BUBONIC PLAGUE IS A RODENT DISEASE

Government Aiding Seaports to Exterminate Germ Laden Vermin.

WORK OF THE DEADLY RAT

Gen. Blue Says Communities Are Safe if They Kill Pests Off.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The near approach of bubonic plague to the United States, by having become epidemic in Porto Rico and advanced to Havana has caused medical authorities and commercial interests of practically all the seaboard cities from Portland, Me., to Galveston, Tex., promptly to respond to the warnings issued by Surgeon-General Rupert Blue of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

The health authorities of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Key West, Pensacola, New Orleans and Galveston have already notified Gen. Blue that they have entered into co-operation with the representatives of that service in their cities for the purpose of making a crusade against the rats that are already there and to prevent rats bringing in the disease from southern infected ports on ships.

While Gen. Blue is not an alarmist over the present conditions in the West Indies, which is the closest the plague has ever come to the Atlantic and Gulf seaboards, he is insistent upon the matter being taken seriously by the responsible authorities. The history of plague in its various forms in different parts of the world, particularly in Asiatic countries and South America, claiming millions and millions of lives within the last two decades, causes it to be treated with the utmost seriousness by Gen. Blue and the officers of his service who have specialized in the handling of the disease.

Gen. Blue has come to be recognized within the last few years as one of the world's authorities on plague and the greatest American expert in fighting this dread disease. Trained in the actual experience of quarantine and epidemic, a graduate of the London school of tropical medicine and the eradicatpr of plague from San Francisco, he is naturally the one to render the American public advice on the subject at the present time.

Expert in His Line.

It was principally because of his acheivements in the treatment of plague, smallpox, yellow fever and malaria that Gen. Blue was selected by President Taft as the successor of Surgeon-General Walter Wyman upon the latter's death a few months ago as the head of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Gen. Blue is a native of South Carolina and a graduate of the Universities of Virginia and Maryland. He has successfully conducted campaigns against these diseases in many places. Assisted by Dr. Colby Rucker, the Assistant Surgeon-General, Gen. Blue stamped out the first invasion of plague in this country, which was in San Francisco in 1903 and there again in 1907-08.

In 1910 he made a tour of inspection down the west coast of South America, studying the conditions existing under epidemics of these maladies. In October, 1911, he was sent to Hawaii to stamp out mosquitoes and clean Honolulu and other cities of yellow fever, malaria and dengue, known there as "breakbone" fever. It is estimated that his campaign in San Francisco in 1907-08 saved that city perhaps millions of dollars, resulting in it being made practically rat proof.

The Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, with hundreds of agents stationed in all the important disease centres of the world, has been unable to determine definitely the toll that has been claimed by plague alone. It is estimated, however, that the number of deaths that have occurred during the eighteen years since the present run of plague developed in Asia in 1894 has reached approximately 14,000,000.

Death Toll in India.

In one year the toll in India alone was estimated at 750,000. This resulted in Great Britain appointing the India Plague Commission, which checked that epidemic but without wholly shutting the disease out of that country. It was about ten years ago that this commission after a long study discovered that the plague was carried by rats and the fleas that inhabit them. It was shortly afterward learned, however, that a Russian medical student had worked out the same solution for his graduation thesis perhaps a year or two before.

The India commission and the experts of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service reached the same conclusions, that the plague exists in three distinct forms. One is the bubonic, the most common and least fatal, the mortality being about 50 per cent. It is characterized by enlarged glands, hemorrhages under the skin, high fever and pain at the site of inflammation. Another, the septicæmic, with the bacillus circulating in the blood. This is very fatal, with the mortality about 92 per cent. There is great prostration and rapid death. The third is pneumonic, the most fatal—about 97 per cent.

The human being is infected through the bite of the flea that has carried the germ from rats. The incubation period is about seven days in all three forms, with death resulting from the third to the tenth day after the onset.

"Plague is a commercial disease," Gen. Blue said. "It travels around the world in the bellies of ships, which, disembarking their plague infected rats, spread the seeds of pestilence in new territory. Plague is a menace not so much because it kills people as because it produces that terror which is disastrous to commerce and prosperity. The present pandemic had its origin in the Yunnan province of China in 1894 and thence, following the commercial highways, it has spread around the world. It early effected a landing in Hawaii, and thence it was imported through the gateway of the Pacific into San Francisco.

