

DIVORCE TALKED OVER AS MATTER OF HYGIENE

Scientists Also Hear of Success of Anti-Typhoid Vaccination.

FARM LIFE IS EXPOSED

One Authority Paints It Black as Far as Healthfulness Is Concerned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The underlying causes of the rapidly increasing extent of the divorce evil and love for fine feathers in a poor man's hotel were subjects discussed at today's session of the Congress of Hygiene and Demography.

Pronounced success of anti-typhoid vaccine for use in civil communities as well as in the military service of the world, occupational diseases, their treatment and prevention, the question of how to bring up children properly, the accumulating of vital statistics and the whole general subject of public health as the nation's greatest asset were also discussed by the scientists now meeting here.

Those of the men and women delegates and visitors who could tear themselves away from the learned discussions of how to prolong life and to render humanity more efficient in all its uses enjoyed an excursion down the river on the Government vessels to visit the tomb of Washington.

In a discussion on practical dietetics, Dr. C. F. Langworthy, expert in charge of nutrition investigations in the Department of Agriculture, told of experiments made to determine the cost and nutritive value of foods both in this country and abroad. He traced the analogy between the money cost of many foods and their values and showed the amazing ignorance of many American families where children of ten years or younger are permitted to do the marketing.

"In such families," said he, "it is no wonder that the full food value of house-keeping money is not obtained, when children buy fancy butter at 50 cents a pound or, far worse, buy tomatoes in the winter at 75 or 80 cents a pound, or buy worthless or partly decomposed stuff because it is cheap."

Dr. Carl von Noorden, director of the Imperial Medical Clinic of Vienna, said that the overfat man can safely reduce his weight by modifying his diet and the thin man can build himself up by a judicious selection of food. Dr. Axel Holst of the University of Christiania discussed underfeeding as relating to beri-beri and scurvy.

Dr. George M. Theiss of the New York State factory investigating commission declared that eminently satisfactory results had been obtained in investigations made in New York factories regarding special diseases affecting workers in certain industries. Dr. Theodore B. Sachs of Chicago said that a systematic examination of employees for tuberculosis at stated periods have proved of great value not only to the afflicted individuals but also in preventing the spread of the disease by the workmen.

Protection and welfare of workers was also discussed by Dr. Conrad Hartmann of Berlin, Miss Lillian Wald of the Henry Street Settlement of New York, Prof. Theodore Kistner of the Imperial Technical School of Berlin and Dr. Lee K. Frankel, assistant secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York.

Dr. Frankel declared that the United States has been the most backward of all countries for developing plans of insurance of the masses against sickness, accident and old age, the great obstacle being the belief of the availability of death. In speaking of insurance in other countries, he said the wonderful industrial development in Germany can be attributed to social insurance schemes. Economic motives are to the front in that country, for it is cheaper to prevent disability and disease than to pay the cost of chronic invalids, and the German insurance legislation has been most effective in producing a most comprehensive plan of industrial hygiene. The further and more complete growth of the insurance business in the United States, he said, should be a matter of the immediate future, since there is no national insurance institution.

Dr. William C. Hanson and Dr. H. L. Ingham, State Inspector of Health of Massachusetts, agreed that the general health of the public has been improved by the work of the inspectors in that State.

Sanitary aspects of housing problems was the subject of sensational discussion articulated in by Dr. J. N. Hurty, Indiana State Health Commissioner and recently president of the American Public Association, Robert W. The Forest of New York, president of the National Housing Association, and other experts in this line.

"Most farm houses are unsanitary," said Dr. Hurty. "In them the farmers and their families experience frequent illness and early death. The natural duration of life is realized by only one half on the farm. It is astonishing to note the frequency of the intimate relations of the farm and the cesspool. The farmer seems determined to locate his cesspool so that its contents will feed the cow."

