

AROUND THE WORLD WITH WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

Part Played by Greece in Developing Arts and Sciences for Humanity Even More Impressive Than the Physical Beauties and Historic Ruins of Ancient Helos, Says Mr. Bryan

VIENNA, June 3.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—Nothing so impresses the visitor to Greece—not the waters of the Aegean sea, with their myriad hues, not the Acropolis, eloquent with ruins, not even the lovely site of Athens itself—as the part which little Greece has played in the instruction of the world. Less than 25,000 square miles in area, less than half of which is productive, and with a population of less than two and a half millions, this diminutive nation has a history without a parallel.

There is scarcely a department of thought in which Greece has not been the pioneer, and in many things she has set an example which subsequent generations have but imperfectly followed. If in Egypt one is awed by the evidence of antiquity; if in Palestine he is made reverent by the spiritual association connected with Judea, Galilee and Samaria; in Greece he bows with profound respect to the mighty influence exerted by this single people upon civilization.

The signs along the streets recall the alphabet with which the student of the classics struggles when he takes up the dead languages—and yet the Greek language can hardly be called dead, for while it is the spoken tongue of but a comparatively small number, it has found a glorious resurrection in nearly all the languages of Europe. In fact, it had so many merits that we are constantly complimenting it by returning to it for the nomenclature of philosophy, science and art.

Of those who still speak the language of Herodotus, Homer, Socrates and Demosthenes, a majority live outside of Greece, for the Greek colonies planted around the eastern end of the Mediterranean form a considerable as well as an influential portion of the population. Greek colonization, by the way, was of an enduring kind. Those who went out into distant fields did not go as individual bees (official or commercial) to gather honey and return with it to the parent hive; they went out rather in swarms to found cities, develop countries and establish new centers for the spread of Greek influence. They identified themselves with the land to which they went; they became an integral part of the population, and by virtue of their inherent superiority, they gradually substituted the language, the ideas, the customs of their native land for those which they found. So securely did they build that neither the Roman nor the Turk were able to obliterate their work. The people bowed before the storm, but continued Greek, and today in Alexandria, Asia Minor and Constantinople, Hellenic influence is still felt.