"It attacked both coasts of South America and has been steadily marching up the Spanish main. No great apprehension was felt for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts because of the efficient quarantines which guard our ports. But when, about a year ago, cases developed in the Azores it was seen that the spectre was drawing nearer.

Plague in Porto Rico.

"Now it has manifested itself in Porto Rico, where already thirty-four persons have been stricken, and twenty-two have died. And last Thursday the second case of plague developed in Havana, resulting in one death thus far. It is thus seen that the disease, so to speak, is almost on our doorstep, and it is well that we take reasonable precautions to see that it does not cross the threshold.

"What is plague? It is a disease of rodents—particularly the rodents of the rat family. There are two classes of rodents which play a rôle in the disease. In this country the ground squirrel and in Asia the tarbagan act as the perpetuating agents of the disease; a sort of natural reservoir, as it were, from which the disease flows over, from time to time, to the rat. The ground squirrel and the tarbagan are country dwellers, and under ordinary conditions, if they were the only animals which had plague, man would have comparatively little to fear from them. But in those places where the life zone of the country ground squirrel or tarbagan overlaps the life zone of the suburban rat the latter may become infected and in turn transmit the disease to his brother, the city rat. The city rat lives in relatively close proximity to man, and therefore it is very easy for it to pass the infection on to human beings.

"While the foregoing is the rule, there are a few instances on record in which the ground squirrel or tarbagan has transmitted the disease direct to man. In California several cases have occurred in which persons in handling or hunting the ground squirrel have been bitten by its fleas and thus became infected with plague.

"The most interesting instance in this regard, however, is the way in which the tarbagan was responsible for the recent outbreak of plague in Manchuria. The tarbagan is an animal something like a ground squirrel, but about as large as a hare. It lives in Siberia and has been hunted in the Trans-Baikal for many years for its fur and for its fat, which is useful for greasing boots, because it does not harden, except at very low temperatures. In health it utters a cry which sounds like 'pu-pa-ah,' which the natives say means 'no harm.'

Germ Laden Tarbagans.

"The sick tarbagan, on the contrary, is quiet and the natives know that if they kill and handle sick tarbagans they will be taken sick themselves. A few years ago some enterprising furrier not overburdened with a conscience discovered that by dyeing the tarbagan skins they could be sold to the unsophisticated as sable. Immediately there arose a great demand for tarbagan skins and the Shangtung coolies began to flock to the fields where these animals were most plentiful. All tarbagans looked alike to them and so they took the sick and well alike.

"They crowded into the little Manchurian villages to sell the hides. The towns were overcrowded, the dirty little inns became bustling hostelries and at night the floors were transformed into vast beds. There was ample opportunity for an interchange of fleas and one coughing, spitting coolie with the pneumonic form of the disease could easily infect everybody in the room. The result was a frightful outbreak of plague. The coolies hurrying southward for the Chinese new year spread the disease further and further and the hosts of victims was the result. We need look for nothing like that in the United States, but it is well to be forewarned and forearmed.

Fleas Carry Germs.

"Plague then is at first a disease of rats and secondly a disease of man. The thing which carries the disease from the sick rat to the well man is the flea. What happens is this: Here is a sick rat. In his blood are thousands of the bacilli of plague. His fleas gorge themselves with this blood. The rat dies. He gets cold. The fleas leave him and seek another host. If it is another rat it is another case of rat plague. If it is a human being it means panic and business disasters. The remedy is plain: shun the rat.

"This means, first of all, to live in rat free surroundings. The time has gone by when the rat was a necessary scavenger. We now pay men to do that work and the rat has no place in modern civilization. Every municipality should provide in its building ordinances that all buildings must be rat proof. Concrete ground areas and side walls and well screened openings will exclude both the rat and his parasites. The man who lives in a rat free, rat proof house need have little fear of plague. But all our buildings are not rat proof nor rat free.

"Therefore we should evict the rat and keep him out by the use of screens or sheet metal. We should render the rat homeless by the destruction of all his burrowing and nesting places. We should particularly attack the rat in wharves and docks and warehouses. We should wage relentless war upon him in the stables, the butcher shops, the bakeries and the groceries. We should poison him by the use of such toxic agents as phosporous or arsenic paste, taking care always that these dangerous morsels are not taken by children or domestic animals.

Wage War on Rats.

