

HEALING POWER OF BLUE LIGHT

Superior as a Therapeutic Agent to All Other Forms, Says Dr. Kime.

SAYS ITS PENETRATION OF LIGHT

A Series of Interesting Experiments Carried Out at Fort Dodge, Iowa—Says So Cold They Can Be Used Upon the Bare Body of the Patient.

Fort Dodge, Iowa.—After seven years of experimentation, Dr. T. W. Kime has reached the conclusion that blue light offers the best means of obtaining the strongest light for the treatment of disease. This, he explains, is partly due to the fact that the blue light is cold in comparison with the white light.

With the large condenser used at Boulder Lodge, says Dr. Kime, the white light is so hot that it instantly sets fire to wood. The same light, after passing through a single thickness of blue glass, is so cold that it can be used upon the bare body of the patient without discomfort.

Dr. Kime also explains that by means of a series of experiments with strips of glass of different colors, it was learned that the greatest percentage of actinic rays passed through the blue glass in comparison with the other colored glasses. He adds:

"Since the strongest possible actinic light as free as possible from heat, is desired, the blue light offers the best means of securing the strongest light for the treatment of disease. It is for this reason that we make use of the blue light, and the results here obtained are sufficient to warrant its continuance until something better has been demonstrated."

"The very great inconvenience of obtaining the ultra violet rays and the comparative ease of obtaining the blue ray render the latter much more available for use. Blue light, being a cold light and almost equally rich in actinic rays with white light, it has been our purpose to ascertain as nearly as possible the therapeutic effect of these rays.

"I am not ungrateful that the penetrative power of sunlight has been denied. It has also been denied that the earth is round, that matter exists and that an intelligent creative force lies behind the universe. We have, on the contrary, been able to demonstrate that the actinic rays of sunlight, even when uncondensed, have very great penetrative power. These simple experiments were made with the kind co-operation of a number of my professional colleagues.

"Small photographic negatives containing prints of various objects upon them were cut into sizes that would readily permit their insertion inside the mouth and against the inner surface of the cheek. The physicians wrote their names upon these negatives. To the negatives small pieces of corresponding size to the sensitized plates were bound and the pieces thus prepared were inserted into the mouths of the patients, the negative being placed against the inner side of the cheek and the sensitized plate resting against the outer surface of the teeth. Thus arranged in the photographers' dark room and with a black cloth over the mouth and nose, and the mouth tightly closed to prevent the entrance of light, the physicians stepped in to the sunlight for fifteen seconds; held their cheeks toward the sun of a February day.

"The reproductions of the views upon the negatives and the signatures of the physicians photographed through the thickness of their cheeks are conclusive that the chemist rays of ordinary sunshine have great penetrative power when permitted to fall upon the surface of the body."

"It is well known that light inhabits the growth of many forms of pathogenic bacteria, and when sufficiently strong destroys them, and it was believed that bacteria deluged with actinic light would lose their powers for doing harm. This is a measure is true, but in the light of experience we must look for additional reasons for the improvement manifested in these patients. While the light does inhibit the growth of bacilli this is perhaps one of the factors in the cure.

"Very material benefit is no doubt received by the patient in the bathing of all his blood in the powerful actinic light. During a treatment of twenty minutes' duration all the blood in his body passes many times through the parts upon which the light is turned, and thus the direct results of the light are carried to the most remote portions of the organism.

11 DYNASTIES WITHOUT MERE

Small German States Will Come to the Emperor's Possession.

Berlin, Germany.—Of the twenty-two reigning dynasties that compose the federation of states forming the German Empire, no fewer than eleven are threatened with extinction, the male line of succession being very sparsely represented. In some instances, the lands under the rule of these houses—principally grand duchies and duchies—will, in accordance with the agreement of succession, come into possession of Emperor William as King of Prussia.

The male line of the Mecklenburg-Strelitz Grand Dukedom, for instance, is represented to-day by only two persons—the Grand Duke Adolf Friedrich, born in 1848, and his only surviving son of the same name, born in 1912.

In Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Grand Duke Friedrich Franz is childless. Three of his relatives, however, are entitled to the succession: Duke Johann Albert, Regent of Brunswick, a childless widower; Prince Henry of the Netherlands, husband of Queen Wilhelmina, who is also childless and would scarcely, owing to his position, be accepted as a federal prince, and Duke Friedrich, who is unmarried and determined not to marry. All three are older than the present Grand Duke. In the event of all dying childless or not succeeding, the dukedom goes to the streets branch, which, as already said, is in danger of dying out. Consequently this province also may go to Prussia unless a change is introduced into the constitution permitting the Grand Duke's uncle, Paul Friedrich, and his son to succeed.

The other royal line near extinction are those of the Reuss, older line, and the Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen. When the present prince of the older Reuss line dies his possessions will pass to the reigning prince of the Reuss younger line, while those of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen go to the reigning Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.

In Baden and Hess the future of the successor line equally insecure. The only male heir in Baden is Prince Bernhard, a boy of 1 1/2 years, while in Hesse the heir is a baby 3 years old.

In Wurttemberg after the death of the present aged King the succession will pass to a Catholic branch of the family. The only Protestant branch, that of the Duke of Teck, is prohibited from succeeding because it is the issue of amorganatic marriage. In Oldenburg, where there is a very youthful heir, in Saxe-Altenburg, where there are only two young princes in the line of succession, and in Saxe-Weimar, where the Grand Duke's two cousins are the only direct heirs, the maintenance of the dynasties hangs by a very slender thread.

WHISKY SANDWICHES NOW.

Leach Rooms with Only This Article on Menu Springing Up in South.

Birmingham, Ala.—The sale and distribution of the whisky sandwich is the latest method of evading the liquor laws in the State of Alabama. Leaves of bread cut and arranged to represent oyster sandwiches are sold over the counters in lunch rooms, presumably operated for that purpose, a bottle of whiskey being arranged between the layers of the bread. It is said that questionable lunch rooms have sprung up all over the State in which these contraband goods constitute practically the total bill of fare.

The discovery of the whisky sandwich was made by the warden of the Birmingham Jail, who took it into his head to examine an apparently harmless innocent sandwich which was brought to the jail for one of the prisoners by a relative. The prisoner, Charles Smith, a negro, had only recently attempted to make his escape. The warden was suspicious that something might have been hidden in the unusually large sandwich. Upon opening the loaf a bottle of whiskey was discovered. A right investigation was then put on foot, which resulted in the discovery that the whisky sandwich is already an important article of commerce in Alabama.

CONVICT IS A FINE MATHEMATICIAN

Prisoner Has Evolved a Theory for the Solution of Numerical Equations.

MISSOURI'S MOST LEARNED FELONY

Concerns Missouri's State Prison—Says He Has "No Sense" But Abroad Men of Science Are Grappling With His Theories and Calculations.

Jefferson City, Mo.—In Missouri's great prison house in this city, the largest penitentiary in the world, containing convicts from every State in the American Union and thirteen foreign countries besides, there is a prisoner who the guards say has no sense—a thin, frail man of more than fifty years, slightly stooped, whose bushy brows are always drawn together above a pair of steel grey eyes with focus fixed upon some object far away. He is wholly unobtrusive for the ordinary habits of prison life and is employed in odd jobs about the State Prison typewriter plant.

This modest man with the prison balding in his hair and the straight light in his eyes, who can hardly perform the simplest duties of prison life, is known as No. 9919, in the Missouri Penitentiary, but abroad men of science are grappling with his theories of mathematics.

His name is M. A. McGinnis. Dr. J. M. Greenwood, Superintendent of the Kansas City schools and himself a mathematician, says: "I first became acquainted with McGinnis some eight or ten years ago through his algebraic solutions of numerical equations of the higher degree. In handling such algebraic equations he is the most skillful I have ever read of."

McGinnis has evolved a theory for the solution of numerical equations which is said to go beyond anything previously devised. But he has gone further in the solitude of his prison cell, and now announces that he has discovered a formula for the solution of literal equations as far as the twelfth degree. Mathematicians have declared it was impossible to do what McGinnis says he can do.

But McGinnis does not regard this discovery as his great achievement. He claims to have perfected a solution of numerical equations by logarithms.

He thoroughly is earnest in the prisoner and so convinced of the correctness of his theory that he is willing to stake all his hopes of freedom upon its acceptance by the world of mathematics. He is an old man and has served only sixteen months of a ten years' sentence, but he asks that Governor Folk, of Missouri, submit his theory of the logarithmic solutions of equations to a jury of mathematicians of national reputation.

