

Life of the East River. One Woman's Comfortable Home on a Stone Barge.

People who have experimented with life on a houseboat say there is nothing like it for pure, unadulterated bliss. Homekeeping on a barge—the kind used for freight around New York waters—is a working edition of household existence, but there is one woman at least who has tried it for sixteen years, and who says that she would have no other home.

WOMAN'S WORK FOR THE EXPOSITION. Nova Scotia's Valuable Exhibit Was Secured by Mrs. Coleman.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 12.—A feature of the World's Fair now being held on the shores and waters of Hampton Roads is the active participation and support it has received and is receiving from the women of this state. President Harry S. George Tucker of the exposition has spoken with warm appreciation of the work of the women of Virginia. One instance yet to come to light is the achievement of a Virginia woman which resulted in adding a feature of interest to the Jamestown exposition.

VANDERBILT INSANE. Jury Decides "Bright Eyes's" Benefactor Is Incompetent.

After an all night wrangle and, it is reported, some strong discussion, the Sheriff's jury in the Edward Ward Vanderbilt lunacy proceedings decided that he was incompetent at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the Kings County courthouse. Twelve of the jurors were in a panic among three refused to believe that the lumberman who gave much of his fortune to Mrs. Mary Ann Scannel Pepper and her spirit, "Bright Eyes," was insane. The decision will deeply interest Spiritualists in New England. It will be recalled that on Sunday last, when Mr. Vanderbilt appeared at a conference in Salem, Mass., a Dr. Hale asked every one present to look Mr. Vanderbilt over.

SHOCK FATAL IN STORM. Aged Woman Fell Dead as Result of Thunderclap.

The storm which passed over Westchester County on Wednesday caused the death of Mrs. M. M. Drews, of Mount Vernon. She was lightened by a flash of lightning and died in the room. Mrs. Drews had just got out of bed and the shock killed her. She was seventy-five years old. Mrs. Drews was the mother of the late Colonel "Fred" Drews, of Mount Vernon, and owned considerable property in that city.

FAILS TO FIND NEW LAND. Mikkelson Expedition to Arctic Regions Sends Word.

The Mikkelson expedition, which left Vancouver for the Arctic regions over a year ago, with the hope of finding a stretch of land supposed by many scientists to exist in the Beaufort Sea, north of Alaska, has been unsuccessful, according to a telegram received by the American Geographical Society yesterday. The expedition was started September 10, and sent from Dawson, Yukon Territory, by way of Ashcroft, British Columbia. It was led by Mikkelson and Leffingwell, joint commanders of the expedition. The message: Sledge trip covering five hundred miles across edge continental shelf twice. Soundings fifty miles off coast and beyond thirty metres to bottom. Splo log, etc. continued. Geology, ethnography, survey and exploration Beaufort Sea.

GOWN "FOR EXTREMITIES." Miss White Reveals Mysteries of Paris Costumes to Admiring Throng.

"I bring you home the newest things, I bring you home this, the extreme for afternoon and carriage," so spoke the mentor of the "extremities" Protective Association—Miss Elizabeth A. White—before that body at its session yesterday afternoon at Masonic Hall. She was wearing a costume of Deft blue, the belt of which she wore in the other day when she gave forth the fat that "hips aren't in it this year."

RELATIVE OF ACTOR HELD. John T. Fay's Wife Says He Got \$400 from Her by Misrepresentation.

Myron E. Thomas, a relative of John T. Fay, a vaudeville actor, was locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail yesterday upon his failure to give \$700 bail after he had been arrested by Deputy Sheriff Terry on a charge made by Mrs. Fay. She brought an action to recover \$400 which she says was taken from her by her relative. Mrs. Thomas, who lives at No. 48 West 131st street, obtained from her under a false pretense. She says that on August 6 Thomas came to her, said he was in financial difficulties, and asked her to let him have \$400 for a pair of diamond earrings belonging to Mrs. Thomas. Mr. Thomas said that his wife had given him permission to sell the rings. Mrs. Fay accepted the offer. Later Mrs. Thomas demanded the jewelry, asserting that they were her property and that her husband had no right to dispose of them.

