

# WORK FAR AHEAD OF GRIM REAPER

Report Shows Births in 22 States Exceed Deaths by 74.4 Per Cent.

BIRTH RATE 24.6 PER 1,000

Reports From Registration Area Show Birth of 14,394 Pairs of Twins and 155 Sets of Triplets in 1917.

Washington.—In the birth-registration area of the United States 1,353,792 infants were born alive in 1917, representing a birth rate of 24.6 per 1,000 population.

The total number of deaths in the same area was 776,222, or 14.1 per 1,000. The births exceeded the deaths by 74.4 per cent. For every state in the registration area, for practically all the cities and for nearly all the counties, the births exceeded the deaths, in most cases by considerable proportions. The mortality rate for infants under one year of age averaged 93.8 per 1,000 living births.

The foregoing are among the facts brought out by the census bureau's annual compilation of birth statistics.

The birth-registration area, established in 1915, has grown rapidly. It comprised in 1917 the six New England states, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Washington, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia, and had an estimated population of 65,000,000, or about 53 per cent of the estimated total population of the United States in that year.

Comparison With 1916.

The birth rate for the entire birth-registration area fell below that for 1916 by two-tenths of one per 1,000 population; but the death rate was less by six-tenths of one per thousand than in 1916. Thus the excess of the birth rate over the death rate for 1917, which amounted to 10.5 per 1,000, was somewhat greater than the corresponding excess for 1916, 10.1 per 1,000, although it fell slightly below that for 1915, 10.9 per 1,000.

If the birth and death rates prevailing in any one of these three years were to remain unchanged, and if no migration were to take place or from the area to which they relate, its population would increase at the rate of slightly more than 1 per cent per annum, or a little more than 10 per cent in a decade. This would be about 11 per cent—21 per cent—by which the entire population of the United States increased between 1900 and 1910.

Of the total number of births reported 1,280,288, or 24.5 per 1,000, were of white infants, and 78,504, or 25.3 per 1,000, were of negro infants. The death rates for the two elements of the population were 13.7 and 22.5 per 1,000 respectively.

The infant mortality rate—that is, the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 born alive—throughout the birth-registration area as a whole was 93.8 in 1917, as against 101 in 1916 and 100 in 1915. This is equivalent to saying that in 1915 and 1916 of every ten infants born alive one died before reaching the age of one year, whereas in 1917 the corresponding ratio was a trifle more than one in eleven. Among the twenty states these rates ranged from 67.4 for Minnesota to 119.9 for Maryland; and for the white population separately the lowest and the highest rates were 66.3 for Washington and 109.5 for New Hampshire.

The infant mortality rates vary greatly for the two sexes and for the various nationalities. The rate for male infants in 1917, 107.7 per 1,000 living births, was nearly 35 per cent greater than that for female infants, which was only 83.3. When the comparison is made on the basis of race or nationality of mother a minimum of 36.2 per 1,000 births is shown for infants with mothers born in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and a maximum of 172.8 for infants with mothers born in Poland, while for negro children the rate was 148.6.

The reports from the registration area show the birth of 14,394 pairs of twins and 155 sets of triplets in 1917—in all, 29,233 infants, or a little more than 2 per cent of the total number born.

Number for Family. The reports for 1,241,722 of the births occurring in 1917 contained information as to number of child in order of birth. Of these reports 830,942 were for the first child born to the mother, 294,044 for the second child, 191,528 for the third, 144,331 for the fourth, and 95,931 for the fifth. In the remaining 216,946 cases, or 17.5 per cent of the entire number for which information upon this point was obtained, the total number of children borne by the mother was six or more; in 87,914 cases it was five or more; in 1,600, fifteen or more; in 50 cases, twenty or more.

The total number of children borne by the mothers who gave birth to these 1,241,722 infants in 1917, in whose cases data were available as to previous births, was 4,008,908. The reports for 1,194,821 of the births occurring in 1917 contained information as to the entire number of children borne by the mother and still living, and give a total of 3,442,408, or an average of very nearly three living children in each family in which a birth took place in 1917.

## 18-Months-Old Babe Is Arrested on Warrant

San Francisco.—Jack Theodore Walters, 18 months old, was arrested recently on a warrant issued by Superior Judge B. J. Flood.

He was brought into court in the arms of Sheriff Thomas F. Finn and awarded to the custody of his mother, Mrs. Hazel Walters, so to remain until further orders from the court.