If the jury shall fail to sustain his theory, McGinnis says, he is willing to serve the remainder of his sentence, which, considering his age and frail health, means death in the prison. But if the jury of mathematicians shall sustain his views, he asks that the Governor sign his pardon on the ground that he has made a discovery of such value to civilization as to cancel the debt which society now holds against him.

PHONE JOKER ABANDONS WOMEN

Asks Them to Stand on Their Heads, Hold Up Their Feet and Walk.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Someone with a rustic idea of fun has been annoying society women in all parts of this city's residential district. Policemen in blue and citizens in plain clothes have sought him near and far, but without success, for all his joking is done over telephone wires and he invariably talks from pay stations. What the police could do to him if they did catch him, is not certain, but it is believed he had kept outside the law. Nevertheless, the detective wish to capture him, if only to prove that an man can make monkeys of Pittsburg policemen forever.

It is the joker's custom to call a fashionable house on the wire and ask for the mistress. When the mistress appears, which takes a woman, he usually does, he informs her politely he is talking the wire and asks her to aid him in the operation. He silks in his voice that in almost every case the Catalina ceases. At the man's request she speaks into the transmitter from the right and left sides alternately and from straight in front.

"Thank you," says the joker. "May I trouble you to say 'hello'?" "Why—ah—hello," says the woman, usually before she has time to think.

"Thank you," says the man again. "And now please try it standing on your head."

"What?" returns the woman, losing her presence of mind. "Or else," pursues the man, "stand at the other end of the wire, kindly hold up your feet and bark three times."

Whereupon the man of the receiver upon the hook is usually followed by an attack of hysterics.

JAPANESE FORGE TRADEMARK

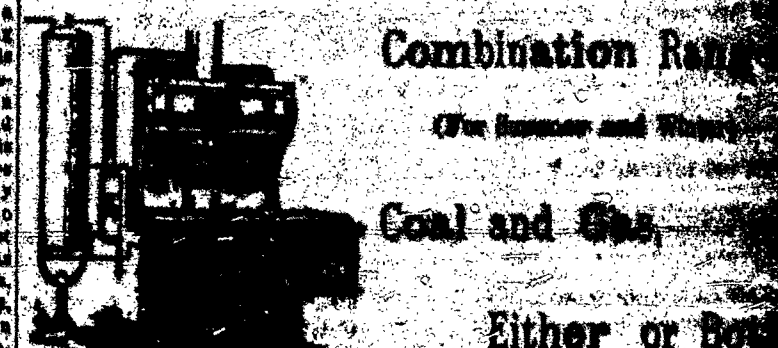
The Forgers Are Well Financed and Do Well There.

Tokyo, Japan.—The Japanese are thoroughly unscrupulous in the matter of imitating foreign trade marks, as evidenced by an article published recently in the Tokyo Sign. Every article of foreign origin that sells well in Japan is imitated, and the forgery of trade marks has become a profession among certain unscrupulous Japanese, who see no wrong in the practice. On the contrary they look upon it as an excellent profession and speak openly of it without shame.

The trade mark forgery are well financed. As soon as they hear of a foreign trade mark that sells well, they promptly put an imitation and cheaper article on the market, and that are careful to imitate perfectly the trade mark, printing and marking of the foreign original, so that the Japanese consumer cannot tell the difference.

Such a forger may get three months' imprisonment, or he may be fined, or only compelled to publish an apology. He takes his punishment easily in view of his good profits, and the mention of his case in the native newspaper almost invariably brings him new business.

THE RED CROSS



Combination Range

Coal and Gas

Either or Both

No more space required in your kitchen than with an ordinary range. With an improved Gas Water Heater, sufficient hot water for all ordinary requirements can be had in 10 minutes.

Special attention is directed to the vent pipe to chimney—thereby eliminating all possible dangers from gas fumes.

A complete Gas Oven Attachment for Baking, Broiling or Broiling attached to the end of the Range. Oil or Gas gas ovens may now be attached to your Gas Range of recent construction.

Do not be beguiled into purchasing with the convenience of a kitchen range for coal or gas.

SANITARY SEWAGE CLEANING CHIMNEY

813 East 14th Street, Oklahoma City

German American

134 Portland Ave.

John F. Moloney

Dry Goods and Stationery

Peter Reinhardt

Bowling Alley, Billiard Parlor, and Billiard Room

Nolan & McLoughlin

Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware