

## Wonders of Science for 1908

## Big Problems Nearly Solved

HOW PROF. GATES STRENGTHENED HIS ARM BY THINKING ABOUT IT—EACH KIND OF THINKING PRODUCES ITS OWN PECULIAR SUBSTANCE—CREATING PLANTS TO ORDER.

The science of 1908 is already largely predetermined by the science of 1907, which was a year of revolutions. Science moves but slowly, slowly creeping from point to point in unknown laboratories the world over until it reaches some critical turn and proclaims results that are the slow consummations of myriad patient careers, but which the unformed world acclaiming at sudden revolutions of discovery of some one man. Among the spectacular scientific innovations witnessed by the year 1907 was the dematerialization of matter, the destruction of the atom, and the beginning of battle royal in the shifting sands of the old ideas regarding matter.

The newest theory of an atom is a unit of matter charged with electricity. More than a hundred years ago Benjamin Franklin was derided for his "delusion" that electricity and matter in combination form a new substance, which is the atom of matter as we know it; matter could be explained in terms of electricity; that electricity is the "fundamental substance." But the scientists of the twentieth century are restoring and demonstrating the old philosopher's views. What men have been accustomed to regard as an indivisible atom of matter is now supposed to be built up of electricity. More than this, all atoms, atoms of all substances, are supposed to be built up of the same thing. Otherwise put, the scientists of 1908 are going to work on the unification of all matter into one primal substance, and in the transmutation of the chemical elements in each other.

## DREAMS OF ALCHEMIST TRUE.

In so doing they will but realize the dreams of the old alchemists and place the ideas of the old philosophers on the basis of demonstrated science. The scientists will hunt, perhaps, for the primitive form of matter from the combinations of which, either by themselves or with some other form, all known varieties of matter are built up just as the most diverse forms of houses can be made from a few different combinations of bricks. While the chemists and physicists of 1908 are showing that there is but one matter, biologists, embracing the botanists and zoologists will be bringing nearer to demonstration the other fundamental axiom of the ancients, that there is but one energy, one life, one consciousness pervading all material forms.

Dr. J. C. Boor, of India, has already shown the correspondence between the fatigue of muscles and the fatigue of metals; Professor Von Scheren of Italy has demonstrated the similarities between organic and inorganic structures, between crystals and protoplasm, and Professor Lankford of London, announces the equally startling discovery that there is no distinction between animal and vegetable structure. Until recently it has been held by all scientists that each vegetable cell is boxed up in a case of cellulose. Animal cells are not so imprisoned, but freely communicate with one another. Now the botanist and zoologist learn with amazement of the continuity of the protoplasm through the walls of the vegetable cells by means of connecting canals and threads, a discovery as epochal as the discovery of the circulation of the blood.

## SEEK COMMON GRANDFATHER.

Perhaps the next quest of science will be in the direction of the common ancestor of man and animals to which research points. Plants may have evolved because the parent organism did not have to seek its food. Or it may be that man is the result of effort on the part of a plant-like organism to propel itself in the direction of its sustenance. The locomotion of man and of the organisms with which he is allied is anomalous. The whole subject is involved in the utmost mystery. It is, therefore, not surprising that quite lately the notion that plants have senses has been gaining credence among scientists. The sense organs or

their equivalent are found on the roots, stems, and leaves of plants. The fact is connected with the other startling fact that the cell life of the plant follows the right of the animal, proceeding along the same lines. The revolutionary generalizations to which this inevitably leads must impart an element of the incredible to the biology of the immediate future.

Few more fascinating propositions than those submitted in connection with a possibility of an intelligence in the plant come at present under the notice of the man of science. It is now an established fact that plants can feel in so far as sensation is understood to be a response to external influence. This being so, there is nothing unreasonable in going further and looking for evidence of something akin to discerning power in the vegetable world. There is an immense mass of evidence at the disposal of any student who will take the trouble to watch the members of the vegetable kingdom, all pointing to the presence of some limited intelligence in the plants. To say that plants think might not convey the right impression, but it is indeed highly probable, according to Leonard Bastin, the noted English botanist, that it is impossible for the human mind to grasp just how much a plant does not know, but in the face of proved fact the existence of some kind of discerning power in the vegetable kingdom will scarcely be denied.

