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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, FRIDAY, MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1905

Politics and The Judiciary

By Ex-Judge ALTON B. PARKER

MEN chosen to fill judicial offices have not been mere party adherents. They have, in general, been devoted to their political careers to the organization AS WELL AS TO THE PRINCIPLES of their parties. They have, in fact, been the advocates of what one of the greatest of our modern leaders has defined as a "sturdy partisanship." This has been distinctive of that culminating judicial body of our own history and of the world, the supreme court of the United States.

Every chief justice has come to that high distinction after passing through the lanes, alleys, streets or highways of a party. As a rule they have gone through many grades of political effort, humble as well as high. And IN NO INSTANCE has this system brought to the bench a man who could be called or thought of as a political chief justice.

In my own somewhat extended judicial experience I have naturally come into close relations with a large number of judges of courts of both original and appellate jurisdiction and into personal contact with many more, but after all these years I can say that in no case have I ever known a single judge who, writing or concurring in a majority opinion, or either by himself or in connection with his associates, dissenting in a minority opinion, has been moved by personal reasons OR BY ATTACHMENT TO A POLITICAL PARTY.

These considerations ought to give us pause before we consent to think that our life, society and system of government are growing worse or before we permit any revolutionary theories to drive us to the conclusion that old customs, manners or methods should be abandoned simply because they are old or because other governments or forms or systems have not adopted our simple and effective way of dealing with great and difficult human problems.

While the lawyer is almost a dominant force upon the higher table lands of our politics and in congressional and state legislative bodies; while he has fairly adapted himself to the change of methods, it may with truth be claimed of him that he has never yet become what is known as the great boss, that peculiar character incident to the later development of our practical politics. In many instances he has been able to command leadership, but it has never in a single instance involved dependence on politics for livelihood or fortune or the use of power FOR PERSONAL OR IMPROPER ENDS.

NOR HAVE PROMINENT LAWYERS BEEN FOUND IN PUBLIC LIFE OR OUT WHO WERE WILLING TO STAND BEHIND MEN WHO BORE THIS RELATION TO OUR POLITICS AND TO SHARE WITH THEM THE SPOILS WHICH ARE SUPPOSED TO BE THE INCIDENTS OF THEIR POSITION.

As no lawyer ever attains a position so commanding that he may not be assigned by the court, whose servant he is, to defend the prisoner of the lowest grade and of most probable guilt, so he carries with him through life the obligation to do all that lies in his power to save the institutions of his country from the harm that may be done by the RECKLESS AGITATOR who would destroy what is merely because it exists, who would raze the old structure MERELY BECAUSE IT IS OLD, not because it is ugly, but, perhaps, for the very reason that it has in it some of the elements of that beauty the consciousness of which has never so much as entered into the mind of such a man.

THE TRANSMISSION OF YELLOW FEVER AND HOW TO NURSE IT

At a meeting of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, held August 12, 1905, Dr. Rudolph Matas addressed the Society on the "New duties and responsibilities imposed upon trained nurses, and other persons entrusted with the care of yellow fever patients, in consequence of the newly acquired knowledge of the mode of transmission of this disease by the mosquito."

ELEMENTARY FACTS OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

1. Yellow fever may be defined as an acute, infectious, febrile disease which is transmitted from the sick to susceptible individuals through the agency of mosquitoes; and, as far as known, by the single species, the Stegomyia Fasciata, which is the common domestic or cistern mosquito of New Orleans, and in fact of all the localities in which yellow fever prevails.
2. The germ or transmissible poison of yellow fever exists in the blood of yellow fever patients only during the first three days of the disease; afterwards the patient ceases to be a menace to the health of others. Hence the importance of recording the very hour when the attack first began.
3. The mosquito (Stegomyia Fasciata) is powerless to convey the disease to a susceptible person by its bite until at least twelve days have elapsed after biting the yellow fever patient. This period of incubation in the mosquito is the time that is required for the germ of the disease to breed in the body of the mosquito and to migrate from the insect's stomach to its salivary glands. The United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found, in 1900, that in Cuba this period varies from twelve days, in the hot summer months, to eighteen days and over, in the cooler winter season.
4. After incubating the yellow fever germ in its body during the period above specified, the Stegomyia is ready to transmit the disease during the entire period of its natural life, which may extend over 154 days, provided the insect has access to water. (Gutierrez.) Walter Reed was able to inoculate yellow fever with a Stegomyia fifty-seven days old. Gutierrez with another 101 days old. (Note—According to Agramonte, Stegomyia Fasciata in Havana, 101 days old, can bite without coxing within twenty-four hours after emerging from the pupa case. It was believed, at one time, that: (1) the females of Stegomyia must be impregnated before they will bite; (2) that the female, after seven days, does not appear to bite a second time, or at least until five or seven days have elapsed; but Dupree says that the Stegomyias in Louisiana that have been isolated and reared apart from the males will bite promptly and frequently. Probably after they have digested their blood meal, and, like Anopheles, within three to five days, usually elapses after the bite of an infected mosquito before the symptoms of yellow fever will develop in the human subject. (This is the incubation period of yellow fever, and the United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found that in thirteen cases of experimental yellow fever obtained by the bites of mosquitoes it varied from forty-one hours to five days and seventeen hours, after inoculation.)
5. From the above, we gather that if an adult Stegomyia Fasciata bites a yellow fever patient within the first three days of the disease, it will have to incubate the poison in its body from twelve to eighteen days (incubation period in the mosquito); then, if it bites a susceptible person at the expiration of this time, two to five days must elapse for the disease to manifest itself in the bitten person. Therefore, estimating the probable spread of itself from a single individual to the susceptible persons in his environment, a period of at least twenty-six days must be allowed to elapse before most success or failure of any preventive measures, directed towards the destruction of the mosquito, can be determined. In view of the fact that several days may elapse before a mosquito infected from the first case may bite a

