

CAUSE OF CANCER AND A CURE FOUND

Serum Is Successful as Germ Is Isolated.

Philadelphia.—The cause of cancer has been discovered, also a treatment for it, which, although still in the experimental stage, is producing remarkable results, according to the Philadelphia North American.

That this most dreaded disease is due to a microorganism has been scientifically established. The germ has been isolated and its parts as the causative factor proved by the conclusive laboratory test known as the "Koch cycle."

The discoverer is Dr. T. J. Glover, a native of Toronto, Can., thirty-six years old, and a graduate of the medical school of the University of Toronto, class of 1911. For four years he has carried on his research work in New York. The antitoxic serum he has developed apparently is effective only in the treatment of carcinoma, the commonest and most destructive form of cancer.

Tests Are Successful. Dr. Glover first succeeded in inoculating animals with the germ he had isolated in certified specimens of cancer from human beings, and with it reproduced the disease in monkeys and all immune animals. Then, through injection of the serum, he arrested or modified its course and later immunized scores of such animals against infection.

Within the last two years this serum has been tested on more than 200 cases of cancer confirmed by pathological, X-ray and clinical histories, and in every stage of development from incipient to hopelessness.

Nearly 190 of these had been treated in the National Stomach hospital in Philadelphia, where the most complete tests have been made and the largest number of patients observed.

In a majority of these cases there have been favorable results, and in some instances the subjects have been discharged as symptom-free a condition the laymen would call cured.

This it appears from the laboratory results secured by Dr. Glover, and from the records of these cases, that this terrible malady, as old as human history and of late years increasing at such a rate as to alarm both the medical profession and the public, has at last been brought to the point of control, joining the ranks of syphilis, smallpox, typhoid fever and diphtheria.

100,000 Deaths a Year in U. S. In view of the fact that the cancer death toll in this country alone now is figured at 100,000 a year, and that the disease is increasing at the rate of 2% per cent annually, the meaning of this discovery is obvious.

The discovery of the cancer germ lends logically to the hope that a method soon may be found for determining the presence of the microorganism in the blood, thus making possible the detection of the disease in incipient and its prevention.

Dr. Glover has made significant experiments along this line, with decidedly encouraging results. He has distributed a limited amount of the serum to hospitals in various parts of the country to be tested under strictest secrecy and without charge pending the official announcement.

From these experimental clinics have been received highly favorable reports of results which coincide with those obtained in Philadelphia over a period of 18 months.

The Journal of the American Medical Association in February, 1920, charged Dr. Glover with unprofessional conduct in trying to commercialize his discovery. Prior to that time the Toronto Academy of Medicine had made an adverse report on his work. Toronto medical men of high standing subsequently explained the situation leading to these charges in such a way as to minimize their significance.

New Camera Pictures Projectiles in Flight

Washington.—The bureau of standards has designed and constructed a new camera which is able to photograph projectiles in flight. It is not possible to take a clear picture of very rapidly moving objects on a stationary film, because in the interval during which the film is exposed the image of the object moves sufficiently to blur the picture. The new camera overcomes this difficulty by causing the film to move approximately the same velocity as does the image of the object. Hence, there is no blurring of the picture.

The bureau explains that to obtain a number of pictures several lenses are placed in a line at right angles to the direction of motion of the film and a focal plane shutter is so arranged that the images from these lenses are allowed to fall on the film in succession. This gives a series of pictures of a stationary object which the diagonally across the film. However, if the velocity of the image is the same as the velocity of the film, the picture of the moving object will lie across the film perpendicularly to the direction of motion.

Elk Pester Farmers

Wentzchen, Va.—Elk, said to be adept at scaling fences and making short work of ordinary haystacks, are troublesome to farmers near Okanogan. Organized groups have repeatedly driven the elk heads back into the foothills by firing blank shells over their heads, but with the return of hunger the animals revisit the farm lands.

\$54,000,000 CASH IS RAISED BY BAPTISTS

RETURNS ON 75 MILLION CAMPAIGN REPORTED TO CONVENTION—\$21,000,000 MORE NEEDED.

NEW PROGRAM PROJECTED

Dr. C. E. Burts of South Carolina Named General Director—Dr. Daniel Heads Convention.



Dr. GEORGE W. MCDANIEL, New President Southern Baptist Convention.

Up to May 1 Southern Baptists had contributed in cash on their 75 Million Campaign, the five-year program for the extension of their general missionary, educational and benevolent work, the sum of \$53,832,852.79, leaving a total of \$21,167,147.21 to be raised between now and the end of 1924 if the original goal of \$75,000,000 is attained. It is announced by the general headquarters.

When the status of the Campaign was reported to the Southern Baptist Convention at its recent session in Atlanta, the Conservation Commission was instructed to lay plans to complete the raising of the \$75,000,000 by the close of the present calendar year in order to clear the way for another forward program that will claim the support of the denomination during 1925.

Dr. L. R. Scarborough, general director of the Campaign, has been called back to Nashville to lead in the task of raising the \$21,000,000 additional needed to complete the Campaign goal. He will undertake with the assistance of the various state and associational boards, to effect an organization that will enlist every Baptist church in the South, representing a combined membership of 3,500,000, in a definite share in the completion of this forward program.

Approximately 5,000 messengers from every state in the South attended the Atlanta session of the Convention and the entire body voted unanimously to get behind the effort to raise the full amount of money needed to complete the Campaign.

Where Money Came From. Here are the sources from which the \$54,000,000 collected so far on the Campaign has come: Alabama \$2,429,331.98; Arkansas \$2,225,747.90; District of Columbia \$26,257.91; Florida \$835,408.96; Georgia \$4,375,524.24; Illinois \$2,733,004; Kentucky \$2,036,806.32; Louisiana \$1,481,985.84; Maryland \$666,716.51; Mississippi \$2,759,706.73; Missouri \$2,249,746.14; New Mexico \$648,126.25; North Carolina \$4,511,614.84; Oklahoma \$1,349,086.42; South Carolina \$4,327,874.03; Tennessee \$3,746,261.52; Texas \$4,171,762.80; Virginia \$5,733,141.33; Specials: Home Board \$10,340.00; Foreign Board \$86,102.00; raised by foreign churches and expended by them on work there \$1,003,390.88.

Future Program Authorized. At the same time Southern Baptist forces will be completing their 75 Million Campaign they will be launching the next program to follow the Campaign. At a session in Nashville the Commission on the future program designated it as "The 1925 Program of Southern Baptists" and elected Dr. C. E. Burts of Columbia, S. C., as general director, and Frank E. Burkhalter, Nashville, publicity director. The canvass for subscriptions for the 1925 budget, which will be for at least \$15,000,000, will be taken in the local Baptist churches the week beginning November 30.

Dr. George McDaniel of Richmond, Va., is the new president of the Southern Convention. Actions by that body include the taking over of the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary at Fort Worth, Texas, decision to defer for a year any action looking to a reorganization of the work of the general boards of the convention, instruction to the Education Board to continue negotiations looking to recovery to the Baptists of George Washington University at Washington, decision to give larger consideration at next year's session to the interests of the country churches, and the adoption of a vigorous protest, which will be forwarded to the president and secretary of state at Washington, against the prosecution of Baptists in Russia and Rumania.

CHINESE SHIP FACES PIRATES AND MUTINY

Passengers on Board Tell of Sensational Events.

Seattle.—Mutiny on the high seas, typhoons and Chinese pirates were among the experiences which the last year piloted Fred N. Troup, first officer of the five-masted schooner Tseng Kai, which, flying the flag of the Chinese republic, has been docked here loading lumber.

Troup, whose home is at Puyallup, Wash., near Seattle, signed last summer as first officer on the American schooner Levi W. Ostrander. When her name was changed to Tseng Kai and Chinese took over the vessel, Troup became master.

On a voyage the schooner ran into a typhoon, which sent her fleeing for safety under bare masts.

On a second voyage to Foochow, the schooner touched at the port of Quantow. While it was lying at anchor Chinese bandits appeared.

"The Danish chief mate and I were the only white men aboard," recalled Troup. "Each of us had an automatic. I fired 22 times. Some fell; I couldn't count how many."

"My Chinese crew of 28 were caught in their quarters and three were slain. We managed to get in a motorboat and escape."

Later they regained their ship, which the pirates had deserted after removing everything portable.

The Tseng Kai was refitted and held under the admiralty courts while salvage claims were contested. Under a new ownership Troup went to Puget sound with her as first officer. On the way the crew mutinied, but the trouble was quelled and the men responsible for it were put in irons to be delivered to the police at Vancouver, B. C.

70 Millions Under Ban of "Castes" in India

Boston.—Untouchability obtains in the most acute form in Kerala, popularly known as Malabar in southern India. Here there are Nayarades, whose very sight will pollute a high-class Hindu, Parayars who have to stand at a distance of a furlong or more, and Pulayans of different grades, who have to stand at distances varying from 100 to 200 feet.