Maurice Maeterlinck has discoursed at length on the intelligence of the flowers and green vegetation, regarding mind, eye intelligence and reservoir of consciousness in nature whereunto the individual plant and man have access according to his capacity.

## CREATING PLANTS TO ORDER.

Some of the most practical of the recent work with plants is one breeding to order. Luther Burbank has become a wizard of vegetable wonder-working. Animal breeding is another new science that has evolved hornless cattle and other four-footed novelties. But the newest branch of scientific endeavor, which is the humanizing of the human animal. On the foundation of a laboratory for the scientific study of children the lead has been taken by Paris, at the initiative of Professor Alfred Binet, the eminent psychologist into the study of vegetable and animal biology have attained marvelous results. These French scientists hope to do likewise in their infinitely more important branch of biological research.

There have come to see that education is a question of adaptation, and that, in order to adapt it to the needs of a child, they must make themselves thoroughly acquainted with his or her mental and physical characteristics. The principle, therefore, that guides Dr. Binet when forming his new laboratory was the knowledge of the average state of development of children of all ages, an entirely new idea in pedagogy, which he expects to prove most fruitful. What he set himself to find out in a strictly scientific manner was the physical and mental value of the average child at various ages. This discovered, they drew up tables of averages; and, thanks to these, they are now able to make prescriptions definitely whenever a fresh subject arrives at the laboratory of experimental psychology.

Professor Binet called in the assistance of a Parisian palmist, who surprised him with the accuracy with which he read the characters of the hundred boys who were presented to him. Professor Binet hopes to see similar laboratories scattered all over the land and thus establish the foundations for a scientific breeding and development of the human species.

## HOW GATES GOT STRONG ARM.

Professor Elmer Gates of the Laboratory of Psychology in Washington Continued on Page Seventeen.

arrived and called for the sealed package. The pouch was taken from the safe, but instead of the \$40,000 in cash, a number of small packages of brown manila paper, cut about the size of bank bills, were found in the receptacle.

Mr. Pinkerton found himself confronted by one of the biggest jobs of his professional career. He made a careful personal examination of the premises and cross-examined all the witnesses that could be reached. Before he had been on the ground many minutes he made the discovery that the pouch found in the safe was a dummy made up to resemble the pouches used by the company, but with a different seal and tag. The purpose was plain; the substitution had been made in order to give the thieves ample time to get away with their rich booty. Further investigation convinced Pinkerton that the right pouch had been delivered to the clerk at the Susquehanna ticket office.

## RECALLS ROYAL OAK THAT HID CHARLES

SEARCH NOW BEING MADE FOR DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD PENDELL.

Search is being made by a firm of London solicitors for the heir to an annuity granted by Charles II. to a farmer named Pendrell, who sheltered the King after the disastrous battle of Worcester. "Honourable Richard Pendrell" earned fame as the Staffordshire farmer who, with the assistance of his four brothers, sheltered the King at the hands of the pursuing Roundheads by dressing the King as a peasant and secreting him among the foliage of an oak tree, famous as "the Boscobel oak" while the soldiers searched vainly for him at his foot.

The gratitude of the King took a practical form. Upon his return to power he rewarded his preservers, and, incidentally, wreaked a subtle vengeance upon his enemies by taxing certain Roundhead lands to produce an annuity of \$500 for Richard Pendrell and his descendants.

From these distant times King's annuity has come down through seven generations, and a recent motion before the courts pronounced it to be perpetual. In the year 1859 the annuity was shared by But, desiring a substantial sum to take them abroad, they sold their life interest in the King's grant.

One of the two, Robert MacLaren, is still living, at the age of 92 years. The other, James Withington, who left England in 1860, completely disappeared. As, at the present time, he would be more than 90 years of age, the search for his descendants, and the solicitors' search is for his son, if he had one.