susceptible person, this period of observation should be lengthened to thirty days, which is the time given by the health authorities of New Orleans in the present epidemic, to determine if a focus will develop from an infected case after its first appearance in a given locality.

7. The Stegomyia Fasciata cannot convey yellow fever during the time that the poison is incubating in its body (twelve to eighteen days). It may bite freely and repeatedly during this period, but its bite is innocuous; neither does its bite within this period confer any immunity to the bitten person.

8. Yellow fever is not transmitted or conveyed by fomites (i. e. articles or inanimate objects that have come in contact with yellow fever patients or their immediate surroundings.) Hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding or merchandise supposedly soiled or contaminated by contact or proximity with the sick, is unnecessary.

9. The bodies or cadavers of the dead from yellow fever are incapable of transmitting the disease unless death occurs within the first three days of the disease (a rare occurrence); and then only if mosquitoes are allowed to bite the body before decomposition has set in.

10. There is no possibility of contracting yellow fever from the black vomit, evacuations, or other excretions of yellow fever patients.

11. An attack of yellow fever caused, as it always is, by the bite of the Stegomyia, confers immunity against subsequent attacks of the disease.

Duties of the Trained Nurse.

NEW DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IMPOSED UPON TRAINED NURSES IN THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ABOVE FACTS.

1. No nurse can be considered as trained in the management of yellow fever in the light of present, accepted, knowledge unless she realizes fully, earnestly, and conscientiously, that the disease is transmitted solely by mosquitoes, and that it is her duty to prevent the admission of these insects to the sick room and to destroy them promptly if they should find their way therein.
2. That as the inseparable attendant at the bedside of the patient she must co-operate with the physician in the discharge of his functions as guardian of the public health. The trained nurse in this capacity becomes directly the most efficient and important sanitary agent in preventing the spread of yellow fever in infected localities. Upon her intelligent appreciation of the mode of transmission of this disease, her personal safety (if she is an non-immune) and the protection of the family and the entire household of the patient, (especially if these are not immune) largely, if not entirely, depends.
3. Every nurse must bear in mind that the most malignant yellow fever patient is innocuous and absolutely harmless to even the most susceptible non-immune, if the proper precautions are taken to prevent the access of mosquitoes to the patient's person.
4. The greatest freedom of personal contact and intercourse may therefore be permitted between the yellow fever sick and the well in the sick room, and provided the inoculation of mosquitoes, by biting the patient during the first three days of the disease, is absolutely prevented.
5. The mission of a trained nurse is not satisfactorily accomplished if a patient, suffering from any kind of fever, in localities infected with yellow fever, who is confined to her care, is allowed to be bitten by a mosquito, even if the fever is proven not to be yellow fever. Mosquito bites are annoying and harmful even if not infective to the patient, and it must be looked upon as an evidence of neglect, if he shows evidences of mosquito stings.
6. No nurse can consider herself a trained yellow fever nurse unless she has made herself thoroughly familiar with the weapons which science and experience have given her to effectively protect her non-infected patients and those persons who are dependent upon her knowledge and exertions for safety from the infected.
7. The weapons of offense and defense that the nurse must learn to handle in protecting her patients are:
 - (A) The Mosquito Bar (Bobinet Preferred), to isolate the Patient in His Bed. The netting of bars must have meshes fine enough to prevent the passage of mosquitoes.
 - (B) Mosquitoes can bite through mosquito nets when any part of the patient's body is in contact with the netting.
 - (C) Frequent examinations should be made to see that there are no torn places in the netting and that no mosquitoes have found a lodging inside. The netting should be well tucked in to keep the mosquitoes from entering.
 - (D) If mosquitoes are found within the netting they should be killed inside, not merely driven or shaken out.