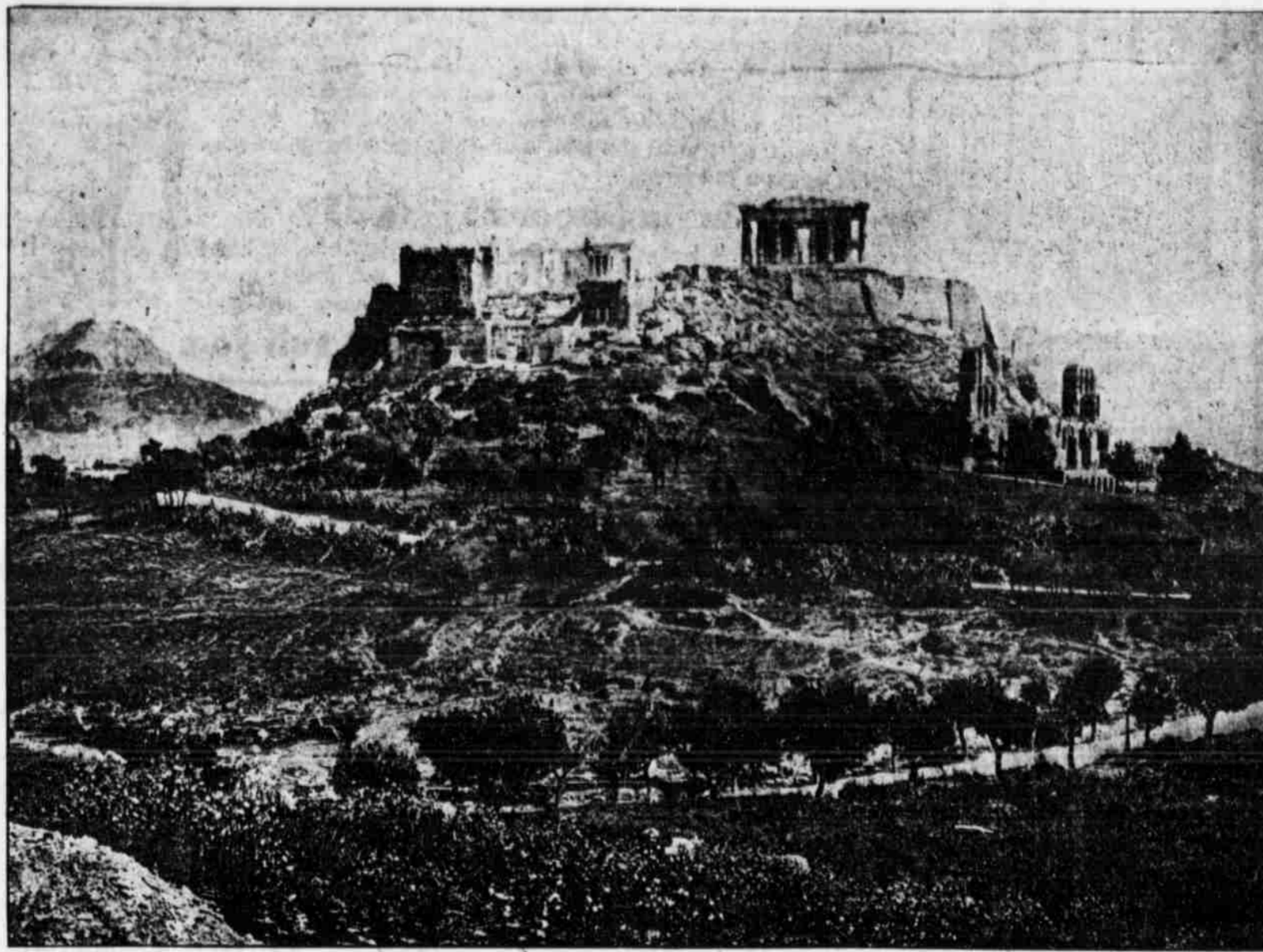
Physical Perfection an Aim

The ancient Greeks sought to perfect the human form, and it is not to be wondered at that marble models of strength, grace and beauty have been unearthed where the Olympic games inspired a rivalry in physical development. The games were established nearly 800 years before the Christian era, and during the nation's independent existence they were held in such high esteem that the laurel wreath of victory was the greatest reward within the reach of the youth of the country. Each city had its stadium, some of them of immense size. The one at Athens seated 50,000 spectators, and the enthusiasm aroused by the contests was scarcely less than that which at Rome greeted the gladiators. By the generosity of a rich Greek the stadium at Athens has recently been restored at a cost of more than \$1,000,000. The race course is 670 feet long and a little more than 100 feet in width, and the seats are of Pentelic marble. Notwithstanding its great capacity it cannot contain the crowds that assemble to witness the athletic games, renewed there in 1896 by the International Athletic association. Our country has the distinction of having led in the contest of 1896, and again in the contest held at Athens last April. Our representatives won eleven prizes each time, and I found that these victories had very favorably impressed the people of Athens.

The stadium is not the only splendid monument to the public spirit of the modern Greeks. The Academy of Science and the library are magnificent buildings, each costing more than the restoration of the stadium. They illustrate the best in Grecian architecture, reproducing the Corinthian, the Doric and the Ionic. They are of Pentelic marble and would be worthy of a place in any city of the world. The library contains several hundred thousand volumes and has all the modern equipment. Athens has a population of but little more than 100,000, and it is doubtful whether there is another city of its size that can boast of as large an expenditure of private capital in public buildings. The mountain which has supplied Athens with marble for 2,500 years is only a few miles from the city and its quarries are still unexhausted. Modern Athens is very attractive; its streets are paved and clean; its business houses are large and well built; its government buildings are substantial, and its private residences give evidence of taste. We were there in the season of flowers and we saw them blooming in profusion everywhere.

Numerous statues adorn the streets and parks, the most noted being the statue of Byron, erected in memory of his unselfish devotion to Greek independence.

The soldiers and policemen have adopted the costume of the



THE ACROPOLIS AT ATHENS.

ancient Greeks, but otherwise the people dress like the people of northern Europe.

