

APES HELP MEN TO OUTWIT AGE

Paris Doctor Says Grafting of Tissues Brings Back Youth.

EXPERIMENTS ARE SUCCESS

Interstitial Glands Are Taken From Apes for Use in Treating Human Beings—Operation Is Quite Simple.

Paris.—Restoration of youth is no longer an uncertainty, but by grafting of new interstitial glands is as sure as the rules of chemistry, Dr. L. H. Voronoff declared.

Dr. Voronoff, director of the physiological laboratory of the College of France, says the operations are simple.

The interstitial glands are taken from apes for use in treating human beings.

"A local anesthetic is all that is necessary," Dr. Voronoff said. "It is merely a task of opening the skin, inserting the new tissue, sewing up the slight wound, and nature does the rest."

"Seven months ago," continued Dr. Voronoff, "I operated on a well known Parisian man of affairs, who at the age of 66 was in a decrepit state. The experiment was a complete success. Though his hair remains white and his face is wrinkled, he walks erect, his mind is as active and his appetite is as good as that of a young man.

Defies Age With Another.

"Three months ago I performed a similar grafting operation on another aged man. Everything in his case indicates the result will be the same, but it is too early as yet to give a statement as to his renewed vitality.

"The secret of my method is based on the following general knowledge: In various parts of the body, nature has provided glands which secrete fluids having vital functions in human organism. For instance, if I remove the thyroid gland from a man's neck, he will become an idiot within six months. Also when the interstitial glands, which manufacture fluid which is absorbed by the blood, and thus gives to the whole body its vitality, become worn out or are removed, the whole body falls into decay.

"Foreign tissues, which have thus been introduced into a worn-out system are nourished by the blood circulation of the body which is the new home for the tissues. In turn the tissues manufacture a vital fluid, which circulating through the body, restores its youthful vigor.

"Some of my most productive experiments were carried out on an aged ram. The ram at 14 corresponded in

age to a man at 78, in so far as the exhaustion of organisms is concerned.

"Taking the aged, decrepit ram in May, 1918, I put it into his body interstitial glands taken from a young ram. Within two months he had regained his youthful vigor and activities.

"Then, in order to prove it was not merely a matter of good care that had caused the change, I removed the grafted glands. I found them in perfect state, as they had not been completely assimilated by the renewed organism.

Age Reclaims Victim.

"The ram immediately aged and became even more decrepit than before. I once more introduced the glands from a young goat, which again produced youth and vigor.

"There will not be the slightest danger to human beings because of the monkey tissues which I use in treating them. A monkey's blood very closely resembles that of man. Hence the tissues of the ape are perfectly adapted for grafting on human beings. There is no danger of thereby bringing

talizing human beings. So far, my experiments in this direction are confined largely to rejuvenating wornout organisms. I am convinced the idea is practicable. I do not guarantee I have found the solution for senile decay. My works are of an experimental nature, and I am continuing my investigations."

HELPS SOLDIERS TO SECURE JOBS

Bureau in Chicago Shows Good Record in Helping Discharged Men.

PLANNED BY GENERAL WOOD

Of the Men Seeking Employment 94.3 Per Cent Have Found It Through the Instrumentality of the Bureau.

Chicago.—From a report just issued by the bureau for returning soldiers and sailors and marines in this city, it is possible to get adequate information concerning what has been done in behalf of those of our returned defenders who have sought employment and other aid.

In the district of which Chicago is the headquarters, the plan of the bureau for giving assistance to discharged service men was formed by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who acts as the chairman of the headquarters committee, and who from the first has taken personal interest in the work. The bureau was established last April and its records today show that 43,345 service men have registered at headquarters. Of this number 32,259 asked

Posed as Girl 22 Years: Paid \$100 for Deception

Harry Campbell, who said he had posed as a woman 22 years, was fined \$100 by Justice J. J. Shepard, at Kansas City, for impersonating a woman.

Campbell, who went by the name of Henrietta Campbell, gave himself up to the police because a man threatened to reveal Campbell's impersonation.

In court Campbell wore a woman's dress and hat and would have passed for a woman except for the two days' growth of beard on his face. He said he had been a rooming-house keeper in many cities, posing as a woman.

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Good Uniform Flock of Chickens.

for assistance in obtaining employment. At the present time the files of the bureau show that only 2,250 men still remain on the "not hired" list. This means that 94.3 per cent of the men seeking employment have found it through the instrumentality of the bureau.