There are also numerous other castes, who have to keep different distances in respect of the different castes, and every one of these castes observes both untouchability and unapproachability in respect of one or more of the remaining castes, says a correspondent from Bombay.

Of late there has been a general awakening to the fact that India cannot rise in the scale of nations without the removal of untouchability, which places a ban on 70,000,000 of her people.

The problem is of great magnitude and does not admit of any easy solution. The evil being widespread and deep-seated. Some national workers have, however, addressed themselves to the removal of this iniquitous practice from Malabar, and recently convened a public meeting where a committee, known as the Kerala untouchability committee, was formed.

Tennessee's Broom Plant for Blind a Success

Nashville, Tenn.—The state of Tennessee employs seventy blind persons in the manufacture of brooms.

The state's broom factory for the blind is located on property in the vicinity of the main state prison at Nashville, and every employee, except the truck driver, engaged in this work is blind.

There are about fifteen women among the workers, and some have married blind men who are employed in the factory and reside in the factory settlement.

The industry has a capacity of 100 dozen brooms a day, is operated at a profit to the state under the supervision of the commissioner of institutions, and the employees are paid a living wage for their services.

The brooms are placed on the market alongside the products of other factories, and find ready sale. The industry also operates a rug weaving and a mattress-cleaning department, all of which affords an opportunity for making provision for many who otherwise would become wards of the state.

Heroine Carries Out Aged Woman in Fire

New York.—Mrs. George F. Neill, eighty, alone in her apartment on the top floor of a smoke-filled seven story building at 49 West Fifty-seventh street, was brought to the street in safety when Mrs. Margaret Cummings, another tenant, ran the automatic elevator to Mrs. Neill's floor and carried the aged woman, half unconscious, into the fresh air.

Baseball games in Central park were derailed and hundreds of persons strolling along Fifth avenue rushed to the scene when fire apparatus arrived in response to two alarms.

While lines of hose were being run to the roof, a woman was seen calmly smoking a cigarette in a window of one of the lower apartments. She remained there undisturbed.

INDIAN DANCES LIKE REVIVALS

Ancient Ceremonies Are Mostly Religious in Nature.

Washington, D. C.—Indian ceremonies are rarely understood by other races, and consequently the Indian rites and dances have often been unjustly criticized, says J. N. B. Hewitt of the Smithsonian institution.

The white man is extremely glibly when it comes to believing fantastic tales about the red man. It is no rare occurrence for a witness to appear at a congressional hearing and to testify regarding the evils of Indian dances and later to admit that he has never seen the objectionable rites.

Furthermore, the white man must plead guilty to a lack of sympathetic imagination when he observes the Indian. Aside from some ethnologists, people who do attend Indian ceremonies generally see only the gyrations of painted savages. Sometimes they cannot refrain from showing their amusement and scorn. Sometimes they offend the Indians seriously.

One man who was present at a Navajo snake dance grew righteously indignant at the sight of venomous snakes handled by the dancers, who even placed them in their mouths. When one of the reptiles was laid on the ground the visitor impulsively took a soda pop bottle and tried to kill it. The white man was the Indians' guest, but the snake represented some religious symbol to the dancers, and it was for the time being an object of veneration. Guest as he was, the rash outsider jeopardized his life.

Show Reverence to Nature.

Mr. Hewitt says that the ceremonies of the Indian are incorrectly called pagan. No people have held a more reverent attitude toward nature and the Master of Life than the Indians, he says. By their symbolism they built up a system of associations, so that when they saw the full moon or the budding trees, the ripe corn or the forest animals, they thought of the legends and the significance of these things in life. Considering their "lack of advantages" the Indians put into words an astonishing amount of truth regarding their universe.

The Indian regards the tribal rites and all the symbols that goes with them with the same respect that any other race feels toward its religious observances. A typical feast is the Iroquois planting ceremony, which takes place in the spring. The women and girls dramatize the planting process and sing the songs descriptive of each. Men of the tribe preach and tell the others to treat one another kindly, to avoid lying and gossip, to live peacefully and to be thankful for their blessings.

There is always a feast and dancing at the close of all festivals. They believe that the Master of Life, seeing the people dance, knows that His children are content with what He has done for them, and so He is pleased. It is all the Indians' way of rendering thanksgiving.

Outsiders not knowing the language and symbolism, are apt to conclude that the Indians are holding a gay party, while, as Mr. Hewitt points out, if we compare the occasion to something in our own civilization, it is more accurate to compare it to a religious meeting.

Masks Often Misunderstood.