"We should attack the rat through his natural enemies, the cat and the dog, and we should trap him by the use of cage or snap traps. We should starve the rat by maintaining absolutely cleanly premises, by safeguarding food supplies with metal screenings and by disposing of edible household wastes only in a watertight metal garbage can having a tight fitting lid.

"If we do these things we will not only protect ourselves from plague but we will also find, as did the citizens of San Francisco, that an enormous decrease in communicable diseases will follow. The stable is a rodent paradise. The manure heap furnishes an excellent nesting place and the scattered grain provides an abundant source of food supply. If we screen, drain and concrete the stable and dispose of the manure only in tight metal lined boxes we will find that the rat will disappear and the veterinary will have far less to do, not that the rat carries disease to the horse, but because the horse, like the human being, is healthiest when he lives in a clean environment.

"The foregoing is a very sketchy outline of the duties of individuals in protecting themselves against plague. In the same way, but on a greater scale, communities, particularly those having a ship traffic, should rid themselves of rats. In addition they should make a survey of their rodent population to determine if by chance plague may not be smoldering there, to burst out into a flame when the opportunity offers. The collected rats should be subjected to a careful bacteriological examination.

"And if a focus of plague among rats is discovered it can be speedily stamped out. It will be surprising also the number of other diseases which the rats will be found to have. We know that they have leprosy, which is caused by a bacillus which is almost indistinguishable from that which produces the human type of the disease. They also have a form of tuberculosis and a host of parasites inhabit their loathsome bodies.

Sparing No Expense.

"The United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service is sparing no effort to protect our nation from the inroads of pests. Four officers and seventy men are at work in Porto Rico, and one of the most experienced officers of the service is supervising the outgoing quarantine from Cuban ports for the United States. It is my belief that there should be no personal fear of the disease in this country. We should, however, undertake anti-rat measures in all of our seaport cities as a measure of commercial insurance. It is comparatively easy and inexpensive to prevent an outbreak of plague or to stamp out a few scattered foci among rats.

"But once that human cases have occurred, commerce is unbalanced and fear begets panic and panic begets losses a thousand times greater than would have been the cost of a few simple preventive measures. This is a commercial problem, because, after all is said and done, health and prosperity are more or less interchangeable terms.

"It has been felt that by giving due publicity to this matter and by telling our citizens exactly what the plague is and how it may be avoided much foolish fear may be quieted and that ounce of prevention which is better than the pound of cure may be applied with intelligence and foresight."

NO NEW CASES OF PLAGUE.

Havana Authorities Redoubling Efforts to Stamp It Out.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, July 13.—There are no more cases of the bubonic plague but the sanitary authorities have several suspicious cases under observation. The health officers are redoubling their efforts to exterminate the rats and isolate the infection.

In Porto Rico the situation seems more hopeful than in the neighboring island and Passed Assistant Surgeon R. H. Creel reports that no new cases have developed and that for the time being at least the advance of the disease seems checked. There have been thirty-four cases with twenty-two deaths in Porto Rico since the outbreak of this epidemic. The cases and fatalities are distributed as follows: San Juan, 24 cases, 16 deaths; Santurce, 7 cases, 2 deaths; Carolina, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Arroy, 1 case, which proved fatal.

The news comes from Norfolk through Surgeon C. P. Wertenbaker of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service that eight official rat-catchers have been sent out along the waterfront by the city government and that a reward of five cents is given for every rat caught by private citizens. All cargo incoming is carefully examined for rodent stowaways.

In speaking of the rigid quarantine measures which may go into effect all along the coast at any hour Surgeon-General Blue at Washington said that while he did not anticipate any immediate danger at the more northern ports he was averse to running any risk that could be avoided.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Governmental health authorities are visibly alarmed to-day over the plague situation in Cuba and Porto Rico and unless word is received from those islands before nightfall of a marked improvement in conditions it is expected that the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service will ask the cooperation of the local health officers in all the large coast cities from Florida to Massachusetts in a war of extermination on rats. This step was taken yesterday in Norfolk, Va., and New Orleans, and the same measure will probably go into effect either to-day or to-morrow in Savannah, Jacksonville, Mobile, Galveston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The news that has instilled fresh alarm into the guardians of the nation's health is the report received from Assistant Surgeon R. H. Von Ezdorf and from Dr. Juan Guiteras, director of public health of Cuba, of the outbreak in Havana of a new case of the dreaded disease and of the fatal termination of one of the cases already under observation. Cultures taken from each patient have proved beyond doubt that the ailment is real bubonic plague. The fatality occurred in a house within a block of the President's residence and is the first death from plague north of Porto Rico.

