

INSURANCE BY GOVERNMENT

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS SESSION DISCUSSES METHOD

DOES NOT FIND MUCH FAVOR

Poor Ventilation One of Great Causes of Disease Among the Poorer Classes.

Dr. Frenkel Suggests Means of Caring for Convalescents—Urges That Provision Be Made for Support of Families While Sick Are in Hospital.

PORTLAND, July 20.—The general session of the conference of charities and corrections was today devoted to receiving reports of committees. Of these, one considerably out of the ordinary was the preliminary report on the German system of workmen's insurance. The report was made by Frederick Hoffman of Newark, N. J.

"From whatever point of view the subject is considered," said Mr. Hoffman, "there seems no escape from the conclusion that the annual payment by employers of labor for the insurance protection of their employes is a direct tax upon the industry which must be either met by a resulting improvement in the health of employes and a higher degree of industrial efficiency, or by factory economies generally, or by a direct deduction from wages, since international competition, especially with the United States, the industries of other countries are not subject to this expense."

Government Insurance.

According to Mr. Hoffman a large majority of German workmen in different industries and trades are under government insurance protection. The accident branch of the insurance system is much more general than the branch for sickness which has not been fully developed as yet. In conclusion Mr. Hoffman said:

"In marked contrast to the elaborate and detailed reports required from private insurance companies, the German government has given but the most meagre and unsatisfactory data to the public regarding the finances of the compulsory workmen's insurance. Only aggregate results have been published and it is extremely doubtful whether all the items and factors which enter into the operation of the system have been properly accounted for."

In the sectional meeting two papers affecting the neighborhood improvement in San Francisco were read. One was by Dr. Dorothea Moore, who recounted the manner in which the Telegraph Hill district, tenanted by the poor and uninformed foreigners was reclaimed from the grasp of corporation which persisted in blasting away a part of the hill to secure a peculiar blue clay. The other paper was by Henry A. Fiske, superintendent of the People's Place, who described the difficulties encountered in bettering the condition of the Chinese, Greek and Italian fishermen in San Francisco bay.

Disease Among Poor.

"The Prevention of Diseases Among Poor" was the subject of an able paper read by Dr. Norman Bridge of Los Angeles and Chicago. He said in part: "The influences that are potent in causing disease and death among the poor are not numerous and are easily catalogued. First, there is bad ventilation of houses in cold weather. Most of even the rich people, and whose coal bills need not terrify them, live with insufficient ventilation. More than 1000 cubic feet of fresh air per hour for each person should enter the house for even fair ventilation. The bad air causes disease in various ways, chiefly by first producing debility and lessened physical resisting power.

"It is safe to say that the breathing of bad air produces more diseases among the poor directly and indirectly, than all other influences combined. Perhaps the second most important cause

is the danger of disease germs coming in water, milk, and other foods. Flies and mosquitos often carry disease to people. Flies carry typhoid germs on their tangled feet from infected excretions of the body to our food supply; they also carry tuberculosis in the same way. Doors and windows should be screened in the summer time. A fourth cause of disease is poor food, often poorly and even foolishly prepared, and too much stimulation."

Provide for Families of Sick.

Dr. Lee K. Frenkel read an interesting paper on "Convalescents," discussing their care from the medical standpoint, saying in part:

"If our hospitals and dispensaries are unable to provide properly for the sick from the standpoint of time, if they must be discharged when they are technically cured, but still weak and impotent, additional institutions must be created to meet their needs. Of equal importance, however, in effecting a complete cure of our patients, is provision for his family in his absence. It is better public policy, viewed from the standpoint of economy or any other, to make adequate provisions for the man's family who is incapacitated by illness and whose savings are exhausted than by permitting him to return to work in an enfeebled condition, to sow the seeds of more serious illness and probably bring into the world offsprings puny and undersized.

Another plan which will commend itself to many because of its simplicity is the subsidizing of the patient himself by giving him the wherewithal to regain strength and health after a period of debilitating illness. If this is supplemented by relief for his family, we have almost an ideal method of caring for the convalescent."

The Visiting Nurse.

An interesting paper was read in an earlier session on the visiting nurse as an adjunct to the hospital. The paper was read by Miss Charlotte Aiken.

The report said in part: "Nurse training schools are recognizing that the women they send forth should go with a sense of their duty as public servants as well as their consciousness of technical skill. Hence they are introducing into their curricula more of the general knowledge of peoples and conditions. The women who are leaving the seclusion of the hospitals are increasingly feeling their duty as citizens. Among the unsolved problems of the nursing profession, perhaps the most puzzling one at present is how to provide adequate nursing for the moderate wage earner."

ANOTHER BANK CLOSES DOORS.