A few minutes before Jack's mother had placed on the secret file a suit for divorce from his father, Jack Otto Walters. In the affidavit Mrs. Walters declared her husband was planning to kidnap little Jack and take him beyond the state line, where the San Francisco courts would have no jurisdiction.

## HONOR YANK DOCTORS

### Memorial to Work of Women Physicians in France.

#### Children's Hospital at Biols and Dispensary to Be Maintained Permanently.

Paris.—A children's hospital and dispensary at Biols, France, which was established during the war by the American Women's hospital, will be maintained as a permanent memorial of the work of American women doctors as a result of a gift of \$25,000 to the French trustees of the institution. The money comes out of the 1918 campaign fund of the American Women's hospitals, according to an announcement made by Dr. Mary M. Crawford, chairman of the committee which is now raising \$250,000 throughout the country to carry on the women physicians' work in France and the near east.

The hospital at Biols is under the direction of Dr. Annie Veech of Louisville, Ky., according to a letter received at the headquarters of the American Women's hospitals, 637 Madison avenue, from Dr. M. Louise Hurrell, head physician of unit 1.

Many of the patients at the Biols dispensary are refugee orphans. The authorities of the town of Biols, which is the capital of the Loire-et-Cher region, and which saw much suffering during the four years of war, have arranged, according to Doctor Hurrell, to erect a bronze tablet commemorating the work of the American doctors.

## DROPS MUSIC, PICKS UP CARS

### Attractive Artist of London Turns Thief and Plays Midas at Hotels.

London.—For four months Sidney Meredith, an attractive musician of 22, dressed like a prince and threw money to the winds in fashionable hotels on the \$2,000 to \$2,500 a week he acquired through the daring theft of automobiles in London. He finally came to grief, however, and has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Meredith has a thorough driving knowledge of cars, and this, with his appearance, was his stock in trade. He would not attract attention as he climbed into a big car standing in front of club or hotel and drove away, and he confined himself largely to this method. He confessed, the police say, to stealing thirty machines in the four months he operated.

Meredith is accredited with saying that he sold each car quickly to a syndicate of wealthy men who he believes often made from 400 to 700 per cent profit after repainting the machines and otherwise changing their appearance. He refused to divulge their identity.

## HERBERT SAMUEL



Mr. Herbert Samuel, who will assist in the reconstruction of the crippled industries of Belgium. Mr. Samuel is president of the Anglo-Belgian union.

## PRaises ITALIAN ARMY IN ALBANIA

### General Scriven Says It Earned World's Gratitude for Services in Balkans.

## SAVED COUNTRY FROM FOE

### Transformed Fishing Hamlet Into Thriving Seaport—Built Roads Throughout Nation—Country Open to Industry and Travel.

New York.—Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, formerly chief of the signal corps of the United States army, who was for several months attached as American military observer to the Italian forces in the field, and who recently returned from Rome, speaks enthusiastically of what he saw in Valona, or Avionis, as it is sometimes called, the chief port of Albania, which the secret treaty of London, in April, 1915, allotted to Italy. Valona, he said, is regarded by the Italians as one of the keys to the Adriatic, and their occupation since December, 1914, when troops were landed because of internal disorder, has transformed it from a squalid fishing village to a seaport that is on its way to attain an importance it has not enjoyed since the days of the Roman Empire. Docks have been built, buildings have been erected, and military roads, unsurpassed anywhere, have been constructed from Valona throughout Albania by Italian engineers, he said.

The general described how the Prince of Wied, placed on the Albanian throne by the powers, was overthrown, and a republic set up with Essad Pasha as president. He, too, was forced out, and the little country was left a prey to Austrian intrigue from the north and the machinations of the pro-German King Constantine of Greece from the south. On Christmas day, 1914, the Italian government, fearing possible developments in Albania, sent the 10th regiment of bersaglieri to occupy the little fishing hamlet of Valona.

### Saved Albania for Allies.

"By so doing," said General Scriven, "Italy saved at least the greater part of southern Albania from the horrors of Austrian and probably Bulgarian occupation, and, in addition, became the deciding factor in the great ultimate success of the Balkan campaign, which now appears to have been the loose stone in the arch that upheld the German power. Doubtless some day it will be recorded that the world owes much to the brilliant stroke of military foresight that sent this little force to occupy an unheeded portion of the Balkan coast, there to perform the duty of watchful waiting during the trying months that held the old Triple Alliance in doubt.