The despatch from Dr. Von Ezdorf states that he has prescribed a rat hunt aboard every ship bound for American ports before such vessels are allowed to clear the harbor and that he is assisting the local health board in killing all the rodents along the waterfront. Among 200 rats examined yesterday none appeared to be infected.

WAR ON RATS TO BAR PLAGUE.

How Health Officers Clean Out Ships From West Indies.

The many reports which have been coming in by cable and by steamships hailing from West Indian ports of bubonic plague there have stimulated the local health officers of the port to a war of extermination against all vermin in the holds of ocean steamships. The war is being chiefly waged against seagoing rats, as it is now commonly recognized that the disease germs are most easily communicated from one port to another by the vermin infested rodents that hide away in the holds of ships.

For the last month Health Officer Joseph J. O'Connell and his disinfecting squads have been carefully examining all vessels from West Indian and other ports where plague has appeared and after finding that the passengers present a clear bill of health the vessels are sent to anchorage off the Statue of Liberty. The passengers are transferred in tugs, the cargoes lightered and the holds of the vessels are subjected to a fumigating process which kills every stowaway rat. The dead bodies are then collected and taken to Quarantine to be examined for traces of the plague. Over 1,000 of the rodents have been thus killed by this process in the last month, but as yet no sign of the disease has been found.

The fumigating squad's day is often a long one. On Friday morning the steam lighter Riverside with Chief Disinfector Kress of the Quarantine station and a crew of assistants left the station at 7:30 o'clock in the morning for a rat exterminating tour and three hours later the motorboat Mary Louise with yellow flag fluttering astern set out on a similar mission.

The first vessel the Riverside tackled was the Ward liner Saratoga, which arrived from Havana Thursday morning. By orders of Health Officer O'Connell she came to anchor in the stream and her passengers were put ashore on tugs. When the Riverside approached a fleet of lighters were taking off the last of the Saratoga's perishable cargo of tobacco, pineapples, &c. When the last bale had gone overside Kress and his squad set to work to disinfect the holds.

Three barrels of sulphur were hoisted aboard to make the fumes that get the rats. The sulphur is burned in especially constructed fumigating pans fashioned to fit into one another and are held in place rigidly by iron braces extending across the top. The outer pan is filled with water and the inner pan is the sulphur container

The disinfecting squad filled their pans from the barrels on deck and then scattered below hatches into the five holds of the vessel. A half barrel of sulphur was used in each hold. When the pans had been spread around, the sulphur was saturated with alchool which was ignited, and after the squad had scrambled to the upper deck the hatches were battened down. Before the pans were lighted part of the squad saw that any possible means of escape for the rats was plugged up, such as hawsepipes and the like. In battening down the hatches a special kind of gummed paper is used to effectually seal the holds.

With the lids on tight the sulphur fumes mingle with the water and sulphuric acid gas is formed which permeates every nook and crevice and cranny of the vessel's hold and effectually exterminates every rat in the place.

With the pans working well on the Saratoga Disinfector Kress stationed a man on the vessel to see that the hatches were kept battened down for four hours while he and his squad went to the next vessel on their list. Sometimes they have as many as seven or eight vessels a day to fumigate.

The sulphur pans smouldered for four hours before the hatches were removed. The holds were then aired to clear them of the sulphur fumes and the dead rats were collected and thrown into the motorboat Mary Louise. The watchman was taken off and the launch went on to the other boats that had been subjected to a like process.

This is the kind of work that has been going on day after day ever since the first sign of plague appeared in Trinidad this spring. Every succeeding week the work has grown heavier because the scourge has spread to Porto Rico and even to Havana. On Friday the Red D liner Caracas, which has also been fumigated, reported a death from the plague in La Guayra.

Now every vessel that has loaded at the piers of Trinidad, La Guayra, San Juan or Havana must on arrival anchor off the Statue of Liberty, discharge its passengers and such part of its cargo as would be ruined by the sulphur fumes and be fumigated.

Vessels which have loaded at any of these ports and which have had communication with the shore under only the strictest quarantine supervision are allowed on arrival in this port to go to their docks and discharge their passengers and cargo, after which they are fumigated in their berths.

