WHITMAN CANVASS STIRS UP PARTY

Upstate Republicans Divided on Early Signing of Petitions.

BARNES MEN BACK DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Job Hedges and Hinman Favored by Many—Others Prefer Watchful Waiting.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Utica, N. Y., June 28.—Circulation of petitions for the nomination by Republicans of District Attorney Charles S. Whitman for Governor has attracted considerable attention throughout the upstate counties during the last few days. In several counties these petitions are being liberally signed, while in many others the politicians are holding off, on the ground that "many things can happen between now and September and there will be plenty of time for petitions later."

New York City men who for many months have been conducting the Whitman propaganda sent a letter to the chairman of the Republican committee in each county about two weeks ago asking if the chairman or the committee would see to the circulation of the petitions for Mr. Whitman throughout the county. In case the committee would not do this work, the chairman was asked to name some Whitman supporter who would.

It is believed that the petitions are being more generally signed in Oneida County than in any other part of the state, but their circulation here also started more of a "ruction" than has been reported from any other district.

Ward B. Edwards, Commissioner of Elections, is attending to the circulation of the petitions in Oneida County. As soon as he and his assistants began touring the county in automobiles to obtain signers a public meeting of Republicans was held in Rome, at which there was a heated discussion. None of the speakers wished it understood that he was opposed to the candidacy of Mr. Whitman, but all criticised the circulation of the petitions at this time and in the manner in which they claimed the work was being done.

Edwards's Motives Questioned.

Several of the speakers expressed the opinion that Mr. Edwards went to New York to see Mr. Whitman a few days ago, had himself interviewed in the New York papers to the effect that "Oneida County is all for Whitman" and is circulating these petitions all to "be the first to climb onto the Whitman band wagon." It was suggested that he had done this in expectation of "things hoped for" if Mr. Whitman was elected Governor, and also with unseemly haste without consulting John Davies, who has been supposed to say "who is who" in Oneida Republicanism.

The opinion was also expressed that it was too early to sign any such petitions, and it was decided that the circulation and signing should not now be authorized by the Rome Republican Committee.

"Watchful waiting" seems to be the policy adopted by many of the politicians of the state at this time. When inquiries have been made of prominent Republicans in more than a dozen counties during the last few days they replied with the question: "What is Roosevelt going to do?"

This canvass has revealed three unexpected things. In most counties the men who are classed as Barnes organization men are for Whitman for Governor. Most of the more independent Republicans are opposed to Whitman and would prefer either Job E. Hedges or ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman, of New York, while several of the more astute and prominent Republicans, from whom such an opinion might not be expected, have expressed themselves as not so much in favor of any particular candidate as of any candidate for Governor behind whom it will be possible to reunite the Republicans and a majority of the Progressives.

The Colonel a Factor.

Louis F. Payn, of Chatham, ex-Superintendent of Insurance, who is eighty years old and still active, and, as he has been for nearly a quarter of a century, recognized as the Republican leader in Columbia County and of the Senate and Congress districts of which that county forms a part, said:

"Much will depend on the attitude that Colonel Roosevelt takes on his return. I do not agree with him politically, but I want to tell you that any man who does not think that he is a factor to be reckoned with is a fool. I would not favor making any undue concessions to him, but I would favor any getting together of Republicans and Progressives that might be worked out in a satisfactory manner in which Colonel Roosevelt's support and that of many Progressives could be obtained for any good Republican.

"'What candidates would I prefer?' It's too early to talk about possible candidates now. There's plenty of time to talk about candidates after we know what we are going to do and how we are going to do it."

Daniel Stroebel, of Herkimer, the recognized leader of organization Republicans in Herkimer County, expressed the opinion that the sentiment of the organization men in his county so far was largely for Whitman for Governor, and he would prefer ex-Senator Hinman, of Binghamton, for United States Senator if Mr. Root could not be persuaded to succeed himself. If it was possible, however, to make a satisfactory alliance with the Progressives behind any good Republican for a state ticket, he said, "the Republicans would be fools not to take advantage of it."

Senator Seth Heacock, whose candidacy for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor was announced several weeks ago, is a resident of Herkimer County, and the organization there is seeking to guide itself carefully between all other candidacies so as not to endanger Mr. Heacock's possibilities.

River Counties in Line.

In all of the Hudson river counties strong Republican organizations are in good working order, and in most of them the county chairman is in a position to speak for his assistants.

City Judge George Overocker, of Poughkeepsie, chairman of the Dutchess County Republican Committee, a strong Barnes man, is emphatic in his support of Whitman for Governor and does not look with favor on any alliance with the Progressives, believing that the Republicans should go ahead and nominate their own ticket this fall and that they can elect it, no matter what the Progressives, Tammanyites or Sulzer Democrats may do.