As one approaches Athens for the first time his eye is sure to search for the "temple-crowned" Acropolis—the hill which art and religion combined to make immortal. It rises from the plain such as Chapultepec rises from the plain of Mexico. It is about 500 feet high and at the top 200 yards in length. It must have been surpassingly beautiful when the Parthenon was completed, that great treasury which has not only supplied the art galleries of the world with marvels in stone, but has given law to the architects from that day to this. Pericles, who deserves the credit for the construction of the Parthenon, can be pardoned for exulting in his work.

Work of Vandals Nearly Complete

Today the Acropolis is a picture of desolation, but the few columns that remain bear witness to its departed glory. Lord Elgin carried away at one time 250 feet of the sculptured frieze, and scarcely any of its columns, capitals, cornice and pediment would have remained but for the size and weight of the masses of marble. The pillage that for nearly twenty centuries has been robbing Greece of her priceless works of art can be understood when it is stated that one Roman conqueror celebrated his victory by exhibiting in his triumphal procession 250 wagon loads of Greek pictures and statues, and that these wagons were followed by 3,000 men, each bearing some trophy taken from the cities of Greece.

And yet, in spite of the grand larceny which has been perpetrated against this unfortunate land, the museum at Athens contains enough of the beautiful in marble and bronze to make any nation conspicuous in the realm of art. Within two years some notable additions have been made to the collection; a life-size bronze statue has been unearthed and a marble figure, half buried in the sands of the sea, has been rescued. The latter is perfect in the portions protected by the sand, but was disintegrating where it came into contact with the waves.

The readers of these articles are too well informed in regard to the discoveries of Dr. Schlemann to make it necessary to refer to the work in detail. One room of the museum contains the ornaments which he gathered from five tombs, and they are sufficient to show the extended use made of this metal in the arts. They consist of earrings, finger rings, bracelets, necklaces, head ornaments, vases,

cups, coins, etc. A pair of cups which attract special attention bear in relief the figures of bulls—the animals being equal in form to the best breeds of today. On one cup they are being led to the sacrifice and on the other they are bound at the altar.

Where St. Paul Preached

Besides original statues of renown and the casts of those which have been removed, there are many specimens of ancient pottery by which one can trace the rise in artistic taste and skill. Some of the earliest statues in stone and clay bear a striking resemblance to those of Egypt.

Second only in interest to the Acropolis is Mars hill, a rocky summit two-thirds of the height of the Acropolis. Here the ancient court of the Areopagus, composed of the most eminent of the Athenians, held its sessions. Here under the dome of the sky the most important cases were tried, and life and death hung upon the decree of the court. Here also Paul's great speech to the "men of Athens" was delivered, his text being found in the altar erected to "the Unknown God."

Only a little distance from Mars' hill is the stone platform from which the orators of Greece addressed the people. A level, shell-like space was formed near the top of the hill where a few thousand could congregate, and here the citizens listened while the greatest of all the public speakers poured forth his eloquence. It was worth a trip to Athens to view this spot where Demosthenes delivered the oration on the Crown and the Philippics which have been the pattern set before the students for 2,200 years. In the marshaling of facts, in the grouping of arguments, in the use of invective and in the arranging of climaxes he is still the teacher. Some one has drawn a distinction between Cicero and Demosthenes, saying that when the former spoke the people said, "How well Cicero speaks," while when Demosthenes spoke they said, "Let us go against Philip!" Demosthenes' style was more convincing than ornate; his purpose was to arouse, not merely to please, and from the accounts that have come down to us his delivery was suited to his language. He, in fact, gave to action the highest place among the requisites of effective speech. We recalled this saying of Demosthenes when he listened to the excited tones and watched the gesticulations of the boatmen who thronged about our ship in the harbor of Piraeus. The physician who came aboard to examine the

passengers gave us even a better illustration of "action," although his gestures were more forcible than graceful, possibly because he addressed himself to the captain of the ship instead of to the multitude.

On the shore of the Aegean sea, between Athens and the harbor, at a place where Demosthenes may have tested his voice against the tumult of the waves, I gathered some pebbles, I cannot prove that they are identical ones used by him to overcome the impediment in his speech, but they are at least a reminder of the toilsome struggle through which he passed before his name was known to fame.

