

NOTED CHEMIST IS HONORED BY PERKIN MEDAL

Dr. Charles F. Chandler, Technical Adviser to Chemical Foundation, Cited for Notable Achievements.

New York, Jan. 17.—(Special.)—Eighty-three years old and still hard at work at the top of his profession, Dr. Charles F. Chandler of this city, technical adviser to the Chemical Foundation, last evening received the Perkin gold medal awarded by the Society of Chemical Industry for his notable scientific achievements.

This honor comes to Dr. Chandler at one of the busiest periods of his career of 60 years devoted to the advancement of American industrial chemistry, of which he is hailed as the dean. He retired from the professorship of chemistry at Columbia university in 1911, saying that he wished to give up teaching before he was "overtaken by the infirmities of old age." He has kept so far ahead of them that he goes to his office in Fulton street every day and advises the chemical manufacturers of the United States as to how they may best employ the 4,000 foreign chemical patents taken over by the alien property custodian. He is also consulted by large corporations, makes researches in his private laboratory and thus in his 84th year has entered upon a new phase of activity.

Original Medal British. After introductory remarks by Charles E. Sholes, chairman of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry, and some reminiscences by Dr. M. C. Whitaker, who was associated with Dr. Chandler in the teaching work at Columbia university, the Perkin medal was presented by Prof. Marston Bogert, also of Columbia university. It is given annually to that American chemist who, in the opinion of a jury of his profession, has done the most to advance the progress of chemistry. The original medal was conferred upon Sir William Perkin by the British Society of Chemical Industry in recognition of his discoveries, which led to the founding of the coal tar dye industry. The jury is chosen from the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry from the American Chemical society and other chemical organizations in the United States.

Professor Bogert, reviewing the life of Dr. Chandler, drew attention to the medalist's notable services as a scientist, citizen and public official and gave salient facts of his biography. Chandler was born December 6, 1836, at Roxbury, Mass., at the home of his grandfather, Nathaniel Chandler. He was educated at New Bedford, Mass., where his father, Charles Chandler, was a prominent merchant.

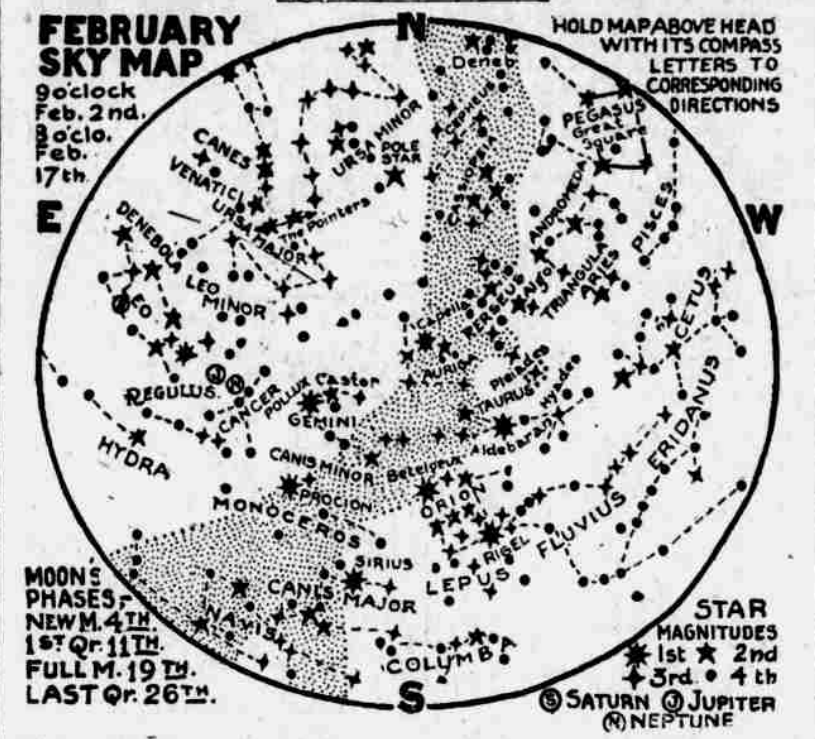
As a boy Charles Frederick Chandler had a natural bent toward scientific pursuits. After his graduation from the New Bedford high school he took up the study of chemistry at Harvard university. He went for post-graduate study to the University of Göttingen in Germany, where he received the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D., and he also studied at the University of Berlin. Returning to the United States in 1857 when barely of age, he became assistant instructor in chemistry in Union college at Schenectady, N. Y., under Prof. William Joy—at whose suggestion he had gone to Germany. There was no appropriation in the budget for him, but there was \$400 available for the salary of a janitor. Dr. Chandler therefore qualified in two capacities—for he swept out the laboratory and made the fires, as well as instructed students.

