DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1903.



The Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research And the Work It Will Attempt to



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er's character shine forth more conspicu ously in his latest philanthropic project than in any previous act of this famous millionaire, although at the present writing

benevolent phase

Mr. John D. Rockefel

devoted to its consumma so many millions as to his educa schemes, notably in his gifts to the University of Chicago.

According to the information given out by his friends and associates, the latest Rockefeller scheme of founding a vest institute for the investigation of causes and prevention of disease has engaged his thought and attention for years. The great Rockefeller Institute For Medical Research had its long ago, though its aims an



vestigation, the opportunities afforded | phoid, diabetes, smallpox and dysenfor research study and the character | tery, the last named disease, it is said, and abilities of the workers available. Having ascertained, first of all, the the dysenteric antitoxin recently dis- at Washington, in a certain sense need of such an institution and then the abundance of available material in bacteriology, and a relentless war necessary to constitute its personnel. Mr. Rockefeller advanced another step and made his plans for localizing the scheme and making it of the greatest use to the country. His comprehensive plans show by their elaboration as to that the institute has been projected details the close attention for a long upon a comprehensive plan, that it period of master minds engaged in vorking out the problems of patholog- fit to Mr. Rockefeller's fellow citical science and contemplate, first, the inmediate erection of a laboratory in which will be conducted investigations insured of continuance in the future, in all departments of medical research | near and far, by an ample endowment by a large resident staff and co-ordi- the generous donor having, it is said. nate staff of "fellows;" second, the suggested \$10.000,000 as the least he will river, in New York, where a m building of a hospital in which special | bestow upon it, while his son and heir, oups of patients will be treated in Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., takes an order to develop new methods in the treatment of disease; third, the estab- his father's. lishment of a journal in which are to be published the results of the insti- the great work is the practical nature now professor of pathology intellatute's investigations and which will of its investigations. For many centuserve as a medium for discussion of ries now men have been delving into Flexner is a comparatively your as kindred topics; fourth, the establishment of popular lectures by which to spread information on hygienic mat- and by this time it is reasonable to exters; fifth, the institution of a hygienic museum and the dissemination of literature bearing on the problems investigated. A pleasing peculiarity of this institution will be the disposition of its faculties to take hold of practical problems which now press so hard upon the public generally, and especially upon pathological work. To go back to the interesting discoveries in reada to the poor. For example, it has already beginning, to get at the origin of dis- that disease. He will som respin instituted series of experiments to as-certain the causes of contamination in will be the laudable endeavor of the where he will study along the list d

being likely to yield to treatment by covered. Special studies will be made waged upon all the insects, big and little, which infest the human body, as well as those that prey upon it from the outside, like flies and mosquitoes. It will be seen from the foregoing will doubtless be of incalculable bene zens and will redound to his credit in generations yet to come. It will be

A comparison has been made between the Rockefeller institute of medicine and the Carnegie institute of scien former being ment of the latte scheme hits ries and their values and us Rockefell search

This local habitation on or near the I several city blocks has been and Sixty-seventh streets. Astribut of this great institute Mr. Bondeier has chosen Professor Simon Fanet. versity of Pennsylvania, Prime commission sent to the Philippine to

scope of the projected work have only recently been made public. Mr. Rockefeller's first donation for

the prosecution of pathological research was a year ago last June and amounted to \$200,000, but quite recently he has increased the amount of this gift by a million dollars, with a hint conveyed at the same time that there may be millions more to come, thus placing what will undoubtedly become one of the world's most useful charities upon an impregnable foundation beyond the reach of possible disaster.

According to one of his collaborators, It was not thought best to concentrate the work of the first year in any single place, but in accordance with the best results of experience to enlist the cooperation of various investigators in

PROFESSOR SIMON FLEXNER, HEAD OF THE INSTITUTE

different parts of the country. There were many promising investigations in progress which could not be continued for lack of funds, and, again, it was thought there was a considerable num- with any existing fund. With the dou- first year should be divided into a se- | tance of the problems proposed for in- and cure of tuberculosis, tetanus, ty- | take hope from their investigations:

interest in the scheme second only to

One of the most hopeful features of nature's arcana trying to wrest from for such an important positis, sig her the secret of health and longevity, only forty years old, but he has make and by this time it is reasonable to ex-pect results. But, aside from the gen-eral fact that life is perhaps a little works on scientific subjects is su longer than of yore-that is, the aver-age life of the masses-humanity at ville, was at one time a professe if

large has not benefited from such in- pathology in Johns Hopkins unically vestigations as it should have done. and was a member of the prennet This is no time for mere palliatives, but for radical reform in methods of study army dysentery, making sense