Famous Academy Missing

It was a disappointment to find so little to mark the site of the academy where Socrates and Plato met their disciples. These philosophers have made such an impression upon the thought of the world that I had hoped to find some spot clearly identified as the place where they taught. An old house stands now on a treeless tract over which they are said to have walked in their daily discussions, but it is a modern one. A gate admits to the grounds, although no wall encloses them. It is much easier to picture Demosthenes speaking from the rostrum, which still remains, than to imagine Socrates propounding here his questions and elaborating the method of reasoning to which his name has been given.

There is an old cemetery within the limits of the present city where the recent excavation has brought to light numerous tombs ornamented with sculpture. Some of the groups of stately and urns have been left where they were found, while others have been given a place in the museum. These are additional proof of the number of those who handled the chisel in the days of Phidias.

No spot is identified with Herodotus, the Father of History, or with Thucydides, who with Herodotus, has been the instructor of later chroniclers. Except the remains of the theaters there is nothing to recall the tragedies of Euripides, Aeschylus and Sophocles, or the comedies of Aristophanes; and no place is pointed out as the site of the studio of Parosius or Zeuxis, though the lessons which they taught the world have not been forgotten. While the guide does not pretend to know the house in which Homer lived or where he wrote his deathless songs, the traveler who passes through the Hellespont can see the plains of ill-fated Troy, and during his stay in Greece his memory runs over the heroes of the Iliad and the Odyssey.

There are no physical evidences of the life work of Lycurgus and Solon, yet the laws which they promulgated are the heritage of mankind. Salamis remains, and if the naval battle which Themistocles won had had no other effect than to furnish Pericles with a theme for his great funeral orations it would still have been worthy of remembrance. The battlefield of Marathon, which gives Miltiades a place among the world's generals, is unchanged. It is about twenty-five miles from Athens, and the story, told in marble, of the Greek who carried the news of the victory to Athens and died from exhaustion amid the shouts of his countrymen has led to the incorporation of a twenty-five mile race in the athletic games when they are held at Athens. In 1896 the race was won by a Greek (much to the satisfaction of the audience), who made the run from Marathon to the city in two hours and forty-five minutes.

Where Leonidas Fell

The pass at Thermopylae is also to be seen and the heroism of the 300 Spartans who, under the leadership of Leonidas, offered up their lives there for their country continues to be an inspiration. They failed to stay the onward march of Xerxes, but who can measure the value of their example?

Corinth, now as of old, guards the entrance of the Peloponnese, but, notwithstanding the canal which at this point connects the Aegean sea with the Gulf of Corinth, the city has only a small population.

Corinth brings to memory the part Greece played in the spread of Christianity. It was not enough that this country led the world in statecraft and oratory, in poetry and history, in philosophy and literature, in art and athletics, she was also one of the first mission fields of the apostles. It was to the Corinthians that Paul wrote the Epistles in which love is given the first place among the virtues, and it was Greece that gave her name to one of the great branches of the Christian church.

A democrat may be pardoned for cherishing a high regard for the land that coined the word democracy. The derivation of the word—from "demos," the people, and "kratēn," to rule—makes it an appropriate one to describe a government based upon popular will. And as governments more and more recognize the citizen as the sovereign and the people as the source of all political power, the world's debt to Greece will be more and more fully appreciated. She not only gave to language a word accurately expressing the idea of self-government, but she proved by experience the wisdom of trusting the people with the management of all public affairs.

W. J. BRYAN.

(Copyright, 1906.)

Hope That Cure Has Been Found for Terrible Scourge of Humanity

AS IN THE CASE of the fabled shepherd of our youth, who cried "Wolf!" when there was no wolf, and was ultimately left to be consumed, the incessant reiteration of lies is apt to throw discredit upon the truth. It is in the nature of cancer to lend itself peculiarly to exploitation by the charlatan. It is a disease in which all are interested and from which any of us may suffer, years bringing not immunity but increased susceptibility. And, indeed, it need hardly be said that the charlatan has not been slow to avail himself of his opportunities. He has discovered innumerable cures, which agree only in this, that they do not cure! Similarly, sincere but deluded investigators have discovered innumerable microbes which agree only in this—that their presence in cases of the disease is inconstant, accidental and irrelevant. Hence it needs some courage to assert that the conquest of cancer is now an immediate possibility, and I feel that a personal explanation is desirable. Dr. John Beard, lecturer in comparative embryology in the University of Edinburgh, is the worker with whose results we are here concerned. Trypsin, the substance which occupies the place of honor, has been known to physiologists for many years and can readily be obtained anywhere.