Rumors Are Refuted.

There have been rumors which some people have been busy in passing along to the effect that bureaus for aiding the soldiers and sailors to get re-established in civil life were not doing adequate work. To a considerable extent this sort of thing, it is said, has been propaganda for no good purpose. So far as the district which has Chicago for its headquarters is concerned, the attested records which show that 94.3 per cent of the applicants have found work, speak for themselves.

In the daily life of the bureau there is much to be found of human interest. Of the 43,345 men who registered about 8,000 asked for assistance along lines other than that of employment. They wanted to secure vocational training, to be given information concerning educational work, and in some cases there were requests for clothing and for temporary loans. Every case was met. Out of the great number of men who applied at the bureau only 438 actually needed food. Between 3,000 and 4,000 of the men did not know how to secure their bonuses from the government. Every man was told how to go at it and every man got his money. Of the applicants for assistance 3,500 have entered courses of vocational training.

Much of Interest.

The activities of the bureau as they have gone on day by day are interesting to watch. From the returned soldiers and sailors one gets the after-the-war viewpoint and the conclusions which the men have drawn show almost invariably thoughtful consideration of the problems involved.

Col. Halstead Dorey, who served with the Third Division in France and who was four times wounded, is actively in charge of the Chicago bureau. With him are Maj. John S. Bonner, who formerly was a United States consul, and Lieut. W. E. Stanley, an aide de camp of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, and a son of former Governor Stanley of Kansas.

Lively Auto Mixup.

Coquille, Ore.—Clarence Clinton, lumberman, and family were driving on a precipitous road. Clinton passed another car rounding a curve. Riley Clinton, his brother, coming in the opposite direction, struck the Clarence Clinton car head on, throwing the machine over a thirty-foot embankment. The car turned turtle without any one being hurt. Then a third Clinton, also a brother, drove along and rescued the other two Clinton families.

Provide Roosts and Dropping Boards.

If the claims made for the improved barley are borne out authorities hold it may become a staple variety of western Canada. Two varieties of barley are grown in Alberta—the two-rowed and six-rowed. The former is used for beer-making, but six-rowed barley is the chief crop of central Alberta for feeding purposes. It is a sure crop, favored in mixed farming regions, and yields from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre.

Aged Woman Dances.

Marion, Ind.—One of the features of the annual reunion of the Octogenarian Club of Grant county held recently at Marion Park, was the dancing of old persons. Mrs. Sarah Jones, ninety-one years of age, one of the oldest women in the county, danced as an orchestra played tunes she had heard in her girlhood.

FARM POULTRY

MORE POULTRY IS PRODUCED

Application of Better Methods Has Done More to Help Than Greater Number of Fowls.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Poultry production increased 5 to 20 per cent in 1917 and 1918 in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, which comprise district No. 3 of the emergency extension poultry work being conducted by the United States department of agriculture. Efficiency in poultry management through the application of better methods, advocated by poultry specialists of the department and state colleges, has done more to increase production than the keeping of a greater number of fowls, says the department's representative in this district. In the culling campaign in one

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Train U. S. Boys to Repel Foes, Plea of Bishop

WASHINGTON.—Perfection of American citizenship, development of American manhood, and a mighty force for the maintenance of peace will follow the adoption of universal military and vocational training by the United States, declared Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago recently before the house military affairs committee. Similar views were expressed by H. H. Gross, president of the Universal Military Training league, who also appeared before the committee.

Both Bishop Fallows and Mr. Gross told of the great recent growth of sentiment among the people of the middle West for the adoption of this system for development of the youth. Bishop Fallows was a colonel in the Civil war. "The lack of preparedness and training during the Civil war was alarming," he said. "Scarcely any of them had any kind of training until almost at the end of the war. They were sent to the front with ten or fifteen days' training."

"I have been told that some of our men in this latest war were sent to the front with 30 to 60 days' training."

Asked whether universal training would lead to "militarism," the bishop replied to Representative Kahn:

"No. Militarism is rule by soldiers in authority. There is not the slightest danger that this nation will be ruled by the military power."

U. S. Population Shifts in War, Census Shows

STRIKING changes in the growth and character of the population of the United States are expected to be shown by the 1920 census, preparations for which are under way. The shifting of population because of the war has upset the calculations of census experts, who since 1917 have considered it useless to attempt to estimate population of any other units than states. Before that it was possible to predict with a fair degree of accuracy the number of persons in any given locality.

