

RAILROADS ARE LOOTED IN AN INGENIOUS WAY

English Thieves Plan Many Tricks to Pilfer from Railroad Cars.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Even in war time, says Answers, we have not quite given up grumbling about railways. It is an old established habit, and we are apt to neglect the various difficulties against which the companies are forced to contend.

We say—some of us do—that the railways rob us. Now let us look at the other side of the shield, and see how the companies are robbed.

Among the enormous numbers of men employed by the companies there must be black sheep. The worst of these systematic robberies are committed by these men.

Only a few weeks ago no fewer than twelve shunters on the Midland were sent to prison for stealing from their employers. They had taken, among other things, 4,300 cigars, 332 pairs of socks and £200 of army goods, besides a quantity of whiskey.

Speaking of whiskey, casks of spirit sent by rail are sometimes robbed ingeniously. A hole is bored in the barrel and a tube inserted, through which a portion of the contents is drawn off. Then the hole is plugged again.

For more than a year robberies on a large scale went on at Rugby station. At last the railway police got a clue which led them to examine the houses of four goods porters and a brakeman.

Three vanloads of stolen goods were found. These included carpets, jewelry, wines, spirits, clothes of all sorts and no less than £150 worth of groceries. The thieves had become so reckless that one of them had actually given a friend a whole case of stolen cutlery.

Two years ago the authorities of the Midland and Great Northern joint line were for months worried by an endless succession of claims for goods which had disappeared in transit. As a last resource three detectives were hidden in a goods van.

At a wayside station in Lincolnshire, the van was broken into and several men began removing things, and hiding them in a locker of the engine. The result was that two drivers, two guards and two firemen were brought to justice.

There is even one case on record—this on the Great Central—in which an inspector turned thief, and for three years continued to rob his employers.

The companies have, of course, to make good the value of everything stolen in transit and each company yearly foots a bill of some thousands of pounds for stolen property.

But the depredations are not confined to goods trains. Passenger trains are also regularly looted. One company alone—and that one of our smallest—loses on an average of two copper foot warmers daily during the winter. In one year recently they lost 700, and each one is worth fifteen shillings.

Soap and towels are constantly stolen from the lavatories. That is why they are both so small and inexpensive as possible. Even the photographs which adorn the carriages are quite often dug out and taken away, while window straps are constantly cut off, presumably for use as razor strops. More than once a water bottle has been "sneaked" from a waiting room, and there is one case on record—on the South Eastern—where a man stole a framed copy of the company's bylaws.

The limit in impudence, was reached by the following scheme: On a certain Sunday morning a young man entered the Blackfriars booking office and handed to the booking clerk a note, apparently sent from Victoria station. It was to the effect that "B. C. Jenkins will relieve you, and that you commence duties early turn, tomorrow, at Whitechapel Station."

It was not until the superseded clerk arrived at Whitechapel that he found the note, like its bearer, was bogus. Meantime, the supplanter had escaped with £400.

FORTUNE

Found Sewn in Garments of Woman, Held in Chicago As a Lunatic.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—A fortune was found sewn to the garments of an inmate of the Psychopathic hospital suspected of insanity. Ten \$1,000 building bonds of the Continental Building and Loan Association of San Francisco, issued by the Continental bank of that city; interest coupons on bonds amounting to \$2,340, currency totaling \$1,415, and three diamond rings were found in the shabby clothes.

The bond certificates were made out to "Mrs. Nana V. Haynes." This is the name the woman gave to the police when she was found in the Dearborn street railway station. From her own statements her home is in Neacasta, Tex., but efforts of the police officials to locate such a town have been fruitless.

In her purse was found a railroad ticket from Santa Rosa, Cal., to Richmond, Va., and several letters, none of which offered any clue to her identity.

The woman was found three days ago and taken to the hospital. When examined by a city physician she was unable to answer questions or tell anything of herself or her connections. County Judge Scully, sitting in the insane court, ordered the hearing continued indefinitely.

Every effort is being made by the city authorities to identify the woman and telegrams have been sent to points on the Pacific coast, to Richmond, Va., and to towns in Texas.

BROTHER FROM SKULLS PRESCRIBED FOR KING

Victims of Medical Ignorance Years Ago Must Have Been Enormous.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Medicine is a progressive science and it will continue to progress. It seems remarkable in this age of fresh air faith that when a British physician arose in the year 1869 to address his fellow surgeons on the value of fresh air to sick persons the learned doctors hooted and catcalled so vehemently that he had to sit down. And when he had been thus discomfited the assembled physicians adopted a resolution that in future the officials of that society of physicians and surgeons should see to it that no more such nonsense was ever offered from their platform.

