Anticosti Island as Game Refuge Site Is Proposed

French Government's Aid Will Be Sought, Says Sponsor of Project

New York.—Establishment of a wild life preserve on Anticosti Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence which would provide a refuge for animals of the most important species common to North America is proposed by Martin Zede, formerly governor of the island, who has just arrived here on board the steamship Ile de France of the French Line.

Anticosti Island was purchased recently by a French pulp concern which will exploit its timber resources. Regulations governing the cutting of spruce and balsam, however, are stringent, Mr. Zede said, practically assuring perpetual forests i nthe island. Under the government restrictions, no trees less than four inches in diameter are cut down.

Mr. Zede, who was chief executive of the island for 85 years, will confer here with Dr. William T. Hornaday, the zoologist who was formerly director of the New York Zoological Park, upon the species which it is advisable to stock on the island.

"Anticosti Island is about 2,500,000 acres in extent," Mr. Zede said. "It is approximately the same size as Long Island. Because of its situation it is practically immune from forest fires and the assurance of protected forests makes it an ideal location for a game preserve.

"We have already stocked the island with red deer, moose, silver fox and hare, and hope to bring in a few musk oxen. This would form the nucleus for the introduction of other animals which are fast disappearing in other reigons of North America."

Mr. Zede said that he would seek the aid of the French Government in furthering the project, as well as the cooperation of the French pulp concern which is conducting the logging and milling operations on Anticosti.

Live Hearts in Dead Bodies

A new proof that the human body usually dies piecemeal, one organ at a time, instead of at any single instant of death, has been uncovered by two German physicians, Dr. P. Martini and Dr. J. Schell, says Dr. E. T. Free's "Week's Science" (New York). We read:

"To the bodies of eighteen persons lying at the point of death these experimenters attached the terminals of the instrument called the electrocardiograph, a device which records the tiniest quivers f the muscles of the heart, even those which are too faint to constitute an actual heartbeat. Watching with this electric recorder the heart actions of their eighteen doomed unfortunates, Dr. Martini and Dr. Sckell found their hearts still alive many minutes after the individual showed every sign of being dead. On the average the hearts of the eighteen subjects lived for nine and two-thirds minutes after their owners had died. Individual muscle fibres of the hearts probably lived much longer still; dying slowly, and one by one, as the stoppage of their blood supply gradually deprived them of the oxygen which all living cells of the human body must have to live. This ability of the heart to live on for some minutes after its beats have ceased probably explains the occasional successes of physicians in reviving persons apparently dead by injecting powerful stimulants like adrenalin directly into the heart. Being still alive although inactive, the heart sometimes can be induced to begin beating again and to take up its abandoned duty of keeping the blood in motion."

Japan's Problem—Overpopulation

American Observer Sees No Relief From Either Industrial or Agricultural Remedies

Neither industrialism nor more intensive cultivation can save Japan from the plight of overpopulation, in the opinion of Glenn T. Trewartha, Assistant Professor of Geography at the University of Wisconsin, who recently returned from an extensive study-tour of Japan and Manchuria.

"About 75 per cent. of the land in Japan is too steep or too rough for cultivation," he said upon his return. "In the United States, we have twelve times as much cultivated land per capita as Japan has. The area of Japan, which is smaller than the State of California, is inhabited by sixty million people.

Despite projects of reclamation and more intensive cultivation, Japan in 1925 lost more land for roads, cities, railroads, etc., than it gained.

The terrace lands, which skirt the mountains and overlook the delta land along the coast, are intensively cultivated, although the soil is not fertile and irrigation is difficult. In this area tea, mulberry leaves, vegetables, and grains are grown. The land is goaded to yield three crops of vegetables and one of grain in a year, Professor Trewartha observed.

"If there is to be war between Japan and the United States," he declared, "it must be started by the United States. Japan cannot risk losing her trade with the United States. Practically all of the silk, in the production of which nearly one-sixth of the Japanese are engaged, is exported to the United States.

"The lowlands of Japan swarm with people. This is the area in which rice is raised and people live near the rice. Many of the rivers in this part of Japan flow in built-up channls, which are often high above the agricultural land. These ridges are the result of the deposit of sediment by the river when they are slowed down after the rapid descent from the mountains.

"In this lowland area nearly 60 per cent. of the farmers own less than two and one-half acres each, and the fields are not often in one plot. A farmer may have to walk a mile from one of his fields to another. The Government, however, is rearranging and reassigning the land in contiguous plats.

"Japan has insufficient supplies of such raw materials as iron, coal and cotton. The Government owns and subsidizes a large proportion of the iron and steel plants upon foreign manufacturies in time of war."