KANSAS CITY, July 20.—Up to the close of banking hours no flurry affecting other local institutions had followed the failure today of the City National bank. Nothing bordering on a run was experienced by any of the local banks, and according to the officers at each place, none was expected. The City National has been in a weakened condition for some time. Its failure had been anticipated and therefore no surprise was shown when the announcement was made that it had been taken in charge by the national bank examiner, Ames.

The failure of the City National bank was due in a great measure to the fact it held upwards of \$100,000 of C. J. Devlin's paper, which is tied up in the recent failure of the First National bank of Topeka, of which Devlin was the principal stockholder.

LOAN WAS SECRETLY PAID.

Neither Jordan Nor Alexander Will Deny the Mercantile Trust Company Loan.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The World tomorrow will say that the loan of \$685,000 to the Equitable Life Assurance Society by the Mercantile Trust Company has been paid. The World says: "This payment was made last Friday by former President Alexander and former Comptroller Jordan, or by persons unknown, for their account."

Jordan, when called over the telephone last night at his summer home, refused to say a word in regard to the matter. Alexander was very ill at a retreat near Babylon. His attorneys declined to make any statement. State Banking Superintendent Kilburn said to the World correspondent at Albany last night that the loan was made by the Mercantile Company to Alexander and Jordan as trustees without any security.

DEFECTIVES AND PROGENY

CHIEF TOPICS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS MEETING.

FUNCTIONS OF ORGANISMS.

Subject of Report Upon Defectives Submitted by Dr. H. A. Tomlinson of Minnesota.

Charles D. Hillis of New York Makes a Report Upon "Children" and Touches Upon Two Types—Physical and Mental Defects Should be Studied.

PORTLAND, July 18.—"Defectives" was the subject of today's session of the conference of Charities and Corrections. At the evening session "Children" was the topic. The report of the committee on defectives was read by Dr. H. A. Tomlinson of St. Peter, Minn. The report is in part as follows:

Modern methods of investigation have taught us the intimate relation and correlation of the functions of the brain and the general organism and their interdependence. We have also learned that the functioning of the brain is dependent upon the bodily organs. Therefore the direction in which we are to look for advance in the study, care and training of those who are defective mentally must be by the correlation of the physical with the mental, based upon the fact that the two are always associated. Provision should be made for the thorough investigation of physical conditions associated with mental defects and the pedagogic aspect of the work should be supplementary rather than dominant, as it is now.

"That these same methods should apply to the work in our hospitals for the insane ought to be obvious. Myself has been said in the direction of providing room and agreeable surroundings for the chronic, quiet and well behaved patient; but practically nothing is said about or thought of the proper provision for the disturbed patient, either acute or chronic. The difficulties that have arisen and still persist, are due to the retention of the asylum regime and the effort to make applicable to the performance of hospital work."

Jail Type vs. Segregate Types.

At the meeting tonight the following report of the committee on children was submitted by Dr. Hillis of New York:

"In order to breed out the congenital or acquired criminality of the boys, we must first breed out the hereditary traits of the institutions. The last vestige of the jail disappears when the segregate type gives way to the cottage home type. The segregate type is now no longer a splendid novelty. Broad acres have replaced high walls. New elements have entered, many things are taught. When indifference or incapacity or ignorance dominate the results are disappointing. The children who are learned in the cruel knowledge of the street come to us with life's unfoldings. We must turn the friendly side of our nature toward them. Wholesome foods, habits of regularity, trades instruction are all good, but in order that a symmetrical man may be developed the souls must be nourished. To be kept from evil is a negative influence. It is a palliative. There will probably not be permanent cure unless there are positive moral influences. We must feel a real friendship for those who are making the long, unequal fight. Our larger usefulness and hopefulness is expressed by example and comes with personal influence and companionship."

The subject of George Vaux, Jr., of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Refuge, was the subject of the "Aesthetic Surroundings," Mr. Vaux said:

"We disclaim against the squalor and barrenness of child life in the congested districts of our great cities, but do we use our influence to provide public buildings and school houses and institutions of beautiful architectural proportions. As a rule no building costs less solely because it is ugly. Beauty does not add to expense. I am not referring to mere ornamentation, but to the essentials. Curves and lines well proportioned, curves graceful and colors harmonious, does not make a building costly either in money or in ultimate usefulness."

At the sectional meeting on defectives Dr. Richard Dewey of Wauwatosa, Wis., read a paper entitled "The After Care of the Convalescent Insane."

Mr. Dewey spoke on the assistance of destitute convalescent and recovered patients discharged from hospitals for the insane, saying in part:

"The objects which suitable assistance and after care would secure would be, first, the permanent restoration of many cases that relapse and self-support instead of public support for years or a lifetime.

Second, the return to useful activity of many who remain permanently in the asylum who could care for themselves if they could get a start.

In the same session, Dr. Walter Lindley, of Los Angeles, read a paper on "The Evils of Institutional Childhood."

