

SENSATION APPEARS IN A DIVORCE SUIT

Prominent People of Portland and Seattle Have Settled Their Differences in Court at Kalama, Washington.

(Journal Special Service.)
Kalama, Wash., Feb. 1.—The outcome of the sensational divorce trial here is that Mrs. Lovering was granted a divorce and the custody of her children. Dr. Lovering is to pay \$10 per month for the support of each of the three children. The home is given to Mrs. Lovering.

Owing to the social prominence of the parties, both in Portland and Seattle, the outcome of the divorce suit instituted by Dr. Will Lovering against his wife at Kalama, Wash., attracted widespread attention. For two days last week Judge Miller's court at Kalama was crowded with townspeople and visitors from other points. Mrs. Katherine Lovering, the defendant in the suit, filed an answer and cross-complaint, and put up a hard legal contest, both sides being represented by well known attorneys. The hearing was concluded late Saturday night.

The domestic infelicity of the Loverings date back, according to the evidence given, for a number of years. For the last six months Mrs. Lovering has occupied the family domicile with their three children at Castle Rock, while her husband has resided at Kalama.

Dr. Lovering is local physician for the Northern Pacific at Kalama and Castle Rock. He is a prominent lodge man, a high jacker, and well known in this city, where he formerly spent a great deal of his time. He and his wife lived for a year or two in Seattle, the home of Mrs. Lovering's parents.

In the complaint filed by Dr. Lovering was a number of interesting charges. He alleged that his wife had neglected her three children on account of the interest she has taken in social affairs. He further avers that she is unreasonably jealous of his female patients and has induced a number of ladies to annoyance and humiliation, thereby causing him "great mental agony."

On the other hand, Mrs. Lovering answers that her husband is entirely too fond of the flowing bowl, and that while under the subtle influence of the juice of the grape he has been more intimate with other women than was required by him in his professional capacity. She makes no specific charges of unfaithfulness.

The plaintiff was represented in the suit by E. M. Ross, assistant attorney-general of Washington, while his wife's legal battle was fought by Walter S. Fulton, formerly prosecuting attorney for King county, in this state. Verbal collisions between counsel have been frequent.

Each side summoned about 20 witnesses to corroborate the allegations made in the complaints. The witnesses are mostly residents of Castle Rock and Kalama, though a few hail from other points.

The principal point in controversy was the custody of the three children. Dr. Lovering owns valuable property at Castle Rock, and his wife asks the court in its decree to award this property to her in trust for the children.

SPIRITS OF GHOSTS ON AND OFF STAGE

Ibsen has gone from us, but visions of his "Ghosts" will flit before our memories for a long, long time. Those who witnessed that peculiar drama do not entertain the slightest desire to see it again. It may seem strange to state, but nevertheless it is true, that first night spectators, although fully appreciating the play, would not think of witnessing a second presentation, and in their praise of the piece, unconsciously frighten their friends from attending. It is that strange, yet fascinating weirdness, which pervades "Ghosts" that compels the closest attention, and there are many periods when the drop of a pin would resound throughout the house.

At the close of the final scene the audience sat silent and still, transfixed with the awfulness of the tragedy.

The cause of such suspense and suppression of emotion was not without its explanation. He was the horrible cynosure of every eye, a hopeless and helpless spectacle. Oswald produced a splendid impression among his critics. The character is superb, and one cannot help seeing in Claus Bogel a typical Oswald. To play such an important part the natural inference is that the actor must possess extraordinary talents. But in the case of Bogel the inference is not correct. He may properly be called,

employing common vernacular, a bright fellow.

Oswald's work is of far greater importance than Bogel's. To chat with Bogel a minute after the last scene, one's impression of the grave part is completely changed. His personality suffers of the stage like many others. It is not the happy lot of all to impart brilliant experiences no difficulty in stepping about, as his mother is always there to lead him. It must be said, however, in Bogel's favor that he is well fitted for the part without any special makeup.

The angel of "Ghosts" is Miss Gallatin, and her lot is most difficult. Her speaking part is considerable and throughout the entire "battalions of sorrow" she carries herself with maternal dignity and true parental affection. Outside of the opera Miss Gallatin is just as charming as she is capable, when portraying the most difficult roles.

Portland theatre-goers enjoyed "Ghosts" and will always welcome such clever "spirits" as those who gave us Ibsen.

DRUGS USELESS FOR PNEUMONIA

DR. BEVAN, WHO MADE THIS STATEMENT IN CHICAGO, FORMERLY RESIDED IN PORTLAND—HIS VIEWS ARE GENERALLY INFERRED BY LOCAL PHYSICIANS.

The members of the medical fraternity through the entire country are keenly interested in the claims of Dr. A. D. Bevan, formerly of Portland, who stated at a meeting of the Chicago Medical society on Thursday that drug treatment is entirely useless in cases of pneumonia.

