

GOING TO LOOK FOR A BIG HOLE AT THE TOP OF THE WORLD

The earth is a hollow globe, and that its interior can be entered through a hole several hundred miles wide at each pole, which was first exploited in the Sunday World two years ago, seems to bear a charmed life.

The idea, which was conceived by William Reed, an insurance agent, seemed so fantastic that The World devoted almost a page to it; since then Mr. Reed has elaborated his ideas in a book and addressed several more or less learned societies in advocacy of his theory.

The company is called the William Reed Hollow Earth Exploring Club, and it is prepared to spend \$1,500,000 in its search for proof that there is no North Pole.

The position of these disciples of William Reed appears to be that they have been misunderstood from the start; their ideas as to the shape of the earth are not based upon a kind of religious enthusiasm or fanaticism, but upon cold scientific facts and upon deductions drawn from the reports of Arctic explorers.

The officers of the William Reed Hollow Earth Club for New York are Frank M. Ashley, president; Dr. Roswell O. Ashby, first vice president; Frank R. Millard, second vice president; Albert Operl, treasurer; Capt. Bradley S. Osborn, secretary; William Reed, Walter S. Rocky and Titus K. Smith, Executive Committee.

As nearly as can be ascertained, two plans have been considered seriously by the Executive Committee. One plan calls for a general rendezvous at Tromsø, Norway; near where Walter Wellman has for two seasons been threatening the pole with a dirigible balloon.

When Mr. Reed was seen at his home, No. 215 West One Hundredth street, he would only say: "It is time for action—not a time for mere talking. But the earth is hollow and our investigations will soon prove it."

Walter S. Rocky, business manager of the expedition, whose offices are at No. 503 Eighth avenue, said: "Some of our plans are so feasible that if we should make them public at this time other Arctic explorers would at once adopt them."

Mr. Reed is by no means a dreamer. A thorough business man by training, one of the best known among the fire insurance men of the country, some of his staunchest supporters are his former associates, bankers and fire insurance men who have known him for many years.

When John P. Holland, inventor of the submarine boat, was asked whether a submarine of the Octopus type could be loaded on a ship and taken to the Arctic Ocean and there used as an auxiliary for exploring purposes, he said it would be foolish to think of holding the submarine on any polar exploring ship, for the reason that the submarine could proceed to the Arctic under its own motive power, and that, even in the event of storms, a man would be as safe or more safe on it than on an ordinary boat.

As for the distance which might be travelled in the event of an open Polar sea being encountered, said Mr. Holland, "I need only say that at the time I brought out the Fulton I offered to cross the Atlantic in a submarine and then dive ten miles under the water on the other side, just to show the Englishmen what we could do."

"You ask me whether a submarine could be built capable of withstanding the enormous water pressures which might be necessary for deep sea navigations and explorations under the ice. At the time that I was making experiments for the Holland Boat Company I built a quarter-size submarine with two steel shells, an outer shell and an inner, with compressed water between the two. I found by actual experiment that this boat would resist pressure almost to the point of the breaking point in the steel itself."

Hudson, Maxim, the authority upon explosives, when told that the submarine experts say a boat can be built which will run under the water for 150 miles—the distance that the latest Arctic explorers have stopped short of the North Pole—asked to suggest the best explosive to be used in forcing away the ice and permitting a submarine boat to seek the surface for air and for the purposes of exploration, replied:

"Nitro-gelatin would be the best thing. The hydrostat ought to show the exact distance of the submarine below the surface of the water. As I now recall it, Arctic explorers agree that in most places the ice is not more than ten or twenty feet in thickness. However, half a ton of nitro-gelatin, which would not cost much, ought to blow a hole through ice fifty feet thick. This nitro-gelatin could be laid after the fashion of a mine, and by attaching a copper wire to it and dropping it down four or five hundred feet into the ocean the occupants of the submarine could explode it. If no accident occurred an explosion or two of this sort ought to put the submarine scouts right in the heart of the Arctic regions. But to hunt the North Pole with a submarine boat! Well that is certainly 'going some!'"

that the grade of the reaction of the skin to cold indicates whether a person will readily take cold or not, there being no relation between the reaction and the condition of the individual's nutrition or of his temperature sense. From these considerations he concludes that the proper method of protection against cold is not to wear an excessive amount of clothing, but to stimulate the skin in rapid reaction. All of which is interesting as explaining the why of the notorious fact that children who are washed in heavy clothing in winter are more prone to cold than are poor children, who are more lightly clad.

Regarding influenza, which is nothing more than a heavy cold, G. Gresswell in the Lancet, Sept. 18, 1897, makes the remarkable observation that he has found that healthy persons are more likely to be infected with this disease than are those who have been previously in bad health.

