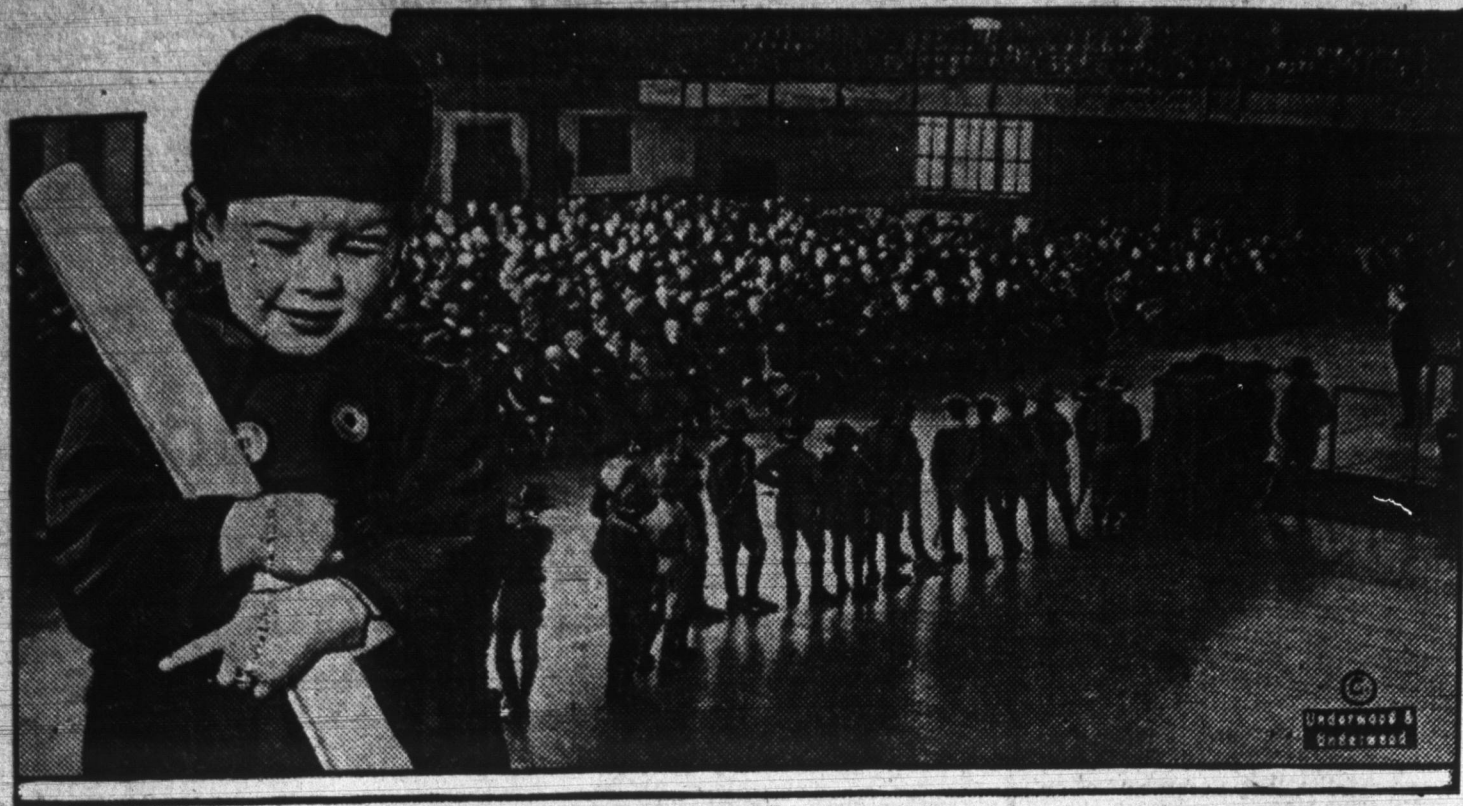


NEXT OF KIN RECEIVE FRENCH MEMORIALS



Next of kin of American soldiers, sailors and marines who died in the war receiving the French certificates of honor in the Twenty-second Regiment armory in New York city. At the left, B. L. Cunningham, Jr., holding tight the memorial of his father, who was killed in France.