The reason for the fumigation is simply to send vessels out of this port absolutely free of rats, so that they may not become infected in any port at which they may touch. The fumigation in the stream is to prevent the escape of infected rats to the shore.

In the disinfecting squads are ten men. They often work from 7:30 in the morning until 10 o'clock at night. The dead rats collected are immediately dipped into kerosene oil to kill the deadly plague carrying flea and the fumigators wear rubber gloves which they keep soaked in kerosene. The rats are taken to the laboratory at Quarantine station, where a corps of nine bacteriologists under Dr. E. C. Baldwin makes smears and cultures from the blood of the rats and the cultures are then subjected to a miscroscopic examination for traces of the plague bacillus. So far no signs have been found.

FORDES OFF FOR EUROPE.

Actor Complains of Implication in Divorce That Preceded Wedding.

Stanley H. Forde, the actor, and his wife, who was Mrs. Helen Hilton Story and was divorced from Allen Lawrence Story recently in an action in which Mr. Forde was named, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Lapland. They were on the passenger list as "Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Stanley." He talked about their plans while his bride remained in her stateroom. She came out just before the ship sailed and waved good-by to friends on the pier.

Mr. Forde said they were to be gone about two months and that their itinerary would include London, Paris and Carlsbad and maybe a motor trip through France. He thought it not unlikely that he might take a theatrical engagement on the other side, which might keep them over the time set for their outing.

The actor said he didn't think Mrs. Forde and he were treated fairly in the divorce action, because the decision seemed to him to be in effect that the residence of a married woman and a man not herhusband in the same cottage was ground for divorce.

WAR ON MOSQUITOES HERE.

First Battle Against the Pests to Be on Staten Island.

The mosquito has got Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey and Health Officer Joseph J. O'Connell of the port of New York on his trail. The Board of Aldermen at its last meeting adopted a resolution suggested by Dr. O'Connell appropriating $10,000 to exterminate the mosquito breeding places in this city. Gov. Wilson told Dr. O'Connell yesterday that he would cooperate with him in driving the mosquito from the salt marshes along the shores of Jersey.

Richmond borough will first be attacked, by twenty-three laborers and an automobile oil machine which will spread oil over the breeding places as soon as the $10,000 is available. If the war goes along well it will spread to Flatbush, and later to the marshes of Jamaica Bay and the neighboring waters. Gov. Wilson instructed the State Board to take up the matter of mosquito extermination at once with Dr. O'Connell.

VAN NEST SENDS WORD BY PHONE THAT HE'S SAFE

But Leaves Brother Still in Doubt as to His Whereabouts.

PINKERTONS CALLED IN

Missing Lawyer Had Long Felt That He Was Being Shadowed.

A telephone message which is supposed to have come yesterday from G. Willett Van Nest, the lawyer who disappeared on Friday afternoon after leaving the Tuxedo Club in Tuxedo Park, ostensibly bound for New York, indicated that nothing serious had befallen him, but left his only brother, Dr. Rynier Van Nest, still perplexed as to the lawyer's whereabouts.

Dr. Van Nest engaged the Pinkertons to look for his brother yesterday afternoon and also called on Lieut. Funston at Police Headquarters to see if the Central Office men could turn up any clue. Last night Mr. Van Nest was reported as having been seen yesterday in Suffern, N. Y.

All that is known of the telephone message is this: George V. N. Baldwin, a lawyer of 32 Nassau street and a cousin of the Van Nests, was called to the telephone about noon yesterday. At the other end of the wire was William E. Curtis of the law firm of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, 30 Broad street. Mr. Curtis was in a great hurry to catch a train for Watertown, Conn., and he had only time to say that Willett Van Nest had just called him up and to ask Mr. Baldwin to tell Dr. Van Nest about it at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Where the missing lawyer was talking from and why he didn't communicate directly with his brother Mr. Curtis apparently didn't know. Mr. Baldwin went to the Murray Hill to see Dr. Van Nest. Together they tried to trace the telephone call, but had no success.

Yesterday Dr. Van Nest remembered that his brother had spoken of going to Buffalo from Tuxedo. In Buffalo Willett Van Nest has sometimes visited Thomas Carey, a Harvard classmate of 1874. But Mrs. Carey, when Dr. Van Nest got her on the long distance wire yesterday, told him that Willett Van Nest was not at her home and that the Careys had not heard from him.