Use of hideous masks by certain tribes is a typical source of misunderstanding among white people. The masks do not represent the Indians' idea of beauty, as many people believe, but represent the seven winds which bring diseases. Each type of mask suggests the face of the victim of the disease brought by that wind.

On New Year's day masked men go into each wigwam and put out the fire, clean away the ashes and light ceremonially a new fire. This is not a senseless rite. The ashes of the old fire have collected waste materials and germs for some months, and cleaning the fireplace is a health measure.

There is no doubt that some dances of primitive tribes have included practices which the white man regards as reprehensible. The Indians' practice of slashing themselves and one another with knives during the sun dance has been criticized. So has the reckless handling of snakes, both harmless and venomous, at the snake dance. Charges of immorality in connection with some rites have also been made.

The Indians themselves say that few, if any dancers, cut themselves now in the sun dance. The idea back of the cutting was to show courage.

Sixteen officials of a Pueblo tribe recently denied the implication of immoral practices in their ceremonials by saying: "Our dances are drama, opera and poetry. The womanhood of our people are as sacred to us as the symbolic dance we are trying to defend and preserve."

This statement was made in a petition that the ancestral dances might continue without interference from the government.

The Indian is said to be losing his racial identity, but many tribes still cling to the ancestral faith and ceremonies.

Whale Upsets Boats

Milford, Del.—After a battle of nearly an hour during which it upset two boats, a young whale, 10 feet long and weighing about two tons, was caught recently at Cedar Beach, on the Delaware bay shore near Slaughter Beach, and about seven miles east of Milford.

WHITE CEDAR HELD PRECIOUS IN JAPAN

Fast Vanishing Supply Held for Temple Use.

Washington.—A representative of a western lumber concern, who has returned from a visit to Japan, has informed Manager Blalock of the Seattle office of the Department of Commerce that the supply of white cedar in that country is controlled by the Imperial family and comes from one of their estates. There is also a white cedar which comes from the island of Formosa, but this is less desirable because it has a tendency to be pink in the center.

The Japanese white cedar of the highest grade is considered practically sacred. All of the wood 18 inches and up in diameter is reserved for the building of temples. The cheaper grades, however, are disposed of like other woods. Especially fine pieces are reserved for the temples of the emperors. Only white cedar grown in Japan is used for building temples.

In the opinion of this visitor, most of the white cedar shipped to Japan is used for exposed beams on the inside of dwelling houses, where this wood is prized for its appearance and long duration. One instance is cited in which a Japanese paid \$1,100 in gold in this country for a choice beam 18 inches square, 20 feet long, with perfect diagonal grain.

Polish timber exports in 1923 increased to 1,195,087 tons, valued at approximately \$9,000,000, from 1,023,528 tons, valued at \$4,000,000, in 1922. Assistant Trade Commissioner Baldwin, Warsaw, reports to the Department of Commerce. Virtually the entire increase, which is said to have led to excessive exploitation of Polish timber resources, occurred in the first half of the year. Following the imposition in June of export taxes intended to check excess cutting and equally to stimulate the domestic wood-sawing and manufacturing industry by limiting the export of raw materials, shipments in the second half of the year fell to mere fractions of their former volume.

Wins Gold Watch Prize as Champion Commuter

J. Z. Demarest of Closter, N. J., seventy-one years old, who has commuted between Closter, N. J., and New York city every working day for 56 years and 9 months, was awarded the title of being the champion commuter on the Erie railroad. He was presented with a watch as a token of his new title.



Field Worker Dies. "He had a bad fall, wrenching his back so badly that he was unable to even crawl about for a week. Just as this condition was beginning to mend, he accidentally shot himself in the leg, and though unable to get about, he wrote that he planned to send his men out collecting. However, within a few days a severe case of appendicitis set in, necessitating an operation from which Mr. Hoy never recovered. Mr. Hoy, in spite of his misfortunes, shipped considerable valuable material back to the institution for exhibition.

Cop Retains His Job Though He May Be Rich

Hollywood, Cal.—Everybody knows Hollywood policemen are skeptical, and Herbert R. Reynolds, traffic officer of Hollywood, is no exception. In the squadron at the police station, fellow officers recently crowded around and congratulated him on falling heir to \$500,000.

"Maybe yes and maybe no," Reynolds commented, leaving hurriedly to take up his duty as directing traffic officer at Hollywood's busiest corner.

According to Attorney Charles Knudson, the money was left Reynolds by his father-in-law, Mangus Brown, in Philadelphia.

