

THE STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1908

SEVEN

Going to Buy Clothing Today?

Come to Oak Hall Where You'll Get the Best in Town and Save a Good Round Sum in the Bargain.

We are clearing out small lots of some of the finest Suits in the store. All splendid Oak Hall productions, reliable fabrics, beautifully tailored in the most fashionable models and cut down in price because they were chosen so quickly as to break sizes and lots. We mean every word we say and the Suits will back up the statement every time. We don't care where you go you'll not find better Suits at the regular prices anywhere—as manufacturers our regular prices are from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than others at all times, but these broken sizes and styles [but every size is in the lot] are reduced in price like this:

\$12.00, \$13.50 and \$15.00 SUITS, SALE PRICE \$8.35

That this is a very exceptional opportunity is shown by the way men have responded the past two days—but to-day will be the banner day. Come early and get first choice.

GREATER OAK HALL,

SCOVIL BROS., Ltd. St. John, N. B.

Branch Store, 695 Main Street, North End.

THE WOMAN UNDER ARREST IS NOT MRS. GUINNESS.

Police Made a Mistake in Arresting Her—Suspected Murderer and Incendiary on Trial.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 9.—Two travelling men who left a New York Central eastbound train after 10 o'clock last night at Rochester, reported to the police of that city that two women, one resembling Mrs. Belle Guinness, the Lepore, Ind. alleged murderer, were passengers on the train. The police called up the Syracuse department and detectives boarded the train and after locating the women, went on to Utica in order to question them. They returned with the women and the police put them through the third degree. The suspected man said that she was Mrs. L. A. Heron and that her companion was her mother, and that they were on their way to New York.

The morning after a long interview with Mrs. Heron, the chief of police said that she was not the wife of Mrs. Guinness, but that she was the sister of Mrs. L. A. Heron. She said today that Mrs. Heron has lived most of her life in Franklin, Pa., and that L. A. Heron, her husband, was formerly Vice-President of the Scitess Company of Chicago, a chemical concern. Mr. Heron died in Vicksburg, Miss., last Christmas, at which time Mrs. Heron was a guest of Mrs. Rockefeller in this city.

Mrs. Rockefeller said her sister was on her way to this city to search for employment when she was taken into custody.

LAPORTE, Ind., May 9.—A sharp contest between the prosecution and the defense in the case of Ray Lamphere, who is accused of having caused deaths of some of the persons whose bodies have been found scattered at the bottom of the lake, is expected for today. H. W. Worden, attorney for the prisoner said that he would bring an action in court today with the object of compelling the authorities to abandon their policy of keeping Lamphere in seclusion. Worden complains that when he went to the jail last night he was refused admittance despite the fact that his client had sent for him.

A possible explanation of the refusal of the sheriff to admit Worden to Lamphere's cell is found in the fact that the former hired man of Mrs. Guinness said yesterday that he was willing to break the silence which he has maintained since his arrest provided that his attorney will agree to such procedure. "I want to tell something I know because I know that will help my case if I do so," said Lamphere. "But my attorney says that I must not talk and I won't until he says I can."

This attitude of the prisoner has given the prosecution hope that they may soon reveal secrets which they have endeavored to solve by the slow system of circumstantial evidence. At the same time, it is realized that Attorney Worden will scarcely change his attitude regarding the prisoner's making any admission concerning his relations with Mrs. Guinness.

Yesterday's developments, beyond the discovery of one more body on the farm, centered mainly about Lamphere's possible connection with the deaths. Many more witnesses were interviewed by the prosecution officers and at least two were subpoenaed formally. This brings the present list of witnesses to 21.

Most important in the evidence secured yesterday was the trunk which Lamphere left on the farm of John Wheatbrook, where he was employed since February last. The Wheatbrook

May 9th, 1908.

NEUMONIA THE MOST DEADLY OF SCOURGES

A Malady That Outranks Even Tuberculosis

In New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia the Death Rate Is Fearful

Contrary to the general opinion, tuberculosis is no longer the scourge of society. Its place as a death-dealing destroyer has been taken by another disease which is making grooves in the world over. This dominant slayer of the race is pneumonia. It is now the most deadly of all diseases. Every year it is killing off about 140,000 persons in the United States. Allowing a mortality rate of one-fifth of the total number of cases, this means that there are about 70,000 cases annually in this country. In New York, with its sudden changes of weather and severe winters, 36 in every 10,000 persons die of this disease every year. Boston comes next with a death rate of 30 in every 10,000, and Philadelphia and Chicago are not far behind.

