

Wednesday, August 10, 1910

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ORIGIN OF SUPERSTITIONS

Time Superstitions - Black Cats, Salt, Throwing Shoes Good or Bad Luck

July 28—"The true origin is to be found in early... to explain nature and his... in the desire to profit... invite fortune, in the... evils he could not un-... in the unavoidable at-... to the future."

... sentence, Mr. T. Sharp... explains the whole for-... subject he has chosen for... "The Origin of Popu-... He goes on in the... and interesting way in... trace back all our old... and superstitious cus-... ideas about divinations... of all sorts to their right...

... give and wear engage-... of his who court and... Because rings have figur-... rites from remote... through the old custom was... people to exchange rings... when men refused to... rings there is no in-... sibly the reason is... aversion to signs of bon-... equally natural desire to... in bondage.

... highly grown shy of an-... custom—the kissing of... was commonly observed... ages, and it seems a... that it should be dying... ring also has a health-... to this account it came... abolished in the days... rowmwell, Tubal-Cain, the... made the first wedding-... idea in his mind is thus... an old theatre:—"The... being circular, that... without end, importeth... on their mutual love and... on should roundly flow... other as in a circle... mutually and forever."... throw a shoe at the de-... and bridegroom? Prob-... the Jews of old confirm... the giving of a shoe or... was a testimony in Is-... do-Saxon marriages the... delivered her shoe to... who touched his head... his head with it—not too... hope—in token of his...

... believe we can trace des-... of personal history... is superstition is popular... version. It goes back... and certainly the system... "Take Napoleon III. He... 808, assumed the Em-... the Empire in 1868... 1852 and the fateful date... The Empress Eugenie... 826, and married to the... 53—the numerals added... case and then added... 1870—yield again the... 69. Corresponding dates... the life of Louis Philippe... results.

... break mirrors supersti-...—it is an ill-starred... reason is simple—for... have always been used... and to break one is to... of knowing the will... When Napoleon III had... of Josephine's por-... rested until a courier... patched at hot haste... her safety, so strong... sion of her death on his...

... for luck. Prince Ran-... used to call him,... ties in succession the... see of a black cat won... net match for Susset... back to Egypt's sacred... in a black cat was... em in the oenoctions... hes and hags.

... fates. When the bees... superstitious people say... soon have to move out... The origin of the idea... from the fact that a... eady die unless the seas-... be so disastrous to... er a bad season yearly... ily seek fortunes in... human superstition is... will come to any one... save a drowning man... ngers among St. Hilda... atmen of the Danube... ces. It arose from the... en a man is drowning... ed him to drown, and... uld cheat the gods of...

... are unlucky if you... for the first time and... to town in your pocket... ings good news... brings the message... life to the earth... ver when we sail salt... ren in the old sacri-... Greeks and Romans... were offered to pro-... of the infernal gods;... rose the idea that to... offering meant bad... salt was the symbol... If you upset the salt... ship's bonds. The old... throwing salt over... one opposed the de-... picture of the Last... shown overturning... fay have given new... tion.

LOST ON INVESTMENT

Bold Scheme of Canadian and English Capitalists Goes Wrong - Attempt to Control Big Railways

NEW YORK, August 2.—One of the boldest ventures in American financial history, and particularly in the history of American railroad, came to grief, when they were transferred to Kuhn, Loeb and Company of this city and a syndicate headed by them, the bulk of the huge block of American railroad securities acquired in the past nine months by a British and Canadian syndicate, headed by Dr. F. S. Pearson, one of the world's best known engineers. The project was a remainder of Harriman in conception, however unlike him in execution. The men behind it, from the manner in which they carried out their operations contemplated nothing more nor less than a dominant interest in a chain of railroads extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Head of the Movement. Dr. Pearson, a Canadian, who is said once to have been a professor of engineering at Tufts College, is an engineer as well known to British and Canadian financiers from the success of his operation in Spanish-American railroads as is that other Pearson, Sir Weetman, from the profit derived from tunnel building in Great Britain and this country. Dr. Pearson is not related to the other engineer of that name.

