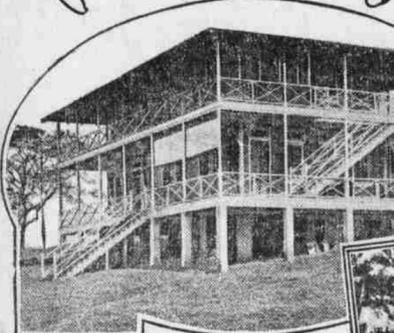


Gen. Gorgas, U.S.A., Enemy of Disease

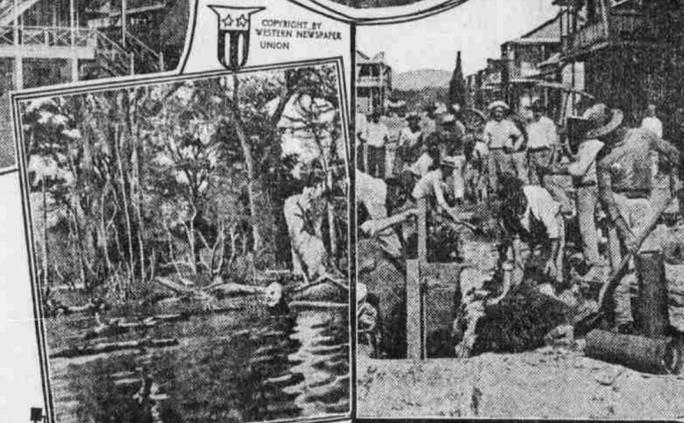
HE HAS MADE HEALTH RESORTS OF PLAGUE SPOTS. CONGRESS HAS GIVEN HIM SOME SPECIAL HONORS. MOST OF THE WORLD'S GREAT UNIVERSITIES AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES HAVE BESTOWED DEGREES. HE IS VERY SHY AND DOESN'T AT ALL LIKE TO DISCUSS HIS ACHIEVEMENTS.



Surgeon General Gorgas



HOSPITAL FOR CANAL EMPLOYEES



DEADLY MOSQUITO SWAMP IN CUBA
DIGGING SANITARY SEWERS IN CANAL ZONE

By EDWARD B. CLARK. **M**AJ. GEN. WILLIAM CRAWFORD Gorgas, chief of the medical corps of the United States army, is by many men accounted the greatest soldier of them all. He has met and overcome disease on many fields, and disease is accounted, even in war time, the greatest enemy of the human race. When one writes of this modest-appearing man, who never speaks voluntarily of his own achievements on the sickness-stricken field, he is writing of one of the most famous men of any nation. He does not belong to Washington, nor yet to the United States, but to the world.

Here is a doctor and a soldier whose record stands unique. In order to honor him congress in a way upset its traditions and changed a line of legislative action which for years ran one unvarying course. Last spring the congress of the United States paid General Gorgas the highest compliment that it is within its power to pay. It gave him the thanks of the congress of the United States; it promoted him to the grade of major general, and it so changed established custom as to enable him to remain at the head of the medical corps of the army for some months after the four years allotted for such service shall have expired.

In other words, through the action of congress, General Gorgas, instead of being surgeon general of the army for the term of only four years, will hold that office until he retires from active work at the age of sixty-four years.

The thanks of congress, promotion to the rank of major general and the provision which would enable the incumbent to remain surgeon general for a longer period than the usually allotted time came to this doctor, as the resolutions of congress show, because of his great work in routing disease from the Panama Canal zone and in making a former plague spot one of the most healthful districts in the world.

It is virtually impossible to get the records of all the great scientists of the world for purposes of immediate comparison, but it seems to be safe to say that no other man has been so honored by educational institutions and by learned societies as has William Crawford Gorgas. He received his modest A. B. from the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., in the year 1875, and his M. D. from Bellevue Hospital Medical college in New York city four years later. From that time to this honors have been piled upon him, and he has borne them all with a modesty that resembles meekness. It is held by many that doctor of science is the highest honor which any institution of learning can confer upon a man. Seven great universities, including Oxford, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Brown and Princeton have conferred the doctor of science degree upon this American army doctor.

To him have come LL. D.'s from Johns Hopkins, and from many other universities. By the decree of Yale, Georgetown and Washington universities he is a doctor of laws. He has medals from societies, from medical associations and from national academies of science "for distinguished achievement in the interest of mankind." He has the Seaman medal from the American Museum of Natural History, and he has the Mary Kildale medal from the Liverpool (England) School of Tropical Medicine. He is a member, either active or honorary, of virtually every great scientific society in the world. The honors have sought him out. He has gone on with his work seeking nothing except that which will benefit his fellow man.