"By this peaceful occupation a military position was secured that later became an important naval station for the allies, as well as a strategic and tactical base of such importance that had it fallen into the hands of the enemy, the great military romance of the Balkans, if played at all, would have occupied a far more narrow stage, and the whole of western Albania would have been thrown open to the Germans. For this and for the later treatment of the country and its people, I believe Albania and the world owe a debt of gratitude to Italy.

"With the entrance of the Italians into the war, military activity in the Balkans increased. Additional forces were sent to Valona, from which as a base Italian control was extended over all southern Albania. The Italian troops, without violence, and, indeed, at the request of the inhabitants themselves, occupied the interior towns, or the ruins, as some of them then were, of Tepeleni, Argiro-Castro, Premati, Liascovidi, Santa Quaranta, and Porto Palermo.

### Made Modern City of Hamlet.

"When the Italians landed, Valona offered only the picture of a fishing village lying asleep in slith on the picturesque shores of what is a really beautiful bay.

"With the arrival of the Italians the town awoke as if by magic. Italy went to work to make Valona not only habitable but prosperous. Government buildings rose almost in the night. Docks were constructed, electric lights were installed. Sanitation was not neglected.

"To my mind the greatest accomplishment of the Italians in Valona, and elsewhere in Albania, lies in the splendid military roads they have constructed.

"Another benefit conferred by the Italians in Albania has been the enlightening of the inhabitants. Formerly there were no stopping places of a civilized kind for the stranger. The natives were so suspicious and often hostile to travelers that Albania has been shunned almost as much as Africa or Tibet. Italy made friends with the people. For once the torch of war dissipated distrust and ignorance, and the country now is opened to the enterprise and curiosity of patrons from everywhere.

General Scriven has just been informed by the Italian Embassy at Washington that for his service with the Italian armies the Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy has been conferred upon him.

A Hanson (Mass.) cat has adopted six chicks in place of a lost kitten.

## NEW OUTLINE MAP OF COUNTRY MADE

### Based on Lambert Conformal Projection as Used in the War.

## SHOWS ERRORS IN SCALE

### Coast and Geodetic Survey Announces Completion of Chart Solving Old Problem—Special Interest in Map.

Washington.—The United States coast and geodetic survey recently announced the completion of a new outline map of the United States on the Lambert conformal conic projection, scale 1:5,000,000.

This map is intended merely as a base to which may be added any kind of special information desired. The shore line is compiled from the most recent coast and geodetic survey charts. State names and boundaries, principal rivers, capitals, and the larger cities in the different states are also embodied.

The map is of special interest from the fact that it is based on the same system of projection as that employed by the armies of the allied forces in the military operations in France. To meet those requirements and at the request of the army, special publications were prepared by the coast geodetic survey.

Many methods of projection have been designed to solve the difficult problem of representing a spherical surface on a plane. As different projections have unquestionable merit as well as equally serious defects, the announcement states, any region to be mapped should be made the subject of special study and that system of projection adopted which will give the best results for the area under consideration.

### Value of New Map.

The Mercator projection, almost universally used for nautical charts, is responsible for many false impressions of the relative size of the countries differing in latitude, according to the survey statement. The polyconic projection, widely used and well adapted for both topographic and hydrographic surveys, when used for the whole of the United States in one map has the serious defect of unduly exaggerating the areas on its eastern and western limits. Along the Pacific coast and in Maine the error in scale is as much as 6 1/2 per cent, while at New York it reaches 4 1/2 per cent.

The value of the new outline map on the Lambert projection can best be realized when it is stated that it shows that throughout the largest and most important part of the United States, that is, between latitudes 30 1/2 degrees and 49 degrees, the maximum scale error is only one-half of 1 per cent. This amount of scale error of one-half of 1 per cent is frequently less than the distortion due to the method of printing and to changes from the humidity of the air. Only in southernmost Florida and Texas does this projection attain its maximum error of 2.13 per cent.

The Lambert projection is well adapted to large areas of predominant east and west dimensions in the United States where the distance across from east to west is 14.5 times that of the distance north and south.

The strength of the polyconic projection, on the other hand, is along its central meridian. The merits and defects of the two systems of projection may be stated in a general way as being at right angles to each other.

