

AMERICAN JOCKEY WITH THE FRENCH ARMY



J. Todhunter Sloan, Former American Jockey.

Tod Sloan of Kokomo, Ind., has enlisted in the allied armies as a motor ambulance driver, according to a dispatch from Paris.

There isn't anything in modern warfare in which Tod wouldn't take a chance, no matter what the hazard in connection with the performance.

Operating a motor is only child's play for him; he has been a speed demon in many of the automobile marathons held on the different French courses.

For courier duty there is no one in the combined armies of the allies who might distinguish himself with more utter abandon than the versatile ex-jockey, J. Todhunter Sloan.

No matter how fractious the beast, Tod would be able to master his mount in convincing style.

Therefore, taking the famous jockey at all of his working angles, he is a valuable adjunct to the French war machine.

Working in a Zeppelin or in any of the several air machines used in the war nowadays in the land of the combatants would have no terrors for the accomplished Sloan.

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to resist Sloan when he was called upon to take the mount. Horses with ungovernable tempers, absolutely incapable of performing safely in the hands of other riders, were as tractable and docile in Tod's delicate hands as a domesticated pony in the hands of a child.

In matters aeronautical Tod Sloan would take as many chances as the most fearless of the European birdmen. It was in the balloon business that he got his first real start in business in southern Illinois 25 years ago.

Orphaned at a tender age, Tod ran away from his foster parents in Kansas and engaged with a traveling balloon man, and at many country fairs in Illinois and Missouri Tod became an expert performer in making parachute drops as the man he was working for.

He was at daring in those parachute falls as he was in any other line of endeavor essayed by him. His early experience in ballooning served to make him absolutely fearless in trial monoplane and biplane performances in France the last few years.

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BASEBALL

Garry Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati club, has signed Ivan Olson, infielder, who played last year on the Cleveland American league team.

The Indianapolis club stockholders have re-elected President J. Edward Krause and all of the other officers for another year. Bill Phillips will manage the team again next year.

Jimmy Sharp, who managed the Wilmington team in the Tri-State league during the latter part of the season, is to be given a tryout by Hughie Jennings at Detroit.

Catcher Paddy Livingstone of the Indianapolis A. A. team will surely be found by the Indianapolis Federal team if a truce is not declared in the near future.

They can't stay away. George Stone, former Brown slugger, is willing to give up his job as president of a bank at Coleridge, Neb., to become an umpire.

An Illinois judge sent a man to jail for one day for telling a lie; on that basis calculate how long a baseball magnate would have to serve.

Rumors of internal troubles continue to come from Philadelphia concerning Connie Mack's action in cleaning out his star pitchers.

Mike Kelly, well known in baseball circles everywhere, may take over Charley Somers' American association club in Cleveland.

Carlisle Smith, who was out of the world's series, will be back as good as ever in the spring, say the bone sharps.

If next season is as bad as this year, the major leagues will have to send several food ships to the minors.

Both Boston teams will train at the same place; are they conspiring to corner the pennant market?

Ralph Stroud, formerly of Detroit, will be McGraw's addition to the fencers' squad next season.

James Frank, head of the Michigan league, says the minors are tired of being baseball goats.

It is libelous to say pugilists cannot earn a living if forced to work. Braddock, the English heavy, is cooking spuds for the British troops.

In fighting the Germans Georges Carpentier is accused of violating the Hague military rules by using the kidney punch.

California cut out prize fighting by popular vote. Three world's champions once lived in the same block in Frisco.

The mayor of Toledo has appointed a commission of five to handle the boxing game in that city.

Pittsburgh will have a commission to govern boxing.

William Russell Allen can put it over on any of the breeders when it comes to statistics. Horses bred at the Allen farm took part in 577 races this year and won \$47,705.

Sis Bingen is one of the likely yearlings. By Bingen, she is out of Sis Diectum, and recently she trotted a quarter in 6:31 1/2, a 2:06 clip, at Lexington.

Peter Farren, the three-year-old which Murphy will point for the Chamber of Commerce and other stakes, has been given a record of 2:10.

The change in administration in New York state is apt to give back to Harry S. Nealley his old job of bossing the races at Syracuse.

Folwell, coach of Wash and Jeff, who was said to have been offered a position as successor to Gordon Brooke at Penn, states emphatically that he has received no such offer and that he will prefer to retain his present position.

