

## ANTITOXINS SHAMS DR. SNOW DECLARES

Anti-vivisectionist Asserts These Supposed Remedies Nearly Useless.

New York, March 2.—Dr. Herbert Snow, leading spirit of the British anti-vivisectionists, in an address before the New York Anti-Vivisection society, contended that Pasteur was not a great doctor, but rather clever chemist; that the diphtheria anti-toxin was a failure; that Pasteur's treatment for rabies is but a bubble; that the anti-plague serum has prolonged that scourge in India for years, and that vivisection is a foul blot on civilization.

Dr. Snow spoke in the Berkley Lyceum before an audience that thronged the theater, and so enthusiastic did the anti-vivisectionists present become that one young woman called out:

"The more I see of men, the more I love my dog."

His declaration followed a question asked by Dr. F. R. Sturgis, the lone vivisectionist present, who, disputing some of the things that Dr. Snow had said, remarked that he could not bring himself to believe that the lives of a dozen bitterns or a few dogs were worth that of a human being.

Dr. Snow described himself as an old-fashioned doctor, still retaining his faith in the efficiency of the old remedies. For twenty-nine years he was a surgeon in the Cancer hospital of London, and was its senior surgeon when he retired in 1905. He was introduced by Mrs. Diana Belais, president of the society, one of the greatest of the anti-vivisectionists.

The speaker began by saying that he realized that his subject was an unpopular one in this country, but added that all that was necessary for it to become popular was for reasonable and intelligent persons to study the anti-vivisection side of the question. Referring to his long service in the fight against cancer, he said that the public knows by the name of "cancer research" is "utter moonshine."

"I was among those," he said, "asked to give evidence on the utility of that cancer research before our World Commission on Vivisection. That led me to study the question from top to bottom, and I was speedily forced to conclude that the whole system of experimentation upon the lower animals is wholly unscientific, is grossly misleading to medical practice, has never conferred any useful knowledge upon the human race, and has led to inexpressible harm in numerous directions.

Useless Experiments, He Says.

"Why is experiment upon the sub-human animals unscientific and futile? Because no inference can be drawn directly from any phenomena in the sub-human animal to mankind. The fundamental differences of structure in every direction are enormous. That no direct inference is ever possible is not merely the assertion of the anti-vivisectionist; it has been admitted over and over again by prominent vivisectionists before our World Commission and stands in the sight of all men as an acknowledged fact.

"For example of this, I will point to the totally different effects of certain poisons and even simple foods upon the lower animals. Take lemonade, which we so enjoy in the summer; its basic constituent, citric acid, is a powerful poison to cats and rabbits. They promptly die in convulsions when it is administered to them.

"Our common salt is wholesome and indeed, a common necessity of life to us and most animals are fond of it. You know how the buffaloes used to travel hundreds of miles to the salt lakes. Well, if you give salt to chickens, it kills them. Prussic acid promptly kills men and elephants, but horses and hyenas take it with impunity. Rabbits eat belladonna, our deadly night shade; goats are fond of the tobacco plant and also of conium, hemlock—the hemlock of Socrates. Henbane is a harmless medicine for men but its name tells you what its effects on hens is. And so on with hundreds of others.

"In particular, morphia stands singularly prominent. A grain of morphia will kill a man, a pigeon will take twelve grains without apparent effect. You can judge for yourselves what would be the result of a vivisection experiment there. A man experiments with morphia, and he finds a pigeon or pheasant will take as much as twelve grains without harm, so he thinks he will try just a moderate dose on a man. He gives him a grain and the man promptly dies. That at once shows you the mischievous character of drug experiments on the lower animals.

Grand opening at Lou Knopf's, at Cor. 5th and Main St. night. Mallard duck and trimmings.

## INSURRECTOS TAKE NUMBER OF CITIES

(American News Service)  
Naco, Ariz., March 2.—Reliable reports today say that small bands of insurgents have taken seven Mexican towns directly south of here and are extremely active. The towns taken are Sinoquite, Banamachi, Tupeca, Ranchita, Aconchi, Baviacora and Canadana.