It is customary to speak of a man's motive as if motives were not almost invariably multiple. Nevertheless, my chief motive in the present instance is the belief that medicine has lately become possessed of a new method of treatment for cancer, and indeed all forms of malignant tumor, for the want of which many persons in many parts of the world may now be hastening to a not-inevitable grave. This is no time for hiding such a light under a bushel. The facts which I am to recount may be due to a series of miraculous interventions with the course of nature. Or they may be no facts, but dependent upon the simultaneous loss of reason by the various persons who have observed them. There are now too many of them, and they are too consistent, for anyone to believe that they are to be explained as a series of unprecedented coincidences. The other hypotheses being incredible, I, for one, have no choice but to believe that I am now privileged to describe a number of facts, our knowledge of which not merely marks an epoch in embryology, but promises to put an end forever to what is perhaps the most appalling of all the ills that flesh is heir to.

Cancer is an extremely common disease, causing more than one in forty of all deaths. Its frequency is generally believed to be rapidly increasing, though such a belief is an illegitimate inference from the statistical figures. Many observers, however, believe that though the disease may not actually be increasing in the sense in which that word is usually understood, yet the greater expectation of life which now falls to the members of civilized communities, implies that a larger proportion of them than formerly reach the ages

at which this disease most commonly appears. If you live long enough, so to speak, you will probably die of cancer.

The most superficial forms of this disease have lately been found to be controllable, some by radium, some by the Rontgen rays. These very cases, however, are readily accessible to the knife, and if secondary growths have occurred, the therapeutic agent cannot follow them with any more success than can the surgeon. These trivial exceptions apart, the only known cure for cancer is the knife. This being so, it is natural that modern surgery, empowered with anaesthesia and antiseptics, should have yearly sought, and with ever-increasing success, to effect radical cures of this otherwise incurable malady. Doubtless the patient re-enters into life maimed and halt, yet so are we made that this is a welcome alternative to death. But whilst all praise must be given to surgeons for their efforts, and whilst their frequent success in greatly prolonging life, and their occasional success in extirpating the tumor, root and branch, must be acknowledged, yet it is unfortunately true that surgery is a desperate remedy for a desperate disease, and that despair is only too constantly justified.

Cancer Not the Result of Infection

Whither, then, must we turn? Surely pathology will give us an answer. Of what does cancer consist? What is its origin and history? How may we break the chain of its causation?

There is now-a-days no pathology but the cellular pathology founded by Virchow. Every kind of malignant tumor consists of living cells which multiply at the expense of their surroundings and, after long battering upon their host, finally kill him, thereby putting a term to their own life. None of the tissues of the host can withstand them, and Dr. Beard holds that their action is due to their possession of a ferment which he calls "malignin" and which digests and destroys the living molecules of the cells of the host. This ferment was discovered by Eugen Petry in 1899. Plainly, the next question is to ascertain, if possible, the differentia of the malignant cell, and its historical origin. Is it, for instance, a cell derived from without the body; in other words, is it the result of an infection?

To this important question a positive answer may be returned. A cancer, naturally arising, is not the result of an infection. Its parent cell or cells have existed, in innocence, in the body which they ultimately destroy. But before dismissing this matter we may note the results of the splendid work of Prof. Jensen of Copenhagen, whose labors have just been recognized in Great Britain by the award of a valuable prize. There have been innumerable attempts to transfer portions of cancerous growths from the human patient to the lower animals; and these have one and all failed.