Should this heir be discovered and his identity proved, in addition to a portion of the annuity, a considerable sum of money which has been accumulating.

Preserved in the archives of the record office is the original document of King Charles granting the annuity. It bears the "Great Seal" of the King, and is headed "Annuitus To Ye Pendrells."

Hence thus describes Richard Pendrell and his service to King Charles: "The most dignified of sentiments much above his condition, and, though death was denouncing against all who concealed the King, and a great reward promised to anyone who should betray him, he professed and maintained unshaken fidelity."

Having clothed the King in a garb like their own, they (Pendrell and his brother) hid him into the neighboring wood, put a bill into his hand, and pretended to fasten themselves in cutting faggots. Some nights he lay upon a mat in the house, and on such homely fare as it afforded. "For a better concealment he mounted upon an oak, where he sheltered himself among the leaves of the branches for twenty-four hours. He saw several soldiers pass by."

## King Edward Foremost Stock Breeder

SOME OF THE PRIZES HE HAS WON—ENGLAND'S GREATEST AGRICULTURIST—IS POSSESSOR OF TWO SPLENDID FARMS DEVOTED TO RAISING HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP ON MODERN SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

King Edward is England's foremost agriculturist.

As a breeder of pure breeds of live stock the King follows the example of his predecessors during a great number of reigns. His success is shown by this list of his more important prizes taken in the year 1907:

Royal Agricultural Show—Two first prizes for shorthorns.

Bath and West—Gold medals and prizes for shorthorn, one first prize for Southdown ram lamb.

Norwich Fat Cattle Show—Two first prizes for shorthorns, one first prize for Southdown lambs.

Birmingham Fat Stock Show—First prize for shorthorn steer, first prize for Southdown lambs.

Manchester Dog Show—Three first prizes for Clumber spaniel bitches, one first prize for rough Basset hounds.

Lynn Canine Society—First in novice class for smooth foxterrier.

London Cattle Show in Agricultural Hall—First prize for Hereford heifer, first prize for shorthorn heifer, first and second with two Highland bred steers from Sandringham, second for Devon steer, second for Dexter steer, third for Hereford steer, third for shorthorn steer, third for Dexter steer.

Lead People as Stock Breeders.

From an early time in English history the kings and queens of England have been more alive than the rest of the community to the importance of maintaining pure breeds of live stock.

The King's interest in horses begins in the reign of Henry I. and again and again the stock would have degenerated to the point of being a danger but for the personal interest of the monarch; the battles of England have been won across the river from the playing fields of Eton. Edward III. organized the remount department of the army, and his successors have organized before or since, and his father's regulations prohibiting the export of any mare worth more than \$166 began to make England famous among countries as a breeding center.

The splendid drive horses which you may find bred on Fen and Midland farms today show their origin direct from the great horses for which Henry

livered to the clerk at the Susquehanna ticket office. This being the case, either Chamberlain, the night clerk, one of the employees, or some other person, unknown, was guilty. Chamberlain was subjected to a rigid cross-examination, and at its conclusion Mr. Pinkerton expressed the belief that he was entirely innocent of any complicity in the theft. A careful watch kept on all of the employees of the company brought no developments.

This stage of the game the detective broadened the list of suspects, guilty so as to include every man, woman and child in the town of Susquehanna. Some instinctive feeling—probably the result of his long years of experience made him believe that the crime had originated in the little town of Durham in the eighteenth century in Pennsylvania. After learning as much as possible about the personal Continued on Page Sixteen.

## TRANSPLANTED EYELASHES

EYEBROWS, TOO, WILL BE SUPPLIED BY A SKILLFUL SPECIALIST.

From Health: In Paris and London, where the idea originated, there are specialists who make a handsome living out of the process of transplanting hair from the head to the eyebrows or eyelashes. Only the specialist works by putting in, not new, but the eyelashes and eyebrows which ever they are absent or grow thin, and so cunning is he in his work that not even the closest scrutiny can detect any difference. By means of the new process, it is said, eyes which are at ordinary times only passable, become languishing in their expression, while eyes which were previously considered fine have their beauty much enhanced.