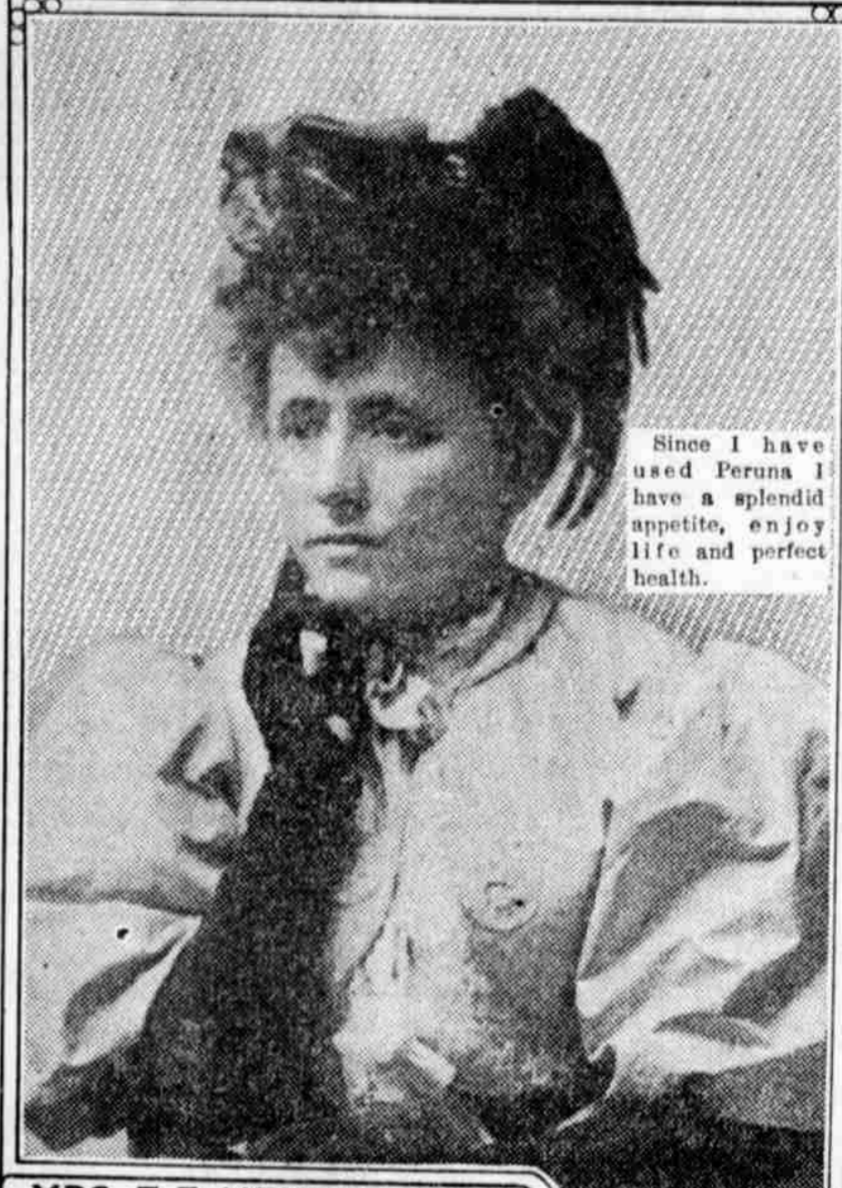
The normal temperature of the human body is as everybody knows, about 98.4 degrees Fahrenheit, and this temperature must be maintained constantly in both cold and hot seasons. How does the body effect this? Undoubtedly by fluctuations of the circulation. The blood in the body that is exposed to cold is driven back to the internal organs, the skin becomes dry and the pores contract, thus reducing the radiation of heat and moisture to a minimum. Contrarywise, when the temperature of the surrounding air is high or when one by physical exercise makes heat, the blood rushes to the surface, the pores open and exude moisture, and we have a maximum heat radiation, aided by the cooling effect of rapid evaporation. The bodily temperature then is kept constant, chiefly by the opposite physical effects of cold and heat on the skin and underlying tissue.

There is reason to believe, however, that colds are otherwise caused than by exposure to cold and wet. Whatever depresses pulmonary circulation, such as a weak heart or excessive brain work with deficient physical activity, predisposes to colds. Dyspepsia also and overeating which overburden the blood with impurities, cause a feverish condition that often eventuates in some local inflammation.

In conclusion we may say that best way to avoid colds is to avoid whenever possible, those conditions that profoundly and suddenly disturb the circulation; that is to say we should avoid extremes in temperature, and when we cannot do this we can at least modify their effects by proper clothing. Also we should by systematic and vigorous exercise and care in the diet, keep the blood free from impurities and its circulation active. A general robust health and an ability to recover quickly from unavoidable systematic disturbances, explains the immunity some persons enjoy from colds.—G. Elliott Flint.

WOMEN WHO BELIEVE IN PERUNA

Honest Women Who Are Not Afraid to Tell the Truth About Pe-ru-na.



MRS. F. E. HENDERSON

Caught Cold Easily. Mrs. F. E. Henderson, 221 Ninth St., Milwaukee, Wis., writes: "I never had any faith in patent medicines until I tried Peruna, but my experience with this reliable medicine has taught me that there is one which can be trusted, and which will not fail in time of need."

