

# THE APPEAL

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## LONDON'S MALADY

Writer Suffered From Strange Illness In Australia.

### BAFFLING TO PHYSICIANS.

Novelist Bravely Fought Mysterious Sickness Which Could Not Be Diagnosed by Australian Specialists. Finally Decided He Had Been Torn to Pieces by Ultra Violet Rays.

Sydney, Australia.—The recent death of Jack London, the California novelist, recalls the extraordinary physical reasons for his stay of about five months in Australia.

London was a blond, and his sojourn, from what he himself subsequently wrote in "The Cruise of the Snark" and the alcoholic memoir "John Barleycorn" and those in the commonwealth who became intimate with him now remember, was one of torture. He left the cockleboat Snark, in which he and his wife had been cruising about the Pacific, at one of the islands and came.



Photo by American Press Association.

JACK LONDON IN THE WOODS.

with Mrs. London, to Sydney in November, 1908, by steamer. He said of his Australian sojourn:

"I went to Australia to go into a hospital, where I spent five weeks. I spent five months miserably sick in hotels. The mysterious malady that afflicted my hands was too much for the Australian specialists. It was unknown in the literature of medicine. No case like it had ever been reported. It extended from my hands to my feet so that at times I was as helpless as a child. On occasion my hands were twice their natural size, with seven dead and dying skins peeling off at the same time. There were times when my toenails in twenty-four hours grew as thick as they were long. After filing them off inside another twenty-four hours they were as thick as before. The Australian specialists agreed that the malady was nonparasitic and therefore it must be nervous."

The ailment did not mend, and the novelist and his wife had to abandon the cruise in the Snark. Yet when London had returned to California, where his health had invariably been excellent, and his recovery was complete, and strangely enough the California climate is very like that of Australia. Later on London ran across the book written by Colonel Charles E. Woodruff, United States army medical corps, entitled "Effects of Tropical Light on White Men," and what had baffled the Australian specialists, was no longer inexplicable. London wrote to Colonel Woodruff describing his illness in Australia, and the latter, whose researches in tropical medicine, especially in the Philippines, have given him a high repute in his profession, replied that he had been similarly afflicted in the Philippines. Besides himself, Colonel Woodruff wrote to the novelist, no fewer than sixteen other United States army surgeons were utterly at a loss to account for the colonel's malady. But in time the colonel solved the riddle. London says:

"I had a strong predisposition toward tissue destructiveness by tropical light. I had been torn in pieces by ultra violet rays."

### PUTS UP EGGS AS BAIL BOND

What's More, Police Accept Them From Reckless Driver.

Hutchinson, Kan.—When J. J. Pankrat, a farmer, arrested on a charge of reckless driving, learned the amount of his bond he was unable to put up the cash and could think of no one on whom to call.

He said he had with him no personal property of value, but offered to put up a case of eggs for his appearance in police court. The bond was accepted.

### Gas Kills Dogs.

St. Paul.—Guillaume and Pietro, the dog pets of Joseph Demalo, were found dead from gas fumes in their master's home. They died by their own paws. The room in which they lay was filled with gas. Demalo denies they committed suicide. He says they heard rats in the stove and in attempting to open the door of the oven turned on the gas.

## REFUSES FORTUNE LEFT BY HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW

Former Diplomat Prefers That Money Should Go to His Wife.

New York.—Charles H. Sherrill, minister to Argentina when Mr. Taft was president and organizer of the great preparedness parade here, has refused to accept \$100,000 bequeathed to him by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Barker Gibbs, who died last May, leaving \$564,720 to Mrs. Sherrill. His declination became known when announcement was made from the state comptroller's office that an official appraisal had placed the net estate at \$885,940.

Mr. Sherrill told a reporter over the telephone from his home in Sixty-fifth street that while he was deeply moved by the bequest he preferred that it should go to the residuary estate and become part of his wife's share.

"The former diplomat seemed to feel that it was a thing of no consequence to look \$100,000 in the face or faces and then turn a cold shoulder.

