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Grand Cafe May 4 1913

Special Dinner Menu
11:30 a. m. 'till 3:00 p. m.

SOUP
Chicken broth with rice

RELISH
Green olives Radishes

ROAST
Baked young turkey Cranberry sauce Sage dressing

ENTREE
Delmonico club roll French peas

VEGETABLES
Stewed corn Strawberry beets pickled New potatoes in cream

DESSERT
Home made rhubarb pie Ice cream
Home made cake
Ice tea Coffee milk

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Try us after church. Special dinner at 6:00 p. m.

Causes of Death

Census Bureau Statistics Issued Today

WAHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—Statistics regarding the causes of death for the registration area of the United States for 1911 are presented in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Durand, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It was prepared under the direction of Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician for vital statistics.

Typhoid Fever.
There were 12,451 deaths from typhoid fever in the registration area of the United States during the year 1911, a slight decrease from the number for the preceding year. The death rate was 21 per 100,000 population for 1911, 23.5 for 1910, and 21.1 for 1909. The rate for 1911 is the lowest from typhoid fever since the institution of the annual reports and probably the lowest on record. This fact and the progressive reduction in the mortality from this disease, from 32 per 100,000 population for the period 1901 to 1905 to 25.6 for the period of 1906 to 1910, indicate that the public health officials of the country and the people who support their efforts are awakening to the necessity of wiping out this filth disease. The mortality from this cause in the United States is still far in excess of that of progressive European countries. If it could be reduced by three-fourths, so that it would be only 5 per 100,000 as in England and Wales, the Netherlands, and Prussia, for 1910, it would represent a saving of nearly 100,000 lives at the period of their greatest usefulness, as a rule, in the registration area alone.

The cities of 100,000 population and over having the highest death rates from typhoid fever in 1911 were: Atlanta, 66.1; Memphis, 65.4; Nashville, 53.9; Birmingham, 45.5; and Spokane, 35.6—all but the last, cities of the south; while the lowest rates, valuable as evidence that the typhoid mortality of American cities need not exceed that of the well-regulated European cities, are recorded for Cambridge, 2.8, and Bridgeport, 3.8. Chicago and New York had the same rates for the year, 10.9; and several cities, besides Cambridge and Bridgeport, had rates under 10 per 100,000, namely Worcester, 6; Paterson, 7; Jersey City, 7.2; Lowell, 7.3; and Boston, 8.7.

Measles.
Measles caused 5,992 deaths in the registration area during 1911, equivalent to a death rate of 10 per 100,000. The death rate was somewhat less than that of the preceding year, 12.3, but exceeded that for 1909, 9.6, and 1908, 0.9. Kentucky had the highest death rate from measles, 19.7, of all the registration states; Missouri the next highest, 15.7; the North Carolina municipalities, 15.5, coming next in order. Of the large cities with 100,000 population and over, Nashville had the highest rate from this disease, 53; followed by Fall River, 37.5; Memphis, 27.8; Louisville, 25.5; and Atlanta, 25.

Scarlet Fever.
Scarlet fever, with 5,243 deaths, or 8.8 per 100,000 population, was considerably less fatal than during the years 1908 to 1910, in which the death rates ranged from 11.4 to 11.9. The states reporting the highest mortality from scarlet fever in 1911 were Utah, 14.5 per 100,000 population; New York, 12.4; Rhode Island, 10.4; and Ohio, 10.3. Among the large cities, Cleveland had the highest death rate, 23; followed by St. Louis, 27.7; Syracuse, 26; Rochester, 22; and Chicago, 21.9.

Whooping Cough.
Of the three children's diseases—measles, scarlet fever and whooping cough—the last mentioned caused more deaths during the period 1908 to 1910 than either of the others. For 1911 there were returned for the registration area 6,682 deaths, corresponding to a death rate of 11.3 per 100,000 population. The states showing the highest death rates from whooping cough in 1911 were Rhode Island, 21.7 and Kentucky, 19. The North Carolina municipalities had a high rate, 46.2; and of the cities of 100,000 population and over in 1910, the highest rates for 1911 were those of Nashville, 33.2; Richmond, 31.7; New Orleans, 28.1; Atlanta, 24.3; and Cambridge, 22.5—all except the last, southern cities with large negro population.

Diphtheria and Croup.
To some extent a children's disease, but with a wider range of age incidence than measles, scarlet fever or whooping cough, diphtheria caused nearly twice as many deaths in 1911 as any of the other three. The death rate was 18.9 per 100,000 population, the lowest since the beginning of the series of annual reports in 1900. The rate for that year was 43.3, but it has fallen steadily, with only slight interruptions, until it is now less than one-half its height at the beginning of the last decade. Among the states with the highest death rates from diphtheria in 1911 were Pennsylvania, 27; Rhode Island, 25.6; Kentucky, 24.8; Utah, 22.1; and Connecticut, 21.9. The cities of 100,000 population and over having the highest mortality were Rochester, 41; Cambridge, 39.4; Chicago, 38.2; Detroit, 33.9; and St. Paul, 32.9.