But in 1869, says the Sun, vast strides had been made in knowledge of the human body and disease over such knowledge as obtained 200 or 300 years ago.

Then, a few "simples" were understood in rather a crude and uncouth way by a small number of herbalists, and among these "simples" were sena, gentian, wormwood, rhubarb and a few others, but the medical practitioners of those remote times put more faith in the efficacy of dried food for fever, dried lungs of the fox for coughs, colds and consumption, norwale's horn for wasting diseases and as a tonic, a live spider rolled in a pill of butter and swallowed as a remedy for jaundice. Poultices made from snails and toads were in high medical repute, and the practitioners were regarded with marked esteem, because of their professional and scientific attainments.

It is related that when King Charles II was on his death bed, suffering from what has come to be believed was a paralytic stroke, he was made to swallow a broth from human skulls, besides having hot irons placed against his head and being profusely bled. Fever patients were almost suffocated by bedclothes and kept in a hot and almost airtight room, and in John Evelyn's journal he notes his belief that this method of treating fever killed one of his children. The number of victims of medical ignorance must have been enormous.

About the middle of the seventeenth century one of the few learned men of the time—Sydenham—proposed that Peruvian bark, then recently introduced into England from Spain, should be used against fevers. He met with about the same kind and quantity of opposition as did the English physician who talked about the virtues of fresh air in 1869.

The skulls of men had a great place in the materia medica of three centuries ago. The skulls of criminals who had been hanged were in especial demand and were ground into powder, steeped in spirits and served as one of the most precious prescriptions, especially, according to the Paracelsian theory, for ailments of the head.

Even in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there was a belief that dead bodies had medicinal virtues and mummies were obtained and ground to powder for making brews and broths and terrible decoctions. It was said that the mummies for this industry were obtained in Egypt.

The earthworm, or the common fishing worm, was utilized by the medical practitioners in Europe two and three hundred years ago. The worms were sometimes made into a syrup or broth for internal administration, and sometimes made into an ointment or embrocation for external use.

There was a much truer knowledge of the human body among the civilized peoples of 2,000 and 3,000 years before the Christian era, and even of more remote eras, than in the Europe of Shakespeare and Milton. Medical and surgical learning perished with the other arts and sciences of Assyria, Persia, Egypt, Greece and Rome.

At Johns Hopkins University is a collection of surgical instruments of from 800 to 2,100 years ago, unearthed at Kefelion, in Ionia, and among the bone knives for various operations, including abdominal section; forceps for the removal of polydactyls or narrow and lance heads, apparatus for elevating a crushed skull, and a drill bow for trepanning a skull, an operation common in classic times.

Among the ancient beliefs that are present today are the wearing of amulets, the use of charms and invocations, and the laying on of hands in the presence of disease. A horse chestnut has been carried for countless years as defense against rheumatism.

The open air theory for the benefit of tuberculosis patients is a recent thought. The story is that Doctor Trudeau, who is living today, recognized that he had the dread and common disease and grasped at the open air life as his last and only hope. When he sought the mountains near Saranac, determined to live in the open air, his course was viewed as suicidal. Fellow physicians thought the excessive fear of death had robbed him of his medical judgment. All his friends looked for an early end.

All this within comparatively recent years, Doctor Trudeau not only regained his health, but he gained a better measure of health than he had ever enjoyed before. Then he began to send back to the cities for working men and working women, and cottages were built out of the trees of the hills, and an open air colony started. This was the first for this country, and the date was 1884. Ten years later he established the first American laboratory for the study of consumption.

Upward of 300 children are being killed each year in the streets of New York and about 7,500 others injured.

Only eighty-three arrests for drunkenness were made at the San Francisco exposition of last year, although nearly 19,000,000 persons passed through the turnstiles.

Kings in the earliest days were merely the "fathers of families" and the word is derived from the same source as "kin."

CONTINUE HUNT FOR MAYOR KEARNS

Reward of \$500 May Be Offered to Finder of City's Chief Executive.

WALTHAM, Mass., Feb. 12.—Four days before his term of office expired, Mayor Thomas F. Kearns, 44 years old, disappeared from this city and now, four weeks later, the mystery of his disappearance is as deep as ever. Clues without number have been followed without success, and now it is proposed that the different organizations to which Mr. Kearns belonged, contribute to a reward of \$500 to be offered as an incentive to detectives and people throughout the country to continue the search for the missing man.