"It really wouldn't interest anybody," he said of his refusal. "I don't like to discuss it; it's rather too personal for discussion. I simply felt that I'd rather have the sum go into the residuary estate and revert to Mrs. Sherrill."

## ALL TRANSIT LINES IN NEW YORK GREATLY TAXED

City Traffic Increasing at Rate of More Than 100,000,000 Annually.

New York.—In November the subway carried an average of 1,199,623 passengers a day and the "L" 1,014,883, a total of 2,214,506, according to a statement issued by the Interborough Rapid Transit company.

Public Service Commissioner Whitely estimates that city traffic is increasing at the rate of more than 100,000,000 annually. More than 225 miles additional of subway and elevated lines are being built.

In 1872 a total of 138,722,196 passengers were carried, or 147 rides during the year for each person in the city. In 1882, the first year of the "L," 250,510,832 passengers were carried, or 215 rides for each person in the city. In 1906, the first year of the subway, 836,061,206 were carried, or 298 rides for each person.

Under the caption of "Struggling to Keep Up With New York" the Interborough officials say:

"Each year the problem of handling the millions of New York traffic grows increasingly difficult. The struggle is hard, not to anticipate the city's future needs, but merely to keep up with the present. Extensions of transit facilities, no matter how rapid, do not seem able to keep pace with crowds and congestion.

In September the subway carried a daily average of 1,069,000 passengers. By November this average was increased to 1,199,000 daily.

"All this traffic, too, it should be remembered, was on lines designed originally to care for 400,000 passengers daily.

"Always it is the same story. No matter how fast rapid transit lines are built in New York city, the transportation needs of the population seem to keep ahead of them."

## MOTHER SHOT KISSING SON.

Revolver Is Discharged as She Straps Up Behind Him—Youth Surrenders.

Milford, Conn.—Clarence Kehlebeck, twenty-one years old, was cleaning a revolver in his room when his mother, Mrs. M. Kehlebeck, stole up behind him to give him a good night kiss. As her arms encircled his neck the revolver was discharged, the bullet entering her abdomen.

Her son took her by automobile to St. Vincent's hospital, Bridgeport, and after learning that she had a chance for recovery, hastened back to Milford, where he gave himself up to the police.

## NO NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

Committee Refuses to Make Awards For 1915 and 1916.

London.—Reuter's Christiania correspondent says the Nobel committee has decided by 28 votes to 11 not to distribute the Nobel peace prize for 1915 and 1916.

The Nobel peace prize has not been awarded since 1913, when it was given to Henri La Fontaine, a Belgian senator, who is president of the Permanent International Peace Bureau at Bern, Switzerland. The prize for the previous year was awarded to E. Hu Rood of Norway.

### STANDARD TIME FOR SALONKI PROVIDED

Salonki.—If the allies have done nothing else at Salonki they have at least enabled every one to know the right time.

Hitherto one railway worked to Vienna, time, another to Constantinople, time, Salonki had its own local time and there was also Turkish time other than the Constantinople variety, which differed from all the others in being based on the course of the moon. There are still three different Sabaths a week—Friday for Moslems, Saturday for Jews and Sunday for the Christians.

## SLANG IS NECESSARY, SAY CHICAGO'S CO-EDS.

They'll Sling It For All They're Worth, but Only Highbrow Variety.

Chicago.—Slang, if it is of the high-brow variety, will still be in vogue among the co-eds at Northwestern university and the University of Chicago. And this despite the announcement that the women of Yassar have put the "kibosh" on it in all its variations.

"Eastern girls are putting on airs, say the Chicago co-eds, who declare they intend to sling slang for all they are worth, but only, of course, the refined and cultured kind.

"Highbrow slang is not like the low, vulgar kind," declared Miss Norma Culen at Northwestern university. "It's just expressive, and, well—it just makes one perfectly first. Yes, 'perfectly first' is cultured slang, and it's a ripping phrase."