Experts Study Ivy Poisoning

Seek Best Ways to Avoid Infection and to Eradicate Noxious Plants.

IMMUNITY DOES NOT EXIST

Economic Losses From Poisoning Are Very Great and There Is Urgent Need of Widespread Campaigns to Stamp Out Poisonous Plants.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Washington, D. C.—The best ways to avoid ivy and sumac poisoning, the most practical means of eradicating these noxious plants, and the most approved method of treating cases of such poisoning have been the subjects of an investigation conducted jointly by the United States department of agriculture and the public health service of the United States treasury department. Despite general belief there is good reason for believing that absolute immunity from ivy and sumac poisoning does not exist, investigators state. They also found that many common methods of treatment are not to be commended. Poison ivy is sometimes called poison oak. Poison sumac is also known in various localities as poison dogwood, poison elder, poison ash, thunderwood, and poisonwood. These poisonous plants are widely distributed. While no accurate estimates can be made as to the economic losses resulting from poisoning, the total is very great, and there is urgent need for widespread campaigns to eradicate these noxious plants.

Handle With Gloves.
If one must handle these poisonous plants, gloves, preferably of rubber, should be worn. After the gloves have been removed they should be thoroughly washed with soap and water and rinsed several times. Inasmuch as the clothing which comes in contact with the leaves may be a source of infection for a considerable period, care should be taken in changing the garments, and also the shoes. Many cases of poisoning have resulted merely from contact with exposed clothing.

One of the surest and best methods of minimizing or preventing infection after the hands, face or other parts of the body have been exposed, is to wash and rinse them repeatedly with an abundance of good kitchen soap and hot water. The poison, after being deposited on the skin, requires some time to penetrate, and if this penetration can be prevented by thoroughly washing, eruption and irritation will not result. While exposed parts should be cleansed in this manner as soon after exposure as possible, it is worth while to make the attempt even 12 or 20 hours afterwards in the hope that at least a portion of the poison may be removed. A heavy lather should be produced and the washing should be continued several minutes. Severe scrubbing with a brush is not advisable, but several swabs or small compresses of gauze may be used, discarding each in turn, so that the poison may not be distributed by the cloth.

Bathing with alcohol diluted with an equal amount of water is also an effective preventive. Where exposure has been more general, a bath for the entire body, followed by a change of clothing, is a good preventive measure. The hair should not be neglected. Bathing if not accompanied by sufficient changing of water or rinsing, may result in spreading the rash to skin that had not been infected. In cases that are at all serious a physician should be consulted.

Sugar of Lead Not Recommended.
The investigators call attention to the fact that scores of remedies and prescriptions are more or less in popular favor, but in spite of the claims they assert that no specific treatment for poisoning from ivy and sumac is yet available. Ointments should not be used in the acute stage of the disease. In the later stages, however, soothing and astringent ointments may be of value in allaying irritation and hastening cure. The extent to which it is desirable to use solutions of per-

manganate of potash, hyposulphite of soda, sulphate of magnesium (Epsom salts), and other remedies, is also discussed. Sugar of lead, formerly much used, often proves disappointing if applied after inflammation has developed, and the user runs the risk of lead poisoning if this substance is applied extensively.

The names "poison oak" and "poison ivy" are used interchangeably in many localities. The plant generally known as poison oak throughout the Pacific coast occurs as a bush, sometimes four or five feet high, and has leaflets resembling the leaves of the western oak, but it is also found as a vine, and is sometimes called poison ivy.

In the east from New Jersey, Delaware and Virginia southward the name "poison oak" is often used to distinguish from the poison ivy vine, a form occurring as a bush with lobed leaflets, a little resembling the leaves of scrub oak. Westward from Minnesota, Nebraska, and Arkansas to Washington, Montana, Colorado and New Mexico, this name is applied to a low bush or trailing shrub which does not climb. The leaves of all forms have stout rather long stems, bearing three leaflets, two of which are opposite, and short stalked, while the third has a long stalk. The leaflets are from one to four inches long, dark green on the upper surface, lighter (sometimes with a velvety covering of fine hairs) underneath, with smooth or somewhat indented margins.