Dr. Lindley said in part: "The best the state can do to help the children is to foster the home and the home spirit. There should be organized assistance provided for indigent widows left with children, by a cash allowance if necessary, so that they could keep their children at home while small and helpless."

Dr. Lindley showed how California and New York were far behind many other states in their efforts to place children in homes.

W. T. Gardner of Portland, Oregon, read a paper entitled "The Child Saving Agencies of the Pacific Coast" before the section on "Children."

Mr. Gardner said: "Our greatest need now is a state

CHINA WANTS TO HAVE SAY

ULTIMATUM IS DELIVERED TO POWERS BY MONGOLIANS.

MUST FIRST BE CONSULTED.

Before the Final Disposition of the Province of Manchuria Is Decided Upon.

Washington Hears From Peking It Will Not Recognize Any Arrangements Regarding That Province Unless It Is Consulted—Beligents Notified.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—China's official notification to the powers that she would not recognize any arrangement regarding Manchuria concerning which she was not consulted beforehand, has reached Washington. The arrival of the text of the note dispenses of the unofficial report reaching Washington recently from Europe which found credence in official circles that China had requested that she be allowed to participate in the conference.

China has not taken this step for several reasons. The Chinese government is anxious, so far as possible, that both belligerents be allowed to negotiate directly with each other and is adverse to being forced into the negotiations. China's motive in addressing to Russia and Japan such a notification was to remind them that she had never acquiesced in the alienation of the province of Manchuria from Chinese sovereignty and that she expected as the first result of the war a full restoration to Chinese control of that province.

FREE PICTURE SHOW AT FAIR.

Resources of Nebraska Interestingly Shown by Biographic Pictures Every Hour.

PORTLAND, July 19.—The state of Nebraska, which has an interesting display in the palace of agriculture and horticulture at the Lewis and Clark exposition, has adopted a novel method of expanding its resources by means of free biographic lectures. The lectures are interesting and the pictures are distinct and wonderfully true to life. The lecture room is filled at every performance.

The scenes are of the everyday sort, and their charm is due to this fact. Different pictures are thrown on the screen at different hours of the day, and most of them depict farm scenes. For example, a series of pictures shows the methods of harvesting alfalfa, which now occupies 275,000 acres in Nebraska. The opening picture shows a young man standing waist high in alfalfa. Succeeding moving pictures show a procession of mowers cutting down the grass. Then follows a series of moving pictures which show how a phalanx of rakes gathers the hay into long windrows. The operation of stacking the alfalfa by means of a big stacking machine is pictured also. A team hauls a section of a windrow to the stack, and a second team pushes the hay onto the outstretched arms of the stacker. This operation is known as "bucking it on." When the hay has been "bucked on," are arms, with their burden, are elevated to the top of the stack, and the load dumps onto the heap, where men place it with pitch forks.

The moving pictures were taken in an actual hay field, and represent everyday operations in the harvesting of alfalfa. Several dogs are seen in the pictures, running in and out among the machines, and their presence adds to the realism. Other farm scenes are shown in the same life-like manner as the alfalfa harvesting time pictures.

COULDN'T AGREE

JURY IN WILLIAMSON CASE IS DISCHARGED BY DISTRICT JUDGE DE HAVEN.

Is Out Forty-Five Hours and Takes as Many Ballots but Fails to Reach Decision—Vote Stood Ten For and Two Against Acquittal.

PORTLAND, July 20.—After standing ten to two in favor of conviction for forty-five hours, the jury in the Williamson-Gessner-Biggs case, was unable to reach an agreement and was discharged today. According to the Evening Telegram, O. H. Flook, Olalla and G. O. Walker, of Walker, Lane county, favored acquittal. Juror Cook of Eugene, who, it was rumored, was an ardent advocate for the conviction of all three defendants from the beginning to the end of the deliberations.

NOT A SUCCESS

ANGELUS MAKES INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT TO SOAR ABOVE CITY OF PORTLAND.

Engines of Airship Too Weak to Resist Gentle Breezes and Vessel Is Driven Toward South—Aeronaut Lands Ship Safely on Ross Island.

PORTLAND, July 18.—The sight of the airship "Angelus" floating over the city this afternoon created a great sensation, causing the people for hours to watch the progress of the "Angelus" in its flight. Manned by Lincoln Beachey, the airship ascended from the Lewis and Clark exposition grounds and to all appearances was at first under the control of the aeronaut, but it soon developed that the propeller was not working at full speed and, borne by a light northerly wind, the "Angelus" sailed over the city in the direction of Oregon City. Finding he was unable to get the full power from the motor, the aeronaut sought a convenient landing place. Gradually the airship descended over Ross island in the Willamette and as the ship approached land Captain Beachey shouted to some bathers to catch his tow line, which they did, bringing the airship to a standstill uninjured.

