

URGES RACE TO CHECK "ILL BORN" CHILDREN

Dr. Woods Hutchinson Announces Health Delegates in Eugenics Discussion.

DIFFER AS TO METHODS Bad Marriages Might Be Prevented—Sterilization—Other Way.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—An argument against the eugenics movement in the world of the "ill born" was the feature of the closing session of the American Public Health Association to-night.

The argument was presented by Dr. Woods Hutchinson of New York. Dr. Hutchinson presented two papers, one "Publicity in Public Health," at the afternoon session, and the "Importance of Negative Eugenics or the Prevention of Ill Borns," at the night session.

It was in the latter address that the sensation of the entire convention was sprung and it resulted in considerable discussion. Practically all of the discussion favored the recommendations advanced by the noted New York specialist, but opinions differed as to the manner of eliminating weak children and bringing into the world only the strong.

Before the close of the final session shortly after midnight the following officers of the association were elected for the coming year:

President, Dr. Rudolph Heming of New York; vice president, Dr. W. E. Hall of Harrisburg, Pa.; secretary, Dr. J. M. McKay of San Francisco, Cal.; third vice-president, Dr. J. E. Menzies of Mexico; treasurer, Prof. S. M. Gunn of Boston, Mass.; secretary, Dr. Livingston Farrand of New York; executive committee, Drs. J. Y. Porter of Jacksonville, Fla.; J. F. Anderson of the United States Health Service, W. J. McKay of San Francisco, Cal.

The association voted to hold its next meeting at Colorado Springs. Dr. Hutchinson in his address held that the standard of birth could be controlled in two ways, one is to prevent marriages between physically, mentally or morally defective or ill-mated men and women.

The other method is to sterilize all of the unfit. All children should be carefully examined at regular periods, he said, and as soon as it was discovered that they were destined to become idiots, imbeciles, degenerates or otherwise abnormal they should be made sterile and kept under governmental jurisdiction.

No one argued in favor of race suicide, which was agreed to threaten the future of the world, but it was held better to bring about a restricted or even prohibited human product than to continue to permit unfit marriages or the rearing of large families by the poor and ignorant. Dr. Hutchinson declared in his address to-night that while the millennium in the production of humanity has not been reached and is not in sight and while it is not possible to eradicate in one generation a whole race of geniuses or men and women strong both mentally and physically, it is possible and even feasible to set about in a scientific manner to prevent the birth of defectives.

The race has come to the turning point, he argued, to the point where it must be cultivated. Men and women must plan for their progeny. "The first thing to determine," said Dr. Hutchinson, "is who the unfit children are."

"That can only be accomplished through a scientific, systematic work of inspection and investigation, beginning perhaps with a school census, or in the second or third year of a child's life, or even in the crib. As soon as 2 or 3 per cent. of all children who are hereditarily defective are determined they should be given such training as will fit them for the part they are likely to play in life. Then they should be either segregated in open air farm colonies or sterilized by the employment of the new painless and non-nutritive process."

After the children are thus looked after, Dr. Hutchinson continued, steps should be taken to sterilize the habitually criminal. Medical science long ago confirmed the declaration of the Bible that the sins of fathers are visited upon their children, and thus evil tendencies are inherited. Practically all feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, alcoholism and two-thirds of the social disease is hereditary. Dr. Hutchinson declared. The sterilization of criminals and other bearers of objectionable and fatal characteristics which will be inherited should be brought about, but the opinion was frankly expressed that it will require a long campaign of publicity to win over public sentiment before this can actually be undertaken.

EXPERTS DIFFER ABOUT POLLUTION IN HARBOR

Dr. Lederle Admits There Is Danger, But Doesn't Consider It Serious.

BATHERS EXPOSED TO IT Merchants' Association Regards Condition as Bad and Fights for Reform.

New York physicians and experts who have investigated the danger of pollution in New York Bay seem to have a wide difference of opinion as to the seriousness of the situation.

This same difference was shown in the paper of Dr. George A. Soper, president of the Metropolitan Sewerage Association, a summary of which was printed yesterday in THE SUN. The experts with whom Dr. Soper has conferred in his work agree that there is danger, but differ as to its extent.

Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, Commissioner of Health, said yesterday that he doesn't think the situation is serious enough at present to cause great worry. "There is no danger for the city at large through inhalation of any germs which the harbor conditions may breed," said the Commissioner. "Of course there is some danger to bathers in the harbor, and any shellfish in the harbor may be dangerous, but I don't feel that the danger is great."

The Metropolitan Sewerage Commission was appointed five or six years ago to look into the matter carefully, but I think that their investigation is to find a means for freeing the city from danger at some future time, when the conditions will be much worse than they are now. They are going to have their sewerage made by pumping far out to sea or find some other method of disposing of it.

Of course there is some danger to those who bathe in New York Bay. The Board of Health has looked into the matter carefully, and we made the Dock Department change the location of some of the bathing places, which had been directly in front of sewers. At that time we realized that there was some danger to bathers, but we decided that the danger of pleasure and health derived from the baths was so great that it wouldn't do to stop it because of a possibility that there was danger in the bay. There was danger, and in the absence of proof we didn't feel like curtailing the pleasure of hundreds of thousands of people. I believe that the shell food industry in the bay has all died out, or is so small that it doesn't amount to much. If there were any shell food in the bay, it would be affected by conditions, but I don't think that as things are now there is any danger of disease from food caused by pollution in the bay.

"Of course there is the oyster industry near the mouth of the Shrewsbury, but I don't think that any of those oysters are shipped to New York. They are used locally, and of course my department has no jurisdiction, but I don't believe that the New York waters would affect them."

"Below the Battery the water is all right. On the Hudson side, all the way up, a number of towns are adding their sewage to the water, and this is a serious matter. I don't think that any of those towns are doing it right. I don't believe that New York's influence extends very far. On the other side the tide sweeps through the bay, and the water is clean, and that side out pretty well. So New York harbor is not in such terrible condition now."

The Merchants Association of New York has been of the belief that the harbor conditions are bad and has had a committee appointed to investigate conditions and find a way out. The committee is headed by Edward Hatch, Jr., its other members are Dr. Albert Vander Veer, Daniel D. Jackson, John V. Cuyler and Dr. J. M. McKay.

The committee won a fight two months ago when it induced the Bronx Bay Sewer Commissioners to agree that raw sewage from the Bronx should be discharged into New York harbor and that the sewer shall be under the supervision of the Engineering Corps of the United States Army.

The committee has induced the city to take into the Federal courts a case against the Passaic Valley sewer. A suit was filed in the Federal court in New York, charging that the Passaic Valley sewer discharges raw sewage into the bay. This case is now pending.

Mr. Hatch thinks that the condition of the bay is so dire that it is very unpleasant to him. He thinks present conditions are intolerable. He has drawn up a plan for sewage disposal and has submitted it to Horace Loring, chief engineer of sewers of the Borough of Manhattan. In this plan the sewer pipes will run into chambers placed near the rivers and there will be separated into water and sediment. Some of this can be burned, some can be used as fuel blocks and the rest will be so purified that it won't affect the bay.

Mr. Loomis agrees with Mr. Hatch that conditions are so dire that it is urgent to introduce a sewage disposal plant by the city. He doesn't believe that conditions along the waterfront are intolerable. "The sewers are discharged at the outer ends of piers 60 or 80 feet long," said Mr. Loomis, "and the discharge is speedily assimilated and digested by the swift currents."

WOMEN WILL FIGHT SEX EVIL

Members of Washington Society Will See Children Taught.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Washington society women, physicians of the District of Columbia and social welfare workers have banded themselves together to wage a campaign of education against social and sex evils.

Mrs. Huntington Wilson, Mrs. Henry C. Parkins, Mrs. William Hitts and Elmore C. Folkmar are the four women on the organization committee of a club which will be the local branch of the American Federation of Sex Hygiene, and is known as the Society for Social Hygiene in the District of Columbia.

Dr. Tom E. Williams is chairman of the organization committee, which has drawn up a constitution to be submitted at a general meeting to be held about two weeks hence and for which 3,000 invitations will soon be sent out.

See Children Taught. The teaching of the young and the important work of the association.

MAYOR NAMES CITY MARSHAL. Joseph McCarthy Appointed in Bronx to Succeed Troy, Resigned.

Mayor Gaynor yesterday appointed Joseph McCarthy, electrical agent of City Marshal to fill the unexpired term of Thomas Troy, who resigned after complaint had been made against him. McCarthy was formerly the second assistant of Deputy City Comptroller Wallace S. Fraser, former leader of the Thirtieth district. He was elected to the Second Municipal Court in the Bronx.