STREETCARS IN CRASH. Several Persons Injured and Traffic Delayed Half an Hour.

A westbound car of the Lexington avenue line crossing Madison avenue at 110th street was in collision yesterday afternoon with a southbound Madison avenue car. Both cars were wrecked at the time, and as there was panic among the passengers, most of those near the ends of the seats jumping and injuring themselves. No one was hurt seriously. The Madison avenue car was in charge of John McGovern, of No. 213 East 98th street, motorman, and Robert McCollom, of No. 1865 Second avenue, conductor. The motorman of the Lexington avenue car was William Shields, of No. 21 East 135th street, and Hugh Vesey, of No. 71 West 108th street, was the conductor. The latter was thrown sharply from the street and cut and bruised.

COMMITTEE STANDS BY REPORT. Holds That Its Deductions About Health of School Children Are Correct.

The committee on physical welfare of school children objects to the criticism of the deductions made by it from its investigations among the pupils of the schools of this city. The committee applied its findings to the twelve million school children of the country. It was said that the conditions in the country sections were so different that the percentage of defective children given was unfair. Miss M. L. Draper, the assistant secretary of the committee, said yesterday that the deductions were justifiable, as the children within the limits of New York City were representative of all classes throughout the country. They were not all East Side children here, and they did not all lead unhygienic lives, she said. In the outlying districts there were suburban conditions, and in the districts where the children live children receive better care than in the rural sections, lead as healthful lives, and can well be classed as a high order of physique, comparatively. Miss Draper said that the committee did not wish to emphasize the sensational parts of its report, if there were sensational features. "What we want," she said, "is some concerted action regarding the physical basis of education. We believe that among the pupils of private schools the sanitary defects would be found, the difference being that they are more apt to be looked after by their parents, who keep in closer touch with them; and where there are school physicians they call the attention of parents to physical defects of the children, and these are as far as possible corrected. The public school system of examinations should have the practice of informing parents thoroughly followed out."

HURT RUNNING TO SEE OLD FRIEND. Had Not Seen Each Other Since They Left Ireland, Thirty Years Ago.

In his eagerness to meet a friend he had not seen since they left Ireland thirty years ago, Henry Moore, of No. 216 West 30th street, hastily crossed Seventh avenue at 31st street yesterday, and stepped right in the path of a speeding automobile owned by the Automobile Vacuum Cleaning Company, and driven by Morris Ireland, of No. 208 West 50th street. He was knocked down, and received painful injuries. The chauffeur was arrested. As soon as help came to him Moore asked them to stop his old friend. Patrolman Flynn, of the West 26th street station, after telephoning for an ambulance, started after Moore's friend, who later said he was Patrick McManus. Moore was taken away in a New York Hospital ambulance, and McManus rode on the step and talked to his old friend.

BRINGS SUIT FOR FALSE ARREST. Tailor Wants \$10,000 for the Injury Received by His Reputation.

For false arrest and imprisonment Charles Masseria, a manufacturing tailor living at No. 217 Forsyth street, had Cologni Masseria, of No. 14 Stanton street, arrested yesterday, on an order signed by Justice Guy, of the Supreme Court, in an action brought to recover \$10,000 damages. Charles Masseria says that he was hauled out of bed at midnight on July 31, and arrested on a charge of trying to extort \$200 from Cologni Masseria by sending him threatening letters. He was arraigned the next day and held in \$500 bail. When his case came up the following day after hearing Charles Masseria's testimony Magistrate Crane dismissed the case. In an affidavit the plaintiff says that his reputation has been seriously injured.

SCHEME TO CATCH MOTORISTS. Drivers Must Now Go Slowly on Williamsburg Bridge or Fall Into Trap.