The only ones who do not get excited over the discussion of the relative merits of eastern and western football players are the western boys on eastern teams.

By the way, what has become of the old college spirit that seemed to ask or take odds in wagering on its football team?

Brickley ought not complain about losing his appendix; it probably would have been a leg had he played.

The performance of Parker, the Frisco sprinter, in equalling the 220-yard record, received strong endorsement for official credit at the A. A. U. meeting.

Six-day bike racing, taboed in Elkhart, Ind.; Waycross, Ga., and Kennebunk, Maine, is still regarded as a sport on the Isle of Manhattan.

It takes something more than war, cholera and the foot-and-mouth disease to squelch wrestlers and six-day bike riders.

Boston has the fastest elder path in the world. It merely requires a few ten-second men to prove it.

Fundamental Principles of Health. By ALBERT S. GRAY, M.D. (Copyright, 1914, by A. S. Gray)

CANCER AND THE RADIANT RAYS

It is exceedingly difficult for most of us to grasp offhand a clear understanding of anything we cannot see with our own eyes, hold in our hands, touch, taste, smell or hear; but with a very little effort we can achieve the seemingly impossible and secure an understanding of phenomena beyond the reach of our personal senses.

An emanation is anything flowing or radiating out from something. For example, we speak of light emanating or radiating from the sun. In the evolution of our modern views of the constitution of matter the study of the radiations has furnished some of the most significant clues in connection with both the undulatory or wave radiations of which light is the characteristic example, and also of the corpuscular radiations, which are proved beyond all question to consist of particles of matter or electricity.

When ordinary bodies are heated to about 500 degrees Centigrade (932 degrees Fahrenheit) they begin to emit visible light, no matter what the substance may be, and the radiations appear to be due to this definite temperature and are referred to as temperature radiations. But in certain cases light is found to be emitted at a temperature far below that at which temperature radiations set in, and these phenomena we know as luminescence, phosphorescence and the like—light without heat, we call it.

Light wave radiations are propagated exactly like waves in water or sound in air, without the transfer of any matter along the path of propagation, but corpuscular radiations consist of streams of fine particles projected at various degrees of high velocities and may, perhaps, best be illustrated by imagining a stream of fine gravel. Probably all are familiar with the sand blast and how it will cut away the hardest surface and not injure the softest fabric.

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Results had in these cases were considered not due to any bactericidal action that the ray may possess, but rather to a change in the blood itself, which makes it untenable to these bacteria. It is considered to bear out the vaccination theory of the X ray, this being that there is a rapid manufacture of the antibodies. This theory and these results are exceedingly suggestive in connection with the results we have recently considered from the use of the direct rays of the sun in the matter of surgical tuberculosis cases and of heliotherapy in general.

THE X-RAY.

The discovery of the X-ray burst upon the world without the slightest warning, and completely astounded even the most astute and learned scientists of the time. But we can now see that it was the perfectly logical sequence of a long series of discoveries, following numberless experiments by many individuals with a scientific toy known as the Geissler tube. Geissler had demonstrated the peculiar behavior of electric discharges through different gases contained in a sealed tube and under various degrees of vacuum, whereby the spark became a more or less steady stream.

Following Geissler, Sir William Crookes became the chief investigator along these lines, and by means of miniature wind-wheels and turbines in his improved tubes, now known as Crookes tubes, demonstrated that the current of electricity flowing from the negative pole and known as the cathode stream could be transformed into kinetic energy. "Radiant matter" was the term used by Crookes to describe the highly rarefied gas, or "ultra-substance matter," which he found to produce certain peculiar mechanical and luminous effects when a charge of high potential electricity was passed through it.

As with all new thoughts, the idea was fiercely attacked by many of the scientific men of the time, who strenuously argued against it and endeavored to prove that both the theory and the demonstrations amounted to nothing. But a few choice spirits pressed on. Lenard demonstrated that the cathode stream could be detected outside the tube as well as within it and that it could be deflected or attracted by a magnet. A professor of physics in the University of Wurzburg, in Bavaria, W. K. Roentgen, noted in 1895 that substances such as potassium platino-cyanide became luminous when brought near to a tube exhausted to a vacuum so that the glass was brightly phosphorescent. About this time also he noticed that a large number of photographic plates placed within range of a Crookes tube with which he was experimenting were fogged, although they were simply protected from light by the usual light-tight plate holders, and he began to suspect a connection between the two phenomena. A few more experiments and the idea crystallized—he viewed his own bones through the flesh of his hand and knowledge of the new ray was born November 8, 1895.