In some European cities, however, the ghastly results are much worse than in the United States, notably in Vienna, where pneumonia carries off 40 in every 10,000 persons every year. London's population suffers severely from the inroads of the disease, as also that of Stockholm and other cities. Berlin is perhaps the best off of the European cities in this respect; its mortality rate from pneumonia is about 16 in every 10,000.

"Pneumonia," said Dr. Thomas Darlington, commissioner of health of New York city, "has been second only to typhoid fever in the number of deaths in this city. No wit has outranked even that captain of the men of death." During the period from 1881 to the present pneumonia has increased in practically every place in the United States and Europe.

In this country, in the last states where vital statistics are accurately recorded, there was a general increase in the number of cases during the period from 1900 to 1904. In 1905 the number of deaths markedly decreased, while since then an upward tendency in the death rate has again been apparent.

"In all of these states the death rate in the cities has been and is presently higher than in the rural regions. This condition is not peculiar to this country, for a recent report of the general report states that in England and Wales the city rates were in excess by between 80 and 90 per cent.

"Of course, in the cities there are various provocative conditions. The artificial manner of life, the rush and strain, the constant inhalation of dust, smoke and other irritating particles all have their undoubted effect. Then there is the question of climate in its relation to the prevalence of this disease. It would be of vast importance to know the exact climate, conditions, temperature, humidity, altitude and state of the soil in those fortunate localities where pneumonia is practically non-existent.

It will be recalled that the Eskimos brought by Commander Peary from the Arctic regions several years ago practically all succumbed to pneumonia soon after reaching New York. Yet the disease is unknown in their home climate. In a recent lecture Commander Peary made the statement that during his latest trip to the far north none of his party suffered from coughs or colds, yet they lived for many months in a temperature of from 25 to 75 degrees below zero. No sooner did they get back to this country than they were taken down with respiratory troubles.

The problem presented by the very large and constantly increasing death rate from pneumonia has been such a cause of serious concern to the New York city board of health that a medical commission was appointed by the board to conduct an investigation and find out if possible, the causes for the great prevalence of pneumonia in the city. This commission is composed of Dr. Edward G. Janeway, Dr. William Osler of Baltimore, Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, Dr. Theobald Smith of Boston, Dr. J. H. Van Dine of Baltimore, Dr. Frank Billings of Baltimore, Dr. John H. Mott of Philadelphia, Dr. Charles C. Johnson of New York, Dr. Frank Billings of Baltimore, Dr. P. Kinnicut.

The commission and its assistants spent a great deal of time in investigating the vagaries of the pneumococcus, the specific germ of pneumonia. It is a rather large, lancet-shaped creature, as gums so, and nearly always travels in pairs. It develops with unbelievable rapidity; millions of the germs may be found in a single culture. After an exhaustive series of experiments the commission set forth this opinion:

"It seems therefore, more than probable that practically every individual, at least during the winter season, when exposed to environmental conditions such as those existing in New York city sets as the host at some time or other, and probably at repeated intervals, of organisms of the true pneumococcus type."

The work of the commission was necessarily largely technical in character but it established the fact that pneumonia germs were prevalent even in healthy persons, and that the disease probably is communicable. Under natural conditions these germs do not multiply to any extent; persons in good health, therefore, can fight them off. One of the chief dangers, however, is apparently from infection. Pneumonia can be taken by infection, as it would seem, as any other infectious disease. This fact is a very important one, inasmuch as now that the nature of the nature of pneumonia is known it can, to some extent be ward off by precautionary methods at the present time.

There are some further interesting facts brought out by the commission: Two-thirds of the patients suffering from pneumonia that it examined were unmarried. Of the remainder 29 per cent. were widowed. Only about 18 per cent. followed out-door occupations. More than half the patients lived in

tenements. Most of the Philadelphia cases lived in private houses. The proportion of lodging and boarding house cases was high in Philadelphia and Chicago.

In only 16 per cent. of cases were the sanitary conditions described as bad. In ten per cent. the air space was said to be insufficient; in 15 per cent. the ventilation was bad, and in nine per cent. the light was unsatisfactory. In 70 per cent. the premises were overheated.

PLAN FOR MARRIED CATHOLIC PRIESTS

Father Francis, of an Episcopal Order, Hopes to Arrange Papal Consent

That urgent appeals are being made by the Rev. James Paul Francis, the head of a celibate order of Episcopal ministers, with headquarters in New York State, to bring about the establishment of a "Nihil Church" as a branch of the Roman Catholic church, is a development of the "open pulpit."

The Rev. Father Francis, it was stated, has been carrying on negotiations with Mr. Falcone, the Apostolic delegate, through several Catholic priests in Philadelphia. On behalf of his own order and married minister of the Episcopal church throughout the country, the Rev. Father Francis has sought terms of Rome whereby they might all enter the Catholic church, though maintaining a separate church, what is desired is a branch similar to the Greek church, in which the masses are said in English and in which the priests are permitted to be married.

While it is not known that any decision has yet been given to the Rev. Fr. Francis, it was said by an authoritative source that the pope would not consider such a proposal, as it is against all the principles of Roman Catholicism. The Greek church is an exceptional case. In the event of an adverse decision with the three lay brothers who conduct the affairs of the order, may join the Franciscan order of the Catholic church, upon which their own order was remodelled.

Father Francis, who recently resigned as rector of St. Elizabeth's Episcopal church, Philadelphia, his assistants, the Rev. M. L. Cowd, the Rev. W. L. Hayward, and the Rev. William H. McClellan, who has resigned, have refrained from openly announcing that they intended to leave the Catholic church. It is pretty well accepted that this is their opinion. The Rev. Henry H. Sargent, a member of the Order of the Holy Cross with headquarters at West Park on the Hudson, has been strongly attacking the "open pulpit" campaign in a recent issue of the "Catholic Herald."

Mr. Woodward, the retiring warden of St. Elizabeth's church, estimated that one-third of the congregation in the church and all the members of the Companions of the Saviour, of which Dr. Garvey is superior, will join the Catholic church.

SPORTING MATTERS

PARIS, May 9.—The committee having in charge the New York to Paris automobile race has decided as a consequence of the modification made in the route by the sub-committee and applied for a concession to the city of New York to run through Alaska and the crossing of Behring Strait, not to present a cup for the race, but instead to give three prizes of \$1,000, \$500 and \$200 respectively to the first three machines arriving in Paris.

The owner of the French car yesterday cabled his driver at Tokio to draw the car on account of the modification in the route.

NEW YORK, May 9.—In an effort to bring about the most uniform rule, drawing in the two trotting horse associations committees of the National Trotting and American Trotting Association met yesterday at Murray Hill Hotel. The rules if carried out will provide that two congresses meet here biennially as now, but that the American shall change its congress to the second Wednesday in February. The National Association's congress, so that the meetings will be going on at the same time, and the date will be considered by all on the committee.

KANSAS CITY, May 8.—Frank Gieseler, a champion wrestler, won from Hjalmar Lundin, champion of Sweden in a handicap match last night. Gieseler, under the terms of the agreement, was to throw Lundin three times within an hour. He won the first time in 26 minutes and the second in nine, when an injury to one of the Swede's ankles rendered him unable to try for the third fall.

QUEBEC TERCENTENARY

We have received the Quebec number of "Onward," an illustrated weekly published by William Briggs, Toronto, containing five articles on the Founding Five Sieges and Conquests of Quebec with twenty-four engravings. Gives popular account of a subject of interest to all Canadians. Send for free sample.

MADE SURE IT WAS USED.

An old farmer and his wife, noted for their disregard, had a custom of allowing the servant to light the fire with each morning. One morning the match failed to kindle, so the servant went to her bedroom door and asked for another one. A whispered consultation was held between the two, then audibly the wife said:

"Will you risk her wif another one, John?"

"I don't well have to risk her, Janet," replied John, "but be sure and seek a sight of the one she got last night!"

Glasgow Times.

STAR WANT ADS. BRING RESULTS



KAISER ALTERS CUT OF MOUSTACHE

Upward Pointing Effect So Familiar In His Photographs Now Done Away With

BERLIN, May 9.—The Kaiser has altered his style of wearing his moustache. Thirty million loyal Teutons, the estimated male population of the empire, are directly affected, for to trim one's moustache in the martial manner immortalized by the Emperor has become an unwritten law of masculine patriotism throughout the Fatherland.