To automobiles whose operators have been driving the cars along at a reckless rate of speed have been attributed the many runaways on the Williamsburg Bridge recently, resulting in several valuable animals being killed. Complaints have been so frequent to Police Headquarters that Police Captain Parrott, of the Williamsburg Bridge police station, received directions yesterday that he must put an end to the "nuisance." To carry out the order two policemen with motor cycles were sent to his aid. Yesterday afternoon the bridge was largely patronized by motorists going to the Sheephead Bay racetrack. To capture some of the reckless chauffeurs the police began work before the rush across the structure started. A mile course was laid out on the north and south roadway. One policeman was stationed at one end of the bridge and the second at the other. When a driver was found to be exceeding the speed limit one policeman telephoned the fact to the other. Francis E. Cremin, of No. 508 West 135th street, was the first one to be caught. Another driver was arrested later, and then the other motorists slowed down when ordered.

MILK AT NINE CENTS. INCREASE NEXT MONTH. Price May Go Up Still Higher in Winter, Dealers Say.

The retail price of milk sold in this city by the Slawson-Decker Company will be increased on October 1 to nine cents a quart, and possibly to 10 cents. We hope, however, to be able to sell the other nine cents throughout the winter and the other nine cents will not be added unless it is absolutely necessary to show us a fair profit for our work." This statement was made yesterday by Loton Horton, president of the company, proprietors of the Sheffield Farms and the second largest retailers of milk in New York City. It was said that no announcement of the intentions of that firm regarding prices would be made public now. At the general meeting next in the amount of the company, which comes next in the amount of the company, it was said that the farmers were receiving now all the local dealers could afford to pay, and that if their demands for the fall and winter supply were increased, a rise in price would result. The Sheffield Farms people received a large number of signed October contracts yesterday, and President Horton said he expected 90 per cent of the farmers from whom he was now purchasing milk would accept the increased offer. The Borden company did not care to give out any information on this subject, and at the Mutual Milk Company's office it was stated that the agents of that company had found a disposition among the farmers to sign contracts now for the ensuing six months' delivery, preferring to sell it from month to month. The farmers are receiving to-day 15 per cent more for their milk than in 1904," said President Horton. For the milk that his company is selling for eight cents at retail, he said, the farmers were now receiving \$1.40 a hundred pounds, eleven and a half cents a quart. In October, an increase of 24 cents on each quart was expected. The price for November is set at \$2, an increase of 45 cents over the same month last year. This rate is to prevail through December, January and February until March, when it drops to \$1.80. The proportionate increases over the price of one year ago are the same. To show that his company has been maintaining the eight-cent price at a loss for some time, President Horton estimated that it cost eight and one-eighth cents a quart to deliver milk to the consumer, divided as follows, exclusive of office help and management: Cost in country, four cents a quart; handling, washing, bottling and capping, including being, one-half cent a quart; average railroad charge for transportation, one cent a quart; carting from Weehawken, three-eighths of a cent; driver, horse, wagon, expenses, five and one-half cents. The cost of a quart of milk being sixteen and one-eighth cents, the profit is one and one-eighth cents. The Sheffield Farms handle ninety thousand quarts of bottled milk and four thousand quarts of cream daily. Much more than that amount could be sold if it could be found, but President Horton expects that the increase in prices, which he estimates will be general among all the dealers, will cut off the consumption among the poor people and the middle class. There are some grocers, he thinks, who may sell milk at six cents, in bulk, no matter what the bottle price may be, but they will do so for advertising purposes and at a monetary loss. Should the price go up in these places, the people will probably buy by the nickel's worth, getting less and less for their money as the price advances. Cream selling at 4 cents a quart has been handled by parts of the city since the summer, but none of them cared to express an opinion as to what would happen to the price of it.

NATHAN STRAUS ON MILK. Tells International Congress Benefits of Pasteurization.