This is the way new eyelashes are put in: An ordinary live needle is threaded with a long hair, generally taken from the head of the person to be operated upon. The lower border of the eyelid is then thoroughly cleaned, and in order that the process may be as painless as possible, rubbed with a solution of cocaine. The operator then, by a few skillful touches, runs his needle through the extreme edges of the eyelid between the epidermis and the lower border of the eyelid, and another hair is inserted. The needle passes in and out along the edge of the lid, leaving its hair thread in loops of carefully graduated length. When this has been done another and another hair is inserted, until the desired effect is reached. The hairs are then fastened to the lid, until finally there are a dozen or more loops projecting.

By this time the effect of the cocaine has worn off, and the operator is obliged to desist and put off further "sewing of hair" for another sitting. The next step in the process is cutting off and trimming the ends of the loops, and the result is a fine, thick, long eyelash. It is a fine, thick, long eyelash, and it is to come that makes them look like nature's own. When they are first cut they stick out in the most disgusting way, but the operator, by a few touches, makes of silver, and no larger than the hairs which are essential to the beauty of the eyes are carefully banded and kept so until the following day.

transplanted take root and grow, but after ten days they fall out of have to be attended to. For the new eyelashes every day, but after a few days they are ready to be assimilated, and it is not necessary to give them further attention. Eyebrows are doctored in the same way, but there is not so much to be accomplished with the process as in transplanting eyelashes.

When a man thinks that he understands woman, he gets some awful surprises.

Some people go through life as if driven by a blind horse.

The forest service has undertaken experiments at Bogalpa, La, with the object of rendering lumber immune from the attacks of bluing, thereby stopping what at present is a serious loss.

Bluing is due to the action of low forms of fungi, all of which probably belong to the genus Ceratostomella. This plant is too low in the scale of life to produce true seeds, but a substitute, it produces microscopic organisms called spores, which when ripe are carried away by the wind in countless numbers.

The air of forests, and especially around many lumber yards, is so infested with such spores that when timber is placed in the yard to dry it is infected with them. If the lumber happens to be moist, and the life of the plant, the spores immediately germinate and send little threads, or hyphae, into the tissues.

These action decomposes the sap and causes the wood to become discolored. The deterioration in value of lumber on account of this pest amounts to thousands of dollars each year—American industries.

When a man thinks that he understands woman, he gets some awful surprises.

Some people go through life as if driven by a blind horse.

The forest service has undertaken experiments at Bogalpa, La, with the object of rendering lumber immune from the attacks of bluing, thereby stopping what at present is a serious loss.

Bluing is due to the action of low forms of fungi, all of which probably belong to the genus Ceratostomella. This plant is too low in the scale of life to produce true seeds, but a substitute, it produces microscopic organisms called spores, which when ripe are carried away by the wind in countless numbers.

The air of forests, and especially around many lumber yards, is so infested with such spores that when timber is placed in the yard to dry it is infected with them. If the lumber happens to be moist, and the life of the plant, the spores immediately germinate and send little threads, or hyphae, into the tissues.

These action decomposes the sap and causes the wood to become discolored. The deterioration in value of lumber on account of this pest amounts to thousands of dollars each year—American industries.

When a man thinks that he understands woman, he gets some awful surprises.

Some people go through life as if driven by a blind horse.

The forest service has undertaken experiments at Bogalpa, La, with the object of rendering lumber immune from the attacks of bluing, thereby stopping what at present is a serious loss.

Bluing is due to the action of low forms of fungi, all of which probably belong to the genus Ceratostomella. This plant is too low in the scale of life to produce true seeds, but a substitute, it produces microscopic organisms called spores, which when ripe are carried away by the wind in countless numbers.

The air of forests, and especially around many lumber yards, is so infested with such spores that when timber is placed in the yard to dry it is infected with them. If the lumber happens to be moist, and the life of the plant, the spores immediately germinate and send little threads, or hyphae, into the tissues.

These action decomposes the sap and causes the wood to become discolored. The deterioration in value of lumber on account of this pest amounts to thousands of dollars each year—American industries.