"I am ever compelled to drink from a farm well I will do it with nose and eyes closed in fear and trembling." Dr. Hurty excoriated sanitary conditions on the farm even more than did the Roosevelt country life commission in its memorable report. Dr. Hurty asked to be excused from the home cooking of the farm, which he declares is done in filthy kitchens, with the assistance of flies and cats. He declared farmhouses full of foul air in the winter, being practically sealed up as far as possible when the fires are lighted in the fall, the temperature being dangerously variable and no ventilation.

Dr. Irving H. Neff of the Massachusetts State Hospital for Inebriates declared drunkenness to be a disease which is contagious by influence and he advocated colonization. He declared there is no known safe drug which will kill the craving for alcohol once it becomes strong.

"Don't make rash prophecies as to the date when diseases will be eliminated from the world," said Livingston E. Farrand, executive secretary of the National Anti-Tuberculosis Association in New York, who spoke on the development of educational efforts for the public health. Newspapers, he said, are the only medium in which really effective general education can be achieved, and they have aroused a wave of interest. But while the press is doing a good job, the wisdom that forecasts of attainable results should be made.

TEACHING THE PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr. Rosalie Morton Describes Lectures in New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The leading feature of the discussion in the general symposium on public health education in today's session of the Congress on Hygiene and Demography was a paper by Dr. Rosalie Morton of New York, who is perhaps the most noted woman participant in the congress.

Dr. Morton, who is honorary chairman of the Medical Association committee on public health education, closed the discussion with an elaborate treatment of the subject "The Value of Popular Lectures in the Education of the Public in Personal Hygiene."

Dr. Morton also read a highly instructive paper this afternoon on "The Effects of Industrial Strain upon the Health of Working Women," leading the discussion on sex problems in industrial hygiene in the section devoted to the hygiene of industrial occupations.

In her discussion in the symposium of public health education Dr. Morton was associated with another prominent lecturer, Dr. Adelaide Nutting, director of the department of health and nursing at the Teachers College of Columbia University, who spoke on the field of instructing nurses in public hygiene.

In her paper on popular lectures Dr. Morton said:

In the New York Academy of Medicine a series of twelve lectures has been given on alternate Thursday afternoons and Wednesday evenings to men, women and children of all classes of society. The wide public interest in the plain facts regarding health is shown by the fact that the seating capacity of the hall is 375 persons and on every occasion the adjoining rooms had to be thrown open and frequently there has not been standing room. Bank clerks, moving picture operators, clerks of all kinds, members of women's clubs, school teachers, Young Women and Young Men's Christian Association workers, Sisters of Charity, members of the Salvation Army, social settlement workers, New York college professors, as well as people from surrounding towns, all came to these lectures.

The secret of the success of the lectures was that each member of the audience was made to feel that he or she was a vital part of the educational campaign. Many people have come for the whole series for three years, many clubs and organizations have arranged their programs to cooperate with the Academy lectures, as they are called. Some schools required their scholars to take notes and gave them class credits accordingly. A high school and several private schools dismissed their classes so that both pupils and teachers could attend.

The lecturers are all members of the Medical Society of the County of New York. Subjects free from technicalities are presented. We have found that the best way of obtaining results is to have special attention paid to the

ventilation and to arrange to have each speaker limited to twenty minutes. To request the speakers to compare their addresses so that there will be no repetitions and no contentions, the object being to give the audience a constructive idea of the subject presented which shall be helpful on broad lines.

To use charts and objects as illustrations, to demonstrate simple home measures for health and hygiene, to have lantern illustrations limited to 20 minutes in one symposium, to avoid fatiguing the eyes and consequently the rest of the body.

To encourage the audience to ask questions of general application, and to answer them frankly, fully and cordially, each speaker answering the questions falling under his or her papers.

To treat all questions seriously, with a spirit of encouraging those who have health superstitions of voicing them and being told the truth.

To make a custom of repeating the question so that the answers may be clearly understood in its relation to the interrogation, and that nervous and uneducated members of the audience may feel free to ask questions, knowing that in a tactful and kindly way the sense of their questions will be repeated without the clumsy wording.

At the end of each course to ask the audience by unassigned slip to ballot to indicate subjects which will be most helpful to them, so that the twelve with the highest vote can be put on the next programme.