The resignation of City Marshal Troy was made known to the public in a letter in making a levy he took property that didn't belong to the person against whom the levy was directed.

State Abandoned Investigation of Shell Fish There Some Time Ago. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The typhoid edict from Washington against the Jamaica Bay oyster is of interest to the New York city officials solely from an administrative standpoint, according to

CHAPLAIN IN RUNAWAY CHASE SAVES CHILDREN

Father McGee Holds Reins as Fireman Catches Horse by Bridle.

Fire Chaplain Father McGee and Fireman McGuire stopped a runaway in the Bronx yesterday as the horse was about to trample a number of children playing on the street.

The chaplain was driving his buggy with McGuire by his side down Brook avenue. He had just left the Lebanon Hospital, where he had been visiting a sick fireman. There was a wild yelling, and down German place came a horse with a carriage rocking from side to side behind him. The rig belonged to Louis Marino of 220 1/2 First avenue, who had gone into 4th Westchester avenue, leaving the horse outside. A train rattling along on the elevated structure had sent the horse bolting.

When he saw what was coming Father McGee reached for his whip and in a moment his own horse, which belongs to the Fire Department, was racing at the side of the runaway. The father leaped out to reach the sprinter's bridle, but just as he saw the horse, the child made him whirl off to the middle of the street. Three children were squatting in the gutter oblivious of the danger that was almost on top of their heads.

The wheels of the chaplain's buggy scraped past the children and then Father McGee went right back after that runaway. The street was filled with children, and there is no doubt but that some of them would have been hit had not McGuire swung himself out and jumped at the flying bridle of the runaway as it came to a stop. Father McGee and McGuire had a hard struggle with the runaway horse, but the fireman's aid and the horse stopped.

McGuire had a badly wrenched knee. The old man, who is the chaplain and refused to go to the hospital.

TO MAKE WORLD'S HOP FARM.

Plan to Concentrate Industry in Sacramento Valley. BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The election of five new trustees and several committees was the result of the annual meeting of the United States Brewers Association to-day.

The new trustees are Julius Stroh, Detroit; William J. Kemp, St. Louis; Frank Feltz, Louisville; G. H. Becker, Ogden, Utah; and W. F. Fleming, Ft. Wayne, Ind. The place of the next meeting is left to the executive committee, which will make a decision in January.

Plans for concentrating the hop raising industry of the world in the Sacramento Valley, California, have been privately discussed by prominent members of the association. It is proposed to eventually revolutionize this industry, now noted for its uncertain crops and speculative features, have been presented to the trustees of the association, according to statements made by the president, representing the company which is the world's largest raiser of hops.

Mr. Loomis agrees with Mr. Hatch that conditions are so dire that it is urgent to introduce a sewage disposal plant by the city. He doesn't believe that conditions along the waterfront are intolerable. "The sewers are discharged at the outer ends of piers 60 or 80 feet long," said Mr. Loomis, "and the discharge is speedily assimilated and digested by the swift currents."

SCHWAB RAISES WAGES.

About 3,000 Laborers in Steel Works Get an Increase. SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., Sept. 20.—The laborers in C. M. Schwab's Bethlehem Steel Works to-day were told that their wages were increased one cent an hour. The old rate was 13 1/2 cents. About 3,000 men are affected.

Willed That Body Be Cremated.

The will of Lawrence Wells, who died at New Brunswick, N. J., on March 11, 1911, and left an estate of \$85,244 to his widow, directed that his body be cremated, and in no circumstances be put under the earth. The will also directed that no public funeral services be held unless his family so directed, and in that event the services be simple and at his residence.

STADIUM-MOTORDROME BRIGHTON BEACH World's Championship 24 HOUR RACE

Finishing 10 P.M. To-night. FRESH TRAIN SERVICE throughout afternoon and evening. 8 to 10 p.m. Only. THE GOVERNOR'S LADY. BELASCO. THE CONCERT. AVIATION. HEMPERED PLAINS FIELD, Garden City, L. I. Daily Sunday, 3 to 7 p.m. Handicaps, Admission, 25c. Racecourse. Rights booked.

EXHIBITS "FATHERLESS" FROG.