Sentiment is said to be changing against the rebels because of the levies they have made on the merchants of the towns they captured.

Many Mexicans in this vicinity are joining the insurgents in the Ajos, who are within striking distance of other Naco, Mez., or Agua Prieta.

## INSURGENCY SEEN IN SPRING STYLES

Young Men, Particularly Collegians, Resent Dictum of Conservative Tailors.

The insurgent movement, so popular in all brands of politics, has manifested itself in sartorial circles and a number of gentlemen, nine of whom are credited with the ability to "make a man," have conceded that they will have to build two sorts of clothes this spring.

In the realm of men's styles the younger or college set are the insurgents. During the winter they have made it clear that they would not be bound by the regulations, issued last fall, and calculated to do away with full coats and peg-top trousers.

Cuffs on the Trousers.  
So this spring the tailors will compromise by eliminating fancy cuffs and braids, but they will build the coats full in the chest form fitting at the waist and with a spring over the hips. Also they will make trousers decidedly peg-topped and these will have the regulation cuff at the bottom.

For the business men, however, a more conservative style will be urged. For them the careful tailor will prescribe trousers of narrow dimensions and close fitting coats. The English walking coat and two and three button sacks with long, wide lapels and soft rolls will be favorites.

Favorite Colors.  
Tans and light browns will be the leading shades in fabrics this spring. Tailors are showing a number of clothes of these styles, that they say are absolutely new. Blues, particularly with white and bronze hair lines, also will be very good. These will be used both for regular suits and to be worn with white flannel trousers. Whether many white flannel trousers will be worn in Richmond is too early to say, but tailors are prepared to supply them.

Fancy waistcoats are also to be more popular than ever. These will follow the suit fabrics and will run to tan and brown.

Grays Always Good.

Grays are always good—no whim of fashion keeps them long in the background—and they will be particularly favored for spring overcoats this year. Not so many men wear spring topcoats as used to do, but those who do will have them made moderately long, and square, with a general box effect. Tans will also be affected for overcoating.

In all sorts of clothing the day of padded shoulders has gone. More and more the lines of the figure are being followed. Most of the fabrics shown are solid, or with fine lines and checks. Advance showings indicate that it will be a modest spring.

## DUNNE MAY CONTEST

Nomination of Harrison at Chicago Primary.

(American News Service)  
Chicago, March 2.—Edward Dunne, defeated at the primaries for the Democratic nomination for mayor, likely will contest the result of the election which made Carter Harrison the choice of the party. Friends of the defeated candidate, who is a former mayor, asserted that they believe Harrison's majority was so slight that the correct count would show that Dunne had been elected.

Should he decide not to contest, on the other hand, Dunne likely will run independently at the April elections and in that event, the fight would be a three-cornered one between Harrison and Dunne, on the Democratic ticket, and Charles E. Merriam on the Republican ticket.

The prohibitionist and socialist candidates polled so few votes in the primaries that they practically are out of the running.

## City Statistics

Marriage Licenses.  
John A. Keller, Richmond, 24, blacksmith, and Maud Hamilton, Richmond, 21, housework.

James H. Worth, Richmond, 43, sawyer, and Sarah E. Armstrong, Richmond, 57, housework.  
Frank Rogers, Richmond, 25, moulder, and Elsie Dawson, Richmond, 22, housework.

## MOTORCYCLE HITS AND INJURES BOY

A motorcycle said to have been running 60 miles an hour, hit Richard Kinney, a small boy living near the Country Club, about noon today and knocked him senseless. The boy was picked up apparently dead but he soon revived and it was found he was only slightly injured. He is seven years old.

## COLD IN HEAD IN BOTCH COSTS \$44.34

Boston, March 2.—A common "cold in the head," one of those things which make a usually valuable person a mute as to certain consonants, has been found to cost \$44.34.

This is what the Chamber of Commerce, which has been investigating colds, has found out. The statistics have been compiled from observation of 15,000 cases. The cost is in lack of wages, doctor's bills, economic loss to the community, etc.