PUT CHILD FIRST, THEY URGE

Hygienists Discuss Methods of Caring for Youth.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Children's welfare, their health and morals was a leading topic in the discussions in the Hygiene and Demography Congress today.

Colonize the feeble minded children. Drop the practice of charity in educating the mothers of the country and establish classes under the public schools for maternity and bring into them mothers of the rich and poor alike.

Avoid as preventable causes of insanity and malicious heredity the "grim spectres" which follow the indiscretions of youth and the sowing of wild oats.

These were the messages sent to the public today from the mental and child hygiene sections of the Hygiene Congress by such experts as Dr. Woods Hutchinson of New York, Mrs. Frederick Schöff, president of the National Congress of Mothers of Philadelphia, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and many others.

"Special classes for the feeble minded among school children is the most important step in a sane and sane society," declared Dr. Hutchinson. "In New York alone there have been placed in these classes nearly 3,000 deficient children and now in 500 cities such classes exist."

"But the effort is misdirected. Use these classes as a splendid machinery already at hand for the purpose of a clearing house to segregate feeble minded children and then proceed to colonize them."

"A feeble minded child is beyond remedy. It can never be made normal. There is nothing whatever to do save to place it where it may have a happy life in the open country."

"That all children are alike at birth, that a child reared in a hotel or in a palace, both equally healthy, if transferred will grow up according to their environment, and that the sterilization of criminals will not materially lessen crime, save that a few less children will be born, was the statement made by Dr. Charles G. Kerley of New York."

"The child today is the citizen of the future," declared Willbur C. Phillips of Milwaukee, Wis.

"Work for child welfare is the last opening through which to establish general community welfare work for the welfare of the child must to a great extent depend upon the environment in which it is reared, and disease and unsanitary surroundings must receive conscientious consideration in any programme of child work."

"It is a social problem, for every boy or girl who grows up of impure mind injures some child whose birth is in the far away future."

He urged a concentration of all social forces toward the betterment of the child.

MOTHER SHOULD BE NURSE

So Says Boston Doctor—Cold Baths Daily Are Counseled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Dr. William H. Davis, vital statistician of the Health Department of Boston, declared today in an address before the International Congress of Hygiene that mothers should nurse their children "as God intended."

"Of babies reaching the age of two weeks one in five dies before a year old if bottle fed," said Dr. Davis, "while if breast fed only one in thirty falls to reach the one year mark. This means that the deaths of these infants would be 60 per cent. less than they

are today if all babies were breast fed."

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, another speaker at the Congress today, said a good word for the cold plunge.

"No woman, child or man should neglect to bathe at least once a day," he said. "In fact, cold baths or cold plunges should be taken two or three times a day if at all convenient. No one has yet caught a cold through bathing."

Dr. J. S. Purdy, chief health officer of Hobart, Tasmania, told the congress that better sanitation for sea going and other vessels is an urgent reform.

"The Titanic disaster emphasized the need for the safety and sanitary accommodations of ships' crews," said Dr. Purdy. "There should be a minimum of 125 cubic feet of space for each member of the crew to preserve the seamen's health. Bad lighting also causes much disease."

BAD HYGIENE BEHIND DIVORCE

One Speaker Calls It Greatest Evil—Real Causes Given.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Marriage and the causes leading to the rapidly increasing number of divorces every year were subjects discussed in the Congress on Demography today by Samuel W. Dike of Auburndale, Mass., and Joseph A. Hill, statistician of the Federal Census Bureau.

Mr. Dike devoted his attention to the divorce problem, which he declared to be one of the great evils of the age, and he handled in plain language what he termed the underlying causes, which seldom appear on the divorce records for the compilation of statistics.

"The technical causes on which divorces are granted are far from being the real causes," said Mr. Dike. "Unwillingness to have children, or even to accept the duties of sex, the exactions of selfish men and social diseases are, we find upon close study, causes of very considerable frequency."

"Especially do the influence of social vices demand investigation. The possession of property in all probability a factor of much influence."