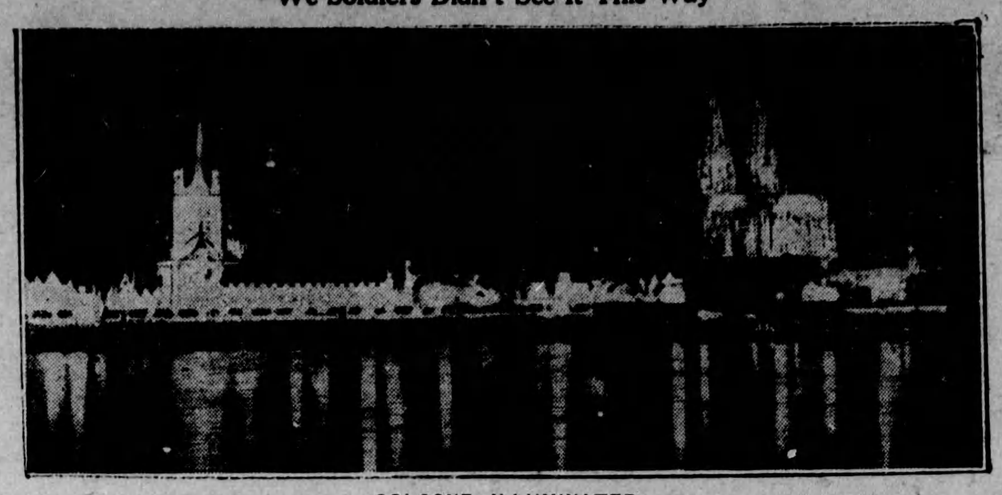
Italy Initiates Reform In All Bathing Resorts

Rome—The Fascist government, in concordance with the Holy See, has issued an order listing certain "offenses against modesty," henceforth forbidden on the beaches of Lido, the Riviera and Italy's summer resorts generally.

No more will the off-shores of Venice be the scene of international pajama parties, no more will public dancing in bathing suits be tolerated, or even in dressing gowns. The Fascist government has decreed it, and the Vatican, which, through its organ, the "Osbservatore Romano," first started the drive "for the morality of the beaches," is complacently regarding that which it has created, but is not yet resting from its labors.

The governmental authorities have sent out strong circulars to all the provincial prefects who have shore resorts within their jurisdiction, urging them to see that the letter of the law is complied with as regards clothing and promiscuity in bathing establishments.

We Soldiers Didn't See It This Way



COLOGNE ILLUMINATED

The German city is like a fairyland of light at night, in honor of the International Press Exposition which continues until October. Still occupied with French troops, the German people are advocating the early withdrawal of this investing army.

Old French Auto Arrives in Berlin

The "Locarno," Returning German Cabby's Visit to Paris, Has Official Greeting

Berlin.—France's oldest automobile, a Peugeot model of 1889, reached Berlin recently to return the good-will visit to Paris of Berlin's oldest cabby, Gustave Hartmann.

Twenty-five cars of the Berlin Automobile Club drove beyond Potsdam to meet the French machine, but the welcoming exercises suffered an abrupt end when the ancient car which had been christened "Locarno" by the Paris and Berlin newspapers financing the trip, emitted such clouds of odoriferous smoke that the welcoming party ran for cover.

It developed that the French chauffeur who drove the obsolete vehicle since it left Paris two weeks ago was summoned to Paris because of his father's illness, so that the French and German correspondents who constituted the Locarno's passengers had to take the wheel.

"If I stop the engine now it will take at least fifteen minutes to restart," the French newspaper man said. "We may even never reach Berlin.

The Locarno reached the Brandenburg Gate exactly at noon and was driven through the downtown streets, past the Presidential Palace and the Foreign Office to a hotel, where a luncheon was served.

Greetings were presented to President Loebe of the Reichstag from President Buisson of the French Chamber of Deputies, as well as from many French cities, to Berlin's Mayor, Herr Boess."

London Zoo's Dragon Get Belated First Aid

It seems that one of the pair of Komodo dragons—the ancestors of which are believed to have given rise to the legends of ancient and medieval dragon lore—which arrived at the London Zoo from West Africa a year ago was badly infested with ticks. These were removed before the reptile was put on view, but some of the wounds had not healed and turned into large painful abscesses.

The dragon affected weighs 70 pounds, is over eight feet in length and has jaws powerful enough to bite off a man's arm. At first both dragons, owing to their viciousness, had to be handled with the utmost care and visitors were not allowed to approach them. Time and petting, however, have rendered them docile, and at times quite playful, and so the curator, Miss Proctor, determined to cauterize the wounds of the dragon affected.