There is this consolation, however, Changes in weather, changes in clothing, and low shoes make no difference. The germ will get you, anyway, if it starts after you.

## DEMONSTRATE 606 AT LOCAL CLINIC

Wayne County Physicians Witness Two Very Amazing Spectacles.

In demonstration of the new method of injection of the famous blood purifier known as "606," which is used in the treatment of a terrible blood disease, members of Wayne County Medical society on Wednesday afternoon witnessed at a clinic a remarkable spectacle. Two middle-aged men, who have been ill with the disease for several months, were each given six grains of arsenic, followed by a half pint of the "606" cure without any injurious effects from the poison. The patients, despite the deadly arsenic poison injections, a half hour after the treatment, walked to their homes and Dr. Holdingsfeld of Cincinnati, who demonstrated the cure, declared they would, within a short time, be cured of their disease.

The meeting was largely attended, every physician in the county, and a number of visiting doctors from out of the county attending. After the clinic there was a lecture at the high school auditorium, where Dr. Holdingsfeld illustrated with stereoscopic views showing a number of cases which have been treated.

How Treatment is Given.

At the clinic in the Commercial club rooms there was an operating table on which the patients lay while the injections were administered. Included in the apparatus were a tall glass cylinder, holding a pint of the 606 fluid, and a wash bottle, similar to those used in drug stores. From the glass mouth of the bottle ran a rubber tube leading to the needle which carried the medicine directly into veins of the patient.

By pumping on the rubber bulb, connected with the tube, air forced the medicine into the needle and thence into the veins. The solution containing six grains of arsenic preceded the injection of the famous blood purifier.

One of the men operated on has had a syphilitic lesion for months, indicated by the severe inflammation of the iris of the eye (technically called iritis). The other man had an inflammation of the shin bone.

In the treatment of the former the injection was made at the affected part, or as close proximity to it as possible. In the other case the injection was made in the arm and the medicine allowed to flow through the system and to the affected part.

In treating the man who had the disease in the shin, a rubber band was thrown about an arm, causing the vein to stand out so it could be readily seen. One of the veins just below the elbow was then exposed by injecting a little cocaine. The needle then was plunged directly into the vein and about a half pint of the yellow fluid injected in less than two minutes.

Allowed Brief Rest.

Each patient was allowed a few minutes to rest and then permitted to walk about the room. They were carefully questioned as to whether they had felt any pain. Both declared they had not and that they felt very well. They were then allowed to return to their homes.

Two years ago six grains of arsenic would have been regarded as fatal to any man.

"606" is now also being used in the treatment of smallpox and malaria and has been found in the experiments to be equally satisfactory with the results obtained in treatments for syphilitic disorders. The remedy has been used in over 50,000 cases and thus far it is known to be much safer than antitoxin in diphtheria.

"606" has been on the market in the United States since January 1. The treatment is yet in its infancy, as it has only been tested in hospitals during the past six months. However, the experiments so far the treatments have been successful. The specific is regarded as the most important medical discovery of the century.

## PARADE IN PAJAMAS

Fifty Suspended for Marching Through Dormitory.

Cleveland, O., March 2.—Fifty Hiram college students were suspended for two weeks for taking part in a pajama parade through the girls' dormitory Friday night.

The suspended men who live out of town were ordered to go to their homes for two weeks, and resident students must keep away from the college during the time of suspension.

Among those suspended are four of the Hiram basketball team, and a game here with Mt. Union Saturday night probably will have to be called off.

The suspensions were announced by President Bates at chapel and the entire student body was dumfounded at the severity of the penalty.

The affair took place after a basketball game with Denison. The boys put on nightgowns over their day clothes and paraded around the campus. When some one suggested that they visit Gerald Hall, the girls' dormitory, it was quickly agreed to, and the procession headed that way and marched through the halls.

Then the investigation and the penalty.