The "center of population," it is believed, has stopped its westward movement, which was continuous from 1790 to 1910, when it was located in Bloomington, Ind. This is because industrial cities in the central East, such as Cleveland and Detroit, have been growing at a greatly increased rate during the recent years, as have manufacturing centers further east. Formerly, the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states increased in population with twice the rapidity of eastern and central states.

During this year, however, certain modifications of the unusual situation may be made. The opening of reclamation projects in the West, the resumption of immigration, and other causes, it is thought, will change the abnormal distribution. There will also be a tendency to return to normal now that the war is ended.

Pronounced changes are expected also in the "constitution of the population"—the ratio of males to females, the proportions of native and foreign stock and the age distribution.

Every Person in U. S. Has an Ugly Rat to Kill

HERE is a rat for every person in the United States. If every man, woman and child should make his and her financial pro rata contribution to what these hundred million or more rats exact for upkeep annually, we would be setting aside a daily rat fund of one-half of one cent. On this basis the United States pays its rats about \$150,000,000 every year, which sum would build and maintain a very adequate university or support a navy or keep Mexico satisfied for a long time.

The United States public health service has figured this out and issues these and many more rat facts in a brochure that calls upon all Americans who are fond of health to enlist in the government's war against the Norway rat, the common black rat and the Alexandrian rat, which is a particularly mean beast of untidy habits and a native disregard for the most elemental of the necessities of life.

The Norway rat is the largest and most ferocious of America's rodents. He'll eat anything, not stopping at a very small child if particularly hungry. He has been pretty well killed off and the government adjures all of us who see him to attack at once and crush him. The black rat and the Alexandrian have been confined by various household and barnyard traps, poisons and other exterminators to the water fronts of sea ports. They are all aliens, their ancestors having come from Egypt, Norway and other old world countries as far back as the days of John Smith and Salem witchcraft.

The United States public health service doesn't limit rat killing to any stated methods, but says that rat proofing one's home and barns and granaries is more effective than trusting to rat catchers—mechanical or animal—traps or poisons. First rat proof your buildings, then go out after the rat in the open.

Under the shibboleth "Rout the Rat," the Public health service has issued rules, chief of which is "Demand city antirat ordinances and state antirat laws."

Demonstrates Value of American Citizenship

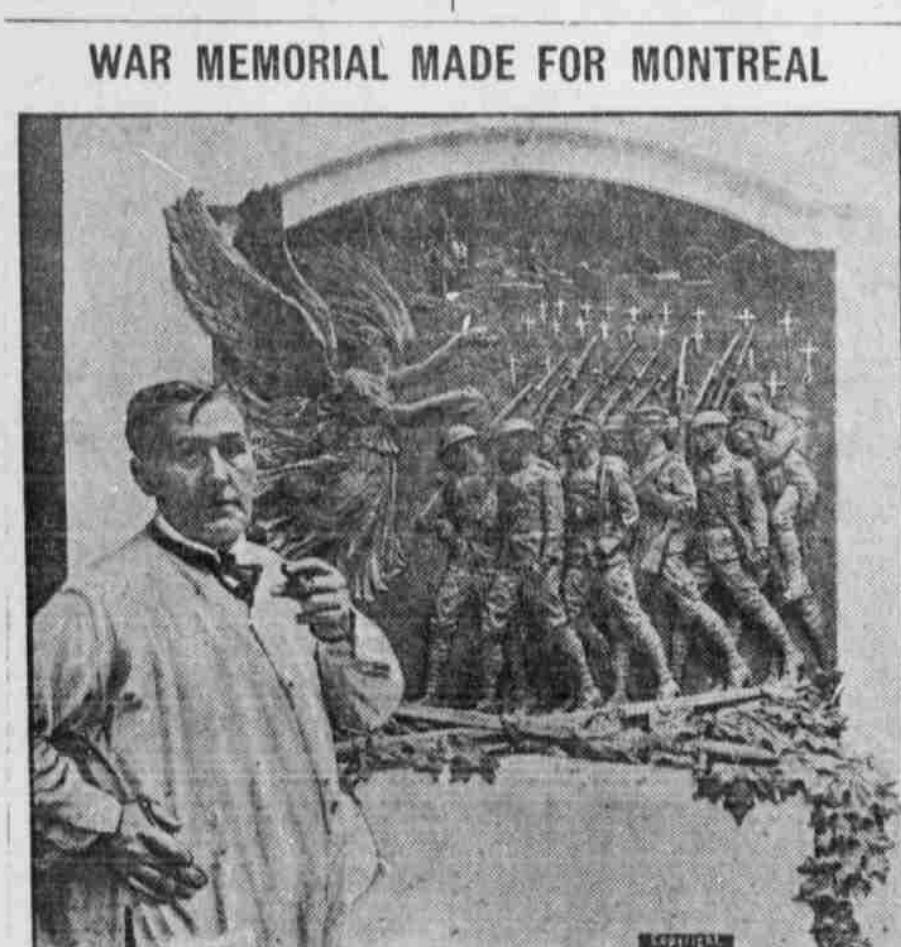
ANOTHER step was taken a few days ago in the race to save a great fortune when the senate adopted the joint resolution restoring to citizenship Frances Scoville-Mumm. The house will be urged to act with haste. This is the second time in legislative history here that a woman has been repatriated by act of congress. The other case was that of Nellie Grant Saptoris when she returned from England.