"We've got to use slang," pleaded Miss Mabel McConnell, also of the Northwestern. "If we didn't we would not be able to understand the men."

Almost the same arguments were offered by the girls at the University of Chicago, where "shoot," meaning "begin speaking," "hit the tub" and "beat it" are not only permissible, but necessary expressions.

"But vulgar slang won't be tolerated," said Miss Helen Lindsey of Greenwood hall. "When I hear girls using it I always bawl them out."

## FAMILY REUNITED.

Children Long Separated by the Civil War Meet.

### SEARCH BEGUN BY BROTHER.

Bushwhackers Raided Home, Killed Parents and Drove Children Into Woods—Adopted In Different Homes, Survivors Drifted Apart—Meeting Between Sisters and Brother Pathetic.

Clarinda, Ia.—A tragedy of the civil war which resulted in the separation of three children of a Missouri family was recalled recently by the reunion of the three children who had been separated during the long period, too young at the time to maintain a correspondence, and it was only after much effort and correspondence that the members of the family were enabled to meet and hold a reunion after so long a separation.

Living near LaCade, Mo., was a family named Deer. Bushwhackers raided their home, killed the parents and drove the children into the woods, where they passed a night in terror.

The children were Mary Deer, eight years old; Addie Deer, six years old, and a brother two years old. Upon the girl of eight years devolved the task of keeping the others with her and to vainly try to console them. Speaking of the terrifying incidents of the night, Mary, now Mrs. Mary Rahn of this city, told how the baby boy cried to be taken to his mother.

In the morning the children made their way to LaCade, where they were found nearly dead from exposure and fright and crying bitterly. A man who chanced to run across the children was so filled with pity that he took them in charge, fed them and cared for them for several days until he had succeeded in locating all three in homes, into which they were finally adopted.

Thus torn apart, the children did not again meet for each other. Mary spent her entire girlhood as a nurse girl in a family where there were several children, and from them she managed to learn to read and write. She was taken to Illinois, where she married. Addie Deer was taken with the brother to Crete, Neb., where the girl married and where the boy grew to manhood and where he still resides.

Addie married and lost her husband. She was married a second time to a Mr. Downing, owner of a large ranch near Glenwood Springs, Colo.

Some time ago the brother began a search for his sisters. It was an apparently hopeless task, but by perseverance, much correspondence and long range inquiry he managed to find them, and all held a reunion at the home of Mrs. Downing in Colorado.

Mrs. Rahn soon after her marriage moved from Illinois to this county. She is now a widow, sixty years of age. The meeting between the sisters and brother was pathetic despite the fact that a separation of over fifty years had obviously tended to break down the feeling of family relationship.

## FIND HEART ON RIGHT SIDE, LIVER ON LEFT

Body of William King Described as Left Handed Both Inside and Out.

### SEARCH BEGUN BY BROTHER.

St. Louis.—The body of William King, which has been preserved for twenty months, is described by an anatomist as "left handed, both inside and out," according to a statement made public at the City hospital.

In May, 1915, King, who was thirty-five years old, applied at the hospital for treatment. He said he was a laborer and had lived most of his life in Wisconsin. He was suffering from typhoid fever.

When asked who should be notified in case of his death King said: "Don't worry about that. Just cut me up and examine my body. There's something wrong with me besides the fever."

He died a few days later. When surgeons made an examination of the body they found one of the most abnormal cases in the history of surgery. The heart was on the right side, the liver on the left; the appendix was on the left side and the spleen on the right. The stomach was turned around completely. On the left lung were three lobes; the right lung had but two. The left kidney was larger and lower than the right one.

## MILITARY TRAINING FOR HALF A MILLION BOYS

Defense Society Plans Drills in High Schools Throughout Country.

New York.—With the object of greatly reducing the time required to make competent soldiers out of raw recruits, the American Defense society set in motion a comprehensive plan for organizing the junior and senior classes of every boy's high school in the country into military training units. New York state already has military training of high school students. Every other state in the Union has received the "call to arms."