On Sunday, January 2, Artemus Rogers, a brother-in-law of ex-Mayor Kearns, died suddenly, and on January 17 Mrs. Rogers, the ex-mayor's sister, was taken to an insane asylum. The death of her husband so preyed upon her mind that she became a nervous wreck and suffered from a severe mental derangement.

No man in Waltham was more highly respected than Mr. Kearns. He was considered a man of the highest ideals, conscientious and faithful in all his works, and not a breath of suspicion has been attached to his disappearance. The same high opinions of him still hold good. He had been suffering from the grip and it is believed that he was in a high temperature bordering on a fever when he went away.

Drag the Charles River. It is the general theory that his head became affected and that he wandered away without knowing where he was going. The best clue found placed him in the vicinity of Silver Lake, Newton, about 2:30 in the afternoon of December 30. It is fairly certain that he was in that vicinity, but no further trace of him has been found. Silver Lake has been searched.

The Charles river in the vicinity of Watertown, has been dragged. Troops of Boy Scouts from Waltham and Newbury Company F of Waltham and Company C of Newton, both of the state militia, the police and fire departments of both Waltham and Newton as well as hundreds of city officials and citizens have searched fields and woods in vain. The ex-mayor has been reported as having been seen in Portland, Me., in Boston and in many other places, but the police failed to find any basis for these clues.

His fiancée is prostrated with grief. This city is saddened by his absence and the illness of his sister, and his aged father is a heartbroken man. His close friend, former City Solicitor Harry P. Trainor, resigned office this year 1869 to address his fellow surgeons on the value of fresh air to sick persons the learned doctors hooted and catcalled so vehemently that he had to sit down. And when he had been thus discomfited the assembled physicians adopted a resolution that in future the officials of that society of physicians and surgeons should see to it that no more such nonsense was ever offered from their platform.

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WILD MEN OF BORNEO MILD

Says Dr. Frederick A. Cook, Who Has Just Returned to This Country.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who once claimed he reached the North Pole, has just returned to his native land. He arrived on board the Norwegian-American liner Kristianfjord from Bergen. He was smiling cheerfully when the reporters clamored aboard.

"I have discovered," he announced, "the wild men of Borneo. They are not wild."

"I found them to be a race of tall, well built folk of fair complexion. It is a base calumny to call them wild. Their only uncivilized traits are head hunting and polygamy."

The doctor went on to explain that the Dutch government is taking a lot of the joy out of life by stamping out the practice of head hunting.

"To prove that the wild men are not wild at all the doctor went on to say that the women have taken things into their own hands in Borneo. They are doing all the work, he said."

They have taken over the management of the tribal governments as well as building the fires and putting out the cat. They refuse to let the men do any work. A man is entitled to as many wives as he believes necessary to support him in comfort and the station to which he has been accustomed.

"I still have the medals and emblems," continued the explorer, "but they were very friendly toward us. We had a lovely visit of seven months with them."

The doctor also took occasion to deny that he and the king of Denmark are on the outs over the North Pole incident.

"Any reports that may have been sent out from Denmark that I was not kindly received are untrue," he said. "I still have the medals and honors conferred on me by the king."

The doctor still expressed bitterness toward Commander Peary, but is confident he will be able to prove his right to a place in the sun among the tallboys.

The doctor went at once to his home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

been made by either side.

"On the northern flank of the Tonale pass the Italians climbed, and dragged artillery onto the Monello ridge, 8,500-9,000 feet high. Along the main Adige valley a certain advance has been made. The frontier town of Ala has been occupied, and the forts of Rovereto assailed and damaged. The Alassimo has been gained, and from its brow the Alpine look down on Lake Gardo and the towers of Riva. Turning to the frontier of Trentino, we find that Austria has abandoned two of its outlying districts, apparently without fighting, to the Italian advance. The red, white and green floats on the campanile of Castrorzo above Primero. East of Trent, near the snowy Marmolada, the queen of the Dolomite Alps, the Italians have shown prodigious energy, hoisting guns on the most difficult heights; and on both sides sturdy hill climbers have vied in stalking one another among the mountain fastnesses, applying to warfare the methods of chamois hunting."

On the whole, however, Dr. Freshfield concluded that the Italian campaign had been limited to a defensive, General Cordona's object being to repel possible attacks on Lombardy or Venetia, issuing from the Trentino highlands.

The foregoing are only a few extracts from President Freshfield's address. Sir Maurice de Bunsen, British ambassador at Vienna up to the time of the break, and Lord Bryce, former ambassador at Washington, were among the society members who heard it, and both paid a tribute to its geographical detail based on Dr. Freshfield's experience over these mountain passes.