### Special Features.

Special features of the Lambert projection that are not found in the polyconic may be stated briefly as follows:

1. The Lambert projection is conformal—that is, all angles between intersecting lines or curves are preserved, and for any given point (or restricted locality) the ratio of the length of a linear element on the earth's surface to the length of the corresponding map elements is constant for all azimuths of directions in which the elements may be taken.

2. The meridians are straight lines, and the parallels are concentric circles.

3. It has two axes of strength instead of one, the standard parallels of the map of the United States being latitudes 33 degrees and 45 degrees, and upon these parallels the scale is absolutely free. The scale for any other part of the map, or for any parallel, can be obtained from special publication No. 52, page 36, United States coast and geodetic survey. By means of these tables the very small scale errors which exist in this projection can be entirely eliminated.

The map measures 25 inches by 39 inches and will be sold by the government at 25 cents.

### Fortune in Dead Man's Bed.

Culfax, Wash.—Upon request of eastern relatives of Fred Fisher, an old man who was found dead in his shack in Culfax recently, the place was visited with a view to disposing of his few household belongings. In taking the blankets from his bed an old tobacco bag was found which contained deposit slips for \$1,500 and \$155 in cash. Both slips were on a bank in Delta county, one being for \$1,000 and the other for \$500, and bearing date of May 4, 1908.

## MAKES INDIANS RICH

### Developments in Southwest Net Them Big Returns.

#### Oil and Coal Add to the Fortunes of the Aborigines in Oklahoma.

Washington.—There are 300,000 Indians scattered throughout the 48 states of the Union; many of them, the Osages, Creeks and Quapaws, are rich in natural resources; rich in oil, gas, coal, asphaltum, zinc and other minerals that not alone make wealth for themselves, but for the country of which they were the original occupants.

Oklahoma ranks first of all the states of the Union in Indian population. The interior department, through Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, leased during the last fiscal year 1,653,620 acres of land for oil. This vast estate is being administered through the Indian office in Washington, through the commissioner of the five civilized tribes at Muskogee, and through the several Indian agencies scattered throughout Oklahoma.

The total number of barrels of oil produced from these rich fields during the last fiscal year is 24,193,267. The value of this oil in dollars would aggregate \$50,000,000.

The royalties alone during the last fiscal year actually paid to these Indian tribes approximated \$8,050,008, and for the six years preceding there was derived in royalties alone and actually paid to the Indians for their benefit in oil royalty \$30,000,000.

The total amount of oil taken from these Indian lands in Oklahoma, all told, since oil was originally discovered, aggregates 383,000,000 barrels. The total amount of royalties and bonuses paid the Indians by oil operators during this development is \$30,000,000.

With the coming of the white people to the state and with the marvelous improvement going on in the construction of railroads, wagon roads, school-houses and churches it will be seen that the Indians are fast becoming assimilated into society, taking their place and assuming the role of citizenship.

## Form Squad to Sell Blood for Transfusion

Santa Barbara, Cal.—A "blood transfusion squad," composed of physically perfect men and women, to hold themselves available at any time their services are needed, is being formed here.

The Santa Barbara County Medical society has issued a call for a dozen volunteers.

The merit of the plan, it is pointed out, is that physicians will have names of persons who can be called on immediately in emergency cases, whereas by the old plan valuable time was lost in examining volunteers.

When one of the members of the "perfect squad" is called upon to give blood for some patient he or she, as the case may be, will be paid \$20 for the red corpuscles given up to save someone else.

## French Goddess of Liberty.

The Goddess of Liberty was created by the French convention in 1793, and was enthroned by a public ceremonial. It is not known who personated the goddess on the occasion, but probably she was dressed in the French tricolor, red, white and blue, with cap and flowing skirt of classic design. The French liberty cap was red, the American is blue, with a border of gilt stars on white. The figure of Liberty on the early American coins had loose hair, tied behind, a sort of free and easy gown, with low neck and short sleeves and sandals without heels.

## CAUGHT, SENTENCED AND MAKES ESCAPE

Peter Brown, a colored gentleman with some police fame, was arrested yesterday by officer Gene Turner for violating the bone dry law. Brown was caught with five half pints of "drinking licia" and became so excited when touched by Mr. Turner that he dropped two of them on the sidewalk. For awhile afterwards you could come almost as near getting a jag from the aroma as you can on the two and three quarters they are serving in Joplin.