Prof. Loeb Developed Him From Egg by Using Chemicals.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A "fatherless" frog is visiting Washington. It is performing at one of the exhibition buildings erected for the benefit of the Congress of Hygiene and Dermatology.

This frog was developed chemically by Prof. Jacques Loeb of the Rockefeller Institute. It was brought forth from the egg of the female by chemical means and its growth to life is the one successful experiment along the lines of "parthenogenesis."

While visitors are much interested in this orphan frog, so to speak, its growth to life has not aroused the fiery discussion and debate which Prof. Loeb's first claimant met. At that time theologians fell on him and a controversy raged for weeks.

Now, at this exhibition, the theory of evolution is set forth and never a protest is heard.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores at Warren St. 13th St. 34th St.

AMUSEMENTS. NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES. EMPIRE. JOHN DREW. LYCEUM. MISS BILLIE BURKE. CLIFTON CRAWFORD. CRITERION. GARRICK. JOHN MASON THE ATTACK. HARRIS. HUDSON. NEW AMSTERDAM. THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG. MILESTONES. ROBIN HOOD. GAIETY. GLOBE. THE ROSE MAID. OH! BELPHINE. WALLACK'S. HIPPODROME. UNDER MANY FLAGS. WINTER GARDEN. DALY'S. COMEDY. THE NE'ER-DO-WELL. 48TH ST. THEATRE. LITTLE MISS BROWN. PLAYHOUSE. BOUGHT AND PAID FOR. MA XINE. CASINO. THE MERRY COUNTESS. THE MASTERS. WITHIN THE LAW. GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE. GRAND OPERA HOUSE. RUBBER SHOW GRAND CENTRAL. HAMMERSTEIN'S.

Wanamaker's every true man is a "gentle man"

This is the ideal we had in mind when creating the Distinctive Clothes which we present tomorrow for the critical inspection of New York men

worked with American tailors to have them realize the impending change in style, we pioneered—even at a loss, because we were a little ahead of the times. But now we have the sweet pleasure of seeing our leadership being followed all over the country—distinctive, gentlemanly, dignified clothing has come to America last.

He has had no time before this to think of clothes—clearing paths through the forests, opening up the country, tilling the soil, creating cities, building up great businesses, making homes for mothers, wives and children—building this great American nation.

But, now occasionally he stops for a little rest. He observes that the American woman has surpassed him in the art of dress. He looks at himself in the mirror. He travels abroad and sees how the men of London, for instance, are dressed in a more dignified and distinctive way. He brings home with him from London an English suit or overcoat and then asks: "Why in the world has not some American store been studying this question for me; why haven't you told me that I was not dressing properly; that is your business; I was too busy to see; you should have seen for me."

To which this American Store—Wanamaker's—replies: "We have seen for you; we have seen how you were awaking to the fact that the American man ought to dress differently; we have studied the question; years ago we began our search, and found in London what we were seeking; we brought over English clothes and patterns—the first importations of any size in recent years; we

Most of it is made in America by good, honest American workmen who are the best tailors in the world. It will all be made by American tailors when we can originate here the distinctive styles and characteristics found in the great coats and rough weather overcoats and sporting clothes that so far are designed abroad.

Now this is a long speech; but it comes from the heart. We hope that it will be understood and that the men of New York will let us show them in the clothing itself the better service we now present.

The Men's Furnishing Store is also ready for Autumn with its specialties—created for us here and abroad—all with distinguishing touches that raise them above the crowd; among them—

The New Dollar Shirt (Wanamaker Grade) of Percalé and Madras. We say Wanamaker dollar grade because we have never been able to match these shirts anywhere under \$1.50. Not only is the percale and

the madras of extra quality but there are certain distinguishing features in their make-up and making which stand them out over the usual run of dollar shirts. The complete Autumn stocks now ready. Burlington Arcade floor, New Bldg.

The New Hat Shop for Men

Now in convenient quarters just inside the door between the Motor Entrance and Fourth Avenue, along Ninth Street, presents also the new model hats for Autumn and Winter. Here again we have made a study of the best derby hats to be found here and abroad—have ordered these shapes to suit the man with a large head and the man with a small head—so you are able to present the best English models for all men—and you may have these models in the English-made Lincoln Bennett at \$5 or in the American-made hat at \$3.50 and \$5. Burlington Arcade floor, New Bldg.

Wanamaker's Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Eighth to Tenth Street.