Pellagra.
A large increase in the mortality from this disease was shown for 1911, 659 deaths being reported as having been caused by pellagra in the registration area during that year. During the early part of the decade, 1900 to 1909, the reported mortality from this disease was insignificant, two deaths being returned for 1900, two for 1903, and one for 1904. For 1908, 23 deaths were returned, all of which occurred in southern cities. A large increase was shown for 1909, during which 116 deaths were returned, and a still greater increase for 1910, when 368 deaths were reported as due to this disease. The mortality of 659 for 1911, as compared with 368 for 1910, indicates an increase of 79 per cent. It is questionable, however, if this should be considered as representative of the actual increase in the mortality. As in previous years the excess of deaths of females over those of males was very large, 464, or 70.4 per cent, of the deaths being of females.

Tuberculosis (All Forms.)
The total number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in the registration area during 1911 was 94,205, the death rate being 158.9 per 100,000—slightly lower than the rates for the preceding years, 160.3 and 160.8 for 1910 and 1909, respectively. The rates for the past three years are considerably lower than the annual averages for the quinquennial periods 1901 to 1905, 192.6; and 1906 to 1910, 168.7. There would appear to be a marked reduction in the death rate from this disease, although the rate for the past three years has remained practically unchanged.

The highest death rates from all forms of tuberculosis shown for the states in the registration area were those of Kentucky, 229.3; Colorado, 218; California, 206.8; Maryland, 203.3 and the lowest rates were those of Utah, 46.8; Michigan, 96; Wisconsin, 103.8; Washington, 106.7; and Montana, 107.1. The high death rate for the group of North Carolina municipalities, 256.8 per 100,000, was due to urban conditions and the large colored population.

The cities of 100,000 population and over in 1910 having the highest death rates from tuberculosis of all forms were Denver, 292.7; Los Angeles, 277.5; Albany, 269.4; Cincinnati, 265.3; and New Orleans, 260.5; while those with the lowest rates were Milwaukee, 106.5; Portland, Ore., 106.8; Spokane, 109.4; Grand Rapids, 110.6; and Scranton, 112.7.

Cancer.
Cancer, which term includes malignant neoplasms of all kinds, caused 44,024 deaths in the registration area in 1911. The death rate, 7.3 per 100,000, was slightly lower than that for 1910, 7.6, but higher than that for any earlier year for which records are available. The highest crude death rate from cancer among the registration states was for Vermont, 101 per 100,000 population, a condition due to the relatively high age distribution of the population and the negligible amount of immigration. Other states with high rates were Maine, 98.6; New Hampshire, 96.8; Massachusetts, 94.4; and Rhode Island, 88, while the lowest rates are shown for Montana, 40; Kentucky, 42.7; Washington, 46.1; Utah, 51.9; and North Carolina municipalities, 54.8.

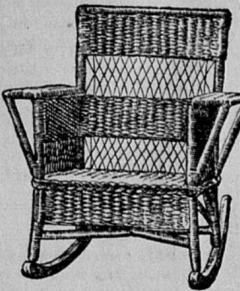
Among the cities of 100,000 population and over in 1910, in which many deaths from cancer occur in hospitals of patients brought there for operation, those having the highest death rates from this disease were Albany, 122.8; Boston, 111.2; San Francisco, 110.6; Oakland, 105.3; and Cambridge, 104.1; those with the lowest rates were Memphis, 51.9; Seattle, 57.4; Atlanta, 61.2; Detroit, 65.1; and Jersey City, 65.5.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis.)
There were 1,060 deaths from acute anterior poliomyelitis in the registration area during 1911 as compared with 1,459 in 1910 and 569 in 1909. Prior to 1909 this disease was not segregated from other diseases of the spinal cord. The death rate for 1911 was 1.8, a decrease from that of 1910, 2.7, but greater than that for 1909, 1.1.

Organic Diseases of the Heart.
Organic diseases of the heart caused more deaths, 83,525, than any other disease or group of diseases shown in the Abridged International List, although the number of deaths from tuberculosis in all forms, 94,205, was considerably greater. The death rate for 1911, 140.9, was slightly lower than that for the preceding year, 141.5, but the rate for each of these years was much higher than the rate for 1909, 129.7; and the rates for the quinquennial periods 1901 to 1905, 124.2; and 1906 to 1910, 133.2.

