrupted, and the Confederate commander was forced to turn Ewell's corps right about and hurry it southward toward Gettysburg. Thus marching he faced his Union foes and invited battle rather than risk an attack in his rear.

Before the Battle.

They of the blue—the oft defeated but undismayed Army of the Potomac—came up from the south, led by Major General George G. Meade, who



Photo by American Press Association.

had superseded General Joseph Hooker in the command only the day before. So it came that on that 29th of June morning fifty years ago the first order of the new Union leader was one urging the swiftest possible pursuit of the Army of Northern Virginia, flushed with its recent successes at Bull Run, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and now in the north invading a Union state. The Federal troops were eager to do battle for the first time on their own soil. Their progress from their starting points at Harpers Ferry and Frederick was retarded somewhat, however, because of wary maneuvering necessary to the keeping of a barrier of bayonets between the gray invading enemy and the Washington capitol dome in the rear distance.

It is hard for the man who has never "smelled powder" to realize the peculiar and the full significance of this mighty reunion. Can we who have had no share in the terrific battle understand the complex feelings of the grizzled veteran who clasps the hand of the very man who raised his saber to deal him a deathblow? Think of linking arms with the particular man who spilled your blood and feeling kind toward him and fraternizing with the one time demon zonave who bayoneted you so you were left weltering in your gore and thought he had served you quite right!

A Historic Rallying Ground.

Yet these are the very things that make Gettysburg again the rallying ground of the followers of Meade, Sickles and Hancock and Lee, Longstreet and Pickett, as well as of the other thousands of brave veterans who took no part in the battle there, but gave their meed of blood and service to the cause they loved during four years of bitter strife.

Facts and figures are not yet available as to the exact number of veterans taking part in the celebration, but the number is sure to be well in excess of 40,000 and may even pass the 50,000 mark. These and the thousands of sightseers make a host far greater even than that of the two mighty armies that battled there.

And what a difference between the Gettysburg of 1913 and the Gettysburg of 1863! There was no preparation for the arrival of the blue and the gray fifty years ago. The countryside, soon to reverberate to the boom of cannon, the shriek of shrapnel, the groans of the wounded and dying and the hoarse

cries of men in heat of battle, my quiet under the summer sun or the silent stars. Only the subdued noises of wood and field preceded the measured tread of the hosts that soon would clash amid those peaceful surroundings. Men rested or ate as they could, on the bare ground or behind some hastily constructed breastwork. If they rested or ate at all. The grim, black cloud of war hung over the land.

The Gettysburg of 1913.

What a contrast to this picture the Gettysburg of 1913 presents?

For weeks the government and the state of Pennsylvania have left nothing undone which would make for the comfort and health of their honored guests. Upward of 5,000 tents, each capable of holding twelve men, but destined to hold only eight, were erected and separate cots for each veteran supplied.

Every modern agency was employed by the government to conserve the health of the old soldiers, and extraordinary care was taken to insure the best medical, sanitary and commissary arrangements. For this purpose all the available surgeons connected with the department of the east were ordered to Gettysburg; two large field hospitals were equipped and also three infirmaries. Quantities of hospital material were shipped from various government depots, and the Red Cross, White Cross and other relief societies sent nurses and surgeons to aid in the work of conserving the health of the tented community.

The Camp Arrangement.

The camp itself was laid out under the direction of the regular army. It is about a mile and a half long by half a mile wide and skirts the actual battlefield. Immediately adjoining it a great tent, capable of seating nearly



Photo by American Press Association.

15,000 people, is erected as a gathering ground for the veterans and for the various exercises of the celebration.

The camp is laid out by states, in order to facilitate identification and simplify such matters as the delivery of mail and the finding of any particular group by visitors or veterans from other states. Each veteran on reporting to the officer in charge receives an identification tag, which he carries during the reunion. This tag will give his name in full, the name of his nearest of kin, his home and street address, height and weight and the name of the veteran organization with which he is affiliated.