The first big venture of Dr. Pearson and his associates in this country was made in the latter part of last year. It was in the stock and bonds of the Rock Island Company, which owns the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, which in turn owns practically all of the stock of the old Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, one of the best of the gran-ger lines. Dr. Pearson made an examination of the company's properties, and on his report the British and Canadian financiers, who had long follow-ed him and profited through him, at once bought heavily of Rock Island securities. Seemingly Judge W. Moore and D. G. Reid, the men in control, were willing to sell them.

In the early part of the year Dr. Pearson and one of his associates, Percival Farquhar, said to be an Englishman, and a man of whom little is known here, were elected directors of the Rock Island company. It was given out at the time that the syndicate represented by them had secured control of about twenty per cent of the capital stock of the company. The company has outstanding about \$30,000,000 common and \$50,000,000 preferred. The syndicate bought more heavily of the preferred than of the common, and also bought heavily of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific collateral trust bonds. So here was a tidy investment to begin with.

It was also announced at that time that Dr. Pearson and his associates were associated in harmony with Mr. Reid and Judge Moore, the other dominant person in Rock Island Company. These old Rock Island men had long cast eyes at Lehigh Valley, and presently directed Dr. Pearson's attention to that property. Dr. Pearson examined that property also, recommended it to his Canadian and British friends and got their money into it just as it was put into Rock Island. Lehigh Valley stock, which sold at low as 67 in the early part of last year soared up to 121 as a result in part of these purchases.

Here the paths of the old and new Rock Island men seem to have diverged; the other were content with the expansion they had already made; Dr. Pearson and his associates went further until, as it became known today, they had bought in companies with a stock capitalization of fully \$485,000,000 part value and controlling 19,377 miles of road extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Unparalleled Purchases. These other operations were conducted secretly. It was known and publicly announced that the syndicate had acquired heavy interests in Rock Island and Lehigh Valley; not until today did it come out that Dr. Pearson and his friends had gone further and made purchases of American railroad stocks on a scale undoubtedly never paralleled by any one group of foreign capitalists at any one time.

Lehigh Valley runs from New York to Buffalo and Rock Island from Chicago west to Denver. There was a big gap between Buffalo and Chicago and the syndicate bought into Wabash, a good road loosely controlled by the Goulds, which connects these two cities. From Denver to the Pacific the best available route was by the Denver and Rio Grande, which owns two-thirds of the stock of the recently completed Western Pacific. But 40 per cent of the Denver and Rio Grande is owned by the Missouri Pacific, so that in order to acquire influence in Denver it was necessary also to acquire substantial influence in Missouri Pacific. From east to west the contemplated transcontinental system was then conjured up as may be seen in the following table giving the railroads, mileage and the capital stock. Mileage Capital Stock Lehigh Valley . . . 1441 \$80,000,000 Wabash . . . 2514 53,000,000 Rock Island . . . 1116 90,000,000 Missouri Pacific . . . 3779 83,000,000 Denver and Rio Grande . . . 2598 38,000,000 Western Pacific . . . 927 Owned by D. & R. Co. Totals . . . 19377 \$484,000,000

A CLEVER FORGERY

Plan Laid to Relieve Bankers in Minneapolis of Much Money - All Banks Notified of Scheme

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—A cleverly planned scheme to pass checks forged with the names of Minneapolis men, in banks of other cities, was reported to the Minneapolis banks today by Charles L. Pillsbury, consulting engineer, 805-11 Metropolitan Life Building, who was one of the intended victims. As part of the plan the bankers say, one of the swindlers, was to pose in St. Louis as Charles S. Albert, attorney, with offices at 1006 Metropolitan Life Building. The men behind the plot are thought to have become alarmed, and Minneapolis men think the scheme will fail.

The first notice of the intended swindle came to Pillsbury today when he opened his mail. There was a letter addressed to Charles S. Albert, at the Jefferson Hotel, and on the return line of the envelope was Pillsbury's name also.