The mortality from heart disease is largely that of persons of middle and advanced age; hence the age distribution of population is an important factor in the rate. The states with the highest rates are Vermont, 211.8; New Hampshire, 197; Massachusetts, 193.5; Maine, 179.8; and California, 178.7; while the lowest rates are shown for Montana, 80.8; Utah and Washington each 82.8; Kentucky, 86.5; and Colorado, 89.4. Among the large cities the

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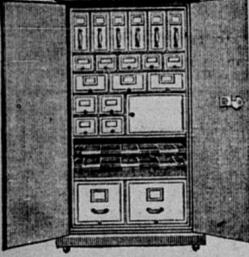
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highest rates were shown for Albany, 237.7; Worcester, 228.8; San Francisco, 227.9; Nashville, 220.8; and Washington, 214.5. The lowest rates are shown for Scranton, 93.9; Minneapolis, 95.1; Milwaukee, 95.6; Seattle, 96.9; and Spokane, 99.6.

Pneumonia (All Forms.)
The total number of deaths from pneumonia of all forms in the registration area in 1911 was 79,233, the death rate of the white population, 128.4, was about one-half that of the colored, 252.2.

Among the death rates from pneumonia (all forms) in the registration states in 1911, the highest were those of New York, 177.8; Massachusetts, 153.8; Connecticut, 153.5; Rhode Island, 152.1; and New Jersey, 151.4; and the lowest those of Washington, 64.8; Wisconsin, 85.7; Montana, 90.2; Michigan, 90.4; and Minnesota, 96.1. The large cities showing the highest death rates from this cause were Atlanta, 227.8; Nashville, 222.6; New Haven, 212.1; New York, 209.6 and Pittsburgh, 207.2.

Diarrhea and Enteritis (Under 2 yrs.)
In 1911 there were, in the registration area, 45,868 deaths from this cause of infants under 2 years of age and 8,108 deaths of persons above this age limit. The death rate from diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years) was 77.4 per 100,000 population of all ages, a rate nearly one-fourth lower than that for the preceding year, 100.8 and lower than that shown for any previous year since the annual mortality reports were instituted.

Suicide.
The total number of deaths from suicide in the registration area for 1911 was 9,622, an increase of 1,022 over the preceding year. The death rate, however, increased only from

16 to 16.2 per 100,000 and was lower than that for 1909, 15.5; or 1908, 17.8. There is a tendency to apparent increase in the death rate from suicide.

The death rate of the white population in the registration area from suicide, 16.5, was higher than that of the colored population, 10.3. Among the registration states, the highest death rates from this cause were in California, 30.1; Montana, 27.8; Colorado, 21.7; Washington, 20.7; and Vermont, 20.1; and among the cities of 100,000 population and over San Francisco, 39.4; St. Louis, 37.7; Los Angeles, 37.2; Denver, 35.6; and Oakland, 35.1.

Violent Deaths (Excluding Suicide.)
Of the total number of deaths in the registration area in 1911 classified in this group, 54,028, more than nine tenths, 50,121, were of an accidental or undefined character, the remainder being due to homicide. The death rate from accidental and unspecified violence was 84.6 per 100,000 population, which is slightly higher than the rate for the preceding year, 84.3; but lower than the averages for the consecutive periods 1901 to 1905, 84.9 and 1906 to 1910, 86. Homicide was reported as the cause of 3,907 deaths in 1911, the rate being 6.6 per 100,000 population.

Of the death rates from violence (exclusive of suicide) shown for the registration states, the highest were those of Montana, 126.9; California, 110.5; Pennsylvania, 106.2; Colorado, 102.2; and Washington, 96. The cities of 100,000 population and over having the highest rates were Memphis, 191.7; Scranton, 177.3; Birmingham, 151.9; Albany, 131.7; and Boston, 125.3. The lowest rates among the states were in Wisconsin, 64.3; Minnesota, 70.6; and Missouri, 74.6; and among the cities, Fall River, 46.5; Grand Rapids, 54.3; and St. Paul, 58.

—Read The Daily Gate City.

Magazine Sex Stories.
Few magazines have had the temerity to express themselves openly on the question of sex stories. The Smart Set, however, has made an interesting statement in their May number. They say that in view of the present general awakening in America to a clean and frank discussion of sex subjects, that they intend to publish sex stories—and it is intimated, many of them. But they qualify this announcement by the following statement:

"We believe that the only warrant for publishing stories of sex is that they be clean and true to life. A pernicious form of sex-story has grown up in some of the cheaper magazines, stemming from the salacious double entendre of a certain class of French fiction. These stories have evolved into a most indecent and despicable literary type, viz.: the story which flirts superficially with sex, skimming over the thin ice of suggestiveness and ending with an obviously false moral as a means of excusing the story's indecency. Although chemically pure, such stories represent the worst form of hypocrisy. If a sex-story is worth telling, it should present the facts truthfully and employ the language which the telling demands. Sex in itself is not indecent. It is the innuendoes that make it so."

You will look a good while before you find a better medicine for coughs and colds than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It not only gives relief—it cures. Try it when you have a cough or cold, and you are certain to be pleased with the prompt cure which it will effect. For sale by Wilkinson & Co. Pharmacy and J. F. Kiedalsch & Son.—Adv.

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