Predicts Useful Future. He was called in 1864 to Columbia college, then not a university, and became one of the founders of its far-famed "School of Mines," of which he was dean until 1897, when he continued as the Mitchell professor of chemistry. He was largely responsible for interesting the Havemeyer family in building the university's great hall of chemistry, which bears his name and at the time of its erection considered the finest building in the world. He was also professor of chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as well as in the School of Mines. He is regarded as the founder of the American chemical society. He was twice president of that society and twice was the head of the Chemists' club, New York, of which he was one of the founders.

He was adviser to the sugar, petroleum, illuminating gas and photographic industries; made important researches which led to a greater production of caustic soda and other commodities, and originated many important processes of large scale chemistry. Dr. Chandler in accepting the medal referred to the earlier days of the chemical profession in the United States and predicted that the future would give it a still more extended field of usefulness.

Negroes Chase One of Race Out of Sheridan, Wyo. Butte, Jan. 17.—Ben Gordon, a negro, who was released after serving a 90-day sentence in jail at Sheridan, Wyo., upon conviction of having insulted a white woman, was escorted to the city limits by members of his own race, stripped to the waist and severely lashed, according to a dispatch received today by the Butte Miner. Members of the "committee" then contributed to a fund to enable Gordon to leave the vicinity, the dispatch said.

Ringed Planet Saturn to Be Visible Near Jupiter And Regulus in February



Many Other Features of the Heavens of Interesting Character Will Be Observed in the Evening Sky—Few Figures on the Temperatures of the Stars—Redder Stars Are Largest.

BY DR. C. S. BRAININ. Of the Columbia University, University Staff.

We have the great pleasure this month of adding to the nine-ringed planet Saturn, which will be found low over the eastern horizon, Jupiter, the largest, and next to Venus, the brightest of all the planets, found a place on last month's map and by now has attained a considerable altitude above the horizon at map time. These two planets will be found in the general neighborhood of Regulus. They can easily be distinguished. Jupiter is the brightest and the highest in the sky; then comes Regulus and finally Saturn. The two planets, of course, can be told from the star by their steady, untwinkling light. Just above Jupiter is shown the position of the very farthest planet from us, Neptune, which, however, is too dim to be observed either with the naked eye or with a small telescope. Its brightness, now to be equal to that of a seventh-magnitude star, Mars also is an evening star now, rising about two hours too late to appear on the map; but it can be well observed about midnight near the bright star Spica in Virgo. Venus is the only morning star at present.

The Dogs and Twins. That magnificent tract of sky containing Orion, Taurus, the two Dogs and the Twins, with their many brilliant stars, will now be found lying between the zenith and the southern horizon; and Capella of Auriga is practically in the zenith itself. The entire constellation of Leo, the Lion, is now above the horizon, the upper or western end being marked by Regulus. With Regulus as a handle and stretching toward the north will be found a group of stars which trace out with good likeness the form of a sickle and are known by the latter name. They are, of course, a part of Leo. Regulus, though not one of the brightest of first magnitude stars, was one of the most venerated by the ancients, for it marked practically the position occupied by the sun at the hottest time of the year. Today this is, however, not the case, but the phenomenon of the precession of the equinoxes has changed the position of the equator so as to make the sun occupy a position in Cancer at that time.

At the other end of Leo is Denebola, the next brightest star of the group, of a bluish white color, which, judging by the comments of the ancient astronomers, was probably considered brighter than it is now. It is approaching the earth at the rate of 12 miles per second and is about 33 light years away. In intrinsic brilliancy it is about 10 times as great as our sun. In the constellation it represents the lion's tail and for some reason was considered a very unlucky star by the astrologers. Gamma Leonis, the third brightest of the group, will be found just north of Regulus; it is a very beautiful double star, which can be separated in a small telescope. Star Temperatures. In one of the German publications which have recently again begun to arrive in this country, we have found a new list of star temperatures, which no doubt will be of interest to the reader and which we therefore take the liberty of reproducing here. The temperatures are given in centigrade degrees; multiply by 9.5 to find practically the equivalent Fahrenheit degrees:

Theory of Hired Man Must Go, Assertion Of Columbia Head

New York, Jan. 17.—A prediction that the institution of private property never would be permanently or even long overthrown by socialist programs was made at the meeting of the New York State Bar association today by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university and a candidate for the republican nomination for president. Dr. Butler added, however, that unless American fundamental legal principles should be developed to solve manifold economic problems, a violent war between law and economic interests was certain. "The theory of the hired man must go, he added, and affection for the job must be developed. Such a condition, he said, would inaugurate a new industrial era. "There will be no wage slavery possible," he added, "when a skilled workman is consulted as to the terms of his own co-operation and when the hours and conditions of his labor, as well as its rewards, are settled on the assumption that he is a human being and not a mere piece of goods-producing machinery." Two Danish companies are planning to establish a regular passenger and mail airplane service between Copenhagen and Warnemunde, Germany.

