

40 LEPROSERS IN N. Y.; 23 WITHOUT GUARD

17 Now at Brother Island to Be Sent to U. S. Camp in Louisiana.

NO DANGER IN OTHERS

Biblical Notion of Contagion by Touch Wrong, Says Dr. Copeland.

THE SHAKES THEIR HANDS

Nation Has Nearly 1,500 Victims, Who Will Be Concentrated in New Camp.

Seventeen lepers from the forty now among the population of New York city will join hundreds of similarly afflicted within a few weeks in a great Federal leper camp to be established by the United States Government in Louisiana.

That there are forty cases of leprosy in this city is a bit of information which may amaze most people. And of the forty cases, twenty-three are permitted to live at home and pursue their ordinary vocations. This is permissible by law and medical science. As for the other seventeen, a recognizedly dangerous condition, the possibility of communicating infection by lesions, determined that they separate and be cut off from association with their kind.

Our New York lepers are all foreigners, mostly Chinese, with some South Americans—hot climate people, they were carried here by ship and by land, since leprosy is a reportable disease. There may be many more cases. Nobody can say about that. There is no need to feel alarm about the matter.

"I have been negotiating with the United States Government regarding the transfer of our seventeen dangerous cases from the leper hospital at North Brother Island to the Government leper camp in Louisiana, and the transfer will be effected shortly. Then in line with the scientific supervision, the greatest leper hospital in the world—certainly one of the most interesting and extraordinary institutions the world ever saw.

"Our best figures show that there are now in the United States somewhere between 1,000 and 1,500 lepers, most of whom are known to have contracted the disease in the Philippines. Although comparatively rare in the United States, leprosy remains a very serious public health problem. Its violence and wide-spread in accordance with laws that we do not understand, and our present comparative immunity does not lessen the necessity for being on guard.

"In the past we have not escaped. The records of the United States Public Health Service show that in 1786 lepers were so common in New Orleans that they had to be segregated in a lazaretto, the kind of institution that Uncle Sam is establishing at tremendous expense in Louisiana. In 1854, 3 per cent. of the population of the Hawaiian Islands were lepers. In 1920 California had to establish a leprosarium, and Louisiana and Massachusetts followed suit. As I said, there may be 1,500 in the country today. Most of the disease exist on the Pacific Coast, in the Northwest, in the Gulf region and along the Atlantic Coast.

"More than thirty years ago the United States Government began to take steps to prevent lepers from coming to this country. Protection against the disease is made difficult by the fact that leprosy is found in a very large portion of the habitable globe, ranging from Russia and Iceland to India and America. Nine lepers were turned back at Quarantine in 1921.

GAS KILLS MAN AND WIFE.

Daughter Finds Elderly Parents Dead in Bed.

LOCKWOOD COMMITTEE'S REPORT HAS FULL BACKING

Continued from First Page. which a prominent member of the employers association was a victim of Brindell's extortions.

The report is divided into two parts, the first dealing with general housing conditions with chapters devoted to the extortions and abuses practiced by labor union officials and tables showing the number of indictments and prosecutions which have resulted. The relation of the Building Trades Council (which was Brindell's individually controlled organization) and the Building Trades Association, and price fixing and material combination.

The second section deals with the financial aspects of the situation—the reasons for exorbitant charges for rent, the cause of the depression in the shortage of the market for loans on improved real property and the handicaps that these impose on building operations. This section of the report contains twelve conclusions arrived at by the committee and which are reflected in the legislation recommended.

"These conclusions, based on testimony developed during the latter part of their investigation, the committee believe depict existing conditions, particularly in New York. They believe that correction of these conditions or an alleviation of their effect would go far to stimulate housing construction and bring rents in the congested districts down. The conclusions are:

"1. That the ratio of income earned on mortgage loans is not equal to all classes of insurance companies and banking institutions not only in the State of New York but throughout the United States has been greater by approximately 1 per cent. and more stable and constant almost invariably than has been the rate of income earned on bonds, stocks and other securities of these institutions. Assuming the average annual return of earnings on all securities of the companies to be 5 per cent year in and year out for the past 14 years, this means that the income from mortgage loans on real estate has been approximately 25 per cent. greater than the income from other securities.

"2. Notwithstanding the greater earning power, stability and safety of such mortgage loans as compared with the insurance companies and the banking institutions, with the exception of the savings banks, have invested a far greater proportion of their resources in bonds and stocks than in mortgage loans on real estate.