Philip Eltinge, of Kingston, chairman of the Ulster county committee, is an even stronger organization man than Judge Overocker. He thinks "it looks like Whitman" and he would not favor any attempt to "turn the Republican party over to Roosevelt," and he does not see how any alliance with the Progressives can be made without doing that. Mr. Eltinge is anxious to have William D. Cunningham, of Ellenville, Ulster County, who was the Republican nominee for State Controller two years ago, nominated for that position this fall. It is said in Kingston that Messrs. Eltinge and Cunningham recently went to New York to consult Mr. Whitman to see if an arrangement could not be made to have Mr. Cunningham as the Controller candidate on the Whitman ticket, in return for which Mr. Whitman was assured of liberal support in Ulster County.

A. H. Cook, an independent Republican, of Kingston, who in opposition to the Republican organization was twice elected County Treasurer and once Coroner, is strongly opposed to Mr. Whitman, thinking the District Attorney has "greatly overplayed his newspaper publicity racket." He claims that there is much opposition to Whitman throughout the county, and that either Hedges or Hinman would receive stronger support for Governor than the New York District Attorney.

Opposes Petitions.

W. E. Thorpe, of Catskill, an attorney, chairman of the Greene County Republican Committee, thinks that at present Mr. Whitman is the strongest candidate in his county, but he refused to circulate the Whitman petitions, as Mr. Whitman's representaties asked him to do, replying that he did not think such action should be taken by the committee in support of any candidate. While they think Whitman is the most popular candidate, Mr. Thorpe and the members of his executive committee wished it understood that they are not working for him and that they would be just as well pleased to see Hedges or Hinman nominated for Governor.

Although Leader Payne says it is too early to decide on candidates, other leading Republicans in Columbia County reported that Whitman is looked upon as the most likely candidate for Governor by the Republicans of that county. There is a strong Progressive element in Columbia County and part of the prominent Republicans there agree with Mr. Payne that any honorable effort to unite the Republicans and Progressives should be made, while the more pronounced organization men, who think the Republicans can win with Whitman without Progressive help, are in favor of "going it alone."

Ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett, of Saratoga, was quoted in a newspaper interview as being against the nomination of any New York City man for Governor and as favoring "some such man as Mr. Hinman, of Binghamton, or Judge Howard, of Troy."

H. C. Todd, of Saratoga, an attorney associated with Mr. Brackett, said that Mr. Brackett, Senator Whitney and most of the other leading Republicans in Saratoga County will be for Mr. Hinman for Governor if the Binghamton man will consent to become a candidate. There is considerable sentiment for Whitman in that county, but the opinion of most of the men seen there was that "Whitman has overdone his efforts to get newspaper advertising."

Willis Wendell, of Amsterdam, chairman of the Montgomery County Republican Committee, thinks the sentiment of his county is "all for Whitman for Governor," and he would like to see Hinman elected to the United States Senate if Mr. Root will not succeed himself. There is considerable independent sentiment against the Wendell organization in that county, and among these independent Republicans is expressed a preference for Hinman for Governor, rather than for the Senate.

In Cortland County for years there has been a bad split in the Republican ranks. Ex-City Judge Rowland L. Davis, the leader of the organization Republicans, has had the Whitman blanks placed there, with a notice published in the local papers informing voters where the blanks may be signed. While they are not circulating the petitions, Judge Davis and his wing of the party in the county are strong for Whitman. Cortland County adjoins Broome, and Mr. Hinman has many friends there, and the anti-Davis Republicans are mostly in favor of him for Governor, if he will run.

In all of the counties visited it was reported that the Progressives have fallen off in numbers greatly since 1912. The Progressives themselves are doing little yet, "watchfully waiting" for the return of the voiceless Colonel to Oyster Bay to learn what he will do.

Factory Towns Depressed.

In nearly every Hudson and Mohawk Valley city and town the industrial depression is being strongly felt, hundreds of factories, employing hundreds of thousands of hands, working from two to five days a week, with no sign of improvement.

This results in a sadness and a glumness in Democratic ranks that are too oppressive to be expressed in talk of Democratic possibilities for the fall campaign. The only expressions along that line that can be heard are wonderings whether Governor Glynn will be a candidate to succeed himself, or whether it might not be better to try to get away from the Glynn record by nominating ex-Senator Roosevelt, now Assistant Secretary of the Navy, for Governor.

That William Sulzer will be an independent Democratic candidate for Governor is taken as a foregone conclusion. Most people express surprise at the apparent strength of the Sulzer boom. While it is not thought he will receive many Republican votes, the large number of dissatisfied Democrats who have expressed their intention of voting for him leads to the frequent prediction that Sulzer will receive over 100,000 votes at the November election.

Most of the Republicans seen are of the opinion that Senator Root may be persuaded to succeed himself, and, accordingly, they are not willing to express any other preference for United States Senator.