October 3, 1854; was educated at the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., where he studied from 1869 to 1875, graduating with the degree of bachelor of arts. He graduated in medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical college in 1879. He served on the house staff of the Bellevue hospital from 1879 to 1880; entered the United States army in 1880, and served in Florida and on the western frontier until the Spanish-American war broke out in 1898. He went to Cuba with the expedition which captured Santiago.

After the fall of Santiago General Gorgas contracted typhoid fever, and was sent back to the United States. He went with the expeditionary force which occupied Havana in December, 1898, where he remained as health officer until the fall of 1902. During his incumbency as health officer of the city of Havana the army medical board made a discovery with regard to yellow fever and found that it was conveyed by the Stegomyia mosquito. As health officer, with his subordinates he devised plans and measures whereby this discovery was put into practical service.

As a result of these measures Havana was freed from yellow fever entirely in about eight months, although the disease had been there continuously for the previous 150 years. For this work he was promoted by special act of congress from the grade of major to that of colonel.

For ten years Doctor Gorgas was stationed in the Panama Canal zone, as the chief health officer of the isthmian canal commission. He was ordered to Panama in March, 1904, and three years thereafter Theodore Roosevelt made him a member of the commission. He was chosen for the Panama work because of his record. He made Panama one of the healthiest places in the world and, more than this, he made the living conditions of the laborer on the isthmus as sanitary, as comfortable and as desirable as the conditions surrounding the laborer anywhere in the world.

Two years ago when General Gorgas' term of service on the isthmus was drawing to a close because of the near approach of the day of completion of the waterway, your correspondent visited the Canal zone. While there he was taken, with some friends, to visit a hospital on an island off the coast. This hospital had been built by the French. When General Gorgas went to the isthmus he took the building, put it into perfect sanitary condition and made it a place of reception for convalescents. The hospital never was full, because there wasn't enough sickness in the zone to produce convalescents enough at any time to tax the hospital facilities. The fact that this particular building never was crowded, and that it was a small building at best, perhaps furnishes one of the best proofs possible of the commanding medical work which was done in a place generally accounted as one of the most unhealthy on the face of the globe.

During the visit to Panama a statement was made to your correspondent by General Gorgas which was nothing short of startling in its nature. He said: "If the governments of Venezuela and Ecuador would spend a few thousand dollars to stamp out yellow fever there never would be another case of the disease known to the world."

For some reason or other the South American countries in which the yellow fever still exists will not spend the money necessary to stamp it out. So it is that so long as the disease exists there it is possible for some man, perhaps a sailor, to be bitten by a fever-laden mosquito just before he sails for another port and to carry with him the poison. It is held by the high thinkers that the countries of South America where yellow fever exists should be forced to stamp out the disease in order that the rest of the world may be safe for all time from the menace of the dread "yellow jack."

Some time ago, during a process of dredging, a low spot on the zone was turned into a marsh, and almost instantly the malaria mosquito began to breed there abundantly. Literally millions of the insects appeared. Now, there was no danger that they would spread malaria among the zone people, because the insects had to become charged with the poison first; but, of course, it was necessary to determine how far the creatures could travel, and this is the way they found out:

An able-bodied and perfectly willing native was put into a mosquito net tent, where he sat and acted as bait. He was paid a certain amount of go for his baiting work and he, with others who afterward were employed, said it was easy money.

When the tent had a million or more mosquitoes in it the native came out and the entrance was closed. Then the scientists sprayed the tent and its confined mosquitoes with coloring matter. The spray was so fine that it did not drown or even drench the insects, but they received some coloring matter on their wings and bodies.

Other tents were pitched and in each was stationed a human bait. These tents were at certain distances apart. All the mosquitoes in the first tent were released and they were traced by color from tent to tent until none were found. In that way they found out how far the malaria fever mosquito would travel.

Surgeon General Gorgas makes his headquarters in Washington, but he is a soldier constantly subject to orders and also to the dictates of his own judgment. Any day he may be obliged to go straight to the front, not to meet the human enemy, but the disease enemy. His is the responsibility for the health of the soldiers in Texas, in the Canal zone, in Hawaii and in the Philippine islands. It is his to meet, physician-like and soldierlike, any emergency which may arise. He is one of the gentlest men known to the service and he is also one of the bravest.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Internal Revenue Secret Service Is Doing Well

WASHINGTON.—The new "secret service" of the United States bureau of internal revenue has been in full operation for several months. Placed upon a permanent basis by an executive order of the secretary of the treasury, the "flying squad" of special agents is becoming one of the most picturesque of the many government organizations charged with secret duties.

