

# WILL WORK TO PROLONG LIFE OF FELLOWMEN

Committee of One Hundred to Form Plans Whereby a Strong National Health Association May Be Built.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, Feb. 11.—If President Taft's forthcoming recommendations to congress are followed out by that body, the United States will at last have a great health organization commensurate with the needs of the nation. The department of agriculture can and vaccine virus for the protection of a farmer's cattle from the tick, but only in a most indirect way can the health agencies take any steps to protect that farmer's children from a maulpox or scarlet fever. The government stands powerless to check the ravages of tuberculosis in the human family, although it can turn back the spread of Texas fever among cattle by drawing a quarantine line north of which southern cattle may not go, except under well-defined protective conditions.

**Health Hospital Service.**  
But this is by no means the only feature of the existing health laws of the nation which call for a radical change. There are a number of bureaus now in operation in the government that are concerned principally with health matters. The public health trust marine hospital service ranks first among these. Under the able administration of Surgeon General Walter Wyman this service has made itself invaluable to the nation at large. Its work in stamping out the yellow fever epidemic in the south a few years ago, its labors in protecting San Francisco from the threatened outbreak of pestilence after the earthquake, its efforts to bring about a standardization of all the heroic remedies and the purity of all viruses for vaccination and anti-toxins, no less than its duty of visiting every ship that comes to an American port to make sure that quarantine laws are observed, have all been done so successfully that it has been justly styled America's flying squadron for the defense of the national health.

**Work of War Department.**  
The war department has its medical corps which has distinguished itself in many hands to hand conflicts with disease and death. The triumphs of its sanitary work in Cuba, where the death rate in Havana was cut in two in a single year, represents a great victory for public health over the hosts of pestilence. The work of Major Walter Reed and his co-laborers in proving to the satisfaction of every medical man the truth of the mosquito theory of yellow fever transmission, constitutes one of the most brilliant chapters in the book of human progress. The labors of the army doctors on the Isthmus of Panama, where the Reed theories were again applied to practice, have borne glorious fruitage. The navy, also has its medical corps, its hospitals and its dispensaries.

The department of agriculture has its bureau of chemistry, and under the administration of Dr. Wiley this bureau has effected a veritable revolution in the dispensing of food products. By striving to guarantee to the people protection from misbranded and misrepresented products, and securing legislation to that end, this bureau has made itself a force that affects every human being in the country. The census office, by the department of commerce and labor, gathers the mortality statistics of the nation which reveal the state of the public health. This four of the departments of the government have a more or less direct relation to the public health.

**To Concentrate Departments.**  
With each of these agencies active in its work, it is inevitable that there should be great overlapping of duties, a continual repetition of labor. With no co-ordination among them, three departments at once may be making independent investigations of the relation of the water supply to typhoid fever. At least three of these bureaus may be studying the relation between milk and tuberculosis at the same time. It is inevitable under these conditions that much money is expended in duplication of research, money that is sorely needed on account of the economical policy of congress at present.

With all these agencies concentrated under one head, with each of them working in proper co-operation with the others, the same money and the same effort now expended would yield much greater returns in reduced mortality and increased longevity. It was to foster the idea of such a consolidation of health agencies that the committee of one hundred on national health was created. This organization has been active to such a degree that it is believed its recommendations, which have the approval of President Taft, will be enacted into law before the present session of congress adjourns. This committee has over six thousand names on its mailing list, and it has proved a great force in the education of public sentiment in favor of proper health measures.

**Many Fight Tuberculosis.**  
One scarcely realizes how much is done and how much is expended in the interest of public health. The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has gathered the financial and educational statistics of the nation-wide crusade against the white plague, and finds that during the year of 1909 the various agencies fighting the disease spent \$3,180,621.80 in the campaign. Over 10,000,000 pieces of literature were circulated, and 117,312 patients were treated for tuberculosis. Sixty-one thousand of the patients were treated at dispensaries. New York takes first rank in the effort to check this disease, Pennsylvania second, Massachusetts third, and Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, California, Colorado, Connecticut and Ohio in their order.

**Overwork Death Rate.**  
Recent studies of the death rate from various ailments reveal a startling condition. They show that Americans are paying a terrible penalty for overwork. While the death rate from contagious diseases has dropped 49 per cent since 1880, that from diseases of the kidneys, heart and brain has increased 52 per cent in the same period. These figures tell of the tax of hard work and high living. Kidney diseases, springing from immoderate eating and drinking and from hard work, now show a death rate that has increased 131 per cent since 1880. There are 84 per cent more fatalities from apoplexy today than there were 20 years ago, and 57 per cent more deaths from heart disease. Meanwhile all contagious diseases are showing a rapidly diminishing death rate. It cannot be argued that this increasing mortality in the diseases of overwork and over-indulgence is due to un-

preventable causes. It is estimated that in the United States more than 900,000 lives are annually sacrificed on the altar of indifference to known laws of health. More than 3,000,000 people are constantly seriously ill, half of them suffering from diseases of a preventable nature.

**Life May Be Lengthened.**  
Once it was supposed that the laws of health were inexorable, that the death rate could not be increased nor diminished. But statistics show that there are no iron laws for mortality. The span of human life in Europe has doubled in less than four centuries. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the average life was lengthened at the rate of four years per century, and during the first three quarters of the nineteenth century the average life lengthened at the rate of nine years. Since then civilized countries have made mankind longer lived at the rate of 17 years a century. In Prussia, which is the home of preventive medicine, the span of life is lengthening at a rate of 27 years a century. Whether this increasing span will ultimately bring

men back to the ripe old ages of the Methuselah and Adam and Noah, no one can safely predict. Dr. Talmage once expressed the conviction that if men returned to the simple life as gradually as they had traveled away from it, they would eventually live to be as old as those who lived in the day of Noah.