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PLEDGES TO PEOPLE KEPT, SAYS MITCHEL

Continued from page 4.

those who have business dealings with the city. The reorganization of the purchasing and accounting methods, brought to practical completion these past six months, has done much to improve these relations. More prompt audit of claims in the Controllers office, impartial specifications, better business methods generally in departments have greatly improved these relations. It is no longer the practice for political tradesmen to have a monopoly of city business. The best institutions in New York are now furnishing supplies and materials to city departments at fair prices.

This improvement is not the achievement of the present administration, but is largely the result of years of attention to this phase of the city's business by preceding administrations. We found a number of instances remaining, however, where competition was restricted to the disadvantage of the city. A case in point was the apparent monopoly enjoyed by a small number of firms in supplying forage, of which supply the city is a large purchaser. This has been broken down through the efforts of the Fire and Park Departments and as a result of an investigation conducted by the Commissioner of Accounts.

By substituting an impartial plan for distributing city deposits, based upon the strength of banks and rates of interest paid, the Chamberlain has increased the city's interest earnings over amounts earned in previous years by twice the total cost of his office to date. The deposit of the city's great cash balances, which have ranged from $20,000,000 to $82,000,000 during the past six months, is made no longer according to the whim or personal judgment of the Chamberlain, who has complete jurisdiction over this matter, but in conformance with a published plan which treats all depositories in an impersonal, businesslike way. Special effort has been made, with the co-operation of proper authorites, to protect the city from depositing in excessive amounts in banks concerning whose stability there is the slightest question. As a further precaution a maximum of 20 per cent of capital and surplus has been set, beyond which deposits are not made, although the law allows the city to make deposits in a bank up to 50 per cent of its capital and surplus.

In countless ways there remains opportunity for improving the city's business methods. It must be borne in mind that city government has only recently been regarded as a business enterprise. During the last administration the fusion borough presidents set an example of good administration, which is being followed by the present administration, both in borough government as well as in city departments. Under Mayor Gaynor a number of important improvements were made. We are building upon these improvements and retaining every better device that we found in satisfactory operation. This is the only way in which permanent progress can be made. One administration must build on the work of another, and not seek to prove its achievements merely by demonstrating the faulty character of the work of its predecessors.

During these six months we have not sought to point out the defects of our predecessors, but to seek rather the advances that they made and to go forward upon them. In calling attention to existing conditions that needed to be remedied, we have not done so with a desire to reflect upon our predecessors, but to indicate how vast is the task of establishing an effective government and how much remains to be done. In these six months we realize that only a beginning has been made. We have before us forty-two months for further effort and accomplishment.

The City Government and the Schools.

I must say a word regarding the Board of Education. As chairman of the Committee on School Inquiry I spent a very large part of my time as President of the Board of Aldermen in studying school questions. It is not my intention to interfere in school administration, but the school system and the city government must work together if the schools are to be satisfactorily conducted. The Board of Estimate is called upon to provide funds and the Mayor is responsible for appointments to the Board of Education. The Board of Estimate's work cannot be wisely done, nor the Mayor's selections wisely made unless they are based upon some policy. For this reason the school inquiry was conducted and for the same reason we now have a standing committee of the Board of Estimate on educational matters.

As Mayor I have sought to keep in touch with the work of the board. Because I realized that one of the coming radical changes in school administration will be the introduction of more vocational training, I recently gave a week to studying vocational schools throughout the West.

Some Pending Questions.

There are a number of great social questions which we must deal with in these next months. One of particular importance is the market question. Under Mayor Gaynor a commission was appointed to study the market system. The Board of Estimate felt, however, that it would be wise to consider further the proposed plan for the market system before embarking on a large expenditure to provide additional market facilities. The whole market question is closely interwoven with the question of port and terminal development. I particularly regretted that it was necessary for me to veto a bill passed by the Legislature during this last session empowering the city government to undertake the development of a market system. My veto was necessary because of fatal defects in the bill, due to the fact that it had been hastily prepared and hastily introduced.

The market committee is preparing to submit a well considered measure to the Legislature at its next session, and I hope that we shall lose no time in doing what the financial resources of the city will permit us to do in modernizing the city's equipment for handling its food supply.

We are now entering into the period of budget preparation. The administration is definitely committed to living within its present appropriation and to keeping the cost of government down. I have given definite instructions to department heads, which meet with their cordial approval, that no requests for increases shall be asked this year, except where they are unavoidable. The Mayor's departments received last year an increase of only $57,000. The budget for 1914 represented the smallest increase in any budget since consolidation. Numerous cuts were made in appropriations, but we have lived within them.

Early in the year I issued an order that no requests for revenue bonds shall be made except for pressing emergencies. So far as the Mayor's departments are concerned, I do not propose to have any increase in the budget cost for 1915. Where increases in one department may be necessary, they must be offset by corresponding decreases in other departments. The estimates for next year are already coming in. A number of them represent marked decreases.

In Summary.