The official statement announcing the permanent organization of this body stated that the success of a temporary body of secret service agents had demonstrated the value of such a force. Through the activities of the organization the bureau has unearthed many frauds against the government which might otherwise have gone undetected. The statement continued:

"These officers will be the personal representatives of the commissioner and, in fact, will be his eyes and ears throughout the country. Violators of the law, or unfaithful employees of the government, if there be any, will not know when the eyes of the commissioner are upon them."

"These agents will be sent into any part of the country where the commissioner has reason to believe that fraud is being committed which it is impossible for the regular revenue officers to uncover. Revenue officers are largely known in their districts, and a strange, unidentified person may be able to detect irregularities where regular officers may fall."

"This action reduces to permanent form the temporary policy which has been followed and which has unearthed numerous frauds on the revenues. It was through the work of a number of similar agents temporarily appointed, that the vast oleomargarine frauds were brought to light. The organization of this force is no reflection on the regular internal revenue force, but is intended to promote the general welfare and efficiency of the service."

Introduction Broker Busy in National Capitol

SENATORS and members of the house have been discussing with surprise, not to mention indignation, a report that an "introduction broker" has been doing a thriving business in the capitol since the beginning of the present session. As in cases of the numerous petty grafters who infest the capitol, it has been found extremely difficult to catch this man "with the goods."

Quotations on introductions, according to the gossip, were \$25 for a senator and \$5 for a member of the house. The rates were varied in accordance with the influence of the senator or representative to whom the introduction was sought and the poignancy of the desire of the person seeking the introduction. It is understood that a cabinet officer may be met in this formal way for \$100, although contracts of this character are taken, it is said, on a contingent fee of smaller proportions, because cabinet officers are not so available as members of congress.

This operator was doing very well until he tried to "take in too much territory." He agreed to introduce a client to a certain public man. They reached the man and when the introduction was accomplished, the public man turned to the introducer and asked him his name and whom he represented. This made the client suspicious and he subsequently told all about the "broker."

Washington has a number of characters of this type, some of whom work among the politicians and others among society folk. As in every other city where society plays a big part, there are innumerable society brokers in Washington. They work a bit more cleverly than the "introduction broker" of the capitol, but they work more slowly.

Old Glory Now Being "Made in America" of Cotton

OLD GLORY, to which the patriotic American doffs his hat as typifying the spirit of America, is now being made of ten not a domestic article. For ever since Betsy Ross made her first American flag, the official emblem of the country and all its auxiliary banners that fly from thousands of public buildings, army posts and ships' masts have been made of woolen bunting—practically all of it imported.

In the future, however, a large proportion of the government's flags will be "made in America," from the planting of the fiber to the sewing of the last stitch in the completed banner. This is assured by the action of the general supply committee of the government in listing specifications for cotton flags side by side with those for woolen bunting which has heretofore appeared alone; and by the announcement of the treasury department, one of the heaviest users of flags among Uncle Sam's family of departments, that it will in the future use cotton flags almost exclusively.

The action of the supply committee is not one of patriotism alone. When the European war put a stop to the exportation of cotton and there was agitation for putting the South's staple crop to new uses at home the committee became interested in the possibilities of cotton flags, but determined on rigid tests before any action should be taken. Cotton flags were therefore made up and placed on several of the revenue cutters, and samples of cotton-flag goods were sent to the United States bureau of standards for tests. Both kinds of tests were highly favorable for cotton. The flags stood the strain of constant use in all kinds of weather as well as flags of wool, the report from the revenue cutter service said.

White House Mannequins in the National Museum

RECENTLY there has been placed on view in the National museum a series of lay figures representing the mistresses of the White House under successive administrations running back to Martha Washington, who appears in a gown she used to wear, seated in one of her own chairs, by the side of a Mount Vernon table.

For a modern contrast, Mrs. Grover Cleveland is attired in a wonderful frock of white silk sprinkled over with full-blown roses, the arm loops and upper edge of the corsage decorated with big butterflies of gold and glittering sequins—about a dozen of the gorgeous insects in all, one of them adorning the bosom.

Recent visitors to the museum, as might be expected, find this exhibit remarkably interesting. But sometimes they are critical of the likenesses of the White House ladies. While admitting that many of them are good, they think that others are not first rate.

Back of all this there is a real joke, for, be it understood, the faces of the White House mistresses are not meant to be likenesses at all. In fact, their faces are all the same face, the original of which is the face of a classical statue.