Brown was tried in Judge Jones' court and sentenced to three hundred sixty-five days making little ones out of big ones and was started to Columbus in charge of Officer Turner's deputy and escaped before arriving there by jumping out of the window.

## TABOO THE HOME BREWERY

### Outfits for Making Beer Cannot Be Sold in Illinois

Chicago, July 22.—"Brew your own" outfits, on sale in Chicago, are doomed. This edict was pronounced by E. J.

Davis, superintendent of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, after he had viewed a window display in which bottles, brewer and material, guaranteed to produce a "kick" of at least five per cent were offered for \$5.35. "The law is very plain on that point," said Davis, referring to the new Illinois Search and Seizure Bill which bars private brewing outfits or the sale of material with which to make beer or near-beer.

## KANSAS WEEKLY

### INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Wichita—New \$35,000 two story building 140x145 is being erected. Almena votes bonds for electric service to be furnished from Phillipsburg.

Federal aid to the amount of \$367,500 was granted to Sedgwick county to construct the Cannon-Ball road.

Hutchinson—A minimum of \$15,000,000 will be realized from wheat alone in Pawnee county. The average return to each farmer will be \$17,925. One Kansas farmer has a payroll of \$1400 a day for harvesting.

Kansas \$8,000,000 apportionment of the federal good roads appropriation has already been exhausted. It is the aim of the association to build in Kansas 1,000 miles of hard surface roads each year.

Arkansas City—Construction of a new \$200,000 hotel to begin.

Kansas letter carriers are demanding an increase in salary to a minimum of \$1,800 per year and an annual vacation of 30 days. Time-and-a-half for overtime and double pay for Sundays.

Ottawa university's financial campaign, begun five years ago, was closed with pledging of final dollar in \$400,000 drive for three new buildings and additional endowment. The endowment will be \$500,000.

Medford votes \$15,000 bonds for new school house.

Dodge City—Utility commission allowed \$37,000 to improve water works.

Change in railway schedule means a \$1,000,000 more livestock business for Wichita.

Elkhart—Bonds passed to improve electric light and power plant. Kinsley—Contract let for nine blocks brick paving at \$3.44 square yard.

Columbus—A \$100,000 government building is one of the possibilities. Hays has a new broom factory.

Hutchinson—Crescent Park Co. offers parks to the city for \$2,500.

Topeka—The State Highway Commission has sent its "ultimatum" to 35 counties to the effect that unless they start construction of highways at once the obligation of the Federal government to pay half the expense will be annulled.

Wichita—Addition to the Riverside and Sunnyside schools to cost \$42,500.

Salina—McPherson county approved Meridian Highway for a hard surfaced road through the state north and south.

Lawrence will spend \$143,850 on its city schools next year.

Arkansas City—Five acre site and switch track connecting with the railroad is asked by the Kansas Osage Petroleum Co. for the location of a 1,000 barrel refinery here.

In Western Kansas 75,000 head of cattle have been dipped to prevent cattle scab.

Wichita—Board of education plans to purchase 68 acres in east part of city and have building ready for occupancy by 1920.

Topeka—Contract let for paving 25 blocks amounting to \$105,584.97.

Hutchinson—An extensive addition building to plant of Reno Flour Mills. This work, with the big new dairy mill being built at the Carey salt works, and other construction work, adds much to building business.

Helium gas is a non-combustible product for dirigibles. The helium-bearing area of Kansas is far larger than any yet discovered and contains a number of fields which in the aggregate yields much more gas than protoria.

Topeka—Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railroad must pay \$75,753.75 to the Wichita Union Terminal railway company for its participation in the construction and use of the new Wichita union depot.

A. P. Campbell of Wichita has a well rated at 250 barrels in No. 1 Friddy farm in Cotton county. Top of sand was found at 2192 feet, with the drill three feet in.

Phillips Petroleum Company has completed its No. 1 Haupt at 2,602 feet and the well is pumping about 100 barrels of fluid. One-half of this is said to be water.

National Union Oil & Gas Company's No. 8 Nix farm Blackwell district, made 1200 barrels the first 24 hours when it just touched the sand at 3283 feet, and drilled itself in. It was estimated that the well made 5 per cent water the first 24 hours but the second 24 hours it made 1800 barrels of oil and no water. This is the best well struck in the Blackwell district in several months.

The communists will wake up with a jolt when they assume the task of meeting the payroll and discover that it isn't done by sleight of hand or tongue work.