 - (E) All cases of fever should be promptly reported to the physician; awaiting his arrival they should be covered with a mosquito bar. This is particularly important in dealing with mild fevers, especially in infants and children in localities liable to infection with yellow fever. The disease manifests itself in such a mild form in infantile and early childhood, that it is likely to escape recognition. On account of the very mildness of the symptoms the usual precautions are not taken and the mosquitoes are able to spread the disease without molestation. The mild or unrecognized cases are, for this reason, the most dangerous, from a sanitary point of view.
8. All openings leading to the sick chamber should be screened. Outside of hospitals, wire screens are not usually available and provisional screens can be made of bobinet or cheese cloth, which can be tacked or otherwise secured to the openings of the sick room.
9. Sulphur or Pyrethrum for Fumigation. Fumigate the room with sulphur or pyrethrum (insect powder) to destroy possibly infected mosquitoes as early as possible after the fourth day of fever. Sulphur burned in an iron pot is the surest way, and if used in proper quantity will not injure fabrics or colors. Three pounds in an average room is sufficient if the room be closed; more accurately, two pounds of sulphur to 1,000 cubic feet of space is estimated by sanitary authorities; and one pound of insect powder to 1,000 cubic feet will suffice to stupefy the mosquitoes. The mosquitoes will fall to the floor and should be collected and burnt. Two hours' fumigation with sulphur is quite sufficient in ordinary cases. The fumes of sulphur will not remain long, and household ammonia sprinkled about the room will diminish their unpleasantness.
10. The fumigation should be done in the morning, so that the room will be free of odor by night, and it should be done preferably in dry weather. Whenever the condition of the patient will permit, a room adjoining the one occupied by the patient should be first purified of mosquitoes and prepared for the reception of the patient, who is to be carefully transferred to the disinfected room as early as possible after the fourth day.

The work of disinfection and mosquito destruction, as well as screening, is now conducted by the Health Authorities, immediately after notification by the attending physician. But in isolated localities or when delay in obtaining sanitary relief is unavoidable, the physician and nurse must direct the members of the household in applying the prescribed regulations.

Additional precautions in sulphur fumigation, recommended by the Health Authorities in charge of sanitation in New Orleans during the present epidemic:

Remove all ornaments of metal, such as brass, copper, silver and gilt from the room that is to be fumigated. All objects of a metallic nature, which cannot be removed, can be protected by covering the objects tightly with paper, or with a thin coating of vaseline applied with a brush.

Remove from the room to be fumigated all fabric material after thorough shaking, open all drawers and doors of furniture, and closets.

The room should be closed and made as tight as possible by stopping all openings in chimney, floor, walls, keyholes and cracks near windows and doors.

Crevices can be closed by pasting strips of paper (old newspapers) over them with a paste made of flour.

The sulphur should be placed in an iron pot, flat skillet preferred, and this placed on bricks in a tub or other convenient water receptacle with about an inch of water in the bottom. This is a precaution which must be taken to guard against accidents, as the sulphur is liable to boil over and set fire to the house.

The sulphur is readily ignited by sprinkling alcohol over it and lighting it. The apartment should be kept closed for two hours, and then opened up and well ventilated.

NOTE—To find the cubic contents of the room, multiply the length of the room by the width, and this total by the height, and to find the amount of sulphur necessary to fumigate the room divide the cubic contents by 500, and the result will be the amount of sulphur required in pounds.

Take, for example, a room 15 feet long, 10 feet wide and 10 feet high, we would multiply 15x10x10, equals 1,500 cubic feet. Divide this by 500 and you will have the amount of sulphur required, viz. 3 pounds.

The Return of SHERLOCK HOLMES

By A. CONAN DOYLE,
Author of "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes,"
"The Hound of the Baskervilles," "The Sign of the Four," "A Study in Scarlet," Etc.



ILLUSTRATED BY F. D. STEELE

NOW RUNNING IN The Sunday Journal

PUPILS ASK FOR RESTRAINING ORDER

They Want an Injunction to Prevent Mrs. Mathes from Teaching the School.