"Inadequate wages, unwholesome food, ambition for dress and social pleasures, and quarrels over the distribution of property in later married life are also leading features."

Mr. Dike recommended legal jurisdiction for the thorough observation of all these causes and the collection of complete accurate data.

"SPOOK" NOTE WRITER UPHOLD

Court Allows Her to Keep \$10,000 Given by Old Man.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Writing "spook" letters is not fraud, according to a decision today of Justice Gould of the District Supreme Court in acquitting Mrs. Laura Cramer, a young widow of fraudulently securing \$40,000 from Fenton J. Hurd, 59 years old, of Greenwich, Conn.

A suit of Hurd's relatives against Mrs. Cramer for restitution of the money was dismissed.

Mrs. Cramer admitted "faking" spiritualistic letters ostensibly from Hurd's dead wife. But she denied influencing him to give her money. She said she wrote the letters to "humor" him. She was Hurd's housekeeper and companion for years.

Dr. Lee M. Hurd of Greenwich charged that his grandfather was insane. Today Justice Gould ruled that the aged man was of sound mind and had given Mrs. Cramer the money from "strong affection, which she had earned by giving him the care of a daughter."

Fento and other pet names were lavishly used by Mrs. Cramer in a bunch of 190 letters to the aged man forming exhibits in court.

MURDERER SHOT TO DEATH

He Had the Choice Utah Law Gives Him of Shooting or Hanging.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 26.—Harry Thorne was shot to death by executioners at the State prison today for the murder of George Fassell in a grocery store holdup two years ago. The condemned man had the choice of shooting or hanging. Thorne made a request that newspaper men be excluded, and this was granted. He also made a plea to meet his fate with open eyes, but this request was refused. It being feared that the gaze of their victim might disconcert the official marksmen. He met death without flinching.

COAL FAMINE DENIED BY PRESIDENT BAER

Reading Chief on Seventieth Birthday Refutes "Divine Right" Story.

WILL NOT LEAVE ROAD

Asserts More Fuel Is Being Mined Than Company Can Sell.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—President George F. Baer of the Reading companies celebrated his seventieth birthday today with an interesting talk on the subject of the coal situation. He took occasion to deny that there was any famine; said that the production was far above the normal and that his company was mining more coal than the public could consume.

Mr. Baer was particular to have the public know that the assertion attributed to him about the divine right having ordained him to handle the coal trade, made in 1902 during the coal strike, was untrue, but that he had never taken the trouble to deny it, because it would have been useless then.

In describing the incident Mr. Baer said: "While the strike was on I received a letter from a minister of the gospel in the State who asked me to intercede in the settlement. He said that if I would follow his suggestions he felt sure that divine Providence would make things come around as he wanted."

"The man was undoubtedly sincere, but it was so absurd to do the things he asked that I could hardly have been construed as if what he said was true. The divine Providence would do these things anyway and that we should take good care of our miners and see that they did not suffer."

"Of course I quoted his phraseology about Providence while I personally never signed the letter, and while he doubtless was not a party to forging my name, pretty good capital was made out of it and I was accused of something that I never said or that could honestly have been construed as if it was interpreted by those who gave it out."

Mr. Baer said that he had not thought of retiring from the head of the Reading Railroad Company as long as the stockholders were pleased with his management. He added that it would be an act of moral cowardice for him to quit now, when the Government has so many suits pending against the coal roads.

"If you have your hand in the lion's mouth don't punch his tail," he said. "It is better not to do so, for such a thing would be most unwise. If the courts decide these illegal combinations, sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

Mr. Baer added that he prided himself on the fact that he was the second oldest railroad president of the world, and said that he had been president of the Lehigh Valley was the only man who, he believed, exceeded him in point of years.

Regarding the coal situation Mr. Baer said: "We are mining more coal than we sell all the time. There are now 700,000 tons of unused surplus stock above the normal consumption and all talk of there being a shortage is mere conjecture. The coal traffic is away above anything we have ever known. For the first twenty-four days of September our anthracite shipments were 100,000 tons ahead of last September. The bituminous shipments were 17,000 tons ahead of last year, or an average of 24,000 tons daily above the shipments of a year ago. This is an indication that the manufacturers of the country are busier than ever, and I can see in it a wave of prosperity that will offset all traces of the effects of the panic of 1907."