The action was taken by the military defense committee of the society after consulting Major General Leonard Wood. Volunteers were required to read the constitution of the United States and pledge themselves before the mayors of their cities to uphold it. Then they will receive certificates of enrollment, charters and detailed instructions for military training week by week. A ten mile hike each week and setting up exercises will be required of recruits, who will be compelled to put themselves in first class physical trim.

The society and its advisers are particularly anxious that the boys of the country should not be taught anything that they would have to unlearn if at the age of eighteen they were called to the colors after leaving school. For that reason close order military drill, the manual of arms and such only will be taught where competent instructors are available.

## MAXIMS FOR DIET

Dr. Robertson of Chicago Issues "Ten Commandments."

### WASH HANDS BEFORE EATING

Ice Water, if Taken at All, Should Be Drunk Before Meal—Relish Important in Promoting Gastric Juice, Hence Have Food Served in Appetizing Manner.

Chicago.—Health Commissioner Robertson gave out a list of ten health maxims to be followed by members of his diet squad and the public. The maxims are:

"First—Come to meals with clean hands.

"Second—Eat your meals with good cheer. Worry and grief retard the digestive processes.

"Third—Avoid extremes of temperature in eating. Do not take food and drink too cold or too hot. Ice water, if taken at all, should be drunk before the meal.

"Fourth—Eat bread and raw vegetables at the beginning of the meal.

"Fifth—Chew your food thoroughly. Your stomach has no teeth. Do not wash down unmanicured food with coffee, tea or other drinks.

"Sixth—Do not eat to excess. Normally your appetite should be an index of your wants.

"Seventh—Appetite and relish are important factors in promoting the flow of gastric juice, hence have the food prepared and served in an appetizing manner.

"Eighth—Do not eat meat, eggs and other proteins to excess.

"Ninth—If you have a feeling of distress or fullness after a meal your diet or manner of eating needs regulating. If you suffer from belching or regurgitation you should consult a physician for advice.

"Tenth—Do not engage in excessive physical or mental exertion immediately after a full meal."



Photo by American Press Association.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER ROBERTSON.

These stimulate the flow of gastric juice.

## DANCE TO WIRELESS MUSIC MILES AWAY

Phonograph at High Bridge, N. Y., Heard All Over House at Morristown, N. J.

New York.—What was declared to be the world's first wireless dance was held at 29 Morris avenue, Morristown, N. J., the home of Theodore E. Gaty, vice president of the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance company of this city. His two sons—John P. and Theodore E. Gaty, Jr., the latter home from Cornell for the Christmas holidays—got up a dance, and throughout the evening the seven or eight couples who had been invited danced to music that was played on a phonograph in High Bridge, at the northern end of Manhattan, about forty miles away from Morristown by air line.

Mr. Gaty and his sons are enthusiastic amateurs in the science of radio telephony and telegraphy. A friend, P. F. Godley of Montclair, who is a radio engineer, made use of the Lee de Forest audion detector and the sound amplifier invented by Dr. Edwin H. Armstrong of Columbia, the inventions which made transcontinental telephony possible, as well as a wireless telephone message to Honolulu. Mr. Godley, who is only twenty-seven years old, adapted the two devices to amateur use and attached them to a phonograph horn in the Gaty home.

The phonograph that furnished the dance music was played in the High Bridge plant of the De Forest Radio Telephone and Telegraph company, and the musical sound waves were received by the amateur receiver over Mr. Gaty's house.

When the faint sounds, which, coming from the receiver, could scarcely be detected by the ear, passed through the combined sound amplifiers and then through the megaphone they could be heard all over the house.

## SIXTY-FIVE YEARS OLD, HIKES SIXTY-FIVE MILES

Samuel S. Cavin, Atlantic City Lawyer, Celebrates Natal Day With Long Walk.

Philadelphia.—Samuel S. Cavin is an attorney who was sixty-five years old recently, and he personally conducted the following celebration:

He walked sixty-five miles. Elapsed time, midnight to 8:35 p. m.

And did it on an empty stomach.