## AN EDUCATOR DIES AT CINCINNATI, O.

(American News Service)  
Cincinnati, March 2.—Prof. A. B. Johnson, 84, father of Ben Johnson, president of the American baseball league, died today. He was a prominent educator.

## ENGLAND FEARFUL OVER SEA POWER

Imperialists Demand 40 More Dreadnaughts in the Next Six Years.

London, March 2.—Alarmed by the naval activity of Germany and the agitation among other powers, for greater marine armaments, British imperialists are formulating the most imposing program for battleship construction introduced in parliament in a decade.

Despite the grave constitutional crisis and momentous national matters before parliament the imperialists are fully prepared to push vigorously their measures for the construction of perhaps forty dreadnaughts within the next six years. The exponents for greater sea power want to give England supremacy even at the expense of \$50,000,000.

Leaders in the ranks of the imperialists ask for the letting of six contracts within the next year, pointing out that both Austria and Russia are enlarging their navies while in the far east, Japan is building more battleships and China is negotiating contracts.

"Give us forty dreadnaughts in the next six years," has become the slogan of the English navy league.

Rear Admiral Sir Sidney Eardley-Wilmot, one of the ablest men of English naval circles, is strenuously working in behalf of the vast program, speaking and writing in favor of more dreadnaughts.

"England must maintain her naval prestige to retain her position," declares Sir Sidney. "The other great world powers are increasing their navies steadily. We must give way unless we undertake this program, as gigantic as it seems."

King George is said to favor the policy of navy augmentation.

## ENGLISH EARL WON LONG WALK WAGER

Ottawa, Ont., March 2.—After walking at the rate of thirty-seven miles a day along railroad tracks, the Earl of Percy, aide-camp to Earl Gray, governor general of Canada and for years a member of the British Parliament, walked into Ottawa from Montreal, thus completing the last stage of a journey from New York, where he was usher at the wedding of Lord Decies to Miss Gould.

The long walk was the result of a wager made in Montreal. Earl Percy started from that city before 7 o'clock Saturday morning and covered the 11 1/2 miles to Ottawa in three days.

His course most of the way was over an exposed stretch of railway track. The Earl was lightly attired, vowing to wear an overcoat. To add to his difficulties there was a complication where warm clothing and fresh boots had been left for him. The man in whose charge the articles had been placed declined to believe that the rough looking person who applied for the new clothing was a real Earl and refused to give up the articles of apparel. Undaunted, however, the nobleman shrugged his shoulders and once more hit the ties.

According to the terms of the wager, the Earl was to arrive here in time for the Paardeburg dinner at Rideau hall and when the diners sat down the Earl was there.

Easter in Russia.

Easter is regarded as the greatest festival of the year in Russian and is celebrated by much kissing.

## YOU WILL Be Proud of the appearance of your stove

IF YOU USE  
Black Silk  
Stove Polish

It makes old stoves look like new and lasts four times as long as any other shine. Don't imagine all brands of stove polish are alike. Black Silk is different. It's so much better than other stove polishes that there is absolutely no comparison. It's in a class all by itself.

It makes a brilliant, glossy shine that anneals to the iron—don't rub or dust off. Give it a trial. Try it on your parlor stove—your cook stove or your gas range. If you do not find it the best stove polish you ever used, your dealer is authorized to refund your money.

Here is what some of the ladies write us: "I like Black Silk Stove Polish better than any I have ever used. People say, where did you get your new stove, and I tell them it's Black Silk Stove Polish that makes it look like new."

"I will not use any other kind when I can get Black Silk Stove Polish. It makes stoves look nice and stay nice longer than any other polish."

"I like Black Silk Stove Polish better than any I ever used. Several parties in this neighborhood are anxious to get some of your polish since they saw my stove after using it."

Ask your hardware and stove dealer for Black Silk Stove Polish and refuse a counterfeit brand. Costs you no more than the ordinary kind so why not have the best?

MADE IN LIQUID OR PASTE  
ONE QUALITY

Black Silk  
Stove Polish Works  
STERLING, ILLINOIS

Ask your hardware dealer also for Black Silk Air Drying Enamel for use on grates, feeders, registers, stove pipes, etc. Prevents rusting.