Mrs. Mumm is the daughter of C. C. K. Scoville, a banker of Salina, Kan. While traveling in Europe she met Walther Mumm, a German subject affiliated with the great champagne-making family of that name. His business interests had caused him to reside in France for 20 years. The marriage was an international social event. When the war began Mumm returned to Germany, while the wife remained in France and rendered service to the allied armies as a nurse. She and her husband reached an agreement which was filed at the American legation in Berne, under which she was to receive a share of his estate. It was impossible for her to reach the German courts or apply for a divorce in them.

Under the peace treaty the property of German citizens was subject to confiscation in France. Such procedure would cause Mrs. Mumm to lose her share, which is said to be a large sum. Representations were made to the French authorities and regret was expressed by them that no alternative remained but loss for her under the present circumstances. It was pointed out that if she were an American citizen the situation would be entirely different.

Mrs. Mumm hastened here and Senator Capper introduced a joint resolution restoring her citizenship. If this can be accomplished before her husband's property is confiscated her share will not be affected by the peace treaty.

The case is being eagerly watched by others whose interests have become involved because of property holdings in Germany and other countries which were at war.



David Edstrom of New York beside the impressive war memorial he has erected. The tablet is to be erected in honor of heroic dead at Montreal, Canada.

GERMANY SEEKS LOST TRADE

Would Regain Her Prewar Place in Commercial World—Cunning Is Shown.

Brussels.—Signs are not lacking here of the attempt being made by Germany to regain the place in the commercial world which she lost through the war.

Goods now in the market in Belgium are often typically German. They are supposed to have been introduced secretly into the country via neutrals such as Holland and the Scandinavian countries.

One outstanding feature of these goods, however, is the disappearance of the German trademark. The imperial crowns are now replaced by American eagles in an attempt to make the goods pass off as American, while others bear British and French trademarks. The names of German firms are completely absent, but the manufacturer is too typically German to go undetected.

CUTS BARLEY'S BEARD

Professor Performs Feat of Benefit to Farmers.

University of Alberta Agronomists Remove the Barb From Whiskers of Grain.

Edmonton, Alberta.—Trimming the beard of barley is the accomplishment claimed by the agronomists at the University of Alberta this summer. Specifically what they did was to attempt to remove the beard altogether, succeeding only in taking the barb out of the beard. This, it was declared, is of immense potential agricultural benefit.

It is the barb in barley that makes all the trouble in handling and feeding the grain, it is said, and unsuccessful efforts have been made for years both in Canada and the United States, to remove the beard. But with

the barb gone the experts say the beard doesn't particularly matter.

If the claims made for the improved barley are borne out authorities hold it may become a staple variety of western Canada. Two varieties of barley are grown in Alberta—the two-rowed and six-rowed. The former is used for beer-making, but six-rowed barley is the chief crop of central Alberta for feeding purposes. It is a sure crop, favored in mixed farming regions, and yields from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre.

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Provide roosts and dropping boards.

Keep hens free from lice and the house free from mites.

Always handle ducks and geese by the necks, never by the wings or legs which are not strong enough to serve as handles.

An angry old goose will sometimes strike with her wings hard enough to break a man's arm, and care should be taken when handling geese.

Old fowls do not need much corn or cornmeal during hot weather, but a certain amount should be fed to make a fairly well-balanced ration.

Cull out and kill all weaklings and deformed specimens among the chicks, so as to stop their feed bill and give their room to more promising youngsters.