Then he came home.

Took a rubdown.

Ate a big steak.

Smoked a big cigar.

And said that he "was off" the walking stunt again until he was seventy years old, when he would walk seventy miles.

Mr. Cavin is a ruddy cheeked, agile, athletic man who belies his age. He has been celebrating his birthday in this manner for a number of years, so at midnight he left Atlantic City and began his hike. He came to Kaighn's ferry, which is sixty-one miles from the shore, and thence to his home, a distance of sixty-five miles. Mr. Cavin attributes his ability to make these trips to a regular system of living. "I get up in the morning, take a cold bath and eat a hot breakfast," he said.

"Then I keep myself on a regular schedule and walk whenever I get the chance. I shut out walking birthdays after this and confine myself to five year periods. About the time I am one hundred the Cobbs Creek boulevard may be done and I may take a century run over that."

"Oh, I forgot something. I get busy with the dumbbells every morning."

## LONG WALK FOR JUROR.

Trains Did Not Serve, So McCrill Footed It For Many Miles.

Leavenworth, Kan.—How would you like to take a little jaunt, say twenty-five or thirty miles, at the present time? Sure, a nice little walk. Well, Kirby McCrill so sizes up a trip of that length.

Kirby was among those summoned to sit on a jury. There happened to be no trains coming to Leavenworth when Kirby desired to start. That didn't bother him, neither did the high price of shoe leather. So Kirby walked to Kansas City, a distance of about twenty-seven miles.

"It was just a nice little stroll," said Kirby. "I take long walks often and there is nothing like it to preserve one's good health. At Kansas City I caught an interurban car and came to Leavenworth. I intend to walk back when I get through with the jury work."

## WILL AID WEARY HORSES.

School Children Plan Farm For Work-out Dobbies.

Youngstown, O.—Members of the Junior Humane society here have contributed the nucleus of a fund which they will raise to rent or buy a rest farm for worked out horses.

It is planned to have the farm for use next summer. Many school children have pledged support to the fund setting project, and senior humane workers expect their little associates will succeed in their plans.

## WAR AFFECTS WATER TOO.

No Soda Ash to Soften City's Drinking Supply.

Columbus, O.—Hard water will be the best filtration plant can furnish consumers the rest of the winter unless something is done to increase the available supply of soda ash, one of the chief chemicals used in the softening process.

Superintendent O'Shaughnessy of the Columbus water plant said that soda ash could not be had at any price owing to inability of railroads to furnish adequate transportation facilities; also the Barborton plants, where the city's supply of soda ash is obtained, have been handicapped during the last few weeks because of a shortage of fuel.

No soda ash has been used at the filtration plant for several days. Since the war began soda ash has advanced \$44 a ton. Water can be softened to a certain degree by lime, but soda ash must be added to get the desired softness.

## WAR ON CATS SAVES GAME.

Good Hunting in New Jersey Since Feline Slaughter Started.

Trenton, N. J.—A report of the New Jersey fish and game commission recently issued states that the wholesale extermination of cats in Burlington county during the 1915 epidemic of foot and mouth disease has resulted in sportsmen finding Burlington among the best hunting grounds in the state.

Game animals and birds are more plentiful in the county than for years, and scores of hunters have repeatedly bagged their legal limit of ten rabbits; also quails, pheasants and squirrels. It is held that the chief factor in the increase in game animals and birds as well as song birds in that county was the warfare on cats by both hunters and farmers. Sportsmen found hundreds of prowling homeless cats in the woods and fields preying upon native birds and animals and killed them.

## NEWSPAPER ON FIG LEAVES.

Santa Cruz, Cal.—Because of the high cost of paper and the failure of subscribers to pay up, Luther McQueston, publisher of the Mountain Echo at Boulder creek, printed an edition of his weekly on fig leaves. The edition consists of five dried leaves pinned together with a twig and printed on both sides and contains news items, classified and legal advertising and an editorial in which McQueston sets forth his reasons for "returning to first principles for print paper."