The strangest part of the whole thing, to the general public at least, is the acknowledgment that Dr. Bevan was not only literally correct in his assumption, but that the same thing can be said of almost any other disease, with possibly two or three exceptions.

During a number of interviews with several of Portland's prominent physicians, yesterday, there was a unanimous corroboration of Dr. Bevan's views. "It has long been recognized by the medical savants that there is no specific cure for pneumonia," was the reply, almost verbatim, of the doctors visited. And there came the equally startling, or rather unexpected, statement that there were only two or three diseases for which a specific remedy was known to exist.

Additions to the Out.
"Take typhoid fever, for instance," explained Dr. Woods Hutchinson, secretary of the state board of health. "There is no known specific remedy to cure that disease. A good doctor will take charge of a patient and will apply, according to the condition of the disease and his knowledge of its progress on the patient, such remedial measures as will assist the local parts most likely to be effected. There are general conditions to be observed, such as assisting the heart action, keeping the bowels and organs

cleansed, compelling a good healthy respiration, and the rest, to a great extent, depends upon the patient's physical condition.

"As a matter of fact pneumonia has been increasing at a remarkable rate during the past few years, and tuberculosis, or consumption has decreased accordingly. What causes this transformation we cannot tell. It is a thing that cannot be absolutely known. Out here pneumonia is less severe than it is in the East or even the Middle West, but up in the high altitudes it is generally pretty severe, especially in mining camps, and where the disease becomes general under such conditions, the death rate is pretty high.

"There is certainly no known specific remedy for pneumonia, but the science of medicine is to assist recovery indirectly. We know the symptoms and local parts affected by such and such a disease, and the physician's duty is to buoy up those parts to withstand the attacks of the disease germs. For the rest of a cure, recovery depends largely upon the condition of the patient's constitution."

Guardian, Not Healer.

Another leading physician, who did not desire his name used and who was formerly well acquainted with Dr. Bevan, expressed the belief that the dispatches had misinterpreted Dr. Bevan's expressions. He, likewise, acknowledged the correctness of the statement, insofar as it referred to there being no specific remedy for pneumonia, but he also thought that the interviewer had exaggerated the remarks a little too broadly. "No one ever contended," he explained, "that there is a specific cure for pneumonia, or many other diseases, but medical stimulants and other remedial measures given under the direction of a trained physician and followed up by the assistance of an experienced and trained nurse, will conduct many cases of the disease to a condition of recovery."

Referring to another phase suggested in the broad assertion that many other diseases have no specific remedy, the same authority agreed with Dr. Hutchinson in the general details of what medicine ever supposed to accomplish. "By taking these assertions literally, many people who do not understand the conditions, might think that the doctors are an unnecessary luxury, but any such idea would be the greatest possible crime to the conditions under which we exist. A good doctor knows the human frame to its minutest particles. There may be disease germs which will localize themselves and bring about that condition known as a certain illness, and the physician, while unable to introduce any certain remedy which will immediately dispense these germs, nevertheless knows what action to take to disintegrate the disease force to the greatest extent. In such instances it must be done indirectly. A person has typhoid fever, and there is no remedy that will throw off the typhoid germs, but the disease is actively at work on certain portions of the human body and the doctor invigorates and gives all possible artificial sustenance to these particular parts. This is what reduces the danger of disease to a minimum. The germs may not be killed off directly, but they are weakened and any possible ill effects are blunted. Then, the patient's condition being sound and normally healthy, nature does the rest. The physician acts in the nature of the keeper who holds the bound in leash. The same force of danger to the fugitive is ever present, but it does no harm. There are certain of the disease germs which are always present in the human body from childhood. It only

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STREET COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PAVEMENTS

The street committee discussed the question of asphalt pavement yesterday. Mr. Sharkey declared that the style of paving which the trust had been putting down recently on Portland's thoroughfares was very inferior.

"It has given less satisfaction than any other kind," he insisted.

Supt. D. W. Taylor, who has charge of the Alcatraz Asphalt Paving company's interests here, declared that they tried to do nothing but first-class work. He explained that they had been bothered some recently with scaling, but insisted that they would not ask for acceptances upon such work until the evil had been gotten rid of.

Mr. Bentley interjected the statement that he "had a chemist analyze a piece of the asphalt and would let the people know what was the matter with it at the proper time."

Councilman Rumel also had street-paving dreams. The question of macadamizing Fifth street, north of Burnside, came up, and he insisted that his experience during the past 18 months demonstrated that macadam meant ruin.

The proposed franchise for the Portland & St. Johns street railway company's new line was presented. Mr. Bentley thought the fare ought to be fixed at 5 cents, but Mr. Sharkey said that was unnecessary.

"Competition will regulate the fare," he explained. The whole proposition will go up to the city council as a body.

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