When a man thinks that he understands woman, he gets some awful surprises.

Some people go through life as if driven by a blind horse.

The forest service has undertaken experiments at Bogalpa, La, with the object of rendering lumber immune from the attacks of bluing, thereby stopping what at present is a serious loss.

Bluing is due to the action of low forms of fungi, all of which probably belong to the genus Ceratostomella. This plant is too low in the scale of life to produce true seeds, but a substitute, it produces microscopic organisms called spores, which when ripe are carried away by the wind in countless numbers.

The air of forests, and especially around many lumber yards, is so infested with such spores that when timber is placed in the yard to dry it is infected with them. If the lumber happens to be moist, and the life of the plant, the spores immediately germinate and send little threads, or hyphae, into the tissues.

These action decomposes the sap and causes the wood to become discolored. The deterioration in value of lumber on account of this pest amounts to thousands of dollars each year—American industries.

When a man thinks that he understands woman, he gets some awful surprises.

Some people go through life as if driven by a blind horse.

## Famous Feats in Modern Journalism

STANLEY'S DISCOVERY OF LIVINGSTONE—A NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE—DE BLOWITZ'S WONDERFUL SCOOP FOR THE LONDON TIMES.

In newspaperdom a good many scoops rank among the notable achievements of the times. It has a threefold influence and value; it enlarges the prestige of the journal in which it appears; it surprises or enlightens, instructs or entertains the public; and it confers honor and lasting journalistic renown upon its author. But there are degrees in scoops, governed by the relative importance, and the quality of enterprise, skill, and ingenuity involved in their accomplishment.

Stanley's discovery of Livingstone, bringing undying fame on the man himself, and emphasizing the resources and enterprise of the New York Herald. The fate of this African explorer has been long in doubt, and the sympathy of the whole world aroused. He was buried somewhere in the heart of the Dark Continent beyond the reach of ordinary means of communication. The British Government, in Livingstone's behalf, had to move a step for his relief or to ascertain his fate. A private subscription was started to equip an expedition to search for him, but before this movement could be effected, James Gordon Bennett had issued his famous instruction to Stanley, "Go and find Livingstone at any cost."

Stanley's success on this mission was gained in the face of stupendous difficulties. The task required qualities of an uncommon nature. He knew nothing of Africa or of the organization of such an expedition. But he had resources within himself—nerves that never flinched, dauntless courage, quickness of perception, promptness of decision, and an iron will—and he accomplished his grand mission, to the wonder and admiration of the world.

J. A. MacLachlan was another correspondent who amazed Europe by his energy and resourcefulness in news-gathering and brilliance as a descriptive writer. He performed some marvelous feats for the London Daily News. He was the hero of a wonderful lonely ride through the great desert of Central Asia to overtake Kaufmann's Russian army on its march to Khiva, and his striking pictures of the Bulgarian atrocities stirred Europe to its center and brought about the Russo-Turkish war in 1877. His account of the fall of Plevna and the surrender of Osman Pasha count among the magnificent boxes of that great campaign.

Prior to this time the telegraph had not been much utilized for the transmission of news to the European press. War correspondents relied mainly upon trustworthy couriers for the delivery of their dispatches at military points and it was often a superior knowledge of routes and topography that enabled one or the other to register a scoop. The modern press was finally set by a young surgeon named Muller, who was attached as a volunteer to the ambulance corps of the army beleaguering Metz during the Franco-Prussian war.

When that stronghold capitulated, Alexander Forbes, the famous sportsman, sent a two-column story to the Daily News in the usual way. Muller, who had some experience in the methods of American journalism, went into the city with the beleaguering army. He took quick note of the conditions and surroundings of the city, and then rode out northward along the Moselle valley through a region infested with guerrillas and villages bitterly hostile to the invaders to the Luxembourg frontier, 40 miles away. He dismounted at a small village called Esch and telegraphed a long account of the capitulation to the Daily News. This was the scoop that made the veteran correspondents sit up and take notice. Forbes afterwards paid a gallant tribute to the enterprising young surgeon, who had beaten all the correspondents in the field, and performed what was then acknowledged to be the greatest newspaper feat of the war. Strange to say, nothing further was seen or heard of Muller. He disappeared mysteriously after filing his copy, and anxious efforts to locate and reward him were a total failure.