It is stated that the Kaiser has decided to do away with the familiar, upward-pointing effect which has so long given his countenance an aspect of fierceness, and will henceforth wear his moustache with the ends long drawn out and with only the remotest suggestion of perpendicularity.

This revolutionary change, which will cause the caricaturists of the world to revise their whole conception of the imperial physiognomy, appears to have been forced upon the emperor rather than chosen by him. It is related that while his majesty recently was lighting a cigarette the left end of his moustache was singed and half burnt off. This necessitated the cutting off of the other end to make the moustache again symmetrical. The new formation evoking the lively admiration the Kaiser determined to retain it.

The barber, Herr Haby, who is given the credit in contemporary German history for designing the Kaiser's perpendicular moustache, became wealthy and famous in consequence of it. Herr Haby placed an invention upon the market called the "kaiser band," to be worn across the mouth for a certain period each day until the moustache became trained to bristle upward the Kaiser's. Millions of "kaiser bands" at an angle of 45 degrees exactly like are in daily use in Germany, and are among the proudest possessions of many a budding youth.

CONCILIATION BOARD FOR N. S. STEEL TROUBLE

P. W. A. Council Applies to the Government—Request Info Death of Glace Bay Infant.

SYDNEY, N. S., May 9.—A meeting of the sub-committee of the P. W. A. was held at Sydney Mines today when it was decided to make application to the government for a board of conciliation to adjust the existing difficulty between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and their employees.

Some time ago the mechanics and laboring men asked the company for an increase of 10 per cent. and a minimum wage of \$3.50 for shiftmen. It is understood the company refused to grant, with the result that the P. W. A. lodges have now called a meeting of the sub-committee and applied for a conciliation board to arbitrate the matter.

No difficulty is anticipated and it is felt that the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted.

GLACE BAY, N. S., May 9.—The inquest into the death of the infant found dead in a house here last Saturday night was concluded last night before acting coroner Henry McDonald. Dr. McCullough, who conducted the examination upon the remains of the child, stated that there was no evidence of violence. The child had breathed, but it was very probable that it was dead when born. The jury returned the following verdict: "We find that the infant child came to its death from causes unknown. There are no marks on the body that would lead to a suspicion of violence."

COUNT UNDER ARREST.

Former Aide-de-Camp of Italian King Accused of Forgery.

PARIS, May 9.—Count and Countess Marchetti de Monti Strutto have been arrested by the police of Boulogne-sur-mer, and are now imprisoned in that town on a charge of being members of a band of forgers of French banknotes, one of whom, a man named Doublier, was recently arrested at Marseilles.

The count is stated to have been aide-de-camp to King Humbert of Italy. Considerable mystery surrounds the affair and the many friends of the count and countess are protesting against their arrest.

Nineteen dollars contributed in St. John in aid of the Evangelical and Colportage Mission of Algona and the Northwest, is gratefully acknowledged by Geo. Buskin, missionary.

Three drunks were dealt with in the usual way in the police court this morning. Five hackmen who were mentioned in the Star yesterday as being reported by the I. C. R. police for breaking the rules were this morning fined \$30 each and at noon were in custody, as their fines were not paid.

Two shares of Bank of New Brunswick stock were sold on Chubb's corner at noon today by T. T. Lantulum. They were bought by J. M. Robinson and Sons at \$28.

William J. Galbraith, a resident of Carleton, died yesterday at his home, 28 Guilford street, after an illness of ten days. Mr. Galbraith was forty-one years of age. He is survived by his mother, now resident in California, by his wife and two children in St. John West, and by three sisters and three brothers. The body will be taken to Lorneville and the funeral held at two o'clock on Sunday from the residence of Mr. Galbraith's sister, Mrs. Ferguson.

Men's Extra Quality Suits!

Top Coats AND Rain Coats

AT \$7.50, \$8.75 and \$10.75

At these prices our special season prices mean most valuable savings.

The Suits are of latest style Worsteds and Cheviot fabrics.

The Top Coats are neat and grey materials of plain and fancy weaves.

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Every garment in this lot an UNUSUAL BARGAIN.

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