A message from somebody in Jersey City that he had seen Lawyer Van Nest at the Erie station in Jersey City on Friday afternoon puzzled Dr. Van Nest still further. It was at 12:03 o'clock on Friday afternoon that Willett Van Nest departed from the Tuxedo Club, saying that he was returning to New York. The man who saw him in Jersey City proved to be Ward Belknap, a New York broker and friend of Willett Van Nest.

Dr. Van Nest fears that his brother is wandering about under the impression that he is being pursued by men who want to steal papers relating to the lawsuit in which Willett Van Nest is involved concerning several thousand acres of land in North Carolina.

"About two months ago," Dr. Van Nest said, "my brother reported that some of the papers had been stolen from his office at 20 Broad street. He had a new lock put on the door and he convinced me that somebody really was after the documents. But I believe that a little later he found the papers intact, and lately I have come to feel that his fears were unfounded. My brother has not been at all well.

"He and I have been dining together every night. A few evenings ago we were sitting in Delmonico's, and my brother said abruptly: 'Do you see those two men at that table over there? They have been following me everywhere.'

"I told him," Dr. Van Nest went on, "that he must be mistaken, and I offered to bring the two men over to our table and let them convince my brother that they were not shadowing him, but he wouldn't have it. He has continued to declare that an attempt would be made to seize the papers, which he had with him when he went to Tuxedo."

The Pinkerton man who had been listening to Dr. Van Nest and Mr. Baldwin, who also believes that Lawyer Van Nest was mistaken in his suspicion that strangers were following him, said he felt sure that the missing man would be found in a day or two.

"I feel greatly relieved," said Dr. Van Nest.

Giraud Foster, who married Jean Van Nest, a sister of Willett and Rynier Van Nest, was at the Belmont yesterday for a talk with Dr. Van Nest. In the afternoon he returned to his home in Massachusetts.

Lawyer William E. Curtis said last night in Watertown:

"As I was about to leave the office to come up here a little before 1 o'clock to-day a man who said he was Willet Van Nest called me up and said he wanted to see me on Monday. I said 'All right,' and that was all. I did not know until after I had hung up the receiver that Mr. Van Nest was missing."

Mr. Van Nest recently consulted Mr. Curtis regarding the North Carolina lawsuit.

FIRE IN DR. CHETWOOD'S HOME.

Smoke Drives Women Folks Up Elevator to Park Avenue Roof.

The bursting of a water heating apparatus caused a small fire in the basement of Dr. Charles H. Chetwood's five story residence, at 25 Park avenue, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Chetwood was in his office on the top floor of the house at the time.

Mrs. Chetwood and her two maids took the elevator from the second floor to the top floor when the smoke puffed up from downstairs and Dr. Chetwood led them over the roof to the home of J. Hampden Robb, at 23 Park avenue. Firemen fought the blaze from the kitchen after knocking a hole in the floor. The blaze did about $1,000 damage.

INJURED PASTOR STILL LIVES.

Doctors Hold Out No Hope for the Rev. Mr. MacClements.

ALLENHURST, N. J., July 13.—The Rev. S. Ross MacClements, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Asbury, Park is still alive this morning at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch. Last evening Mr. McClements missed his footing as he tried to board a moving train and was so seriously injured that physicians say he cannot live.

Mr. McClements did not wait for the train to stop as it came into the depot, but grasped the rail at the car step and was dragged along for fifty feet before the train could be stopped. His left arm and both legs were torn off.

Mr. MacClements had been at the training quarters of Jimmie De Forest taking a course of exercises.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 46TH ST.

During their MID-YEAR CLEARING SALE are closing out

Entire Stocks of Summer Apparel At Decisive Price Reductions

offering such extraordinary values as these—

Lingerie Dresses at $15, $20 $28 & $35
Formerly $28, $35, $45, $55 to $75

Dainty Linen Dresses at $12.50
Formerly $25, $28 & $35

Smart Linen Suits at $15, $20, $25 & $35
Formerly $29, $35, $45, $55 & $65

Imported Hand-embroidered Linen Skirts at $10 to $25 *Formerly $15 to $45*

Imported Model Suits at $45
Formerly sold up to $250—Late Summer French models, suitable for present and early Autumn wear.