"3. There has been a general tendency on the part of both the life insurance companies and the banking institutions in the years from 1913 to 1919 (both inclusive) to decrease the proportion of their resources invested in mortgage loans and to correspondingly increase their investments in bonds, stocks and other securities.

"4. The increase in the ratio of investment in mortgage loans by insurance companies and the banking institutions in the United States during the period of the war when these investments were necessary, resulted in a decrease in the investments in mortgage loans; in some instances there was a decrease in the investments in bonds, stocks and other securities but not in anything like the proportion in which the investments on mortgage loans were made.

"5. All classes of insurance companies of other States have invested on the average throughout this period of fourteen years a far greater proportion of their resources in mortgage loans than have the companies in New York State.

"6. The life insurance companies of New York State have invested proportionately more in mortgage loans in other States in relation to the insurance that they have outstanding in those States than the insurance companies in other States have invested in mortgage loans in New York State in relation to the insurance that the latter have outstanding in the State of New York.

"7. Some of the insurance companies have invested in mortgage loans a much smaller proportion of their resources than the average shown by all of the fire, casualty, fidelity, surety and marine companies in particular being only a small fraction of the general average.

"8. Several life insurance companies have invested a greater ratio of their available resources in stocks than the average shown by the life insurance companies as a group.

"9. The low rate of income earned in the years 1913 and 1920 by some of the fire, casualty, surety, fidelity and marine insurance companies on their investments in bonds, stocks and securities other than mortgage loans is due to extraordinary losses that were incurred in these years in the disposition through sale or otherwise of railroad, public utility and industrial and other securities of an apparently unstable and speculative investment value.

"10. The fire, casualty, public liability, fidelity, surety and marine companies, especially in the State of New York, have invested in mortgage loans a smaller fraction of their resources in mortgage loans and a negligible proportion of their invested assets as compared with the life insurance companies and the banking institutions.

LOG ROLLING DAYS START AT ALBANY

Pet Bills Will Be Placed Before the Assembly for Vote To-morrow.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Albany, March 5. Many local bills will be placed before the Assembly Tuesday.

"It has been urged that where a tenant has, under a lease, voluntarily entered into a new lease he should not be permitted to defend against the payment of the rent reserved in that lease. The rent laws, and the clause in the lease providing for the payment of the rent, are in violation of the law in that respect. It is against this situation that the rent laws were intended to grant relief.

"We do not approve of this suggestion. The landlord should not be encouraged to demand increases of rent that he cannot pay. It is the duty of the court to award him less than the amount claimed by him he should not be permitted to mulct the tenant in the costs of the proceeding. In that event neither party would be benefited.

"The present situation is unjust to the tenant. In 1919 when the housing shortage was first felt landlords began to increase rents. In 1920 when the rent laws were passed they were intended to protect the tenant from the increase in rents. The laws were made to apply only to tenants whose rents were increased after they had been enacted.

"In offering proof of the value of the property the landlord has value largely upon the return called later upon these increased rents. The result has been to create a vicious circle based upon these increases. Every time the rent increases, however justifiable, the value of the property increases. Another, and who has become a customary method, of supporting exorbitant rents among a large class of 'sharks' that has grown up as the result of the housing shortage is the use of apparent value of the property by fictitious and colorable sales at excessive prices and then make proof of these sales as evidence of the value of the property.

"The population in Greater New York as of July 1, 1921, is estimated at 5,734,613 and there were then only 95,771 apartments available, or an increase of only 923 apartments to meet an increase of 223,000 in population. As against an increase of 157,349 apartments in nine years before the war, we have an increase of 923 apartments for the last three and a half years. There have, of course, been more than 923 apartments constructed during that period, but the demolitions due to fire, old age and conversion for other purposes had brought the net increase of available dwelling space in three and a half years to less than 1,000.

"From 1910 to 1917, inclusive, there were net actual gains in available dwelling space of 16,570 apartments. As against this it appears from the following table of the net increases and decreases of construction in apartments for the years ending July 1, 1921, inclusive, that there have been actual losses from 1920 to the present time:

Table showing net increases and decreases of construction in apartments for the years ending July 1, 1921, inclusive.

"Although his operations were conducted in a crude, open and desperate manner, says the report, 'there is a corresponding astounding increase in the cost of essential materials of building construction.'

"The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor uses the figure 100 as a unit to indicate wholesale prices of commodities so that the following table, taken from Department figures, and embodied in the report, shows the trend of prices from 1917 to 1920, when the peak was reached, and up to October of 1921. The average wholesale price of lumber and of all commodities in 1917 was 124, and of all commodities 176. The prices for 1920 and the first ten months of 1921, according to the report, were:

Table showing wholesale prices of lumber and all commodities from 1917 to 1921.