Despite a year's separation between Reynolds and his wife, the Brown family is said to hold a warm spot in its heart for Reynolds, who submitted to eight blood transfusions to save the life of his sister-in-law.

Paroled Criminal Jars Faith of Dickens' Son

London.—Sir Henry Dickens, who, as a London magistrate, has found in actual life that the faith of his famous novelist father had in human nature is not always justified, has just commented on a case that was brought before him recently. Sir Henry some time ago remarked that he was determined to try a great experiment with a man who was arraigned before him.

Although the prisoner had a long criminal record, Sir Henry paroled him and found work for him. Three months later the man was again arrested.

"It was one of the greatest disappointments I have ever experienced," said Magistrate Dickens. "I will never try such a thing again."

DINOSAUR TRACKS FOUND IN VIRGINIA

Imprints Show Animal Had Stride of 56 Inches.

New York.—How dinosaur tracks were found in Virginia in a slab of red Triassic shale taken from a farm in Aldie, in Loudoun county, is described in a pamphlet just issued by the Smithsonian institution on the activities of its field workers in the last year. The slab, which was obtained by C. G. Gilmore of the National museum and which is now on exhibition at the museum, shows that the animal had a stride of 56 inches.

Mr. Gilmore also conducted excavation work in the Dinosaur National monument, Utah, to obtain for exhibition in the museum a mountable skeleton of one of the large sauropods dinosaurs. The often fragile bones of these gigantic reptiles are found embedded in a thick sandstone of variable hardness that is tilted up at an angle of 60 degrees and the work of quarrying them out without doing irreparable damage is described as a slow and tedious operation. More than twenty-five tons of material were safely transported, from which it is certain that a good skeleton mount of diplodocus will be obtained, measuring eight feet, with a height of fourteen feet at the hips.

Besides many localities in the United States," says the pamphlet in telling of the field work, "the regions visited included the Canadian Rockies, the Yucatán valley, several islands of the West Indies, Panama and Central America, Labrador and several countries in Europe.

Studies Solar Radiation.

"Dr. C. G. Abbott, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian institution, gives a comprehensive survey of the work on solar radiation conducted since 1918 by the Astrophysical observatory, of which he is the director. This work, at first restricted to observations of the sun made in the summer and autumn seasons at the observing station at Mount Wilson, is now conducted at two stations situated in two of the most cloudless regions of the world—Mount Harquie, Holo, Arizona, and Mount Montezuma, Chile—where observations are usually made five times daily throughout the year. The mass of data thus being accumulated will, it is hoped, become the groundwork for study of the relation of the variation of the sun to the variation of the weather, preliminary studies of which already have been made by H. H. Clayton while chief weather forecaster of the Argentine meteorological service.

Mr. Charles H. Hoy, who has conducted biological collecting expeditions for the Smithsonian for several years in Australia and elsewhere, sailed for China at the beginning of the year to collect vertebrates in the Yangtze valley. Mr. Hoy's expedition was beset with difficulties of various kinds, culminating in a real tragedy. Due to the unsettled condition of China, great delay was encountered in getting the outfit through the custom house in Shanghai, and the prevalence of almost unchecked banditry made travel hazardous and uncertain. After a few weeks' successful collecting in the Yehow district, Mr. Hoy left for a trip through Hunan and Kiangsi, in the course of which his series of accidents began.

Field Worker Dies.

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Dr. J. Walker Fawkes, chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian institution, describes the results of a preliminary reconnaissance of the archeological remains in southwestern Florida.

"The first region visited was that of the Ten Thousand Islands, which is almost a virgin field for the archeologist, and here were found many mounds and other traces of the prehistoric Indian inhabitants. There are few modern settlements in the region, though one was located at Porpolse point, consisting of several houses and about fifty inhabitants. Life is very simple in this primitive settlement, which is entirely out of touch with the outside world. The houses are mounted on piles like the ancient pile dwellings. A promising series of preliminary excavations was made on Weedon's Island, in Tampa bay, with such interesting results that Dr. Fawkes decided to make it the site of more comprehensive investigations. The largest mound in the cluster was probably that on which the chief's house was erected, and it is claimed by Dr. Weedon that De Soto and Narvaez first landed at this mound. If so, it can be identified as the Calusa town, Uclta. Dr. Fawkes is at present in Florida continuing and expanding his investigations of this archeologically little known region."

Hospital Not Needed

Helena, Mont.—With 100 per cent health conditions prevailing in Helena and vicinity for several months, lack of patients threatens to close St. Peter's hospital, unless trustees of the institution are able to replenish its finances through substantial cash contributions.