## ROOM IS ABANDONED At the High School— Not Enough Air for It.

As a result of the discovery of Dr. King that Room No. 38 at the high school, originally designed as a lockoff room, was receiving but about one-half the amount of fresh air per pupil of the minimum requirement, that room was abandoned today for classroom work and the class moved into Room No. 55. What will be done with the Room No. 38 is not known. Principal I. E. Neff said that an effort might be made to secure more fresh air for the room so that it might be used for a classroom but Dr. King declares this cannot be done.

According to Prof. Neff the room was provided with desks and used for classroom work solely for convenience. By allowing Miss Edna Johnson to have that room for her classes, every teacher in the English department could have a room throughout the day and not be interrupted by having other classes recite in their room.

There is plenty of room in the building, said Prof. Neff by having the classes recite alternately in the class rooms but as it is found more convenient for each teacher to have their own room, this policy was pursued in the English department by giving Miss Johnson Room No. 38.

Principal Neff declared that he had knowledge that the air in that room was not as good as in others but that he did not know that it was below the standard.

## DOGS MAKE RAIDS ON REEVES HENRY

Mark Reeves, living on South Sixteenth and E streets, reported to town trustee James Howarth that dogs had gotten into his chicken and turkey coops on Wednesday night, killing several fowls. This is the second time in four months that his henry has been raided.

## DEUTER TO PREACH

Captain Deuter of the the Salvation Army will preach at the Second Presbyterian church this evening.

## PROTESTORS WIN IN STREET CASE

West Main Street to Be Widened to 60 Feet Instead of 70 Feet.

For the second time in two months Henry U. Johnson, attorney representing the property owners on West Main street, who are protesting against the widening of the street from Fifth to the west corporation line to 70 feet, charged that the board of works is arbitrary in its assessments of benefits and damages on street improvements.

Attorney Johnson said no matter what improvement was made it is always found that the benefits and damages are exact to mathematical precision. "That is obviously wrong," he said. Johnson continued that the board always seemed to hold the opinion that the property was always benefited.

The property owners on West Main street want the street widened sixty feet instead of seventy feet. Profs. D. W. Dennis and C. K. Chase spoke against widening the street to seventy feet, claiming that it would damage their grounds.

The board modified the resolution and will construct a sixty foot roadway.

Thomas Study, attorney, appeared before the board of works to represent the property owners assessed by the Fairview sewer improvement, while Attorney W. K. Kelley asked that the improvement of West Fifth street be made as soon as possible. Both these matters were taken under advisement.

## FILE TWO CLAIMS

Two claims were filed against the estate of the late Catherine Bond in the probate court on Thursday. Thomas Bond, in one of the claims asks \$500 on a promissory note, and the Dickinson Trust company \$2,000 on a promissory note in the other.

## CASE BAFFLING ONE

Prominent Chicago Woman Dies of Poison.

(American News Service)  
Chicago, March 2.—Mrs. Paul Kimball, a North Shore society woman and wife of a wealthy lumber dealer, died today under mysterious circumstances, presumably from poison. Her husband is also affected, necessitating physicians' attention. The police advance the murder theory. Mrs. Kimball was the daughter of former Senator Frank G. Cannon of Utah, once an apostle of the Mormon church, but now engaged in exposing the Mormon church's alleged political alliances, and who was alleged to have had tremendous power in high official circles during the stormy times when Utah was struggling for statehood. The so-called "blood atonement" pledge is hinted by Kimball. As the first witness at the inquest he declared his wife was always happy and never contemplated suicide.

A Quibble Over Words.

"Do you believe in using words of one syllable?" asked the student of politics.

"Certainly not," replied the statesman. "Every real gentleman says 'perquisites' instead of 'graft.'"—New York Journal.

## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF INDIANA, IN BANKRUPTCY

In the matter of Josephine T. Goodrich, Voluntary Bankrupt. Cause No. 2060.