"Under five separate heads the committee deals with the many suggestions for amendment and modification of the rent laws presented to it, as follows:

"1. We have been asked to recommend that the Legislature shall legislate on which the courts shall determine what is a reasonable rate of return on the value of the investment.

"After due consideration of this subject we are of the opinion that such legislation would be impracticable and of questionable legality. That is a judicial rather than a legislative function, and which, although the courts are offered on the subject, they are approaching in their decisions day by day nearer to a uniform rule, and one will doubtless shortly be reached.

"It has been argued, and in our judgment with conclusive force, that where a tenant has been in possession under a written lease for a term of one year or more that has expired and he elects to avail himself of the provisions of the rent laws to continue in possession beyond the expiration of his term he shall be deemed to be a tenant from year to year dating from the expiration of his term, subject always to the reservation that he may contest the reasonableness of the rent reserved in the lease and insist upon the fixing of a reasonable rate by the court.

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CHIROPRACTORS WANT FAKE SCHOOLS EXPOSED

Accuse Medical Interests of Destructive Campaign.

"The New York medical interests" are accused of attempting to destroy a successful competitor in the healing arts by Dr. Lyndon E. Lee, president of the Chiropractic Society, in a statement issued in connection with the charge of neglect made by Dr. Charles Norris, chief medical examiner, against the District Attorney's office for alleged failure to prosecute chiropractors.

Dr. Lee says Dr. Norris would have the authorities classify the practice of chiropractic as the practice of medicine, when Supreme Courts in other States have ruled that this is not so.

"In the case where the issue has been left to juries of laymen, 95 per cent. of the verdicts have been in favor of chiropractors," Dr. Lee said. "If the District Attorney will investigate fake chiropractic schools and grades masquerading under the cloak of this new science, he will have our hearty cooperation and support."

Officials guarded their plans carefully. It is not known how many men will be concentrated along these Florida coast lines. It is said, however, that some of the best trained dry agents have been withdrawn temporarily from their regular posts for duty indefinitely in Florida.

Col. L. G. Nutt, for some time acting chief of general prohibition agents, will leave Washington tomorrow with a staff of assistants drawn from Commissioner Haynes's force of mobile agents. All of them have records as efficient officers and some have been connected with the Internal Revenue service as inspectors or in other capacities in preceding years.

Commissioner Haynes expects to get active cooperation from the force of revenue agents now stationed in Florida. He also will be aided by the regular staffs of immigration and customs agents at Florida ports.

The Coast Guard has only a limited number of vessels and not more than one or two could be withdrawn from their regular stations farther up the coast for rum running duty without crippling the efficiency of stations where they are assigned permanently.

Quiet investigation has been proceeding to fix the identity of individuals who are suspected of giving financial backing and other assistance to the smugglers. It is suggested that as a result of this inquiry a large number of arrests in Florida may be expected. It is also anticipated there will be a series of spectacular raids before the force of agents complete the cleanup mapped out by Commissioner Haynes.

20 GRAINS OF VERONAL ARE TAKEN BY INVENTOR

Refuses to Go to Hospital, Though in Grave Condition.

Thomas Bell, aged 50, said to be an inventor connected with an automobile concern, took an overdose of veronal last night in his apartment in the Oakdale Hotel, 38 West Thirty-fifth street, according to the police report, in order to induce sleep. Dr. Longstroff, the hotel physician, found that Bell had taken twenty tablets and advised his removal to hospital.

Patrolman Dougherty of the West Thirtieth street station called Dr. Cromwell of New York Hospital, but Bell refused to leave the hotel.

After the conference the physicians decided to permit Bell to remain under the care of Dr. Longstroff. His condition is serious.

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Owing to numerous requests for men trained in my scientific system of improving sales and collections, I will train a limited number of ambitious people by mail—in your own home—in your spare time.