In the eastern states and westward as far as Wyoming to Texas, the Virginia creeper is found generally in the same location as poison ivy vine, which it resembles somewhat in its habits and the shape of its leaflets, but it can be readily distinguished from poison ivy in that its leaves are divided into three to five leaflets to the stalk. Moreover, though it is sometimes supported by aerial rootlets, like poison ivy, it also has numerous tendrils like those of the grape vine, and its inedible fruits are blue, with red stems, and contain two or three seeds. Poison sumac grows in moist ground, usually in swamps or along low, miry banks of streams and ponds. It occurs from New England to Florida, and westward to Minnesota, Arkansas and Louisiana. The poison sumac leaves

are readily distinguished from the harmless sumac and species of ash, elder and other shrubs and trees having a somewhat similar foliage, and the character, appearance and color of the fruits furnish other simple means of identification. Furthermore, the poison sumac occurs on moist or swampy land, and in drier locations is found only along the borders of swamps or bogs. The number of leaflets into which the leaves of the harmless sumacs are divided range from 9 to 21 and 31, while the poison sumac leaves divide into 7 to 13 leaflets.

While many persons are of the opinion that contact with these plants is not necessary to produce poisoning, it is probable that many cases supposed to have originated in this way have actually been due to direct or indirect contact. There are cases on record showing that the smoke from burning plants will give rise to irritation, and in some cases severe poisoning has resulted from this form of exposure. Regarding the popular belief that some persons are wholly immune, the investigators state that there is good reason to believe absolute immunity does not exist, although it is recognized that some persons are much less susceptible than others.

How to Eradicate Poisonous Plants.

Eradication of these plants should be widely undertaken and followed up systematically. Every landowner should feel a measure of responsibility in this matter. The simplest method is by grubbing, in which care should be taken to cover the hands properly, and also to prevent infection by means of the clothing. The plants in fields may be destroyed by plowing them up and putting in cultivated crops. Often repeated mowing is also effective. The use of kerosene is recommended where injury to other plants or trees is not to be feared. It may be applied with a sprayer or a spraying pump, and in many cases one application is sufficient. Arsenate of soda has been used very successfully to kill poison ivy on trees six to ten inches in diameter without injury to the trees, as well as on stone walls, buildings, and along fences.

Censored Four Times in Hungary.
Budapest.—Newspaper correspondents here have discovered their dispatches have to run the gantlet of four different censors. One is a local official, another is dominated by extremists, and a third by bolsheviks supposed to be located in Vienna. The fourth is maintained at an unknown point, supposedly by enemy neighbors of Hungary.

Mutiny Is Work of Reds

Bolshevik Prisoners of War Sow Seeds of Revolt Among Troops in Poland.

Warsaw.—Newspaper advices and official statements relative to the mutiny of Polish troops at Kovno show discrepancies which tend to confuse the public as to the real situation there.

It is reported in official quarters the revolt has been completely suppressed, but messages to newspapers declare the trouble is continuing and that the uprising has in many cases taken on bolshevik characteristics.

It is said several hundred bolshevik prisoners of war have been released by insurgent Polish soldiers, who later induced the liberated men to join their

ranks. There is no official confirmation of this report as yet.

Government statements relative to the trouble have been given out by the Polish Telegraph agency, which says the mutineers, belonging to cavalry and artillery units, organized soldiers' councils, and taking up positions in the outskirts of Kovno, opened a heavy fire on the government buildings. After quite serious fighting the mutiny was put down, it is said, but no arrests have since been made by the Polish authorities.

Discussing the situation between Poland and Lithuania, the telegraph agency says:

"In Lithuanian government circles there is a desire to reach an understanding with Poland, but this is opposed by extremist ministers and the bishop of Kovno."

Indian School Girls Have Queer Names

Stout City, Ia.—Girls, if you happen to be under the impression that yours is a queer name, just look the following list over to see what outlandish ones some of the Indian maidens at the Pine Ridge Reservation school may have to bear, who knows, all through life. Here they are, look 'em over:

Victoria Holy Rock, Julia Afraid of a Hawk, Mary Brown Ears, Julia Crazy Ghost, Mercy Yellow Shirt, Emma No Fat, Ella Red Eyes, Julia Stands Up.