To sum up, the present administration has these aims, based upon its pledges made to the electorate:

1. Full protection of public interest and the development of widest serviceability of the government.
2. Economy and efficiency of administration.
3. Co-operation and team work between elective officials and all appointive officials.
4. Development of proper relationships with city employes and promotion of their welfare and efficiency.
5. Execution of needed public improvements, particularly in respect of terminal facilities and provision of a market system.
6. Revision of the charter where revision is found necessary.
7. Fullest utilization of public co-operation and fullest publicity of acts of government.
8. Relief of taxpayers of unnecessary burdens through cutting down the cost of government and elimination of waste.
9. Bringing the administration of the city departments up to the level of best private business and making New York City's government not only the largest municipal enterprise in the United States, but a model in administration for every city in the country.
10. Emphasis not upon plans but upon performances; fulfilment of the pledges of the administration; non-partisanship, and conducting the business of the city, not in the interest of any group or faction, but for the benefit and service of the entire community.

And now I have had my say. These are the facts as I see them. Perhaps from other angles they have a different aspect. If so I wish to know it. As Mayor I have no ambition to serve except to fulfil my undertakings. I am serving and will serve no partisan or political purpose. I regard it as a part of my business to make Tammany government of the old kind intolerable in this city by making fusion or citizen government successful and popular.

I am not aiming to make a paradise of New York or to bring on the millennium, but to make New York, so far as we can, the pacemaker for the cities of the world in comfort, health, beauty and prosperity.

It is a pleasant reflection that these six months have developed no hostilities. They have been busy, but not turbulent. They make me look forward with eagerness for the work of the months ahead.

Roosevelt to Speak at the Hub.

Boston, June 28.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will deliver an address in this city on July 24, when the Progressives open their campaign in this state with a field day at the American League baseball grounds. An announcement to this effect was made by the Progressive committee to-night.

DROP POLITICS TO INDORSE CAMPBELL

Republicans and Democrats for Him in Supreme Court Contest.

"We regard him as fearless and upright, and because of his ability are confident that if elected he will fill the position of Justice of the Supreme Court with high credit."

The above is part of the petition being circulated by Democrats and Republicans advocating the candidacy of Magistrate John A. L. Campbell for Justice of the Supreme Court of the 1st Judicial District.

Prominent lawyers and men distinguished in other callings have signed the petition, and a fair idea of the type of men who, as the petition declares, indorse Magistrate Campbell's candidacy," irrespective of party affiliations" may be gathered from a few of the signers, who include Chief Magistrate McAdoo, James W. Osborne, Samuel Untermyer, Martin W. Littleton, Archibald R. Watson, William Loeb, jr., F. A. Vanderlip, H. A. Gildersleeve, Lewis Nixon, George B. Cortelyou, Douglas L. McKay, R. A. C. Smith, DeLancey Nicoll, John C. Spooner, Magistrate R. C. Cornell, Donald McLean, Herbert L. Satterlee, John F. McIntyre, Moses H. Grossman, Robert C. Morris, Alfred Talley, George T. Wilson and James Gayley.

Magistrate Campbell has written to the members of the Republican County Committee asking that his name be placed on the primary ballot for nomination. He is a Republican, and three years after he was graduated from Yale Law School was elected City Solicitor of Youngstown, Ohio. This was in 1893. He served two terms, and at the close of his incumbency came to New York and joined the law firm of Burnett, Slayton & Campbell, later Slayton & Campbell.

Magistrate Campbell is a member of the New York Athletic, Yale and Lawyers' clubs. He is married and lives at 520 West 114th st. He is a nephew of the late General John A. Logan.

STAMBAUGH ENTERS RACE

Seeks Congressional Seat from 19th District.

William B. Stambaugh, of 240 Lenox av., has announced his candidacy for Congress on the Republican ticket in the 19th district.

Mr. Stambaugh has been a member of the Republican County Committee from the 31st district since 1904. He is a lawyer, and has resided in New York for the last twenty years. He is a member of several clubs and fraternal orders, including the Harlem Republican Club, Citizens Union, Collegiate Club of New York, and Bunting Lodge 655, F. and A. M.

LEWIS RAPS MOORE

Commissioner Is Dissatisfied with Professor's Report.

Burdette G. Lewis, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Correction, took a whack at general culture and Professor E. C. Moore last night at the forum of the Church of the Ascension.

Mr. Lewis was in charge of the inquiry made by the Board of Estimate at the beginning of Mayor Gaynor's regime into educational matters here. Professor Moore, he said, had based his report solely on information given him by the men he was to investigate.

In industrial and vocational schools, Mr. Lewis asserted, New York is already in the lead, and he expected to see the time when shops and factories would aid in industrial training. The day of a general education that prepared for no trade or profession was passing, he said.

TRIANGLE PARASOL IS LATEST FAD

Three-Cornered Sunshade and "Party Box" Absorb Attention on Boardwalk.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Atlantic City, June 28.—The riot of undisciplined fancy in fashions continues here, despite warnings from Paris and New York that simplicity is to be the keynote.