Many readers will remember the unfortunate squabble at Stetson University in which the name of Mrs. Lena B. Mathes, an instructor, was used in a sensational way. Mrs. Mathes was lately being selected as a teacher in the Turkey Creek school, in Hillsborough county, and the children of the school have asked the courts for an injunction to restrain her from teaching them and Court Commissioner T. E. Lucas of Tampa, has granted a temporary order, which was served on Mrs. Mathes yesterday.

The Tampa Tribune has the following account of the case: Rarely, if ever in this country, and certainly never before in this State, has a teacher been removed from her position by the summary legal process of an injunction restraining her from exercising her duties and powers, and the most remarkable part of it is that the suit is brought in the name of the pupils who have been deprived of an education by their parents refusing to send them to a school taught by Mrs. Mathes. The entire 109 pupils appear in the bill for injunction, headed by Miss Mae Calhoun, the 14-year-old daughter of Mr. W. S. Calhoun, the minority member of the board of trustees, who has consistently fought Mrs. Mathes' appointment from the very start. As her father and "next friend," this being the legal term used, he brings the suit, in behalf of his daughter and the other petitioners named, all of whom are set forth to be between the ages of 6 and 21 years, and entitled to the privileges of the Turkey Creek school.

Eighteen Affidavits. The bill contains thirty typewritten pages, with eighteen exhibits, nearly all of the latter being affidavits in regard to Mrs. Mathes' moral character. It recites in detail the action of the County School Board in appointing Mrs. Mathes to the position of fourth assistant in the Turkey Creek school, over the protest of forty-seven parents representing 109 children; the action of the county superintendent in revoking her certificate upon the ground of immoral conduct, and the subsequent action of the State board in restoring her certificate and reinstating her in the school.

An injunction is asked preventing her from teaching or attempting to teach any pupils or classes in the school, or from being in the building during school hours, which was granted by Commissioner Lucas. H. P. Bailey represents the petitioners. As the defendant is a married woman, her husband, George M. Mathes, is included in the bill and the injunction. Col. Bailey has taken the only steps possible to secure relief for his clients, and can do no more for the present. The next move will have to be in the shape of a demurrer or motion coming from the defense. A temporary teacher will be appointed to take Mrs. Mathes' place during any litigation that may follow. Colonel Bailey made an exhaustive examination of the authorities before filing his bill for injunction, and was not able to find a parallel case anywhere. He came to the conclusion, however, that it was the proper step to bring suit in the name of the children who are being deprived of an education by the presence of Mrs. Mathes in the school, having some one to stand as their "next friend." The person in this case is Mr. Calhoun, the minority trustee.

Some Allegations. The affidavits filed with the bill for injunction are sensational in the extreme, charging drunkenness and other acts of immorality on the part of Mrs. Mathes, and some of the acts complained of dating ten or twelve years back, including the Stetson scandal of three years ago, when Mrs. Mathes, then a teacher in the Stetson University, and Rev. John F. Forbes, president of the institution, were charged with improper conduct, left the university. The patrons of the Turkey Creek school who are opposed to the continuance of Mrs. Mathes in the faculty, disclaim any intention of persecuting her, but they declare they do not consider a person of her character fit to teach young children, and that they will not send their children to school while she is connected with it.

New Suits Filed. The following is the only new suit recorded in the clerk's office since last Monday:

Lee Daniels vs. Christine Mestre, et al, bill for partition. Blount & Blount, attorneys for the plaintiff.

LICENSES WILL BE DUE FOR COMING YEAR, OCT. 1.

Tax Collector J. S. Roberts is sending out notices to business men, calling attention to the fact that all licenses will be due on October 1. Mr. Roberts is kept busy issuing licenses for the coming year to parties who have already made formal application for them.

You Are Welcome Here. Come to Michigan and escape the Yellow Fever. The Hotel Chesterfield at New Baltimore, Mich., on Anchor Bay is open summer and winter. Delightful boating and fishing. Reasonable terms. C. A. MARONNETTE, Prop. Low rates at Southern Hotel for rooms and board.

WHERE IT IS TO BE FOUND.

The Pensacola Journal is on sale at the following places in the city:

- Bay Hotel.
- Coe's Book Store.
- Depot News Stand.
- Gem Book Store.
- Merchants Hotel.
- Southern Hotel.
- Thompson's Book Store.
- Wagend Ice Cream Parlor.
- Wagendheim's News Stand.
- Walker's Book Store.