Brussels, Sept. 12.—The second International Pure Milk Congress was opened here to-day, with a large attendance of eminent persons. M. de Vaux, president of the National League of Belgium for the Protection of Infants, presided. The congress will discuss a number of important questions regarding infant hygiene. The American delegates include Nathan Straus, of New York, who delivered a paper to-day on "The American Solution of the Milk Problem," and Dr. Henry L. Coit, of Newark. Mr. Straus said, in part: At the last Congress International des Gouttes de Lait I was a solitary voice from America declaring that child life should be protected from infection by the use of milk. This was regarded as the same message, indorsed by the most distinguished scientists of my country and formally and officially transmitted by the government of the United States. Two years ago, at the congress at Paris, I argued and pleaded for a policy that would save lives by the hundred thousand, to-day I have the honor and satisfaction to report most substantial progress toward the acceptance by my country of the milk problem. While I persisted in warning against the use of raw milk, I provided pasteurized milk, and the babies of my country were saved. This was an amiable benevolence. The virtue of the enterprise in the eyes of most people was that it was a milk problem, and that it was less than cost, or for nothing. Gradually, however, as the infant death rate of New York City went steadily down, the milk problem was solved. The milk problem was solved with the increased use of pasteurized milk, the significance of my work being recognized by the conviction that the virtue of the Straus milk was not its low cost, but the fact that the milk was pasteurized. While this demonstration was going on in New York City, epidemics of infectious diseases in various parts of the country, since 1904, have been traced to the use of raw, infected milk, emphasizing the urgent need for a policy of pasteurization. The milk problem was solved by the use of pasteurized milk, and the babies of my country were saved. Investigations by government experts made clear the fact that the peril of tuberculosis in milk was far greater and far more frequent than had been generally believed. The fact that the disease M. J. Rosenau, of the Public Health Service, proved that the advantages of pasteurization far outweighed the disadvantages of it, there is any. Finally, early this summer the President of the United States became so convinced of the dangers of raw milk that he issued a proclamation, directing investigation of the whole problem, with a view to legislation by the federal Congress. These steps toward the protection of the people, and especially of the children, were the consequence of the awakening of the public intelligence and a stirring of the popular will. In five American cities infant milk stations are now maintained and are achieving remarkable results in reducing infant mortality. In New York City my own work has extended from one central station to seventeen depots and the output of pasteurized milk has increased from 1,000,000 gallons in 1902 to 3,194,232 bottles and 1,078,455 gallons in 1906. A total of at least 2,500,000 bottles and 1,500,000 gallons is already indicated for this year. In addition, more or less efficient pasteurization is being done by dealers to the extent of about 300,000 quarts a day. Early this summer the municipal government of New York adopted a forward policy in setting up private milk stations in the congested milk market house districts, but the city will depend upon private milk stations to provide the supplies of milk to be dispensed at these stations. In America, though the federal government has induced our campaign for pasteurized milk supplies in an authoritative utterance, we have still to make this policy effective by securing mandatory legislation to provide for the health of the people. The point of requiring the pasteurization of all bottled milk came from America to this congress for the sole purpose of helping along a work in which I am deeply interested. As an evidence of that fact I stand ready to supply the milk in any city, up to the number of twenty-five, for service in any place or places where the need of it is pressing and the means are being provided to it.

BREEDING CONSUMPTION. Main Source of Tuberculosis in Impure Milk.