I have studied the effects of panics since 1872 and I find that they are all of certain duration. They usually take from five to six years to recover from, and according to the law of events we should have fully recovered from the last upset by 1913.

Mr. Baer was elected president of the Reading on April 1, 1901, and is considered one of the finest railroadmen in the country. Under his administration the Reading properties have made tremendous advances and the pride of his life is that the road has been brought to the equal of any railroad in the country and although vast improvements have been completed the road cost has been added to the road's fixed charges.

Since Mr. Baer took charge \$70,000,000 in dividends has been paid by the company to its stockholders, 85 per cent. in 1905 and gradually being increased until a per cent. now is paid.

S. S. Childs Buys Hulshizer Estate.

Samuel S. Childs, president of the Childs Restaurant Company of New York, has bought the country residence of J. E. Hulshizer at Bernardsville, N. J., which is one of the largest estates in that section. It comprises 113 acres. The house is built of stone and has thirty-two rooms and seven baths.

GIFT FROM T. F. RYAN. \$20,000 to Decorate Confederate Memorial Institute in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26.—To embellish the interior of the \$200,000 Confederate Memorial Institute, nearing completion here, with historic pictures and mural decorations, Thomas Fortune Ryan of Virginia and New York has made a gift of \$20,000 to the Confederate Memorial Association. Lieut.-Gov. Ellyson, president of the association, admitted today that Mr. Ryan had made a gift, but declined to state the amount.

From an excellent source it is learned to-day that Mr. Ryan had made a gift, but declined to state the amount. Several days ago an artist, Charles Hoffbauer, bearing a commission from Mr. Ryan, sailed for Paris, and it is said that he has an order to paint four pictures for the institution, which will require two years.

DOW BORROWED \$300,000 FROM COPPER COMPANIES

Only Unsecured Notes Left by Broker Who Failed—Investigation Started.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Financial circles here are deeply stirred over the disclosure that Stephen R. Dow of the Stock Exchange house of that name, which made an assignment on Tuesday, was a borrower to the extent of nearly \$300,000 from the treasuries of the Franklin, North Lake, Indiana and Algonah copper mining companies, all the cash that they had.

The loans were made on Mr. Dow's unsecured notes, he being president of all four companies.

Assessments have been levied on both Franklin and Indiana and stockholders in the four companies are disposed to be wrathful and urge an investigation to ascertain if any criminal act has been committed.

The directors of the four companies know only that all of the cash assets were loaned to Dow on notes unsecured by substantial collateral. Of what he did with the money, save that he used it in his business, the directors are ignorant. Some of the directors were clerks in Dow's office.

Dow says that so far as his borrowing from the four companies is concerned he felt that he had a moral right to borrow this money on the ground that his firm had acted as the fiscal agents of these companies since they were incorporated, and had on numerous occasions loaned them thousands of dollars to tide them over their financial straits.

DIES WITH FRIEND'S WIFE.

Suicide of Man and Woman Follows Dependent Talk.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 26.—William Johnson, 31 years old, and Mrs. Harriet Wyman committed suicide at the Wyman home late last night. Johnson and his wife often called on Mr. and Mrs. Wyman, but last night Johnson went alone.

He talked for two hours with Mr. and Mrs. Wyman, saying he was tired of life and wished he were dead. When Johnson became more despondent and said that he believed he would kill himself, Mr. Wyman, thinking his friend crazy, went to Johnson's house to get Mrs. Johnson.

The four talked for more than an hour and Johnson seemed in better spirits and was soon laughing and joking. He went into an adjoining room and was followed by Mrs. Wyman. They were absent only a few moments, and as they reentered the room where Mr. Wyman and Mrs. Johnson were seated they fell to the floor and both expired in a few moments. While absent from the room they had emptied a two ounce bottle of carbolic acid in a glass and each had drunk about half of it.