This was done and, according to The Times, the operation was as follows:

"A glass surgical table was wheeled up, and rope barriers stretched across the platform in front of the south dens, to keep back any early visitors. The cage door was opened, and Miss Proctor called, waving a tuft of cotton wool, which the dragon may have mistaken for a white rat or rabbit. The dragon at once rushed out from its den under the rocks, climbed over the sill and came out on the platform.

"Two sturdy keepers stood by, to control the tail or stop a sudden dash if the reptile took alarm. The curator and her assistant stroked and petted it, and gave it a raw egg, which it took with great pains to avoid losing any of the contents as it crushed the shell. Then the curator got to work, her assistant handing the probes and forceps exactly as in a surgical ward. Each sinus was thoroughly cleaned out and cauterized. The silver nitrate clearly hurt considerably, but intervals for stroking and petting and the administration of an occasional egg kept the proceedings on friendly terms.

"It was remarkable to see the dragon, just after it had started and winced, allow its head to be stroked and play its long forked tongue over the arms and face of its lady surgeon, much in the manner of an affectionate dog. In less than half an hour every wound was dressed and plugged with iodoform. The wounds now show every sign of doing well."

The whole of our theology rests on the fact that there was an Adam.—Rev. L. F. Morris.

Hunt For Diamonds in War-Torpedoed Steamer

St. Nazaire, France.—Ten million dollars in uncut diamonds are being sought by Italian divers in the hold of the Belgian liner Elizabethville, which was torpedoed off this port in September, 1917.

The entire diamond output of the Congo for the year, belonging to the Belgian State, was on board in one safe. The Belgian Government has engaged the Italian salvage boat Artiglio to bring up the diamonds.

The plan of the divers is to pass around the wreck on the outside, locate the captain's cabin, in which was the safe, and dynamite that side of the ship so the divers can enter. The idea then is to attach lines to the safe. The actual hoisting will be done by a powerful magnet with which the boat is equipped. The current at the wreck is of great force and, if the magnet should lose its grip, the lines will guide the divers to the safe.

Ethiopians Use Fewest Motors

Ratio in World of Persons to Automobiles Is Now 64 to 1, Report Shows

Washington.—In Ethiopia there is one car to 91,743 people; in the United States there is one car to five people and the ratio is rising. The world ratio of persons to automobiles, estimated at 71 to 1 on Jan. 1, 1926, has dropped to 64 to 1 as of Jan. 1, 1928, according to Irving H. Taylor, of the automobile division of the Department of Commerce.

The ratio for the world outside of the United States today, Mr. Taylor's statement says, is 277 to 1. This reenforces the statement from the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce that the foreign market for automobiles is forming an increasingly important part of motor vehicle demand.

Ethiopia is rather backward in the matter of automobiles it is revealed and is shown to possess only 109 of them, for a population of 10,000,000 inhabitants, the lowest record in the world.

Automobile market stabilization for the United States took place in 1927, Mr. Taylor says.

"Automobile market stabilization has been defined by some to be that stage in the normal development of any market when the sales to take the place of automobiles which have gone out of circulation equal or approximate the number sold which are reflected in the net registration increase for a period of a year at least. This point was presumably reached in the United States market last year when the ratio of automobiles approached one to five persons."

Austin Harrison, British Author and Critic, Dies

Seaford, Sussex, England.—Austin Harrison, former editor of "The English Review," is dead. He was 53 years old. He was a noted dramatic critic and author.

Mr. Harrison was educated at Harrow and at German and other foreign universities. As editor of "The English Review" he preached a radical liberalism, hailing Woodrow Wilson as the prophet of the post-war era. He disagreed, however, with Mr. Wilson's plan for the establishment of a new international order through the League of Nations, asserting that the President had made the mistake of "proclaiming morality."

Some of his publications were "The Pan-German Doctrine," "England and Germany," "The Kaiser's War," "Then and Now," "Essays of To-day and Yesterday," "Lifting Mist," "Pandora's Hope," and "Frederic Harrison."

An Irishman was at work on a hoisting machine that carried hods of bricks to the top of a building, and brought them down empty. Happening to get caught, he was carried to the top floor, and in the rapid progress of the machine was brought to the ground rather suddenly. A fellow-workman leaned from the second-storey scaffolding and cried: "Are you hurt, Pat?" "You go to the divvle," shouted Pat; "I passed you twice and ye niver spoke to me."

Lady Astor Bests Peer in Argument

Tells Noble Lord She Is More English Than He, Despite Her Virginia Birth

London.—An English peer, whose name is not divulged, has aroused the ire of Viscountess Astor, the first woman to be elected a member of the House of Commons. Because she was born in Virginia he told her, in the course of an argument, that she was unable to comprehend the English point of view. So, with her characteristic frankness, she referred to his German ancestry and claimed that she was far more English than he.