From The Tribune Bureau. Washington, Sept. 12.—The terrible destruction of human life by tuberculosis is almost invariably caused by drinking infected milk, not by breathing the dried sputum, as is popularly supposed, and the havoc wrought by impure milk is so great that the government would be amply justified in levying a special tax, if necessary, in order that every cow could be kept down to sanitary standards, and any milk found infected, and the owner compensated for his loss. This sweeping statement was made by Dr. C. E. Schroeder, of the bureau of animal industry, Department of Agriculture, and is supported by the findings of some of the most eminent scientists who have devoted their time and study to "the white plague." Dr. Schroeder conducted the first bovine tuberculosis test in this country, and has verified his findings by thousands of autopsies, as well as by exhaustive laboratory experiments. "If Andrew Carnegie would devote his millions to the eradication of the bovine source of tuberculosis, instead of founding so many libraries, his name would be known to posterity as the greatest benefactor and philanthropist this country has ever known, for tuberculosis could thus be completely eradicated from the United States," was another of the striking statements made by Dr. Schroeder. "Dr. George W. Goler, of Rochester," continued the scientist, "is one of the men of the age who has really done something worth while. He has given to Rochester a milk supply of pure milk, to prove statistics, has saved thousands of lives. In the ten years from 1887 to 1896, inclusive, the number of deaths of children between the ages of one and five in the city of Rochester was 7,431. In the years 1897 to 1906, inclusive, the deaths of children within the same ages was reduced to 4,363. There was, in other words, a decrease of 2,500 deaths, and this despite a steady growth of population throughout that decade. There can be no question that the chief factor in saving those lives was the pure milk supply which Dr. Goler had succeeded in securing for the city. "The saving of the lives of young children is not, however, the only important result of a pure milk supply. The National Marine Hospital and Public Health Service has recently conducted an investigation into 747 deaths from typhoid fever, and has found that 85 per cent of the deceased persons used milk as a beverage. But the greatest good to be accomplished by purifying the milk supply is to be found in the elimination of consumption. Twelve per cent of the deaths among people of all ages are due to tuberculosis, commonly called consumption. It is, of course, difficult to say with accuracy in how many instances the source of infection was the milk, but everything points to a large percentage. "Recent exhaustive autopsies conducted on human bodies have developed the remarkable fact that 90 per cent of the subjects examined contained traces of tuberculosis, although in a number of instances the presence of the tubercle had not been suspected prior to death. The figures are appalling and compel the most earnest inquiry as to the origin of the disease. But, in my judgment, it is not necessary to look far. The wide prevalence of the disease among domestic cattle seems most clearly to point the way. "The most carefully conducted experiments demonstrate conclusively that in the vast majority of instances the germ of tuberculosis is introduced into the system through the alimentary canal, and is carried thence into the throat or lungs, where the conditions for founding a colony are most favorable. It is not nice, this matter of infection from impure milk, but the facts are so important that words should not be minced. The tubercle germ is expelled with the bovine faces, some portion of which finds its way into the milk, which is then sold to the consumer. It is utterly free from such excreta in rare instances—the milk affords an ideal place for its preservation and the protection of its vitality, and, unless the milk is actually boiled before being taken into the stomach, a more or less violent case of tuberculosis is immediately set up. "Extensive experiments have recently been carried on to determine the best method of determining infection from dried sputum, and these have established, to my satisfaction, that danger from that source is almost nil. Certainly it in no way compares with the danger of infection from milk. It has been shown that the germ rarely retains life when exposed to light and air, especially when exposed to the sun, and that it is almost impossible to find it in air, especially when it is into dust or to make it possible for it to be blown through the air. Numerous attempts to develop colonies for experimental purposes outside of the animal body have met with failure. The germs can be made to live under such conditions with the utmost difficulty, and can be induced to multiply scarcely at all. Every recent experiment goes to prove that the germ, when taken into the system through food, and the infection is largely that of the most extensive conveyor of the disease is milk. "Meanwhile, we have developed beyond peradventure the value of the tuberculin test. This is effected by a hypodermic injection of what may be called a serum. When the cow so treated is infected with tuberculosis, there is a prompt reaction, with abnormally high temperature. Of all the tests which have been devised by science for the detection of disease it is the most accurate. We have killed thousands of cows which have responded to the test, and have never failed to find tuberculosis infection. On the other hand, we have had animals at our experiment station which gave every external evidence of the disease, but which failed to respond, and which the autopsy showed to be free from the disease. There is absolutely no question of the efficiency of the tuberculin test. It is essential, however, that the tuberculin be fresh and efficient to start with, for much of the stuff sent out by chemical houses is worthless. Dairymen and inspectors would do well always to obtain their tuberculin from the government laboratories. "The germ of the dairyman's standpoint there is economy in applying the test. When there is an affected cow in the herd the whole herd is in danger. We have conducted experiments to determine the extent to which this is the case, and have demonstrated it to be a fact. The dairymen who detects the disease when it makes its first appearance may save his whole herd by the killing of one animal. "No precaution which may help to insure cleanliness should be neglected. The lack of cleanliness in milk is appalling. I have just tested a dozen specimens, and have found faces present to a greater or less degree in every sample. This matter transmits the germ almost inevitably, for the animal, in its effort to get rid of the disease, excretes the germs in great quantities. "A method of securing absolutely clean milk would be invaluable. I had hoped that the modern milking machine would solve the problem, as the milk is supposed to be conveyed from the udder to the can without exposure to the air. However, we have tested milk so obtained and found it impure. We searched in vain for the source of these impurities until we examined the rubber tube which led from the cow to the can, and there we found the breeding place for millions of them, and the tube materially injure the healthfulness of the milk which passes through them. But, while it seems almost impossible to obtain absolutely pure milk, the means are within our grasp. It should be made imperative. To do this is expensive, and the public should understand that it must bear the expense. A customer has no right to complain of advanced prices if he gets pure milk. He may be buying for a mere pittance the health of his family."