With the letter was a check for \$200 on specially printed paper. A printed letter head also bore Mr. Pillsbury's name, but neither checks nor letter were like those he uses. The letter told Mr. Albert to go at once to Kansas City, that it was important to be there by July 12. "Enclosed you will find \$200 expense money," the letter read. The letter had not been called for.

ANOTHER SENATOR

Gives Evidence of Having Attempted to be Bribed - Implicates the Vice-President of United States

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Aug. 4.—What happened in the private office of U. S. Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, at Washington at noon last May 6, formed the basis of sensational and startling charges, involving the names of Vice-President, Sherman, Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, Congressman B. S. McGuire of Oklahoma, and others, in the hearing before a special congressional investigation committee here today. During thirty or forty minutes of a conference held in that office Senator Gore testified to the effect that he was approached by Jacob L. Homan, former chairman of the Oklahoma Territorial Republican Committee, and also former chairman of the Oklahoma State Republican Committee, and that he was offered a bribe of \$25,000 or \$50,000 to remove the corporation pending in congress so that \$3,000,000 might be paid to J. F. McMurray, an attorney of McAlester, of Oklahoma and his associates. The money was to represent "attorneys' fees" of ten per cent of \$30,000,000 which was to be obtained from any syndicate for 450,000 acres of coal and asphalt lands now owned by the Chotaw and Chickasaw Indians in this state.

Vice-President Sherman was mentioned by Mr. Homan. Senator Gore testified to being interested in the land deal to the extent of favoring the approval by congress of what are now known as the McMurray contracts with the Indians.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Aug. 6.—Not only Jake L. Hammond, but J. F. McMurray, were named as would-be bribees in the investigation of the \$26,000,000 Oklahoma Indian land deal, before the special congressional committee today. McMurray is the holder of contracts with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians to promote which in Congress Senator Thomas Gore charged he was offered a bribe. D. C. McCurtain, a Choctaw Indian, and a delegate to Washington for his tribe, also charged that McMurray in 1908 offered him a bribe of \$30,000 to withdraw opposition to the old tribal McMurray contracts which subsequently were disapproved by President Rivet.

Green McCurtain, chief of 18,000 Choctaws, a veteran Indian of 62 years, then took the stand and told the committee that one George W. Scott, whom he believed acted in the interviews for McMurray, had offered him one fourth of the "profits" to be realized from the land deal. This offer he induced the tribe to withdraw all opposition to the new contracts held by McMurray, which are the cause of the present investigation. The amount of the bribe mentioned by D. C. McCurtain, who is the son of the chief, is the same as that which Senator Gore alleges was offered to him on May 6th last by Jake Hammond to put the pending contracts through, which according to Senator Gore, would result in the selling of 450,000 acres of coal asphalt and timber lands owned by the Indians to a New York syndicate on the basis that would give McMurray and his associates an "attorneys' fee" of ten per cent of the three million dollars.

The presentation of the charges against McMurray followed another day of sensational testimony, during which Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas and Congressman B. S. Muir of Oklahoma appeared on the stand to refute statements that they were interested in the deal. John D. Rockefeller was arrested for scorching in Cleveland last week. There is now trouble in Portugal and may lead to a rupture with the Vatican.

INFANT FEEDING

Hundreds of thousands of babies die annually from diseases that are the direct result of improper feeding, and most of these deaths are absolutely preventable, which fact places the responsibility upon the parents and the others caring for such children, whether in the home of the rich or the poor, or in the various institutions maintained for the care of foundlings, etc.

Parents take extraordinary precautions to prevent a baby from "catching a cold" or "getting a fall" but how much greater importance is it to build up a good healthy constitution instead of a weak puny child that is apt to give up its life in the first battle with any one of the diseases that surely follow improper feeding on the advent of hot weather.

Several factors, besides improper food, produce conditions that result in sickness and often the death of babies, during the hot weather especially, are overfeeding, overdressing, the lack of cleanliness, fresh air, and proper care, which are fundamentals in infant feeding.