ROOT TAKES OATH OF OFFICE.

New Secretary of State Arrives in Washington and Today Will Be Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Elhu Root arrived here tonight from New York and tomorrow will take the oath of secretary of state. He will remain in the city only one day.

A REGULAR THING WITH SANDY

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BARON KOMURA ARRIVES HERE

JAPAN'S PEACE ENVOY LANDS IN SEATTLE LAST NIGHT.

HE IS FETTERED IN THAT CITY.

Makes Only Brief Stop and Leaves in Hurry for His Destination in the East.

Jap Associations of Sound City Give Pleniportary a Warm Greeting—Special Train Provided by "Jim" Hill Carries Him to New York.

SEATTLE, July 20.—Baron Komura, the foreign minister of Japan and the peace plenipotentiary, who, with Minister Takahira will meet the Russian representatives at Washington, arrived this morning on the Hill liner, Minnesota. Komura was welcomed by Mayor Ballinger and a delegation of more than 1000 Japanese residents of Seattle.

The baron and his suite left Seattle tonight for New York city. They will travel in private care as the guests of President J. J. Hill and will make all haste to their destination.

Hill's invitation to a tour of the great lakes was declined by the envoy with the plea that his instructions for haste were imperative. As a consequence the party will go to St. Paul by the Great Northern, thence to Chicago and New York.

The only hospitality accepted by the baron during his stay here was an informal dinner tonight given by John D. Farrell, president of the Great Northern Steamship Company.

The peace party was escorted to the train by the leading citizens of the city and by the entire Japanese association of Seattle. A Seattle city police guard escorted the baron's carriage.

The Great Northern traffic officials provided a complete train for the party including a diner, a baggage and observation cars.

WILL FIGHT EXTRADITION.

Accused Perjuror George D. Collins Says He Will Carry His Case to Highest Courts.

VICTORIA, July 18.—Detective Gibson of San Francisco arrived here today with a warrant and depositions from San Francisco in readiness for the resumption of the extradition trial of George D. Collins, accused of perjury. Gibson met Collins at the Grand hotel this afternoon and told him in conversation that he had come to take him back. Collins replied he would not be taken back until he had exhausted every effort at law, even carrying the case to the highest court of British Columbia.

HENRY CAUGHT NAPPING.

Judge Bennett Springs Surprise and Jury Takes Case—No Agreement Up to Late Hour.

PORTLAND, July 18.—The case of the United States against Williamson, Gessner and Biggs went to the jury at 3:15 o'clock today. The jury had not agreed on a verdict at 10:30 tonight and was locked up for the night. The sudden termination of the case came like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. Henry this morning made his argument for the government and when he had closed and the defense was to begin, Judge Bennett announced that as the jury had had the evidence explained to them step by step as the trial progressed, he did not think it necessary to occupy their time further. This afternoon, when the court reconvened, Judge De Haven instructed the jury, saying in substance, if they found Williamson, Gessner and Biggs had advanced money to claimants with the understanding that the claims, when patented, should belong to Williamson and Gessner, there was a conspiracy. Should there be reasonable doubt about this then he directed them to find for the defendants.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN.

Rail Placed Across Track at Seapooose With Intent to Hold Up Twin City Express.

PORTLAND, July 19.—An unsuccessful attempt was made shortly after midnight this morning to wreck the northbound Northern Pacific passenger train, known as the Twin City Express, at a point two miles west of Seapooose, Ore., by placing a steel rail, weighing 750 pounds, across the track. At its point where the attempt was made the track is slightly down grade and parallels the river. The engineer saw the obstruction in time to slow down the train, but the impact, when the cowcatcher struck it, was sufficient, nevertheless, to bend the rail into the shape of a horseshoe. The rail was carried about a hundred yards before the train was brought to a dead stop.

CRIME OF RIVER PIRATES

Body of Captain King Found in Cabin of Yacht of Bath Beach Yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 18.—What the police of Bath Beach, Brooklyn station, believe to be a desperate attempt to murder, and one that will probably be successful, was revealed today when Captain William J. King, whose home is in the Bronx, was found near death in the cabin of the yacht Agial. There was a bullet wound in the left temple, another in the right shoulder and the lower jaw was fractured. The cabin was in great disorder, showing a terrific fight had taken place. The police believe that river pirates committed the crime.



BLUE RIBBON SHOES

REPRESENT THE HIGHEST TYPE OF MODERN SHOE MAKING. WE SHOW THEM IN FINE VICI KID FOR MISSES AND IN LIGHT "BOX CALF" UPERS FOR BOYS. EVERY PAIR GIVES SATISFACTION. THEY ARE VERY LOW IN PRICE WHEN YOU CONSIDER QUALITY.

Barnes' Cash Store

C. T. Barnes, Prop.

SALEM CHEAPEST ONE PRICE CASH STORE.