Dissatisfied now?

HOW TO GET GOLD FROM LEAD

Oxford University Professor Gives Tip on How to Take It from Mercury, Too.

London.—The alchemists' dream of producing gold from base metals is not extravagant, asserted Prof. Frederick Soddy of the physical chemistry department at Oxford, in a recent publication.

He tells how to do it. "To get gold from mercury," he says, "extract from the atom of mercury one beta-particle, which will make thallium; then one alpha-particle, which will turn the thallium into gold. Or, to get gold from lead, extract from the atom of lead one alpha-particle, which will turn it into mercury, and proceed as before."

MINNEAPOLIS PITCHER WILL ATTEMPT "COMEBACK" WITH CHICAGO WHITE SOX

A great many Chicago people besides Owner Comiskey and Manager Gleason think that the success of the White Sox this coming year depends largely upon the pitching strength of the team. It was learned the other day that both Comiskey and Gleason are entertaining hopes that the needed pitching strength will be supplied by none other than Reb Russell, Minneapolis southpaw, who came to the front as a star in 1913, but suffered trouble with his arm and last year performed as an outfielder for the Minneapolis club.

Russell is to be one of the thirteen or fourteen pitchers who will be on the squad to go into training camp at Waco, Tex. For the last two years or more he hasn't been right. Joe Cantillon, who manages Minneapolis and had Russell in the outfield the greater part of last year, thinks Reb is likely to "come back." Comiskey and Gleason think so well of Cantillon's judgment that they are going to give Reb a chance.

Just what happened to Russell's arm never has been made known. He came up in the spring of 1913 as the rawest recruit that ever wore a big league suit and he made good at once. He was one of the greatest pitchers in the league before the season was over. About three years later something happened to his arm. Expert surgeons said it could be cured with an operation. So far as is known, Reb hasn't had an operation, but he's coming back for a second trial.

He's such a good hitter, fielder, base runner, and all-round ball player that he had no trouble in holding a job in the outfield with Minneapolis, but there is no assurance he can hook the ball over the plate as he once did. He might not be quite fast enough as an outfielder to hold a place in the big league, so it looks as if he will have to regain his old-time form, or something near it, as a pitcher in order to stick.

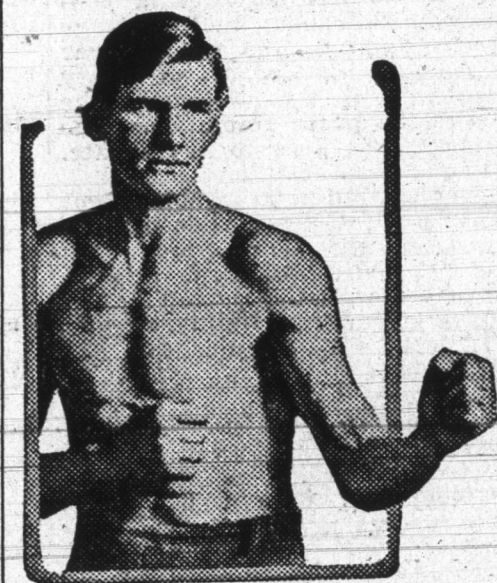


Reb Russell.

GUNBOAT SMITH IS SLIPPING

Confesses That Poor Eyesight Affects Judgment of Distance—Farmer Defeats Him.

Gunboat Smith, who recently returned to San Francisco following his defeat in Seattle at the hands of Frank Farmer, says it's the old eyes that has gone back on him. He says: "I can hit as hard as ever I could."



Gunboat Smith.

I know more about the game than when I was knocking 'em all out, but the judgment of distance—it isn't there."

The gunner was to have boxed a second match in the Northwest, but his defeat spoiled that plan.

EVERS IS AFTER ROCHESTER

Former Major League Star Would Like to Purchase and Lead International League Club.