But Jensen and others have found that it is possible, with care, to transplant portions of a malignant growth from a given animal to another animal of the same or a closely allied species. For instance, there is now in existence the remarkable tumor which is known as Jensen's mouse-tumor. Having taken its origin about four years ago in a mouse, it has since been transplanted into some 3,000 mice successively, having killed all except two. Of these, much more anon. This work of Jensen's has enabled the study of the essential properties of cancer to proceed at a rate otherwise impossible. Apart from this practical issue, it is of great interest to know that the body of a mouse of one kind may serve to nourish the cancerous cells derived from the body of a similar mouse, but will not sustain the life of cells derived from a rat or a mouse of a different variety.

Granted, then, that the cells of a malignant tumor are naturally native to their host, we must ask ourselves at least three questions. Dr. Beard believes that he has answered the first of these; the second is readily answerable; and to the third no certain answer can yet be returned. We may take them up in the reverse order.

The third question is this: What are the circumstances which, in a given part of a given individual, cause the growth and multiplication of cells which have always been present in him, but have hitherto been quiescent? We are beginning to guess, but we do not know. Hence if we are to use the word "cause" in the ridiculous fashion of common speech, which assumes that, for any given fact, there is only one cause—as if the universal past were not the cause of any one fact—we may say that the cause of cancer remains unknown. Why certain cells, latent from the first, should multiply and become patent at this place but not at that, at this age but not at that, in your neighbor but not in you—we cannot say. But so far as the control of cancer is concerned, our ignorance does not matter.

Characters of a Cancer Cell

The second question we must ask is this: What are the characters of the cancer cell which distinguish it from those of the normal body cell? These characters have long been known in a general way. If it be adequately nourished from without, the cancer cell is capable of indefinite multiplication. It is of an extremely low order, being incapable of differentiating itself; it cannot form tissues; the blood vessels within the midst of a cancer have grown into it from without; no cancer cell is capable of giving rise to anything but another cell like itself. This absence of any power of differentiation distinguishes the cancer cell. It is also distinguished,

curiously enough, by its low vitality. Though it produces substances which enable it to destroy every living tissue with which it comes in contact, including even bone, yet it is itself readily susceptible to the action of deleterious agencies. Cancer cells die in large numbers as the results of the attacks of microbes, thus giving rise to many of the most distressing symptoms of the disease and producing poisons which are absorbed, causing the chronic poisoning of the patient.

Hence we must ask ourselves the question which is logically first. What is the nature of the cell or cells from which a cancer arises? Two answers are possible. It may be that the cancerous cell, the parent of a tumor, was once a normal body cell, and that, owing to obscure causes, it has reverted to a lower type in which, according to the Spencerian law, the power of genesis is gained at the expense of the power of individuation, so that the cell, having lost its individual rank, has regained the power of indefinite multiplication, which is characteristic of microbes and countless other lowly cells. In the past many observers have inclined to the view that a cancer takes origin in such degenerate cells—that a cancer is the result of a local cellular reversion.

On the other hand, it may be that the parental cell of a cancer was, in the beginning, different from the cells surrounding it. This view has also been popular. The pathologist, Cohnheim, for instance, conceived the theory of what are called "embryonic rests"—the word being better translated as residues. Cohnheim supposed that, in the course of development, certain cells from the external or epiblastic layer of the embryo, for instance, have become misplaced, lying perhaps in tissues formed from a different layer, such as the middle layer or mesoblast. Such embryonic residues, Cohnheim supposed, might lie dormant for years, giving rise to trouble only when some special cause excited them to growth. The cause of such excitement might conceivably be infection by some special kind of microbe, and it need hardly be said that students have again and again deceived themselves with the belief which we have already dismissed.

Dr. Beard holds the latter of these two views—that the parent cell of a cancer was different, at the very first, from its neighbors. He believes, indeed, that the parent cancer cell has always been in the body, but not of it.

And now we must leave the subject of cancer altogether, as it would appear, and must turn to embryology, which has now enabled Dr. Beard not only to cure two mice, otherwise doomed, but also several human beings, stricken with this terrible disease. Ranking ourselves with Dr. Beard as, for the nonce, comparative embryologists, and scientific investigators, let us consider the history of individual development as it is seen in a very large number of the

*This article has been corrected and approved by Dr. Beard, himself

**Several have been cured since these words were written.