Because the ray which produced fluorescence showed him the bones in the living human body, affected photographic plates while inclosed in light-tight boxes and could not be reflected, refracted nor deflected by a magnet, Roentgen knew that he had discovered a new and unbroken ray and he therefore called it the X-ray. It may be asked how it is possible to distinguish between such radiations of different wave lengths. This is achieved through demonstrating by means of photography, or a fluorescent screen, or the electro-scope, the "penetrating power" or "hardness" of the short wave emanations after traversing various thicknesses of a medium which absorbs X-rays, such as, for example, aluminum. The shorter the wave length the "harder" the ray, and the "harder" the ray the greater its penetrating power. Soddy has demonstrated the penetration of one-half inch steel. This discovery of the complex character of the X-ray tube emanations and those from radiant substances in general created the need of a system for designating the different rays, and they have therefore been named alpha, beta, gamma from the Greek alphabet corresponding with our a, b and c.

The original X-ray tube shot the rays from the cathode directly against the glass at the opposite end; subsequently a metal target known as the anti-cathode was introduced to receive the rays, but the bombardment from the stream of corpuscles or electrons was so intense that the target was soon raised to a white heat, and it would become necessary to stop the action. For these and other reasons which we will discover later under its gamma rays seemed to offer certain advantages over the X-ray tube, but recently Dessauer of Frankfurt-on-Main has perfected a tube by which he can produce rays practically identical with the gamma ray from radium or mesothorium, the ratio of hardness being as 1 to 1.2. These results were obtained by employing a special and highly efficient water cooling device in the anti-cathode.

and apparently in the most intense agony. The long hours of the night were terrible to his family, who sat by his bedside expecting the struggle to end at any moment. As he was a man of strong constitution, he became better in the morning, finally returning to entire consciousness, and upon being asked how he felt, declared to the amazement of all that he had passed a most comfortable night.

In citing this case, the English editor acknowledges that it is really not needed to strengthen the scientific assurance that dying is practically painless, although the problem is of such engrossing interest to every human being that any incident which serves to illuminate it is well worth publicity.

Grateful Suburbanites. "Towne—Do you make your cook pay for what she breaks? Suburbs (in amazement)—"Make her pay? Should any not? Why, every month, besides paying her salary, we reward her liberally for what she didn't break!"

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Fauna of Canal Zone

COLONEL GOETHALS, as civil governor of the Canal Zone, has adhered to the policy he maintained during the engineering work in the region, that the isthmus shall be a game preserve, and the zone is proving a rich field for naturalists. Several months ago H. E. Anthony accompanied an expedition to the zone, and in the American Museum Journal he writes interestingly of what he found there.

It was expected, says Mr. Anthony, that faunal conditions in the Canal Zone would be undergoing abrupt changes because of the damming of Gatun lake and the consequent extensive high water. From a basin with no lake worthy of the name, with standing water confined largely to marshy areas except during the height of the rainy season, the Gatun region has been transformed by the huge dam at the locks into a lake of 164 square miles in extent and a depth of 70 to 80 feet in many places.

Animals Seek New Homes. This flooding of ground formerly high and dry, it was anticipated, would drive many animals to seek new homes or might even threaten some of the more restricted, lowland-living animals with extermination. Incidentally many of the islands and ridge crests left above water might have a concentrated fauna driven there from the adjacent flooded localities. Other phases of the question dealing with the newly created lake, were the wiping out of the lowland forests by submergence, the rise of new aquatic flora such as the water hyacinth, and the probable inhabita-

lion of the lake by water birds. Such were some of the items in the purpose of the expedition and we were equipped to take advantage of these new conditions if the foregoing assumptions proved correct.

As Gatun lake was the center of investigation, it was planned to work from a houseboat as a base camp with a launch and small boats for side trips. Late afternoon of March 6 saw us leaving Gatun with the houseboat and by three o'clock the next morning we were tied up at the head of a waterway or frocha that branched off from the Rio Trinidad. This was our main camp and we hoped to be able to work the undisturbed jungle from here.