Just Water. Hygeia Distilled Water. Vitrified with clean air. For thirty years the standard of the U. S. Pharmacopeia. Call up Chelsea 101, 351 W. 12th Street.

OPTION ON CARLTON FOR NEGRO TENANTS

Effort Under Way to Secure Uptown Apartment House for Blacks.

NEIGHBORS ARE SCARED

Owner Says He'll Block Move if He Has to Part With the House.

Representatives of a company which wants a fashionable hotel in New York exclusively for negroes have an option on a three year lease of the big business known as the Carlton, in West Fifty-fourth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

This fact became known only a few days ago, and yesterday landlords and land owners of the district in which are some of the most exclusive apartment houses of the city and several high class hotels were holding a continuous indignation meeting with Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., owner of the property, who was more indignant than anybody. Mr. Kerwin declared last night that he will prevent the plan going through if he has to have a mortgage foreclosed and sell the house.

The Carlton, now known as the Southern, is eleven stories in height and was built in 1902. It covers a plot of ground 75 feet front and 100 feet deep. It was the first building in the city to have kitchenettes. It is valued at about \$500,000. Nearly opposite is the Adlon, a new high priced apartment house. The Oregon, built a year ago, is on the Seventh avenue corner. The hotels Cumberland and Woodward are around the corner in Fifty-fifth street, further north is the Wyoming. The district north of Fifty-fourth street, which is the negro Fifth avenue, is all white and only the wealthy are able to occupy the apartments.

Jean F. Venetos took the property a few years ago on a lease which he has three years to run, with the privilege of a ten year renewal. He pays \$35,000 a year rent. To Mr. Venetos a few months ago came one R. W. Weston, a white man, who said he hailed from Mississippi and represented a hotel syndicate with great resources. Mr. Weston offered \$46,000 a year for the Venetos lease and took an option until December 1 for \$1,000. Venetos could see no reason why he should not make \$11,000 a year velvet, and readily agreed.

Mr. Kerwin first heard about the sale a few days ago, when Weston telephoned that he would like to talk the matter over. Mr. Kerwin was agreeable until Mr. Weston mentioned incidentally that white folks would be barred by the new management, but that the most exclusive Afro-Americans of the country would be the patrons.

Mr. Kerwin arose and said a few things, but Weston produced his option. It was a well drawn paper and the landlord, who knows options, recognized that he had no chance to break it. He begged, Mr. Weston smiled; he threatened and the man from Mississippi smiled too. Mr. Kerwin says Weston did offer to give up the option for \$4,000, but he left holding it.

Mr. Kerwin says that there is a second mortgage on the premises for \$50,000 which he will have foreclosed the minute the new company takes possession. This will result in a sale, which will wipe out the lease, and he may get the property back that way. Weston has gone South to bring back the rest of the money.

In the Next SUNDAY SUN

Grant's Letters to His Family.

Hitherto unpublished communications sent to his father and sister in the dark days when he was a farmer, and in the early part of the war, showing in a striking way the simplicity of his character.

New York's Foul Harbor.

Experts declare that the vast amount of sewage emptied into the waters around the metropolis is a grave menace to the public health and that some new system must be installed at once to remedy the evil.

\$2,000,000 for Being Kind.

Years ago Joe Harris befriended a tramp out in Kentucky and staked him to go prospecting in Alaska. The former tramp has died in England and left Harris, who is now poor, a big fortune.

Mexico Preparing for Invasion.

A widespread belief in our sister republic that the United States will attempt an armed intervention has stirred up the Mexicans to forming volunteer military organizations to repel it. Federals and rebels to unite against the "Gringo."

Skyscrapers of the Future.

What a distinguished architect and builder believes the great office buildings will be like in the next generation, when architects come to realize that height must have a relation to base to prevent power from leaking.

The Cinematograph of Paris.

Andre de Fouquieres, the famous Parisian litterateur, tells of the fascination of life in the gay capital and explains the craze for Paris, where social events happen as in a moving picture show.