A week ago the basque dress, fashioned after the styles of thirty or more years ago, made its first appearance on the boardwalk, and, although there were many who declared it would not become popular because too extreme, there were dozens on the boardwalk to-day.

The flame veil, first seen here last Sunday, has now taken its place as a regular feature of milady's costume, and two more novelties—the three-cornered parasol and the "party box"—came out this morning. Several of the new shaped parasols, which have six ribs set in pairs close together, making the three-cornered effect, were in bright king's blue silk, with a white edge and black and white cording around them further to define the shape. A directoire bow was placed at one turned-up side.

The "party box" is such a handy affair that many women who purchased them recently have wondered why nobody ever thought of them before. The box is about 6 by 4 inches, bound in colored leather and fitted with a handle. Inside are miniature toilet articles of every description—nail file, mirror, powder puffs, rouge pencil, chamois and hairpins. Some of the more expensive "party boxes" even contain a set of "Kiss-me-quick" curls.

FREE "MOVIES" FOR PARKS

Playgrounds Association Plans Innovation for Youngsters.

The Parks and Playgrounds Associations opens its seventh annual season of summer playground work to-day with fifty-four play centres. Last year the association took care of 250,000 children, giving them instruction and entertainment through outings, besides the regular daily games in the playgrounds. Lunches and carfares were provided. It is hoped to continue the practice this year.

Three new playgrounds have been established in The Bronx and several in Brooklyn. A special fund has been set aside to take groups of children to Bear Mountain Park in the Palisades during the summer and to exhibit motion pictures in the various city parks.

The association, through George Gordon Battle, its president, is making an appeal for funds to carry on this work. Contributions may be sent to the offices of the association, 1123 Broadway.

Boy Killed by Foul Ball.

Chicago, June 28.—Joseph D. Adam, 14 years old, a spectator at a corner lot baseball game, was killed to-day when a foul ball struck him above the heart.

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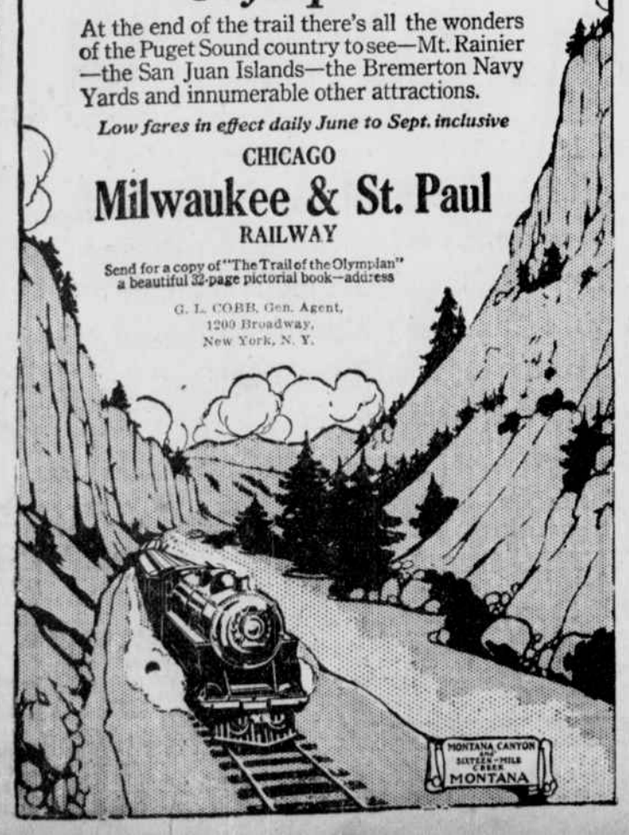

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DEATHS FROM VACCINATION
GREATER THAN
DEATHS FROM SMALLPOX

Medical Falsehoods Denying Deaths From Vaccination and Lockjaw Answered and Crushed

There are two great facts that have already been proved in our previous articles that may be re-stated here:—**First:** That general vaccination is more dangerous to public health and human life than natural smallpox and now causes more deaths than smallpox, particularly in children; **Second:** That these facts are admitted and disclosed in English statistics but are denied and concealed in our own statistics.

These two unerring shots have gone right home to the vital center of this great modern medical barbarism of compulsory disease and death and have undoubtedly given all compulsory vaccination in this State its death wound from which it will never ultimately recover in this State or throughout this Nation, wherever this medical evil still exists, as soon as these two great and shocking facts sink fully into the public mind.

It was natural, therefore, that the medical doctors and the medical editors who have been practicing and defending this barbarism, and profiting from it directly or indirectly for years past, should squirm in more or less agony under this death wound to their favorite and profitable barbarism of compulsory vaccination forced on the whole people in one way or another at every excuse or opportunity of alleged smallpox menace or panic; and several of them evidently thought that they could meet these solid facts with false and foul personal epithets and false and absurd denials and evasions, most of which I have already answered and disposed of.