A very essential element in the success of feeding infants is to know what not to do, as follows: 1: Do not give the baby impure milk. Feed no milk that is dirty, sour, or that is impure in color, taste, smell or has an abnormal time, or that is poor in quality. Therefore, watch the condition of the milk, and the cleanliness of the people that are handling the milk. The condition of the milk depends not only on the condition of the cows, stables, facilities for handling at the dairy, rapidity of method of delivering, but also upon those who receive it at home. Who are most milk from healthy cows should be received in sterile receptacles, immediately cooled and kept cool until delivered, and thereafter until used, to be most acceptable for infant feeding. Of course it must be fed warm and properly prepared. The feeding bottles and nipples must be sterilized each time after being used, and the nipples should be left in a saturated solution of boric acid when not in use.

2: Do not use milk from cows that are fed on "wet malt" as their milk contains an undesirable excess of peptonizing and putrefactive organisms, thus favoring putrefaction. Instead of scouring, and no amount of pasteurizing will make such milk wholesome, since the toxins, or poisons, produced are not affected by heat. This milk causes marasmus, diarrhoea, dysentery and even chronic ptomaine poisoning. If the only cow's milk obtainable is questionable, be sure to pasteurize it before feeding. This is easily done as follows: Set a pan of cold water on the stove, and put the vessel containing the milk in it, as soon as the water comes to a boil take it off and add about half a teaspoonful of baking soda to a quart of milk, and then let it stand for 20 minutes, when it should be cooled rapidly. If the milk was in good condition when received it should now keep for 24 hours or more even in hot weather, providing it is kept in a close covered vessel or fruit jar, which should be scalded just before using and put in a cool place. Raw milk or pasteurized milk must be kept as cold as possible without freezing to prevent the rapid growth of micro-organisms (bugs) which exist in good fresh clean milk in numbers from 1000 to 3000 in every drop of the milk. The rapid cooling prevents undesirable chemical changes due to the prolonged heat, which changes make the food harder to digest, and being kept cold prevents diarrhoea, and other intestinal diseases due to growth and development of bacteria.

3: Do not overfeed. The baby should be put on the breast, or fed regularly every two hours for the first month, and every three hours for the second and third months, and every four hours thereafter, with only one nursing or feeding between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. Each nursing to last from ten to fifteen minutes. The baby should not be fed every time it cries. Keep the breast clean by wiping after each nursing with mild boric acid solution.

During infancy gastro-intestinal disorders may result from, overfeeding even with the administration of a well balanced food, i.e. proper proportion of proteins, fats and starches, as well as with food containing too much of any one of the food constituents. As a rule one and a half ounces of food—mother's milk or proper artificial food—to every pound of body weight for each 24 hours is sufficient for the average child.

4: Do not give improper food. Many infants die each year by being fed at the table a little bit of this or that, as a teaspoonful or two of tea or coffee, a morsel of potato, bread, rice, soup, gravy, cakes, pastries, saucers, beer, bananas, even pickles and sausages or other solid food or alcoholic drinks. "Just because the baby likes them and cries for them." The infants might just as well be fed poisons. Such deaths are said to be from dysentery, cholera infantum, summer complaint, teething, convulsions or brain fever, but the real cause is overfeeding, because all improper foods are unacceptable, therefore such foods constitute a form of overfeeding most dangerous to the baby.

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Pillsbury at once reported the matter to O. E. Naegle, president of the German American bank where he was doing business. The forged check was made out on the First National bank. Naegle at once suggested a plan to carry on an extensive forgery game, the letter was to be used as an identification. He notified the local banks and called up the clearing house to see if any checks of any kind had gone through. Learning that they had not notified the banking people of St. Louis and Kansas City to look out for checks of the same kind. The forgery on the letter and check bears a close resemblance to Pillsbury's signature, though Naegle does not consider it a good signature. The printed form, he says, indicates that the men planned a big business and are acquainted in Minneapolis.