FEDERAL CENSUS FOR THE CITY OF OMAHA COMPLETE

Enumerators in Country Districts Have Until January 31 To Report.

The enumeration of the 14th federal census was officially completed in Omaha yesterday, although John H. Hopkins, supervisor for this district, will hold his reports open for a few days. Most of the Omaha enumerators handed in their completed reports yesterday and others will file their reports Monday. Enumerators in the country districts will have until January 31 to complete their work. "I wish to explain that I am not authorized to give any figures on the Omaha census," Mr. Hopkins explained. "The tabulating work will be done at Washington. I am not even making an estimate, except we all believe Omaha's population is about 200,000."

Mayor Will Not Seek Governorship of State

(Continued From Page One.) In the city hall that need to be done and when that unfinished work has been done, "Let me live in the house by the side of the road and be a friend of man." I am not, and do not desire to be, a candidate for any public office. Rivals Tammany Hall. In laying down the gauntlet to Governor McKelvie, the mayor stated that no governor has been vested with such autocratic power as has been conferred by the code bill under which Nebraska's state government is now operated. "The state government has been revolutionized," he said. "Never in the palmy days of Tammany hall was there such a possibility for a governor building up a political machine. There has never been such an example of autocratic government in any state of our union. While our boys were in Europe, the autocratic forms of government, the governor establishes an autocratic state government not exceeded in all Europe. "Are the people of Nebraska ready to endorse this revolution in their state government? Is Nebraska going to become a one-man state? The people who gave their best blood to overthrow autocracy in Europe are not going to stand for autocracy in Nebraska. Dissects Code Bill. "We should give the author of this code bill a life furlough. We should rise up in our might and say that the government of this state is going to be returned to the people." The mayor dissected the code bill, asserting that it confers upon the governor alone the power to appoint the various officials and clerks and to fix their salaries. He added that the code bill is the motive power which makes it possible for a political machine to run without friction and prevents anybody throwing a monkey wrench into it. Speaks on Riot. The mayor took cognizance of local events by saying: "There has been too much commendation and comment on account of my actions during the recent development of the American, sworn to uphold the constitution and facing similar circumstances, could have done otherwise. When I was at the lamp post and felt the rope around my neck, there was no question in my mind as to what my duty was. I was not a martyr, but after 50 years of life, I realized that there are worse things than paying the extreme penalty." The mayor stated that he believes municipalities should have full power to control and regulate public service corporations, rather than be required to go before a state railway commission, whose other name he said was "Tom Hall."

He made a plea that the democratic party should stand for law and order. Speakers at Meet. The dinner was started with "America," followed by toast to President Wilson. C. H. Mithen, noting that there were many "shades of democracy present," introduced C. S. Montgomery. The speakers were: Charles McLaughlin, Rev. Titus Lowe, Mrs. H. J. Bailey, F. E. Sheehan, Mrs. Smith's law associate; James P. O'Hara, Mrs. H. C. Sumney and C. R. Sherman. Mrs. Sumney aroused the risibilities of the crowd by stating that women formerly in politics were "dressed up and nowhere to go," and now they expected democrats and republicans to give them leaders and a place to go. "Now that we women have suffrage we are close to you," she said. Mrs. Bailey, head of the economics department of the Omaha Women's club, likewise evoked laughter by stating that women voters are in a quandary when presented by two prospective candidates in the person of R. B. Howell and Mayor Smith. She referred to Mr. Howell as "tall, handsome and of mild countenance," and to the mayor as "short of stature, stern of countenance and tried and true."

Must Use Draft. Mr. Sherman asserted that the draft would be applied in forcing the mayor to be a candidate for governor. "Will the mayor run?" Mr. Sherman asked. "I like Mayor Smith," said Rev. Mr. Lowe, "because he does not hesitate nor shyfoot when expressing his convictions. We had a cross-section of him during the court house affair." He also stated that the bulk of women are better than the bulk of men. Mr. Mithen stated that the office of mayor should be stepping stone, but that frequently it is a tombstone. Letters and telegrams from absent friends of the mayor were read.



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