The Equipment.

The equipment of the sleeping tents for the veterans includes 41,640 cots, 40,000 blankets, 10,000 wash basins, 11,350 candle burning lanterns, 60,000 wax candles and 6,000 galvanized iron drinking water buckets. The total weight of this equipment is 1,342,697 pounds, and the total value approximates \$226,000. The hauling of the tentage and equipment, together with the baggage of the veterans, is estimated at \$15,000.

The kitchen outfits weigh 135,644 pounds, and the weight of rations estimated as necessary is over 1,000,000 pounds. Forty thousand mess kits and more were provided by the government, and this means at least 40,000 enameled plates and an equal number of knives, forks, teaspoons and cups.

The commissary department as provided by Uncle Sam consists of one chief commissary, ten commissary sergeants, four commissary clerks, 1,600 cooks and cooks' helpers and 130 bakers. General Sharpe, commissary general of the army, before the celebration figured that the cost of the four days' rations would be \$51,663; the wages of cooks, helpers and bakers, \$27,930, while the mess kits would add to this total about \$10,000. Add to this \$534 for one field bakery, \$1,084 for 400 army ranges and the railroad fares of the commissary force, and the total cost of the commissary equipment and service amounts to \$112,169.

The Water Supply.

In order to provide an adequate water supply the government expended at the Gettysburg camp about \$44,000. The lighting of the streets of the tented camps cost about \$6,000, while the rakes, spades, brooms, garbage cans and other utensils needed in the proper sanitation of the camp adds still another item of about \$1,500.

COST OF LIVING PROVED HIGHER

Labor Bureau Charts Show a Steep Raise Since 1899.

FACTS AND FIGURES GIVEN.

Investigation into Prices of Staple Foods Covers Thirty-nine Large Cities—Advance Last Year Averages 3.2 Per Cent—Meat Soars Upward, While Eggs Cheapen.

Every principal article of food, except sugar, of fifteen staples representing approximately two-thirds of the expenditure for food by the average workingman's family, showed a decided increase in retail prices on Feb. 15, 1913, compared with the average price for the ten year period of 1899-1909, according to the latest investigations of the statisticians of the government bureau of labor, which have just been made public. Sugar was 4.6 per cent; smoked bacon was 11.6 per cent higher. Increases in other food articles were:

Sirloin steak, 4.8 per cent; round steak, 84.5; rib roast, 62.7; pork chops, 89.4; smoked hams, 69.1; pure lard, 62.3; hens, 66.6; wheat flour, 27.4; cornmeal, 58.1; strictly fresh eggs, 56; creamery butter, 63.5; white potatoes, 23.6; fresh milk, 40.1.

The prices were collected in thirty-nine important industrial cities in which live one-fifth of the total number of people in continental United States.

There was an advance of 3.2 per cent over Feb. 15, 1912. In the relative prices weighed according to the average consumption of the various articles of food in workingmen's families. Retail prices of Feb. 15, 1913, compared with those on that date a year ago in some large cities, show:

Advance in Meat.

Sirloin steak—Increase: At Boston, 19.1 per cent; New York, 17.3; Atlanta, 19.6; Chicago, 13.1; Kansas City, 17.9; New Orleans, 14.8; Denver, 12.1; San Francisco, 2; Seattle, 19.6. Decrease: Dallas, 6.3 per cent.

Round steak—Increase: Boston, 7.5 per cent; New York, 15.6; Atlanta, 11.8; Chicago, 19.5; Kansas City, 20.1; Dallas, 5.6; New Orleans, 28.7; Denver, 12.6; San Francisco, 20.9; Seattle, 15.9.

Rib roast—Increase: Boston, 20.3 per cent; New York, 16.6; Atlanta, 10.7; Chicago, 6.5; Kansas City, 11.4; Dallas, 6.8; New Orleans, 5.3; Denver, 12.5; San Francisco, 15.9; Seattle, 21.1.