But though Muller himself was lost, the modern press was finally set by a young surgeon named Muller, who was attached as a volunteer to the ambulance corps of the army beleaguering Metz during the Franco-Prussian war.

When that stronghold capitulated, Alexander Forbes, the famous sportsman, sent a two-column story to the Daily News in the usual way. Muller, who had some experience in the methods of American journalism, went into the city with the beleaguering army. He took quick note of the conditions and surroundings of the city, and then rode out northward along the Moselle valley through a region infested with guerrillas and villages bitterly hostile to the invaders to the Luxembourg frontier, 40 miles away. He dismounted at a small village called Esch and telegraphed a long account of the capitulation to the Daily News. This was the scoop that made the veteran correspondents sit up and take notice. Forbes afterwards paid a gallant tribute to the enterprising young surgeon, who had beaten all the correspondents in the field, and performed what was then acknowledged to be the greatest newspaper feat of the war. Strange to say, nothing further was seen or heard of Muller. He disappeared mysteriously after filing his copy, and anxious efforts to locate and reward him were a total failure.

But though Muller himself was lost, the modern press was finally set by a young surgeon named Muller, who was attached as a volunteer to the ambulance corps of the army beleaguering Metz during the Franco-Prussian war.

When that stronghold capitulated, Alexander Forbes, the famous sportsman, sent a two-column story to the Daily News in the usual way. Muller, who had some experience in the methods of American journalism, went into the city with the beleaguering army. He took quick note of the conditions and surroundings of the city, and then rode out northward along the Moselle valley through a region infested with guerrillas and villages bitterly hostile to the invaders to the Luxembourg frontier, 40 miles away. He dismounted at a small village called Esch and telegraphed a long account of the capitulation to the Daily News. This was the scoop that made the veteran correspondents sit up and take notice. Forbes afterwards paid a gallant tribute to the enterprising young surgeon, who had beaten all the correspondents in the field, and performed what was then acknowledged to be the greatest newspaper feat of the war. Strange to say, nothing further was seen or heard of Muller. He disappeared mysteriously after filing his copy, and anxious efforts to locate and reward him were a total failure.

But though Muller himself was lost, the modern press was finally set by a young surgeon named Muller, who was attached as a volunteer to the ambulance corps of the army beleaguering Metz during the Franco-Prussian war.

When that stronghold capitulated, Alexander Forbes, the famous sportsman, sent a two-column story to the Daily News in the usual way. Muller, who had some experience in the methods of American journalism, went into the city with the beleaguering army. He took quick note of the conditions and surroundings of the city, and then rode out northward along the Moselle valley through a region infested with guerrillas and villages bitterly hostile to the invaders to the Luxembourg frontier, 40 miles away. He dismounted at a small village called Esch and telegraphed a long account of the capitulation to the Daily News. This was the scoop that made the veteran correspondents sit up and take notice. Forbes afterwards paid a gallant tribute to the enterprising young surgeon, who had beaten all the correspondents in the field, and performed what was then acknowledged to be the greatest newspaper feat of the war. Strange to say, nothing further was seen or heard of Muller. He disappeared mysteriously after filing his copy, and anxious efforts to locate and reward him were a total failure.

But though Muller himself was lost, the modern press was finally set by a young surgeon named Muller, who was attached as a volunteer to the ambulance corps of the army beleaguering Metz during the Franco-Prussian war.