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Miss Lillie G. Martin, Shelbyville, Tenn., writes: "Everybody says I look better than I have for two or three years, and I sincerely thank you for your kind advice. 'I believe your treatment has entirely cured me. I can eat anything I want. I believe your remedies will cure any case of indigestion or dyspepsia.'"



MISS HELEN SAUERBIER

Head and Throat. Miss Helen Sauerbier, 815 Main St., St. Joseph, Mich., writes: "Last winter I caught a sudden cold which developed into an unpleasant catarrh of the head and throat, depriving me of my appetite and usual good spirits. 'A friend who had been cured by Peruna advised me to try it and I sent for a bottle at once, and I am glad to say that in three days the phlegm had loosened, and I felt better, my appetite returned and within nine days I was in my usual good health.'"

A GIRL WHO COULD DEFEND HERSELF IN A BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR

Handy with "six-shooter" and the mistress of a phenomenal "nerve," Miss Mossie Dagley, the buxom shot girl daughter of the Sheriff of Anderson county, Tenn., holds a reputation as a shooter equal to that of any man in the Tennessee mountains. Her reputation has not been won by her dexterity with her "gun," but by exhibitions of nerve and ability to take care of herself.

In the absence of her father, she is the sole guardian of the Anderson county jail, and at no time has she failed to meet the requirements of the office. Recently a migratory "eggman" confined on a charge of attempted robbery made an attempt to get to timber, but changed his mind after hearing the ping of four or five bullets from Miss Dagley's "gun" clip the wind about his ears, and returned to the jail and his cell filled with a profound respect for the Sheriff's daughter.

away, and when Miss Mossie gave her first intimation that she intended to fight, she was out of reach of everything but his shotgun. He stood for a moment undecided, but discretion got the upper hand of his instinct and senting what was to come, he began to slide along the rock wall of the jail toward a high fence, bulwarked by thick underbrush.

DOCTORS CANNOT AGREE AS TO WHY A PERSON CATCHES COLD

Dr. Horace Dobell, at one time senior physician to the Royal Hospital in London, and a high authority on diseases of the chest, has enumerated what he considers one of the most common causes of ordinary colds. In 21 per cent of the cases he investigated the cause was a sudden change of temperature. Fogs and damp air were the causes in 19 per cent, draughts of cold air in 16 per cent, cold winds in 10 per cent, getting wet in 14 per cent and wet feet in 17 per cent. In the remaining 3 per cent the causes could not be traced.

especially dangerous in winter—and sudden changes of temperature if one could avoid hot rooms and bad air in winter he would rarely take cold. Sedentary employment renders one peculiarly liable to colds on account of its depressing effect on the circulation. When one's occupation necessitates his sitting still for several hours he should be not very heavily clad, and the temperature of the room should be 70 or 72 degrees Fahrenheit, then on going out into the cold he should not only don warm outer clothing, but should walk briskly to quicken his circulation.

While it will be conceded as a well-known fact that a sudden transition from heat to cold may cause a cold, yet the further contention that transition from cold to heat may equally cause a cold will, in some quarters, be disputed. Nevertheless the latter statement is logical, if it is a fact that colds come from disturbances of the circulation. The vigor of the circulation is proportional, within limits to the temperature of the air that acts on it. The mechanical arrangements in the body for maintaining animal heat adopt themselves to this surrounding temperature and when it changes sud-

denly, whether from heat to cold, or from cold to heat, the circulation is disturbed and may produce a cold. The above theory proved practically true in the following instance. Two men crossed the Atlantic Ocean in an open boat. The voyage lasted several months and during that time storms were encountered and the men, while laboring at the oars, were often exhausted, wet and chilled through yet throughout the whole of their trying experience neither caught cold. But when having arrived safe on the other side, they sought shelter and got thoroughly warmed, both developed very heavy colds. The reason that the colds developed after and not during the exposure may have been that when the hot blood which the cold wind and water had forced back to the internal organs, suddenly returned under the influence of warmth to the so long depleted mucous surfaces. It set up an inflammation that manifested itself as a cold—a striking instance of the effect of a disturbed circulation.

Obituary.

Mrs. Lola Riley, affectionate daughter of F. F. and Nancy A. Miller, and beloved wife of G. Willis Riley, was born in Montgomery township, Marion county, Ohio, June 16, 1865, and departed this life at her late home, four miles northwest of LaRue, Ohio, Monday, April 20th, 1908, being aged 42 years 10 months and 4 days. She united in marriage with G. W. Riley, May 20th, 1894. To them were born three children. One little son, named George Edwin, died January 1st, 1907, at the early age of 18 days. Two bright little daughters, Blanche, aged near 11, and Edith, near five years old, remain of the family. She was never of rugged health or strong constitution. About a year since she fell a victim to lung trouble. For five weeks previous to death she was quite sick and suffered greatly. She informed her husband and parents previous to death she was not afraid to die, but would love to live for their sake and the sake of the children. And each day became more kind and loving to them all as the end drew on. Dying she has left a husband, parents and two daughters with other relatives to mourn.

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