PINKNEY THORPE

The Alaska Boundary Dispute and What the British and United States Commissioners Are to Settle



W that the treaty negotiat- | tween the Russian and British possesed for the settlement of the sions in North America as established Alaska boundary dispute by the convention between Russla and has been ratified by the sen- Great Britain of Feb. 28 (16), 1825, and ate, the settlement of this described in articles 3 and 4 of said vexed question would ap- convention in the following terms: pear to be almost in sight.

argument, and soon after the tribunal allel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north lathas met at London and calmly dis- liude, and between one hundred and cussed the points in controversy and thirty-first and one hundred and thircome to a decision experts will be sent to the Alaskan coast to lay out the boundary line in accordance with the final agreement.

however, as to the real nature of the question in controversy and also as to the facts to be decided upon by the honored members of the tribunal. They are to meet not for the purpose ated parallel to the coast as far as the of arbitration-for our government has point of intersection of the one hundred all along firmly held that there is noth-ing to arbitrate-but to decide merely (of the same meridian), and finally where the conterminous boundary line from the said point of intersection, the between Alaska and British Columbia said meridian line of the one hundred shall run, as laid down by treaty be-teen Great Britain and Russia in 1895. In as far as the frozen ocean." Then that line will be definitely marked Article 4, however, contains the by means of international monuments crux of the treaty, providing "That and settled, it is hoped, for all time.

Russia and Great Britain for its inter- the coast from the fifty-sixth degree of pretation is the treaty entered into be-tween Russia and the United States in tion with the one hundred and forty 1867, by which the vast territory of first degree of west longitude shall Alaska, more than 500,000 square miles prove to be at the distance of more in area and with its almost boundless than ten marine leagues from the United States. Of the various articles possessions and the line of coast which In our treaty with Russia those num-bered three and four have the most di-tioned-that is to say, the limit to the

the Russias agrees to cede to the Unit. never exceed the distance of ten maed States by this convention immedi- rine leagues therefrom." ed States by this convention immediates the religned to the religned the religned to the religned the religned to the reli

" 'Commencing from the southernmost At all events it is now rele-gated to the realm of dispassionate Wales island, which point lies in a par-There seems some misunderstanding, as the point of the continent where it

whenever the summit of the mountains Depending upon this treaty between which extend in a direction parallel to resources, became a possession of the ocean the limit between the British rect bearing upon the line of demarca-tion and in substance are as follows: shall be formed by a line parallel to the 3. His majesty the emperor of all winding of the coast, and which shall



long new possessed by his said majesty on the continent of America and in the adjacent islands, the same being con-lained within the geographical limits herein set forth, to wit: The eastern tend is the line of demarcation be-tend is, from Portland channel north-tend is, from Portland channel north-

access to the coast would be a vast

benefit to Canada the British discovered a new meaning for the terms enployed. It will be recalled that a for years ago Canada suddenly laid chin to the head of the deep init known st Lynn canal, including the tewns d Dyea and Skaguay, and a modus rive di was finally entered into between the Dominion and the United States as to the provisional government of this see tion. Canada claimed that the tomas ry line running north from Fortial channel was to be measured from the outer shores of the islands along the outer shores of the lalands along in coast instead of along the coast point and that at or near the head of long canal it should leap across from as mountain peak to another, this for-ing the Canadians what they as much desired, a deep water port as an action for the Klondike. But the Dord States head, and has never departs States held and has never death from its claim that the line existing ten marine leagues, or about thit four and one-half miles, inland shull be measured from the maintani cast

profile or tidewater. On Jan. 30, 1897, a treaty was signed by the United States secretary of sub and the British ambassador at Walt ington providing for the demanade of so much of the conterminous team ary line as lies along the one house and forty-first meridian, approximate from the summit of Mount St. Ellars the Arctic ocean, and this has been se isfactorily adjusted by a joint sure, so that the only remaining points difference lie within the 600 mile stress in southeast Alaska. Canada it time offered to surrender her chin Dyea and Skaguay if she might bea lowed to retain Pyramid Hatter, inanmuch as the United States an ment contended she had no she right to either port her kind offer politely refused, and her mounted p lice, who swarmed into the disput territory, were told to leave and stand on the order of their rouge But a deep water harbor for the D eratum, and she has at last fored in