NO. 178—TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF SHIRT WAIST, OR BLOUSE, FOR 10 CENTS.

As shown in the small view, and it can be made with elbow sleeves, so that there are practically two waists in one. Linen, madras, and indeed, all the washable waistings, and also such materials as taffeta, pongee and light weight woollens are appropriate. "Quantity of material required for the medium size is 5/8 yards 27, 3/4 yards 32, or 3/4 yards 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 178, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measuring, and is made of white linen, with large pearl buttons, and is worn with a separate turnover collar. But it can be cut out slightly at the neck and finished with a collar of the material.

WIDOW OF "OLD DEFENDER" DIES. Baltimore, Sept. 12.—Old defender day, the anniversary of the battle of North Point, where the Marylanders repulsed the British attack upon Baltimore, was celebrated here to-day. Monuments to those who fell in the engagement were erected, and there was a luncheon at the Hotel Belvedere by the Society of the War of 1812, and a large number of out-of-door events. A touching coincidence of the day was the death at her home this morning of Mrs. Sarah Jane Hale, widow of the late Walter Tolley Hale, one of those who defended Baltimore twenty-three years ago to-day.

FOUR HURT IN AUTO CRASH. Men were injured here afternoon in the sealed bonnet automobile contest, and the car was wrecked.

The men injured are Burt Adams, Jay Lee Cross, Burt Phillips and Charles Reed. They were in a pilot car in rounding a sharp curve one of the tires came off, and the car ran into a telegraph pole. The gasoline tank caught fire, and the men were burned. The car was wrecked.

GIRL'S ASSAILANT GETS 55 YEARS. Meadville, Penn., Sept. 12.—Henry Lehna, who confessed to robbing and three assaults on four-year-old Anna Whitehead at Turnersville, Penn., near here, about a month ago, was sentenced to-day to fifty-five years in solitary confinement in the Western Penitentiary. This is the maximum penalty.

SCHOONER PULLED OFF BEACH. Eastport, Long Island, Sept. 12.—The schooner Miles M. Meery, which went ashore here on Tuesday, was successfully floated last night shortly before midnight and proceeded on her way to New York. It is believed the vessel sustained no damage, other than a small leak.

CAUGHT A THIRTEEN-FOOT SHARK. Lifesavers of the Moriches Station Met Man-Eater—Killed with Oar. Eastport, Long Island, Sept. 12 (Special).—Joseph and Millard Tuttle, members of the Moriches lifesaving station, caught a three-hundred-pound shark in their nets this morning. The shark was attracted to the locality by the schools of bunkers and weakfish. The man-eater was killed with an oar. The shark, which was thirteen feet long, was towed ashore.

THREE BURNED IN BINGHAMTON FIRE. One May Die from Explosion in Anthony & Scovill Company's Plant.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Three men were burned, one probably fatally, as the result of an explosion in the plant of the Anthony & Scovill Company to-day. The injured are Herbert Smith, burned about the face and chest, and John Gage, burned about face and chest. Miner was mixing chemicals in a barrel in the north building, which is constructed of wood and which is used in film making, coating and spool work. With a loud report the barrel of chemicals exploded, immediately setting fire to the building, which burned rapidly. The building was valued at \$15,000, and was fully insured.

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