Less Costly Coronation. LONDON, Aug. 5.—King George's coronation, which has been fixed by royal proclamation for some date in June next year, will be a simpler affair than that of King Edward. Not that it will be shorn of any of the gorgeous ceremonial, but the coronation will be carried out by no more than one or two days. The coronation will be carried out by no more than one or two days. The coronation will be carried out by no more than one or two days.

Big Battleship. LONDON, Aug. 6.—The armored cruiser Lion, the largest, fastest and the most powerful cruiser in the world was launched at the dockyard at Devonport this evening. The keel of the giant cruiser was laid on Nov. 20.

Through the usual secrecy with regard to the design was at first maintained, it is now known that the cruiser upon its 700 feet of deck will carry eight guns of 15 1/2 inch calibre, throwing projectiles of 1250 pounds. They will be mounted in four barbettes, all on the centre line of the ship. The cruiser will have a displacement when completed of 26,350 tons and will be driven by turbine engines of 70,000 h. p., giving her an expected speed of 28 knots. Her superiority over her predecessor in the battleship class is shown by the comparison of her 70,000 horse power with the earlier maximum of 45,000.

Strike Oil in City. PITTSBURG, Aug. 6.—Oil has been struck in the midst of the busy hum of this city. Within a few feet of the street where the trolley whizzes by every few minutes, a well brought in on the north side yesterday, and during the day flowed 60 barrels. Nine teen years ago this location was known as Jack's but so many wells were driven that the development soon exhausted. The strike has caused a flurry among the neighbors. The oil is of high grade and is found in the hundred foot sand.

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Parents take extraordinary precautions to prevent a baby from "catching a cold" or "getting a fall" but how much greater importance is it to build up a good healthy constitution instead of a weak puny child that is apt to give up its life in the first battle with any one of the diseases that surely follow improper feeding on the advent of hot weather.

Several factors, besides improper food, produce conditions that result in sickness and often the death of babies, during the hot weather especially, are overfeeding, overdressing, the lack of cleanliness, fresh air, and proper care, which are fundamentals in infant feeding.

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Several factors, besides improper food, produce conditions that result in sickness and often the death of babies, during the hot weather especially, are overfeeding, overdressing, the lack of cleanliness, fresh air, and proper care, which are fundamentals in infant feeding.

A very essential element in the success of feeding infants is to know what not to do, as follows: 1: Do not give the baby impure milk. Feed no milk that is dirty, sour, or that is impure in color, taste, smell or has an abnormal time, or that is poor in quality. Therefore, watch the condition of the milk, and the cleanliness of the people that are handling the milk. The condition of the milk depends not only on the condition of the cows, stables, facilities for handling at the dairy, rapidity of method of delivering, but also upon those who receive it at home. Who are most milk from healthy cows should be received in sterile receptacles, immediately cooled and kept cool until delivered, and thereafter until used, to be most acceptable for infant feeding. Of course it must be fed warm and properly prepared. The feeding bottles and nipples must be sterilized each time after being used, and the nipples should be left in a saturated solution of boric acid when not in use.

2: Do not use milk from cows that are fed on "wet malt" as their milk contains an undesirable excess of peptonizing and putrefactive organisms, thus favoring putrefaction. Instead of scouring, and no amount of pasteurizing will make such milk wholesome, since the toxins, or poisons, produced are not affected by heat. This milk causes marasmus, diarrhoea, dysentery and even chronic ptomaine poisoning. If the only cow's milk obtainable is questionable, be sure to pasteurize it before feeding. This is easily done as follows: Set a pan of cold water on the stove, and put the vessel containing the milk in it, as soon as the water comes to a boil take it off and add about half a teaspoonful of baking soda to a quart of milk, and then let it stand for 20 minutes, when it should be cooled rapidly. If the milk was in good condition when received it should now keep for 24 hours or more even in hot weather, providing it is kept in a close covered vessel or fruit jar, which should be scalded just before using and put in a cool place. Raw milk or pasteurized milk must be kept as cold as possible without freezing to prevent the rapid growth of micro-organisms (bugs) which exist in good fresh clean milk in numbers from 1000 to 3000 in every drop of the milk. The rapid cooling prevents undesirable chemical changes due to the prolonged heat, which changes make the food harder to digest, and being kept cold prevents diarrhoea, and other intestinal diseases due to growth and development of bacteria.