Tailored Suits at $17.50, $22.50 & $32.50
Formerly $55 to $95—Newest models, of silk, serge and novelty cloth materials; custom-made throughout.

Hand-made Robespierre Coats at $25
Formerly $45 to $55—Smart 45-inch models of eponge, or till till cloth, in white and pastel shades and fancy Scotch mixtures, lined throughout with peau de cygne in contrasting shades.

Lace-trimmed Blouses at $3.50
Formerly $10 to $18.50—Of voile and batiste.

Smart New Summer Hats, $10 & $15
Formerly $25 to $40—In white and light Summer shades.

No sale goods sent on approval, C. O. D., or exchanged.

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

Stern Brothers

have arranged for To-morrow, Monday, many Important Sales of the most desirable and seasonable class of merchandise in their numerous departments, and invite special attention to the following:

Women's Undergarments

of Nainsook and Cambric, trimmed with embroideries and laces

At Large Concessions from Regular Prices

Night Gowns,	at	80c,	1.00,	1.25,	1.45	to	3.50
Combinations,	"	85c,	1.15,	1.35,	1.65	"	3.55
Drawers,	"	45c,	59c,	75c,	85c	"	2.35
Petticoats,	"	90c,	1.25,	1.45,	1.75	"	3.65
Corset Covers,	"	43c,	59c,	65c,	89c	"	2.65
Princess Slips,	"	1.50,	1.85,	2.45,	2.75	"	3.75

Also Exceptional Values in several new lines of

Women's and Misses' Waists

Washable Silk Tailored Waists, in white and colored stripes, high, sailor or round collar, long or short sleeves, Value $3.75, at **$2.25**

Lingerie Waists, trimmed with high grade laces, medallions and embroideries, high or low collars, at **$2.35, 3.00**
Values $4.00 and 5.00

Decided Reductions have been made in a late importation of

French Hand-made Blouses, Ranging in prices from **$4.00 to 9.75**

Women's Bathing Suits

Very Much Below Prevailing Prices

Mohair Bathing Suits, One Piece, in navy and black, square neck, trimmed with white braid, detachable bloomers, Actual Value $3.50, at **$2.50**

Mohair Bathing Suits, Norfolk Model, with st iped silk collar and . es, Actual Value $6.00, at **4.50**

Peau de Cygne and Taffeta Bathing Suits, One Piece, in navy and black, trimmed with bands of striped silk and braid, Actual Value $7.00, at **4.95**

Black Satin Bathing Suits, Pannier Model, c ored satin co ar and sh red sleeves, Value $9.00, at **6.75**

To-morrow, Final Reductions in Prices of

Summer Furniture

consisting in part of Reed, Willow, Wicker, Chinese Sea Grass and Prairie Grass Furniture in natural, browns and greens, also White Enamel Rockers, Arm Chairs and Fancy Pieces, at

From 25 to 40% Below Previous Prices

Brass Bedsteads and Bedding

will also be offered Very Much Less Than Heretofore

Brass Bedsteads, in new patterns, bright or satin finish, in all sizes,
- 2 inch straight posts, $15.50
- 2 inch continuous posts, 16.50
- 2 inch square top rods, 28.50

Formerly $18.50, 20.00 and 36.00

Hair Mattresses, $19.75 — Upholstered Springs, $9.75
Felt Mattresses, 6.50 — Woven Wire Springs, 4.50

Summer Floor Coverings

At Decided Reductions in Prices

Heavy New England Weave Rugs,	4 by 7 ft,	Value $5.50,	at $3.75
	6 by 9 ft,	" 11.25,	" 8.75
	7 ft. 6 by 10 ft. 6,	" 17.25,	" 12.50
	9 by 12 ft,	" 24.50,	" 18.50
Shaiki Rugs, with floral borders	4 by 7 ft,	Value $7.50,	at $5.75
	6 by 9 ft,	" 13.50,	" 10.75
	7 ft. 6 by 10 ft. 6	" 19.50,	" 14.50
	9 by 12 ft,	" 27.50,	" 22.50

Scotch Art Rugs, 6 by 9 ft., Value $19.00, at $14.50

Also many discontinued designs in the better makes, such as Anglo-Persian, French Wilton and other weaves together with the remainder of Chinese and Japanese Matting At Corresponding Reductions.

West 23d and 22d Streets