To the creditors of said bankrupt: You and each of you are hereby notified that the Trustee has filed his final report in this cause, and the matter of its approval will come on for hearing at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, Frankfort, Indiana, at ten o'clock A. M., Saturday, March 11, 1911, at which time the creditors may present any objection they, or either of them, may have to its approval.

Harry C. Sheridan,  
Referee in Bankruptcy.  
Frankfort, Indiana, February 28, 1911.  
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## BIG VICTORY FOR THE SPERRY AND HUTCHINSON CO.

The Maryland Court of Appeals Holds Trading Stamp Law Unconstitutional

Declares Law Makers Might As Well Dictate the Price of Goods

Gambling Element Not Involved Premiums Certain and Definite.

State Must Pay Costs.

(Special to The News.)  
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 3.—In an elaborate opinion the Court of Appeals of Maryland, affirms the judgment of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, holding that the trading stamp law of 1910 violates the Constitution of Maryland and of the United States. The Court reviews the many decisions on the subject and states that the law of 1910 is class legislation, and that the Legislature has no power to fix the cash value of the stamps any more than it could fix the price of a merchant's goods. As the premiums are publicly on display and the trading stamp books clearly state the terms of redemption, the Sperry & Hutchinson Company had the right for its own protection to meet the changes of a fluctuating market by varying the articles given for its stamps, and such business arrangements contain no element of chance or gambling. The Court also holds that the restrictions on the issuance of trading stamps were intended to prohibit the business, and that as it is a legitimate advertising enterprise the Legislature cannot constitutionally prohibit it.

The opinion describes the business conducted by the Trading Stamp Co. as follows: "It is engaged in the business of advertising merchants in the City of Baltimore for the purpose of increasing the trade, and especially the cash trade, of such merchants. The company maintains a store which is stocked with wares and merchandise, which is open to the inspection of the public. Each article bears a printed tag correctly showing the number of Stamps in exchange for which said company offers to give such articles free of charge to the persons presenting such Stamps."

Interposing its authority in behalf of the public it must appear, first, that the interests of the public generally, as distinguished from those of a particular class, require such interference; and, second, that the means are reasonably necessary for the accomplishment of the purpose, and not unduly oppressive upon individuals. If these facts or requirements do not appear, then any legislative enactment under the guise of protecting public interests is repugnant to the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and is, therefore, void.

The power of the Legislature to fix the value of these stamps that the defendants are to issue no more exists, than their power to fix for the defendants the price of the merchandise sold by them at the time of the issuance of the stamps, and this power they did not have."

Referring to the burdensome requirements of the statute, the Court says: "As to the requirements and conditions placed upon the defendants by Sec. 412A of the Statute, we hardly think it necessary to discuss them. From the character of them the object is clearly seen. It is too apparent that these conditions and requirements imposed, were not to regulate, but to prohibit the issuance of the stamps."

In the last two sections of the law upon which the second and third counts of the indictment are based are unreasonable and unnecessary and amount to a practical prohibition of the business as conducted by the defendants, and therefore are no proper exercise of the police power of regulation."

APPROVES COMPANY'S STAND.  
The opinion makes it perfectly clear that there is no element of chance attached to, nor does the issuance of Trading Stamps partake of the form of a lottery or gambling, or of anything which would appeal to the gambling instinct, and lays particular stress upon the fact that the Sperry & Hutchinson Company, of Baltimore, has at all times been prepared to redeem its stamps, thereby removing every element of chance.

The Court cites the fact that if a collector of stamps desires a particular article, he might go to the headquarters of the Stamp company before he has collected the requisite number of stamps to secure it, and have the article desired set aside for a reasonable time. While the same articles displayed this month might not be available next month, certainly articles of the same value can be obtained at any future time.

This, and the general conduct of the business, is held by the Court to be a legitimate business, and the defendants are to remove all gambling chance from the business, and consequently removes it from police regulation.

## LAW REPUGNANT TO CONSTITUTION

The Court proceeds to say that "The defendants as we here hold, were engaged in a lawful business, and therefore to justify the state in thus