When that stronghold capitulated, Alexander Forbes, the famous sportsman, sent a two-column story to the Daily News in the usual way. Muller, who had some experience in the methods of American journalism, went into the city with the beleaguering army. He took quick note of the conditions and surroundings of the city, and then rode out northward along the Moselle valley through a region infested with guerrillas and villages bitterly hostile to the invaders to the Luxembourg frontier, 40 miles away. He dismounted at a small village called Esch and telegraphed a long account of the capitulation to the Daily News. This was the scoop that made the veteran correspondents sit up and take notice. Forbes afterwards paid a gallant tribute to the enterprising young surgeon, who had beaten all the correspondents in the field, and performed what was then acknowledged to be the greatest newspaper feat of the war. Strange to say, nothing further was seen or heard of Muller. He disappeared mysteriously after filing his copy, and anxious efforts to locate and reward him were a total failure.

But though Muller himself was lost, the modern press was finally set by a young surgeon named Muller, who was attached as a volunteer to the ambulance corps of the army beleaguering Metz during the Franco-Prussian war.

When that stronghold capitulated, Alexander Forbes, the famous sportsman, sent a two-column story to the Daily News in the usual way. Muller, who had some experience in the methods of American journalism, went into the city with the beleaguering army. He took quick note of the conditions and surroundings of the city, and then rode out northward along the Moselle valley through a region infested with guerrillas and villages bitterly hostile to the invaders to the Luxembourg frontier, 40 miles away. He dismounted at a small village called Esch and telegraphed a long account of the capitulation to the Daily News. This was the scoop that made the veteran correspondents sit up and take notice. Forbes afterwards paid a gallant tribute to the enterprising young surgeon, who had beaten all the correspondents in the field, and performed what was then acknowledged to be the greatest newspaper feat of the war. Strange to say, nothing further was seen or heard of Muller. He disappeared mysteriously after filing his copy, and anxious efforts to locate and reward him were a total failure.

But though Muller himself was lost, the modern press was finally set by a young surgeon named Muller, who was attached as a volunteer to the ambulance corps of the army beleaguering Metz during the Franco-Prussian war.

When that stronghold capitulated, Alexander Forbes, the famous sportsman, sent a two-column story to the Daily News in the usual way. Muller, who had some experience in the methods of American journalism, went into the city with the beleaguering army. He took quick note of the conditions and surroundings of the city, and then rode out northward along the Moselle valley through a region infested with guerrillas and villages bitterly hostile to the invaders to the Luxembourg frontier, 40 miles away. He dismounted at a small village called Esch and telegraphed a long account of the capitulation to the Daily News. This was the scoop that made the veteran correspondents sit up and take notice. Forbes afterwards paid a gallant tribute to the enterprising young surgeon, who had beaten all the correspondents in the field, and performed what was then acknowledged to be the greatest newspaper feat of the war. Strange to say, nothing further was seen or heard of Muller. He disappeared mysteriously after filing his copy, and anxious efforts to locate and reward him were a total failure.

But though Muller himself was lost, the modern press was finally set by a young surgeon named Muller, who was attached as a volunteer to the ambulance corps of the army beleaguering Metz during the Franco-Prussian war.

When that stronghold capitulated, Alexander Forbes, the famous sportsman, sent a two-column story to the Daily News in the usual way. Muller, who had some experience in the methods of American journalism, went into the city with the beleaguering army. He took quick note of the conditions and surroundings of the city, and then rode out northward along the Moselle valley through a region infested with guerrillas and villages bitterly hostile to the invaders to the Luxembourg frontier, 40 miles away. He dismounted at a small village called Esch and telegraphed a long account of the capitulation to the Daily News. This was the scoop that made the veteran correspondents sit up and take notice. Forbes afterwards paid a gallant tribute to the enterprising young surgeon, who had beaten all the correspondents in the field, and performed what was then acknowledged to be the greatest newspaper feat of the war. Strange to say, nothing further was seen or heard of Muller. He disappeared mysteriously after filing his copy, and anxious efforts to locate and reward him were a total failure.

But though Muller himself was lost, the modern press was finally set by a young surgeon named Muller, who was attached as a volunteer to the ambulance corps of the army beleaguering Metz during the Franco-Prussian war.