Lord Bryce also let it be known that he had had some experience as a mountain climber in this same region, and he related his Personal Observations there and at Mount Lovchen in Montenegro, two centers of recent fighting.

"When we were wandering along the line of mountain passes north of Venice," he said, "we came upon a spot at the top of one of these passes—I think it was the Predil—where, according to tradition, Abbot, king of Lombards, pointed out to his fierce invading host the fertile plains of Italy. There we found on the Italian side strong fortifications. Although both countries were then members of the triple alliance, they entertained so much suspicion of each other that they had been erecting these fortifications each against the other."

"Mount Lovchen," Lord Bryce went on, referring to the mount from which Austria shelled its way into Montenegro, "is a singularly noble peak with a marvelous view. It stands isolated, and on the top of it there is a tomb where one of the last of the Vidkisks, or priest monarchs of Montenegro, is interred; so it has become a sort of sacred spot with the whole Montenegrin people. As its slopes command the inlet of Cattaro, one wonders that it was not found possible to carry up some guns there, and with these guns bombard Cattaro, Castelnuovo, and the other forts so as to drive the Austrians out of the harbor, which for naval occupation it finds very convenient."

Lord Bryce's wonder at the Allies not using Mount Lovchen as a height from which to bombard the Austrians away from Cattaro, was made short-lived by the Austrians, seized the situation and reversed the situation—using the crest to bombard Montenegro into submission. Which

indicates that scientists know considerable about strategy; and that is what the Royal Geographical Society has recognized—that scientific details of countries in the theater of warfare are of supreme importance to successfully carrying out the military campaign.

CHANCE FOR ALL OF US TO HELP BELGIUM

War Correspondent Tells of the Winter's Need among the Destitute.

(By WILL IRWIN.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Only the larger issues of this war have prevented Americans from knowing more about the Commission for Relief in Belgium, our own most important part so far, in Armageddon. An aeroplane flight is more interesting, essentially, than an operation in high finance, and a battle always draws more attention than a social movement. Just at present the human race is constituted that way. So very few, I suppose, really understand that a group of Americans is running over in war torn Europe the greatest charitable undertaking the world ever saw; and running it in such a manner that it may change and overturn the old methods of organized charity. Lord Curzon, member of the British cabinet, said last spring at the Mansion House that hitherto public relief on a large scale had been synonymous with incompetence or corruption, or both, and that here, for the first time, the work had been done with absolute economy and efficiency.

It has been a miracle of organization; less than one per cent of the money has gone for "overhead" expenses. Men such as Hoover, the chairman, and Bates, until recently, the American chairman, have let world wide personal interests go to not in order to work without salary for the commission. It has been a miracle of speed. Less than three weeks after the call came the commission had begun to cut red tape, and was pouring a stream of wheat into Belgium. It has been a miracle of diplomacy. The commissioners have been walking a tight wire between the conflicting hatreds and suspicions of three warring powers. The whole story will not be told until after the war. We have thirty young Americans running food districts in Belgium. They live in the midst of perils and humor and even personal danger; but they cannot write about it, because they are pledged to hold their tongues and pens about their experiences in Belgium. Caspar Whitney is down in northern France, special advocate of the commission with the German great staff. Trained reporter that he is, he too works under the pledge of silence. But some day we shall know it all, and it will be a great and romantic story.

The problem is very complex. The active executives of the commission are volunteers. Most of the underlings are working for bare expenses. In that sense, it is all charity. In another sense, it is not. Early in the game the commission found that 9,000,000 people could not be fed with certainty by the charity of the world. Ways were found to hypocrite Belgian property; paper currency was issued; those who had anything left were enabled to pay their way. There remained, however, two or three million factory operatives who had been out of work since the war began, and who had nothing at all. The outside world has been obliged to pay for feeding them. I wish I might say that America has done most of this, but I can not. Up to October last we had given only seven cents per capita, whereas New Zealand had given a dollar and a quarter per capita. At that, the commission has had to strain every resource of charity. Now arises another emergency—curious, distressing, yet in some aspects humorous. There is a general embargo on wool and cotton, as well as on made-up goods. Not a Belgian loom has turned since the war began. In short there has been no new supply of clothing for seventeen or eighteen months. That industrial population would get no garments even had they money. Rapidly, they approach nakedness.

The schools in some factory towns are closed because the children cannot dress to go out of doors. All over Belgium, three or four children of a large family are lying abed so that the fourth or fifth child may go out and play in the only garments which remain to the family. They are a people in rags—without patches. Patches take cloth, and there is no spare cloth.