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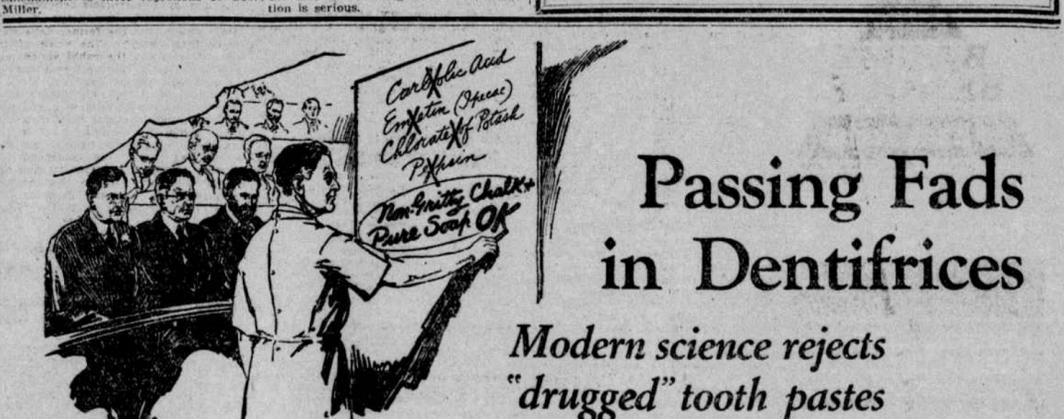
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Passing Fads in Dentifrices

Modern science rejects "drugged" tooth pastes

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS know how plausible claims of one sort or another are exploited, attract attention and pass out. Years ago carbolic acid in a dentifrice was hailed as a dental cure-all. Later peroxide appeared as a panacea to the teeth. Emetin (Ipecac) suddenly promised more in a dentifrice than any other dental dentist could do by professional treatment in his own office. Chlorate of Potash, too, had its day as the end-all of dental worries. But the pitiless test of time sweeps away absurd claims.

More recently a resuscitation of pepsin brought a touch of humor to exaggerated claims for druggy dentifrices. Solely the "Journal of Dental Research" exploded the pseudo-scientific pepsin theory. QUESTION: What drug shall next be seized to bolster the illogical claims in the "patent-medicine dentifrice" field? Which dentifrice is worthy of professional confidence and deserving of endorsement and daily use?

Not a Medicated Dentifrice. During all these years Colgate & Co. refused to "drug" their Dental Cream. They followed scientific authority in the contention that strong drugs are harmful to the mucous membrane of the mouth. Such drugs should not be used in a dentifrice except in the treatment of diseased conditions, and then only under the advice of a practitioner.

Not an Acid Dentifrice. Once more Colgate's stand is with the members of the two great professions who refuse to recognize the false claims of medicated tooth-pastes but who recommend to their patients a Dental Cream with thorough cleansing qualities, pleasant to taste, containing safe ingredients.

The most effective and trustworthy tooth cleanser for habitual use is one combining the action of non-gritty precipitated chalk and pure soap. Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream is mildly alkaline, practically neutral, and cleanses without disturbing nature's balance. Recognizing that other good dental creams aid cleanliness throughout the nation, Colgate & Co. desire only that professional friends pause to differentiate between the true and the pseudo-scientific. Colgate's cannot harm the enamel or soft tissues—it leaves the mouth clean, cool, and refreshed.



Colgate's cleans teeth thoroughly—no dentifrice does more. A LARGE tube costs 25c—why pay more?

VACCINE GIVES PROMISE IN PNEUMONIA CASES

Not to Be Applied Universally, Says Medicine Board.

The prophylactic vaccine inoculation for pneumonia, though still in an experimental stage, is the most promising means at hand for preventing acute respiratory diseases according to a statement issued yesterday by the Public Health Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine.

"The experiments of prophylactic inoculation against pneumonia carried out during the period of the war and subsequently," the committee reported, "show that this far more reliable and convincing proof of its efficacy to warrant universal application. The experiments, however, have established that the vaccines have not been found to give immunity for types of pneumonia, give immunity for five or six months and have caused no fatal results to persons inoculated."

The committee stated that the inoculation, to be complete, has to be given in three doses, and that in about 5 per cent. of cases the person inoculated feels ill for a day or two following the injection.

CLUB FOOT VICTIM CURED BY DR. LORENZ

Born a Cripple, He Abandons Braces and Walks.

James Edward Mabey, 4, who was born with club feet and was operated on three months ago by Dr. Adolf Lorenz, has thrown away his braces and casts and is able to walk for several minutes at a time. He lives at 8812 164th street, Richmond Hill, with his father and mother.

The boy was operated on at one of the first clinics conducted by Dr. Lorenz at Kings County Hospital. The first pair of casts were removed after six weeks. Another pair was worn for six more weeks. Even before they were removed the boy was able to walk a little. So they were intended merely to brace his feet.

Jimmy passed yesterday morning over the street again and he is able to walk for the time being. He will be able to walk for some time longer. He has been in the hospital for three months. He is now being kept in his home from walking too much.

Truth in advertising implies honesty in manufacture.