Pork chops—Increase: Boston, 22 per cent; New York, 22.9; Atlanta, 10.7; Chicago, 22.6; Kansas City, 23.3; New Orleans, 5; Denver, 20; San Francisco, 12.4; Seattle, 2.2. Decrease: Dallas, 2.1 per cent.

Smoked bacon—Increase: Boston, 35.5 per cent; New York, 13.5; Atlanta, 19.3; Chicago, 11.6; Kansas City, 6.8; New Orleans, 7.3; Denver, 17.1; San Francisco, 9.8; Seattle, 19.7. Decrease: Dallas, 7.1 per cent.

Pure lard—Increase: Boston, 20.5 per cent; New York, 10.4; Atlanta, 7.7; Chicago, 2.7; Kansas City, 16.3; Dallas, 11.09; New Orleans, 15.5; Denver, 2.3; San Francisco, 21.5; Seattle, 17.5.

Hens—Increase: Boston, 14.3 per cent; New York, 12; Chicago, 14; Kansas City, 4.4; New Orleans, 4.7; Denver, 9.8; Seattle, 2.2. Decrease: Atlanta, 19.3 per cent; Dallas, 6.5.

Variation on Flour.

Wheat flour—Increase: Atlanta, 2.8 per cent; Dallas, 2.1; New Orleans, 3.9; San Francisco, 2.8; Seattle, 4.6. Decrease: Boston, 6.76 per cent; New York, 9.9; Chicago, 13; Kansas City, 5; Denver, 6.6.

Cornmeal—Increase: Boston, 61 per cent; Dallas, 6.6; Kansas City, 9.8; Kansas City, 3.5; Dallas, 4.5; New Orleans, 11.3; San Francisco, 5.4; Seattle, 4.3. Decrease: New York, 1 per cent; Denver, 2.5.

Strictly fresh eggs—Decrease: Boston, 19.9 per cent; New York, 17.5; Atlanta, 19.1; Chicago, 20.6; Kansas City, 18.5; Dallas, 8.8; New Orleans, 5.9; Denver, 7.8; San Francisco, 17; Seattle, 6.1.

Creamery butter—Increase: New York, 2.7 per cent; Atlanta, 30.7; Chicago, 2.7; Kansas City, 12.8; New Orleans, 1; Denver, 4.9; Seattle, 2.7. Decrease: Boston, 9.5 per cent; San Francisco, 2.3.

White potatoes—Decrease: Boston, 4 per cent; Atlanta, 25.6; Chicago, 39.1; Kansas City, 35.8; Dallas, 20.6; New Orleans, 22.1; Denver, 49.4; San Francisco, 40.4; Seattle, 42.8.

Sugar—Decrease: Boston, 15.5 per cent; New York, 14.7; Atlanta, 20.3; Chicago, 19.8; Kansas City, 15.6; Dallas, 18.7; New Orleans, 15.4; San Francisco, 17.3; Seattle, 13.2.

Milk—Increase: Boston, 10.6 per cent; New York, 10.4; no change at Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, New Orleans or San Francisco. Decrease: Seattle, 3.3 per cent.

INDIANS SEEK FREEDOM.

Minnesota Chippewas Organize to Gain Same Rights as Whites.

The Chippewa Indians of Minnesota have organized to obtain their independence. From being mere wards of the federal government they would change to a self supporting basis, whereon they would stand on the same footing as their white brethren.

Already two big conventions have been held this year to discuss their plans, and their capable leaders are confident that they will gain their desires before long, which is full citizenship and freedom from all undue restraint as a separate race.

Many Chippewas have adopted modern methods of living. They farm their lands with intelligence and dwell in comfortable houses with all the conveniences.

Those who are banded together in the present movement say they want to gather all the Indians of the state in one organization, settle all claims against the government, abolish Indian agencies and special schools, promote agriculture and industry among the tribes and put all of them on an independent basis, supervised by the state alone.