ABOUT ADVERTISING

If you are a good judge of business conditions you can sit on your porch at home and pick out the "busiest store" in town today. It's merely a matter of picking out the BEST store advertisement in the paper today—and the plan never fails.

No "amount of space used" in store advertising is NOT EVERYTHING—but you have probably noticed that they use big locomotives to pull heavy freight trains, in spite of the fact that there are small locomotives of very fine workmanship and quality.

The prevention of "dull days" at the store is quite within the power of the merchant—but to recover from their effects is not so simple. You would have a dull day in your kitchen at home if there were not enough fuel to cook a meal with. Publicity is the motive power of stores.

When people come to welcome agents and canvassers into their homes as hospitably as they welcome their home newspaper—then you may well decide to spend a little less on newspaper advertising and more for personal canvassing.

If you have a "little store," run it in a "big way." Advertise it as though it were twice as big—and it will soon be twice as big.

An Experiment. In a certain very remote town a new bank was started. It was only a branch bank, but that did not dim its luster or novelty in the eyes of the backwoods citizens.

The first depositor was St. Fox. St. Fox was a man of means, but had trusted for the safety of his money to his barn and his gun. Now he felt that, as the leading citizen of the town, he ought to encourage the new enterprise. He put in a thousand dollars as soon as the bank opened.

An hour later he came back and asked how money was taken out. The method of making out a check was explained, and St. Fox made out one for \$1,000. The cashier was surprised at the sudden withdrawal, but paid it without remark. St. Fox took his money and walked down to a group of men and displayed it. The group entered into a warm but low voiced discussion.

In ten or fifteen minutes St. Fox walked into the bank again and told the cashier that he wanted to deposit a thousand dollars.

"Why, sir, what is the matter with you?" asked the clerk. "You deposited a thousand about an hour ago and took it out before it had got cold, and now you want to put it back again."

"Well, my friend," said St. Fox, "me and the boys just wanted to find out how the thing worked."

GOING AWAY?

When you leave the city for your summer vacation have The Pensacola Journal follow you. Notify circulation manager, Phone 38.

Punishment for Concealment of Disease.

A recent issue of the New Orleans Times-Democrat contained the following regarding the failure to report the existence of disease to the health authorities:

Strong language is being used in many quarters about the tendency shown among some laymen of the city toward concealing the mild cases of fever. The physicians point out that these mild cases constitute just as serious points of infection as do the severe cases, and that when mild cases occur secondary infection and probably death are certain to result.

"When this does occur," said one citizen, "the persons who have concealed cases are simply guilty of murder. There is no use in mincing words. Ignorance of the enacted law is no excuse for the law breaker. Disbelief in the physical laws that govern the propagation of the yellow fever germ and the spread of the disease, should be no excuse for persons who refuse to obey the ordinances and regulations passed by the governing bodies of the city and the state to protect the health of the community."

"To my mind the present regulation for the \$25 fine or thirty days in jail should be replaced by a law making the punishment for such an offense a penitentiary term. Three years in stripes now go to those convicted of being necessary before the feet of murder. The same sentence should go to those who willfully prevent the proper precautions being taken with regard to yellow fever cases."

Just such conditions as the Times-Democrat reports in New Orleans are responsible for a large part of the spread of fever in Pensacola. The concealment of disease is of course confined mostly to the ignorant classes, but if a few examples were made by sentence of fine or imprisonment, even the most ignorant would soon learn what is the proper thing to do in the premises.

Under the Florida state law the concealment of an infectious disease is, upon conviction, punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$1000.00, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one or more than six months.

A conviction or two, with the proper sentence under this law, would be a fine thing for Pensacola about this time. It would have a good effect on more persons than simply the ones convicted.

The Journal Printed During August, 1905, a Total of

127,335

COPIES

or an average

4,716

DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of August, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

August 1	4,350	August 16	4,800
August 2	4,400	August 17	4,800
August 3	4,335	August 18	4,800
August 4	4,300	August 19	4,800
August 5	4,350	August 20	5,250
August 6	5,000	August 21	4,800
August 7	4,800	August 22	4,800
August 8	4,500	August 23	4,800
August 9	4,500	August 24	4,650
August 10	4,500	August 25	4,800
August 11	4,625	August 26	4,800
August 12	4,625	August 27	5,200
August 13	5,000	August 28	4,800
August 14	4,800	August 29	4,800
August 15	4,600	August 30	5,000
		August 31	5,000

Total for the month.....127,335
Average per day.....4,716

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

FRED A. SWEET,
Circulation Mgr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of August, 1905.

J. P. STOKES,
Notary Public.