"Black Howler" Monkeys. It was at this spot that we made the acquaintance of the largest of the Panamanian monkeys, the "black howlers." Frequently their queer booming, roaring, howl echoed through the jungle, a call that carries for long distances. They howl loudest just before or during a rain storm and the natives thus look upon them as weather prophets. Upon one occasion I stood almost under some trees through which a troop was passing, while the first big preliminary drops of a sudden shower pattered upon the leaves about me. The volume of sound that issued from the black shaggy throats was so great and so suggestive of a

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large animal, a lion for example, that I found it hard to reconcile myself to the actual facts.

Other interesting mammals encountered here were the pretty squirrel-like marmoset, the short-haired anteater and several species of opossum, while we were continually wondering at the variety of the bird life and the diversity of the bird songs and call-notes. The noisy parrots that shouted in the morning until the jungle rang with their tumult, the grotesque toucans which at times vied with the parrots, the calling of the parakeets and the peculiar choruslike calls of the chachalaca, or "wild turkey," produced an impression that must ever be associated with jungle memories.

At night mysterious noises were heard from unknown sources and one weird laughing call in particular caused conjecture to run rife.

Besides the work done on the Rio Trinidad, several long trips by launch were made up the Rio Chagres, one as far up the river as the launch could ascend and two others up the Rio Chiriquillo to some limestone caves for bats.

Jungle Almost Impenetrable. Whenever one left the waters of Gatun lake the dense, unaltered jungle was at once encountered and no matter how much its beauty was to be admired from the boat, its impenetrability was no less to be deplored. It was useless to attempt to leave the trail without recourse to the machete, the long brush knife of Latin America, and many were the varieties of briars and thorns to be avoided. Once into the thick growth of the jungle, the hunter found it necessary to stand

minutes in one spot in order to look into all the arboreal nooks and crannies, so many were the possibilities, so many the great orchid-covered limbs and wide branching trees, and so loath to move the denizens of the jungle.

Mosquitoes, the former bane of early canal days, were found but sparingly. Even outside the district of government patrol we were bothered but little by them, although we were told that later, during the rainy season, they were much worse. A few spots were encountered where mosquitoes were bothersome, thus arguing a local distribution. The ticks and red bugs however, made up in diligence for any slight we might feel we had suffered from not being met by mosquitoes. The jungle everywhere seemed to harbor these pests and they did all they could to make life miserable for us. Ants also were found in abundance and it was fortunate indeed that our camp was a floating one and thus cut off from invasions of these nuisances.

Concentration of animal life had taken place at the rising of Gatun lake, and most of the islands formed had many inhabitants at first. The Gatun Forest club however soon reduced the population of these islands by hunting them with hounds and as the quarry in most instances could not leave the island the result was a clean sweep of all the larger species.

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NEWLY FLOODED FORESTS ON THE RIO TRINIDAD

GIBBONS TO TRY FOR TITLE

Clever Minnesota Pugilist, Well Known as Welterweight, is After Honors in Heavier Class.

Mike Gibbons is out after the middleweight championship. The clever St. Paul boxer has long been recognized as the best of the welters and now Mike is anxious to annex honors in the heavier class. A year or so ago Gibbons tried out for the middleweight title, but his showing against Eddie



Mike Gibbons.

McGoorty was not anything startling. He gave up the idea of becoming middleweight champion for the time being. Now he is in the field once more for the title and stands ready to fight any of the stars in this division.

This Umpire Safe. Baseball is a fight of the world over. At the San Quentin State prison, out in California, recently the "league season" was opened with Warden Johnson throwing the first ball. A big black boy, playing second base for "Captain Randolph's team," became incensed over what he considered the weak work of the umpire. "Ah! knock yo' block off when Ah get outta here," said the negro. "You'll have to go some," grimly answered the umpire. "I beat you through the gate by three years and a half."

Polo on Pacific Coast. Expert Eastern polo players as well as teams from Hawaii and South America are expected to take part in the championship events to be played on the Pacific coast, starting January 1, 1915. The dates will form a circuit in turn of the events at Riverside, Pasadena, Coronado and San Mateo, to be followed by the opening of the Panama-Pacific grounds on March 14, for continuous games until May 1.

Accepts Many Chances. In 1912 Hob Allen of the Philadelphia Nationals accepted 955 chances at shortstop in a single season. For 22 years that mark has stood unequalled until the present season, when Rabbit Maranville of Boston succeeded in topping it over. The star infielder of the Braves accepted 980 chances.

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