And I note that of late, therefore, all these former champions of the medical barbarism among our medical doctors and medical editors have been very silent except one recent would-be champion in the person of Dr. A. M. Skern, of Yonkers, N. Y., who in an evening paper of New York City of May 23rd has attempted to attack me and my facts as to deaths from vaccination in this State through Lockjaw in vaccination wounds and in so doing has himself given us a very characteristic exhibition of the way in which vaccinating doctors attempt to deny and conceal the real truth on this subject from the public. And I now regard this particular subject as so important for public enlightenment and the moment so opportune for the crushing of a most dangerous and dastardly medical falsehood that I now digress in my intended choice of subjects for my closing or final articles and confine myself here to this particular subject of deaths from Lockjaw or Tetanus in Vaccination wounds, which is one of the most frequent causes of deaths from vaccination in this State and will illustrate fully the frequent fatality of vaccination and the crafty, absurd and shameful manner in which our vaccinators in charge of our death certificates and our vital statistics try to excuse, conceal and deny these deaths and the full responsibility of vaccination for the same.

Now I want to say here at the outset that this great danger of death from Lockjaw, or "Tetanus," in vaccination wounds is something almost peculiar to our country and particularly to our State of New York and most particularly to our province of Long Island, where this dangerous wound infection seems to exist widely distributed in the soil of the land, in the manure of stables and farm yards, in hay and straw and on the hair and hide of domestic animals. In Europe and particularly in England these deaths from Lockjaw are comparatively rare, and few if any deaths seem to be reported from Lockjaw in vaccination wounds; whereas, in our State of New York over one hundred deaths from Lockjaw are reported every year and there is good evidence to show that fully ten per cent of these Lockjaw deaths result from infection in vaccination wounds. For example, there were 114 deaths from Lockjaw in New York State in 1912, and I have an official report now before me of thirty of these cases of Lockjaw in the rural half of New York State outside of New York City which shows that three of these thirty cases were from infections in vaccination wounds. This data gives ground to thus establish the fatal ratio of ten per cent as above stated which would give about 12 deaths from vaccination and lockjaw for 1912, or **three times the deaths from smallpox, which were only four for that year in this State!** And please note that four deaths are actually admitted from Lockjaw in vaccination wounds in our State reports for 1912, which Commissioner Porter and his would-be defender, Dr. Skern, try to show us were not really due to vaccination after all, which fallacy I will here dispose of in due time.

If we now turn to the Report of the Registrar General of England for 1911 (the last in print) we will find an honest, simple and straightforward record of deaths from vaccination, both directly and indirectly, very different from the shameful, crafty and apologetic way shown in our annual reports, which first practically admit a fact and then try to deny and conceal it by false logic and false conclusions. However, we will find no deaths reported from Lockjaw in vaccination wounds in this English report on account of the difference of local conditions above noted, but we will find several vaccination deaths reported from other common wound infections, such as Septicemia, Erysipelas, etc., which also exist here in addition to our peculiar and very common and fatal infection of Lockjaw. Thus in the English report for 1911 this most significant comparative data is given as to deaths from smallpox and vaccination for that year:—

Total deaths from smallpox for all ages	23
Deaths from smallpox under 5 years	6
Total deaths from vaccination all ages	14
Deaths from vaccination under 5 years	14
Specific Diseases or Causes of Death in Said 14 Fatal Vaccinations:—	
From "Vaccinia" or "Cowpox" directly	6
From Vaccination resulting in Fatal Septicemia	5
From Vaccination resulting in Fatal Erysipelas	3
Total	14

Here we will see from the latest published annual record of the highest statistical authority in the world that for the year 1911 in England and Wales in a population of about 36 millions the total deaths from vaccination were 14, or more than half the total deaths from smallpox, which were 23! On the other hand, the deaths from smallpox in little children were only six and exactly equal to the deaths caused directly by "vaccinia" or cowpox pure and simple in children of the same age, whereas the additional deaths from wound infections in the vaccination sores, viz., from Septicemia and Erysipelas, added eight more fatalities, thus making the deaths from vaccination in little children **over twice as many as the deaths from smallpox!**

To show that deaths from vaccination in this year of 1911 in England as compared to deaths from smallpox are nothing unusual and that such deaths occur more or less constantly every year and that the total yearly deaths from vaccination frequently exceed total yearly deaths from smallpox, particularly in children, I can give this further impressive data from the reports of the Registrar General for several years previous to 1911, as follows:—

Year	Total Deaths From Smallpox	Total Deaths From Vaccination
1906	21	29
1907	10	12
1908	12	13
Total Deaths from Smallpox for six years 1905 to 1910		199
Total Deaths from Vaccination for six years 1905 to 1910		99
Deaths from Smallpox in said period under 5 years old		26
Deaths from Vaccination in said period under 5 years old		98

This awful record of fatal vaccinations thus speaks very clearly for itself and forms an absolute indictment of the whole barbarous and murderous system of compulsory vaccination, particularly for little children, and needs no further comment here.

Now I want to say just here that Dr. Skern wrote me about May 6th, just after the appearance of my first article in this series issued May 4th, for particulars as to the pages in the Report of our State Health Department for 1912, where four deaths from Lockjaw in Vaccination wounds were acknowledged and also where he could find copies of the annual reports of the Registrar General of England. I answered him promptly and courteously, giving him two pages in our State report, viz., Pages 52 and 74, containing the facts as stated by me; and, as regards the English reports, I stated that if he could not find them in the medical or public libraries in New York he was welcome to come to my office, where he could consult these reports for ten years back from 1911, the last year in print. After thus placing these English records within his reach and entirely accessible to him, showing yearly deaths from vaccination greater than yearly deaths from smallpox as recorded by one of the highest statistical authorities in the world, he nevertheless had the false effrontery to tell the public in his letter that **"The ponderous records from across the ocean are inaccessible to the writer for verification,"** and he then goes on by false logic and medical sophistries and evasions to try to show that the facts I gave from our own State Report for 1912 were not strictly correct where I stated that there was a clear but reluctant admission in these reports that the deaths resulting from vaccination by Lockjaw in vaccination wounds were equal to the deaths from smallpox in the same year, viz., four in each case.

There is a Latin motto, "Falsus in Uno Falsus in Omnibus," that applies right here to Dr. Skern, viz., "False in One False in All—" for this initial statement from him with regard to the inaccessibility of the English Reports is just as true and logical as his statements with regard to our own State Reports that they do not show what I stated they admit, that the deaths from vaccination for that year equal the deaths from smallpox. And any man of common sense and common honesty, not professionally interested in vaccination and in defending and concealing its falsehoods and its fatalities, can see that my statement is perfectly sound and true by consulting this report for himself on Pages 52 and 74.

Indeed, the whole text and substance of Dr. Skern's letter is in itself a complete and perfect illustration of the shameful way in which the medical profession which practices and profits by general vaccination attempts to deny and conceal the dangerous and fatal effects so frequently occurring from vaccination and truly and surely chargeable to it, either as a direct or an indirect effect.

Briefly stated, therefore, Commissioner Porter's whole argument in the State Report for 1912, like Dr. Skern's false defense, is this:—That while, in Commissioner Porter's own word, **"three or four of these tetanus deaths** (114 in number) **were reported as sequent to vaccination,"** yet they were not really **consequent** to vaccination. Please note Commissioner Porter's meagre or minimum term "sequent" which is so beggarly bald and naked of the real truth by which he tries to fool himself and the public that these deaths were not also **consequent** to vaccination. And how does he and his defender, Dr. Skern, try to show that these four terrible deaths from Lockjaw or Tetanus in the suppurating vaccination sore were **"sequent"** to vaccination but were not **consequent** to it? Simply by the medical and logical humbug as expressed in Commissioner Porter's own words here quoted that none of these cases of Lockjaw **"were found to have developed less than three weeks after the vaccination, and in all cases the identical vaccine virus used was at the same time used on other subjects. Not everything which follows vaccination is due to it and it is not probable that these were due to it."**

Now I say that such shameful evasion and falsification of the obvious truth and deception of the public mind as here shown in our State report and defended and endorsed by Dr. Skern shows that such men are incompetent by professional interest in vaccination to have any charge or control of our Vital Statistics involving deaths from vaccination or other medical operations and should be entirely displaced by a wholly different class of men, who should be put at the head of our Health Departments and in charge of our Vital Statistics; and I will have something very strong and significant to say on that point in a future public article.

It will therefore be noted that Commissioner Porter's and Dr. Skern's false defense and false logic are simply this, that because the germ or infection of the fatal Tetanus or Lockjaw was not in the vaccine virus itself when this virus was inoculated into the body or blood of the victim in the operation of vaccination, therefore the subsequent death from Lockjaw developing in the vaccination sore or entering it from other sources surrounding the vaccinated person was not chargeable or due to the vaccination in any sense!

What a shocking insult this is to men of ordinary honesty and intelligence can be realized when we say that if the Tetanus germ generally existed in the virus itself at the time of vaccination we would simply have **thousands and tens of thousands** of deaths from vaccination and Lockjaw where now we have dozens and hundreds!

And I have here to ask our medical falsifiers if dozens or hundreds of deaths from this cause every year two or three times the annual deaths from smallpox, particularly in little school children (which can easily be proved) are not sufficient to call a halt on this barbarism of compulsory vaccination in our public schools and institutions and the persistent and shocknig denial and concealment of its fatal effects in our vital statistics and yearly reports!