The Belgians will need at least \$4,000,000 worth of new clothing of materials this winter. Second hand clothing will not do this time. Owing to war regulations, a cargo of second hand clothes would have to be unloaded, fumigated and re-loaded three times in transit between the United States and the Dutch border. That would make the second hand garments cost more than new ones, and three fumigations will ruin all but the stoutest stuff. The commission rather prefers the materials to the made-up goods. There are millions of idle people in Belgium. To give them work at making clothing is in itself a charity.

Because the stuff need be neither fashionable nor tasteful—just clothes for warmth and decency—the commission has started out after the "remnants" and "shop worn goods" of the United States. There are in our shops millions of yards of cloth which is scarcely salable because the material is passe or because the pattern failed to hit public fancy. Also, there are probably hundreds of thousands of shoes which will "go out as a sacrifice" because they are out of style, and it was the American people to buy them. Also, it wants them quickly. The quicker they come the less pneumonia, tuberculosis and general debility there will be in Belgium.

The American offices of the commission are at 71 Broadway, New York, and the commissioners are eager to answer inquiries from those who want to send money or cloth.

Please help. Only we who have seen Belgium in its misery know how great is the need.

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BAN OF SILENCE IS LIFTED AT LAST

Following Death of Father, Twin Heiresses Can Now Speak to Men.

When the wealthy S. D. Chaney died the other day in Joliet, Ill., a new life opened up for his town daughters, Genevieve and Cordelia. The "millionaire twins," as the girls are called, are 18 years old, are fair to look upon, have beautiful bronze hair, and are as alike in feminine loveliness as two peas in a pod. But until their father died, so the story goes, Genevieve and Cordelia never talked to a man.

Never a word did the sisters say to their school chums of the strange oath the eccentric millionaire is said to have made over their mother's death bed—that while he lived the acquaintance of men should be forbidden his two daughters. After his wife's death Chaney never again participated in any of Joliet's society events. It is said that he never again smiled, and his twin daughters knew him only as a silent, severe man who employed attendants to watch them so that no man might speak to them.

They listened, but spoke not. Public schooling was denied the twins. They were educated in the seclusion of their homes by private tutors—women. Every afternoon for ten years Joliet saw them ride together on twin ponies. Invariably they were alone, but half a block behind were always seen the attendants, who were constantly watching. The Chaney twins became a public mystery. Then they were sent away to school for further tutoring by women and among women.

At the Mount Ida school for girls, at Newton, Mass., when other girls talked of brothers and sweethearts, and of marriage Genevieve and Cordelia listened breathlessly, but silently. Sometimes they looked a little wistfully at each other and tried to smile. In their books they read of love and courtship and wonderful romances.

Things Are Different Now. But they kept their word of obedience to their father, and never, it is said, until a few days ago did they talk to a man. But after their unsmiling father died, news filtered back to the Mount Ida school that Genevieve and Cordelia were making up for lost time. The "millionaire twins" proceeded at once to stagger the corps of servants in the big Joliet mansion by ordering a hundred luxuries. They began to cast speculative glances over the field of unmarried men whom they had seen and heard of, but had never, never spoken to. And so it is that a new life has opened up for Genevieve and Cordelia.

Medical Authority Advises Open-Air Chambers as a Good Stimulant.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 12.—With "Outdoor Sleeping" as his text, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, the state commissioner of health, comments on the rapidly with which fads develop into necessity in his "Little Talk on Health and Hygiene" this week.

Commissioner Dixon remarks of the curiosity and doubt which were aroused when regular sleeping out of doors was recommended for tubercular patients. Few laymen thought seriously of the practice. In a decade the number of outdoor sleepers has multiplied a hundredfold, including many who are in perfect health.

Dr. Dixon says: "That which is looked upon as a fad today becomes the necessity of tomorrow. This is largely the case with outdoor sleeping."

"With the beginning of the active campaign against tuberculosis but a few years or so ago, outdoor sleeping was recommended for those suffering from tuberculosis and others whose general physical condition seemed to warrant it."

"These pioneers were looked upon by their friends and neighbors with interest and they openly expressed belief that if they survived this exposure, which was doubtful, they would soon tire of the experiment anyhow. As a matter of fact there are a hundred open air sleepers today where there was one a decade ago and it is no longer limited to those who are in ill health."

"All who have tried open air sleeping are enthusiastic about it and they constitute an ever growing group."

"A sleeping porch is coming to be looked upon as an essential part of the home. Whole families have taken to sleeping in the open and have been so benefited by it that they would never consider anything else."

"The proper temperature is essential. With a warm room for dressing especially there is no reason why invigorating and stimulating custom should not continue to grow in popularity."