She revealed the facts of this passage-at-arms at the unveiling of a memorial tablet to the pioneer settlers of the State of Virginia on Saturday at Brunswick Wharf in the east end of London.

"One of the things I dislike most," she said, "is being told that I am not English. I had the painful duty of telling an English peer of the realm, who had informed me that I could not understand a certain situation as I was not English, that I was far more English than he, since my family had a grant from England two hundred years before he came from Germany."

Lady Astor is responsible for a publication entitled "My Two Countries," and she sticks up for both of them. If anybody says anything against either of them, her patriotism prompts her to a ready retort.

"It hurts me deep down in my heart," she said on Saturday, "when I hear English people running down Americans and Americans running down the English, but I am perfectly willing to take either of them on, either here or in America, and convince them that they are wrong, for I come of a good old fighting stock. It is lucky I do because I have to fight pretty often, for mine is not an easy road—but no woman's is.

"England, above everything else, is just. I believe that it is this quality of justice which sometimes makes her a little unpopular. I have a husband who is terribly just, so I know how irritating it can be."

Hohenzollern Activities Still Excite Interest in Germany

Berlin—Certain monarchist organs in republican Germany see to it that public interest in the activities of former royalty does not die out. Thus, the "Kreuz Zeitung" announces under the royal caption "News from the Royal Court" that "Her Majesty the Kaiserin Hermine has returned to Doorn from Kisingen, where she has been taking the waters, after which she made a brief visit to her Thuringian homeland."

Canada Interested in Its Wild Life

Dominion and Provincial Game Officials Adopt Conservation Recommendations

A conference of Dominion and Provincial game officials was held recently at Ottawa on invitation of the Minister of the Interior, at which all the Provinces and several Federal departments were represented. The program included matters of interest to all Canada connected with the administration of the Dominion's resources of fur, game animals and birds, says a bulletin of the American Game Protective Association.

Conclusions arrived at were expressed in the form of resolutions. A complete biological survey by Provincial and Dominion Governments and Canadian universities was urged. Dominion-wide prohibition of the sale of game was declared desirable. The Provincial licensing of all hunters was recommended, with the provision that all licensees be required to report the numbers of each kind of game killed.

The formation of a Dominion Game Protective Association to the end that there should be a well-balanced general program of game conservation for the entire country was advocated. It was advised that such an organization be effected through the co-operation of existing game protective associations in Canada with the assistance of Dominion and Provincial game departments.

Extension of the close season on the wood duck until January 31, 1931, with additional protective measures such as sanctuaries and education of hunters, was recommended.

The conference went on record as favoring the policy of setting aside suitable areas to be used in the open season as public shooting grounds, in order to insure to the public so far as possible equal opportunity, and to encourage interest in hunting as a sport.

In view of the danger of the introduction of injurious species and also the liability of introducing devastating diseases, it was urged that no foreign importation of birds or animals be permitted except under special permission of Dominion authorities granted after the most exacting scrutiny by specialists. Close co-operation with the proper authorities of the United States along the international boundary line is necessary.

The conference made a flat declaration against the use of auto-loading firearms as not consistent with the ideals of true sportsmanship and unfair to the game, and declared that pump guns should be allowed only when plugged with irremovable plugs so as to permit only two shells within the gun at one time.

Fixed daily and season bag limits were recommended for all Provinces, and it was held that the tendency should be to reduce, and not increase, the present limits.

The assertion that farmers' grain crops in the Western Provinces are seriously damaged by wild ducks was recognized by a recommendation that farmers be permitted not only to kill ducks doing such damage, but to give permits to not more than one person to kill such ducks when doing damage to growing grain or grain in stock.

The control of predatory birds and animals was declared to be necessary, and further investigation as to the relationship existing between different species was urged.

The fencing of the more important bird-nesting sanctuaries to protect nesting cover and birds from grazing and other molestation was advocated.

Better control of the export of game trophies to foreign countries was declared necessary, this to take the form of a warden's certificate from the Province where the game is taken showing that the game was legally taken and is legally exportable, to be presented before being passed by the customs service.

A Good Old Custom

CRIPPLED BRITISH CHILDREN LOYAL TO KING

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, home secretary, receiving a riding-crop with which to thrash anyone whom he might hear saying a word against the king at the Heritage Craft School, Chailey, Sussex.

"ZAMBESI JACK" HOME WITH FAMILY IN ENGLAND

Trader Horn, whose second book recently appeared, with his daughter and son-in-law and his grandchildren, at their home at Whitstable.