When that stronghold capitulated, Alexander Forbes, the famous sportsman, sent a two-column story to the Daily News in the usual way. Muller, who had some experience in the methods of American journalism, went into the city with the beleaguering army. He took quick note of the conditions and surroundings of the city, and then rode out northward along the Moselle valley through a region infested with guerrillas and villages bitterly hostile to the invaders to the Luxembourg frontier, 40 miles away. He dismounted at a small village called Esch and telegraphed a long account of the capitulation to the Daily News. This was the scoop that made the veteran correspondents sit up and take notice. Forbes afterwards paid a gallant tribute to the enterprising young surgeon, who had beaten all the correspondents in the field, and performed what was then acknowledged to be the greatest newspaper feat of the war. Strange to say, nothing further was seen or heard of Muller. He disappeared mysteriously after filing his copy, and anxious efforts to locate and reward him were a total failure.

But though Muller himself was lost, the modern press was finally set by a young surgeon named Muller, who was attached as a volunteer to the ambulance corps of the army beleaguering Metz during the Franco-Prussian war.

When that stronghold capitulated, Alexander Forbes, the famous sportsman, sent a two-column story to the Daily News in the usual way. Muller, who had some experience in the methods of American journalism, went into the city with the beleaguering army. He took quick note of the conditions and surroundings of the city, and then rode out northward along the Moselle valley through a region infested with guerrillas and villages bitterly hostile to the invaders to the Luxembourg frontier, 40 miles away. He dismounted at a small village called Esch and telegraphed a long account of the capitulation to the Daily News. This was the scoop that made the veteran correspondents sit up and take notice. Forbes afterwards paid a gallant tribute to the enterprising young surgeon, who had beaten all the correspondents in the field, and performed what was then acknowledged to be the greatest newspaper feat of the war. Strange to say, nothing further was seen or heard of Muller. He disappeared mysteriously after filing his copy, and anxious efforts to locate and reward him were a total failure.

But though Muller himself was lost, the modern press was finally set by a young surgeon named Muller, who was attached as a volunteer to the ambulance corps of the army beleaguering Metz during the Franco-Prussian war.

When that stronghold capitulated, Alexander Forbes, the famous sportsman, sent a two-column story to the Daily News in the usual way. Muller, who had some experience in the methods of American journalism, went into the city with the beleaguering army. He took quick note of the conditions and surroundings of the city, and then rode out northward along the Moselle valley through a region infested with guerrillas and villages bitterly hostile to the invaders to the Luxembourg frontier, 40 miles away. He dismounted at a small village called Esch and telegraphed a long account of the capitulation to the Daily News. This was the scoop that made the veteran correspondents sit up and take notice. Forbes afterwards paid a gallant tribute to the enterprising young surgeon, who had beaten all the correspondents in the field, and performed what was then acknowledged to be the greatest newspaper feat of the war. Strange to say, nothing further was seen or heard of Muller. He disappeared mysteriously after filing his copy, and anxious efforts to locate and reward him were a total failure.

But though Muller himself was lost, the modern press was finally set by a young surgeon named Muller, who was attached as a volunteer to the ambulance corps of the army beleaguering Metz during the Franco-Prussian war.

When that stronghold capitulated, Alexander Forbes, the famous sportsman, sent a two-column story to the Daily News in the usual way. Muller, who had some experience in the methods of American journalism, went into the city with the beleaguering army. He took quick note of the conditions and surroundings of the city, and then rode out northward along the Moselle valley through a region infested with guerrillas and villages bitterly hostile to the invaders to the Luxembourg frontier, 40 miles away. He dismounted at a small village called Esch and telegraphed a long account of the capitulation to the Daily News. This was the scoop that made the veteran correspondents sit up and take notice. Forbes afterwards paid a gallant tribute to the enterprising young surgeon, who had beaten all the correspondents in the field, and performed what was then acknowledged to be the greatest newspaper feat of the war. Strange to say, nothing further was seen or heard of Muller. He disappeared mysteriously after filing his copy, and anxious efforts to locate and reward him were a total failure.

But though Muller himself was lost, the modern press was finally set by a young surgeon named Muller, who was attached as a volunteer to the ambulance corps of the army beleaguering Metz during the Franco-Prussian war.

When that stronghold capitulated, Alexander