So far as the features are concerned, Martha Washington, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Taft and all the rest are one woman. The important difference is in the arrangement of the hair.

The idea of the exhibit is not to offer a series of portraits of the women concerned, but to show the costumes they wore—these, as a collection, affording a most useful study of phases of fashion in feminine attire as they have succeeded one another since the days of the revolution.

All of the gowns that adorn the lay figures were actually worn by the White House mistresses represented; and even the minor accessories, such as fans, handkerchiefs, tables and chinaware, were personal belongings of the ladies themselves.

ENGLISH SHIP PICTURES SOLD.

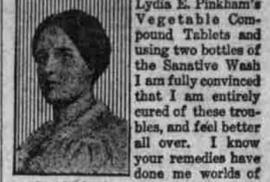
Under the existing regulations it is illegal to sell in England a picture post card showing an obsolete war vessel, but post cards bearing illustrations of superdreadnaughts may be exported to Holland and other neutral countries. There is, in fact, no restriction on their export save the obvious prohibition of sale to enemy countries.

But there is nothing to stop German agents buying them in Holland or Sweden, or from their being re-exported from those countries. Even although the object of the regulations "is not to prevent the leakage of information to enemy countries, but to stop the sale to enemy agents within this country of pictures capable of use for the identification of any of his majesty's ships, irrespective of the date of construction," there would seem to be a lack of logic somewhere.

PAINS IN SIDE AND BACK

How Mrs. Kelly Suffered and How She was Cured.

Burlington, Wis.—"I was very irregular, and had pains in my side and back, but after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Tablets and using two bottles of the Sanative Wash I am fully convinced that I am entirely cured of these troubles, and feel better all over. I know your remedies have done me worlds of good and I hope every suffering woman will give them a trial."—Mrs. ANNA KELLY, 710 Chestnut Street, Burlington, Wis.



The many convincing testimonials constantly published in the newspapers are so full of proof enough to women who suffer from these distressing ills peculiar to their sex that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they need.

This good old root and herb remedy has proved unequalled for these dreadful ills; it contains what is needed to restore woman's health and strength.

If there is any peculiarity in your case requiring special advice, write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for free advice.

IS CHILD CROSS, FEVERISH, SICK

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour, then your little one becomes cross, half-sick, feverish, don't eat, sleep or act naturally, breath is bad, system full of cold, has sore throat, stomach-ache or diarrhoea. Listen, Mother! See if tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the system, and you have a well child again.

Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

That Camping Trip.

"Have good weather on your camping trip!"

"You bet!"

"There were enough sunny days to dry out all the bed clothes before the next rain came."

Makes Hard Work Harder

A bad back makes a day's work twice as hard. Backache usually comes from weak kidneys, and if headaches, dizziness or urinary disorders are added, don't wait—get help before the kidney disease takes a grip—before dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease sets in. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new life and new strength to thousands of working men and women. Used and recommended the world over.

A Missouri Case

A. D. Layman, 211 Oak St., Poplar Bluff, Mo., says: "I was laid up for several months with kidney trouble. The kidney secretions were very distressing in passage and the pain through my body was awful. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me as soon as I took them and before long cured me. I haven't suffered since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis

FOR **ABSORBINE** (THE GREAT HEALING OIL)

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 M free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for manhood, the antiseptic ointment for boils, bruises, sore, swellings, Varicose Veins, Aches, Pains and Inflammations. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 318 Tenth St., Springfield, Mass.

Tutt's Pills

enable the dyspeptic to eat whatever he wishes. They cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give appetite, and **DEVELOP FLESH.**

Dr. J. C. Tuttle Manufacturing Co., New York.

Sofia, the Bulgarian Capital.

No city in the East has undergone such a magic transformation as Sofia. Prior to the emancipation of the Bulgarians it was a small Turkish town of 20,000, with narrow, dirty streets. There was practically no trade and the people were in a hideous state of poverty. The city which has now risen up has a population of about 125,000 and is rapidly becoming one of the best in eastern Europe. Architecturally, it has far more claims to

His Attitude.

"I flatter myself," remarked the successful candidate, "that I did not seek office."

Somewhat Different.

First Girl—I wonder if it is true that the young widow has promised to marry old Detroit?
Second Girl—No, but I understand that she has threatened to marry him.

English Ship Pictures Sold.

Under the existing regulations it is illegal to sell in England a picture post card showing an obsolete war vessel, but post cards bearing illustrations of superdreadnaughts may be exported to Holland and other neutral countries. There is, in fact, no restriction on their export save the obvious prohibition of sale to enemy countries.

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