**Poor Die More Frequently.**  
It is shown by mortality tables that death comes far more frequently among the poor than among the rich. Insurance figures of industrial companies demonstrate that the death rate among the poor is from 50 to 60 per cent greater than among the well to do. In the unsanitary districts of Glasgow and Paris the death rate is double that of the better sections. The effect of a campaign of education on a city's mortality is shown by the fact that since New York undertook the improvement of conditions in health matters, it has reduced its death rate to the lowest point on record.

The committee of one hundred on national health is seeking to have all life insurance companies join in a campaign in favor of disease prevention.

Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale, president of this committee, declares that the investment of a fraction of 1 per cent on the policies carried in an educational propaganda, will so lengthen the average life as to make it commercially profitable to the insurance companies themselves, to say nothing of the vast good that will accrue to the nation at large. He thinks that by a proper co-ordination of all the health interests of the nation, headed with a magnificent, consolidated national health bureau, such an onslaught can be made upon the strongholds of disease as to give the average American a new lease on life equivalent to one third of his present allotted years.

(Tomorrow—"Model License League.")

**"CONFESSION" SELECTED BY PASTOR AS SUBJECT**

Rev. W. F. Reager, pastor of the First Christian church, who delivered an address at the men's meeting in

the Young Men's Christian association auditorium last Sunday, will again be the speaker next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. His subject will be "Confession."

The music will be a special feature of the meeting next Sunday. At the beginning of the service several selections will be played by the Y. M. C. A. orchestra, after which there will be a song service, in which the audience will join. This will be followed by a vocal solo by F. W. Gordon and a number by the Altrui Octette of young women, led by Miss Holman, of the Y. W. C. A.

After the meeting H. W. Stone, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will conduct a popular bible class, to which all men are invited, and following this, at 5:30, there will be a fellowship supper.

Journal want ads bring results.

Sale Only at 84 Third Street--Look for Red Front

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# United Hat Stores Co.

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## 3000 Hats at \$1.00 Each

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Every hat this season's make and style. Every hat worth \$3 and \$3.50. All shades of soft and derby styles, including such well-known makes as "Conqueror," "Mulvey," "Chester," "Pey," and Lion Brand hats; also "Mallory Roelofs" and Imperial hats. The greatest gathering of high-grade hats ever offered at this price.

## 4000 Hats at \$2.00 Each

The finest American and imported hats are embraced in this wonderful collection, and include such famous makes as Mallory Cravenette Hats, Downs & Co. imported stiff Hats, Borsalino & Co. imported soft Hats, Albertini & Co. imported soft Hats; also John B. Stetson's in soft Hats, made in every conceivable new style and shape in either soft or stiff Hats. Every hat in this lot worth \$3.50, \$4 and \$5.

News Item from the Oregonian of Recent Date:

## UNITED HAT FAILS

CREDITORS, FOUR SCORE

Liabilities Far in Excess of Estimate Placed on Stock and Fixtures of Three Stores in City.

Through bankruptcy proceedings, begun yesterday morning in the United States court, L. A. Bertillon has surrendered control of the business of the United Hat Stores company, of Portland. A receiver was appointed by Judge Wolverton upon the petition of E. A. Mallory & Sons, Rosenthal Clothing company, Rosenthal, Siegel & Co., and the O. C. Hansen Manufacturing company, representing \$4341.94 of the total indebtedness.

Stock and fixtures of the United Hat Stores company are estimated to invoice about \$14,000, while the listed indebtedness of the company aggregates \$28,385.19. Eighty creditors are represented in the list of firms to which the United Hat concern is indebted, 48 of them being Portland concerns, and it is set out that the indebtedness enumerated covers bills for advertising, lights, rents and merchandise. The largest unsecured creditor named in the bankruptcy proceedings is the Mulvehill Hat company, of Spokane, to whom the sum of \$4628.59 is due. The largest Portland creditor of the company is Burgan-Springer Hat Co., who have furnished the United Hat company with goods to the amount of \$695.95.



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# \$1000

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New Pianos at Less Than Second-Hand Ones Buy Your Piano Saturday AND GET \$100

Buy Your Piano Saturday AND GET \$100

Do not fail to see us Saturday if you need a piano. Owing to the fact that a number of school teachers, as well as others, could not take advantage of our great offer Wednesday, in which we made a reduction of \$100 on each piano to the first ten customers, and believing that the results in the end, from an advertising standpoint, will more than make up our losses, we have concluded to make SATURDAY a great piano-selling event; so, from 8:30 in the morning till 10 o'clock at night, all persons presenting a copy of this ad will be entitled to a discount of \$100 on any new piano selected from our large stock. Now please remember this is a bona fide reduction from our regular prices, which are marked in plain figures, and which we guarantee are from \$50 to \$100 less than the same grade of piano can be obtained elsewhere, so if you need a piano do not fail to see us SATURDAY. This means pianos that sell for \$250, for \$150; \$300, for \$200; \$350, for \$250; \$400, for \$300; and so on, and payments as low as \$6 per month. Here you find the Ivers & Pond, Gabler, Wallworth, Davenport & Treacy, Melville Clark, Irving, and others, and the APOLLO, the greatest of all player pianos.

AND REMEMBER

there is no limitation. Those coming Saturday night have the same show as those coming in the morning; but bear in mind, this offer is for Saturday only, and will not be made again.

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