3: Do not overfeed. The baby should be put on the breast, or fed regularly every two hours for the first month, and every three hours for the second and third months, and every four hours thereafter, with only one nursing or feeding between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. Each nursing to last from ten to fifteen minutes. The baby should not be fed every time it cries. Keep the breast clean by wiping after each nursing with mild boric acid solution.

During infancy gastro-intestinal disorders may result from, overfeeding even with the administration of a well balanced food, i.e. proper proportion of proteins, fats and starches, as well as with food containing too much of any one of the food constituents. As a rule one and a half ounces of food—mother's milk or proper artificial food—to every pound of body weight for each 24 hours is sufficient for the average child.

4: Do not give improper food. Many infants die each year by being fed at the table a little bit of this or that, as a teaspoonful or two of tea or coffee, a morsel of potato, bread, rice, soup, gravy, cakes, pastries, saucers, beer, bananas, even pickles and sausages or other solid food or alcoholic drinks. "Just because the baby likes them and cries for them." The infants might just as well be fed poisons. Such deaths are said to be from dysentery, cholera infantum, summer complaint, teething, convulsions or brain fever, but the real cause is overfeeding, because all improper foods are unacceptable, therefore such foods constitute a form of overfeeding most dangerous to the baby.

Mother's milk is the best food until the child begins to cut its teeth, 6 to 8 months, and before this no solid food of any kind should be given. Do not give anything but breast milk, if mother is healthy, except cooled boiled water in moderate quantity between each feeding.

One half of this amount for the first few days, then three-fourths and finally nearly the entire quantity. If the milk is questionable the food should be pasteurized as soon as prepared and then quickly cooled. Cream, a quarter to half an ounce, and milk, one and a half to three oz., should be added each month to this quantity, provided the child thrives, and the total quantity of food should be gradually increased at each feeding from month to month, as stated in the table.

Without separator cream the best method is to fill a quart milk bottle with the milk and let it stand for six hours, and use the upper fourth, which should be obtained by syphoning of the lower three fourths. Then use the desired number of ounces of this top milk, in place of the milk and cream specified in the above formula and increase each month in the same proportions.

It is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules, but under feeding is better at first, with a gradual increase in the strength of the food mixture, as long as the infant gains in weight (4 to 9 ounces a week), does not vomit its food or have colic, and the bowel motions are normal in frequency and character—not sour, no curds, or clayey or greenish color especially.

Mixed feeding may benefit the child about the eighth or ninth month provided proper food is given, as: (1) "Pap"—stale bread soaked in boiling water and cooked with cow's milk for a few minutes. (2) Clear vegetable soup strained, with a little toasted bread. (3) Gruels well cooked and served with cow's milk. (4) Barley or rice or oatmeal water may be used somewhat earlier, but conditions that develop and indicate a change in feeding is desirable should be a warning to obtain the advice of a physician before the child's stomach and intestines are too severely tried by inappropriate food, and irregular barley water instead of plain water after the baby is two or three months old. This is made by putting two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley in a quart of water, adding water from time to time, so that there is one quart at the end, strain through a cloth and add a pinch of salt and also sweeten.

(5) Clear orange juice, a teaspoonful or two should be given every morning after the eighth to the tenth month. (6) Pure beef juice expressed from "rare" broiled steak may be given daily to the extent of one or two teaspoonfuls after the tenth or the eleventh month. (7) Yolk of egg may be added to rice, barley or tapioca broths after the tenth or eleventh month.

The feeding apparatus should consist simply of a plain long eight ounce "feeding bottle" and a cone-shaped soft rubber nipple that will fit tightly over the mouth of the bottle. Fancy bottles and nipples attached to long