John J. Evers, former National league second baseman and manager, is said to be after the Rochester International league club and he would act as manager of the team if he secures it. Charles T. Chapin, chief owner, has had several propositions on for sale of the club in the past few months. Last year Evers owned and managed an independent team in Troy and is said to have made some money.

WILLIS SIGNS DRIVER TYSON

Newark Reinsman Engaged to Train and Race Horses of Well-Known Wilmington Owner.

Herman Tyson of Newark, Del., one of the successful reinsmen over the half-mile course, who annually campaigns a winning stable over the fair circuit tracks, has just signed a three-year contract to train and race the horses owned by J. Wirt Willis, a well-known horseman of Wilmington.

MGR. ROGERS NOW OWNER

Leader of Sacramento Team Joins Forces With Business Men and Secures Control.

Bill Rogers has acquired a large financial interest in the Sacramento team, of which he has been manager for the past two seasons. He has joined forces with two prominent business men of Sacramento in the purchase of the team, and is now a full-fledged owner. Bill will continue to manage the team in the field.

BEST IRISH RACING SEASON

According to Statistics Year 1919 Was Most Successful in Emerald Isle's History.

According to Irish racing statistics the 1919 season was the most successful in the Emerald Isle's turf history. Never before had so much added money been given for purses and plate at the different race meetings throughout the country.

YAMADA DELIBERATE AS BILLIARD PLAYER

One of Most Interesting Exponents of Green Cloth Game.

Distinguished Himself on Coming to This Country by Defeating Willie Hoppe—Masse Shot Is His Strong Point.

Koji Yamada, the little Jap from Tokyo, the land that made the cherry blossom famous, is one of the most interesting of billiard players. He left Japan about 1910 and went to Berlin, Germany, to study medicine and bacteriology and become a doctor, but one of the germs called a billiard bug got into his blood and he became a billiard player instead. He came to this country in 1912 and entered a professional tournament and immediately distinguished himself by beating Hoppe, much to the surprise of everybody, including Hoppe himself.

Short of stature with a big mass of black hair, he moves about the table slowly, never in a hurry, careful and deliberate, and if he was ever nervous



Koji Yamada.

in his life nobody has ever suspected it. He takes his good and bad luck with an equal air of indifference that suggests a fatalist.

Yamada's general style of play is something of the Hoppe system. He does not specialize in any one thing. Yamada uses a short cue of 19-ounce weight. His stroke is quick and short and snappy. He bends over in shooting so that his chin almost touches his cue. He is a good executor. Just before coming from San Francisco, where he now makes his home, in playing red ball in an academy there he ran 63, which is a record for the academy. Rouge or red ball is a game where the player must play from the red ball each time.

Yamada's one special outstanding strong point is the masse shot. Even the other players concede him this distinction. Some of his fancy exhibition masse shots are nothing less than wonderful. Yamada has a pleasing personality, makes friends readily and is well liked everywhere.

GOSSIP AMONG SPORTS

The United States Golf Association is composed of 463 clubs.

Johnny Griffith's boxing has made a big hit in England and France.

The Boston Yacht club has a membership of 420 and a fleet of 167 boats.

Wisconsin Athletic Association has been incorporated to hold boxing bouts in Milwaukee.

George Vernot, 18-year-old swimming wonder of Montreal, will compete in the Olympic games.

Sir Thomas Lipton says he is going to win the American cup this time. That's what we would call being an optimist.

Mike Collins, formerly manager of Fred Fulton, is one of the incorporators of the new Minnesota Boxing club at Minneapolis.

Joie Ray devoted his time to basketball this winter. Track critics believe it is an injurious sport for the crack runner to indulge in.

B. W. Griffith, head of the department of romance languages, of Bucknell University, has been appointed acting manager of athletics.

George Decker, coach of the Penn boxing team, has boxed with 4,000 Penn students three rounds each for a total of 12,000—since 1900.

Spacious athletic stadiums are now under consideration for Atlantic City, New Orleans, Ohio State University and the University of Illinois.

According to estimates on contracts already made, Willie Hoppe will earn between \$20,000 and \$25,000 this year from exhibition billiard matches.