According to this false and criminal logic of Commissioner Porter and Dr. Skern, the assassin of our great President McKinley could not be charged with murder because, forsooth, the bullet from his murderous pistol did not directly kill his victim, but death was really caused by the fatal wound infection of Septicemia, which developed in the bullet wound after the pistol shot! What essential difference does it make, therefore, in the final result of death whether the Lockjaw infection was in the virus at the moment of inoculation or developed in the festering vaccinal sore afterwards from some other common source to which vaccinated persons are constantly exposed? A suppurating wound is the first essential condition for the development of this disease, and a vaccination wound is known to be one of the most common and perfect conditions for its development, just as a bed of manure in a dark cellar is the ideal and perfect habitat and condition for the development of mushroom spawn. It is obvious therefore that all the tetanus germs in the world would never kill any one while they remained merely in vaccine or other virus, and it **is only when these germs get into a wound on the human body** from virus or from dirt or soil or other source and there develop their frightfully rapid nerve poison which soon kills the patient by terrible paralyzing spasms of the whole body that such germs become dangerous or fatal to the human being. And surely it must be obvious, whether the lockjaw enters the vaccination wound at first or afterwards, that the vaccination wound is responsible for the final result in either case; and of course the result is just as fatal to the victim in the end whether the infection was direct and initial or indirect and subsequent.

It is therefore evident that the attempt to excuse the operation of vaccination from all responsibility because the infection was not in the virus at the moment of vaccination is simply a dastardly evasion and falsification of medical truth and responsibility which should have the strongest condemnation of every man of any common honesty and common sense.

It is, of course, well known that the lockjaw infection has frequently been found in virus and is introduced in the operation of vaccination, and this was more common years ago than it is to-day, because this danger was found to be so real that special efforts are now made in the manufacture of the virus to guard against this infection and the U. S. Government inspection now requires that constant careful tests be made of all virus to prevent this infection among many other kinds, thereby showing the reality of this danger. But all these precautions with the virus itself cannot prevent this same infection coming into the vaccination wound afterwards from many other sources, particularly when lockjaw is so widely distributed in the surroundings of the human being and his habitat in this country, and particularly in our State of New York and chiefly on Long Island, where this dangerous wound infection is widely distributed and almost universal as before stated, and thus exists as a constant menace to little vaccinated children who play in the dirt or to vaccinated workmen who work in the dirt. And so serious is this danger from Lockjaw that it is, as a matter of actual fact, ten to one hundred times more dangerous than smallpox, so that it is absolutely demonstrable that a vaccinated school child or workman in this State of New York and this province of Long Island in ten times more likely to be killed by Lockjaw if vaccinated than to die from smallpox if left unvaccinated! Therefore, as a matter of actual fact, vaccination in the State of New York and on Long Island is more dangerous than smallpox and more children and adults are now being killed regularly every year from Lockjaw and other infections in vaccination wounds than from smallpox—no matter what Ex-Commissioner Porter or his defender, Dr. Skern, may falsely say. And our death certificates and other vital records, now concealed, will clearly show this shocking fact as soon as the people force a proper inspection and publication of the same, which result I intend publicly to accomplish before I get through with this most important and expensive duty which we have taken on ourselves for the public good in exposing these dangerous medical falsehoods, these gross statistical concealments and these numerous vaccination injuries and fatalities to the fullest extent of the actual truth.

CHAS. M. HIGGINS,
Treasurer Anti-Vaccination League of America.

271 Ninth St., Brooklyn, N. Y., June 29, 1914.

Main Office of The League:—1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
John Pitcairn, President. Porter F. Cope, Secretary.

POSTSCRIPT.—Just as this article was being prepared for the press another champion has appeared in the person of Dr. J. Dana Hubbard, one of the doctors of our City Department of Health, who, in an elaborate article in The New York Sun of Sunday, June 21st, attempts to take up the defense of the follies and fatalities of vaccination with the aid of some doctored diagrams and the usual stale and disrupted medical arguments, most of which I have already disposed of in former articles and some of which I fully answer here.

Some time during the summer vacation, as a matter of relaxation and to contribute to public amusement, I may take up some of the most absurd statements of Dr. Hubbard, who seems to have made himself an easy mark for corrective criticism in his history, his logic and his statistics on vaccination, which I will administer in due time and show him that he does not seem to be familiar with important data on record in his own department which makes some of his statements simply ridiculous, to say nothing of the record of the real results of vaccination throughout the world on public health and human life.

In my next article, which will probably end my work for the summer vacation, I intend to make it interesting for the general public and for the selfish medical organizations with their big memberships, **their immense funds and their** full control of our health departments and our vital statistics. And I propose to show how our own big organizations of business men and working people in this great city, the flower and the force of our citizenship, have the full power in their own hands to drive these medical organizations out of the sole control of our departments of public health and vital statistics, where they have been very faithful to their own interests but very unfaithful to the interests of the whole people in fastening and forcing upon us the dangerous and fatal barbarism of compulsory medical disease and even making it a condition for the education of the child of the poor man in our public schools and then denying and concealing the fatal effect of this great medical evil in our vital statistics. I will also show how we can put heads of these departments able business and working men—not doctors having professional interest in medications and concealment of medical mistakes, but expert laymen sanitary engineers and statisticians having interest adverse to public right such as is now the actual